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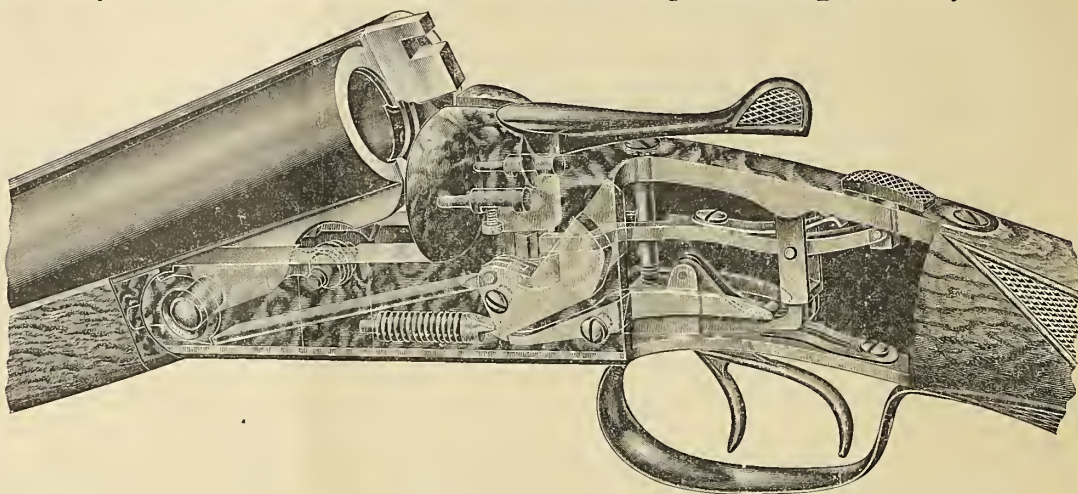
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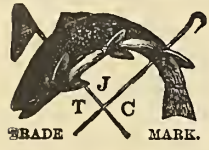
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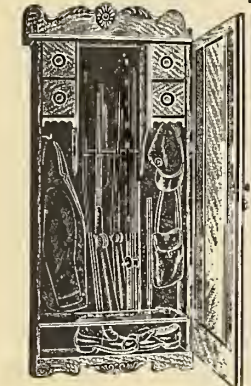
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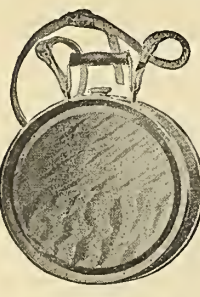


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## Old Leviathan of Burnt Mountain Lake

By PAUL BRANDRETH

**S**PRING in the Adirondacks commences with the second week in May and ends with the first ten days in June. There is no slow unfolding of vegetation, no period of adolescence, no gradual persuasion of bud into leaf. The season is sharp and crisp and martial; and as if by magic the cracking joints of winter leap into the halcyon strength of youth.

Frequently when you visit the woods in early May, you will find them as bare and empty as late November, filled with big patches of snow and a winter lingering sense of nakedness. But less than two weeks later a delicate glow

favorite water, than up pops his friend, as hearty as the year before and as generous with his appetite. It is the old story that never grows stale, the old excitement that never falls lax, and always the thrill is the same, when this champion of our hopes gulps the proffered lure and is off with colors flying in the first rush of contest.

It came about one May morning that a trio of anglers set out on the trail which led to a certain wild lake in the Adirondacks. Laden with rods and fishing tackle, they trudged along, swallowing deep breaths of the bark-fragrant air, and listening to the drum-

As you near Burnt Mountain Lake the "carry" slides gently down hill into a spongy swamp and ultimately brings you to the bank of a smooth-flowing stream, which empties a few hundred yards below into the lake. Black alders bow over the water, a kingfisher rattles upstream as you approach, and constantly you hear the wind sighing among the feathery tamaracks overhead.

It was here, after a good fifty-minute tramp that the anglers arrived. A little back from the trail, pad-locked and turned bottom up on a spruce scaffolding, lay the guide boat that was to serve the day's expedition.



RUBE AND LEVIATHAN.



FISHERWOMAN, BEAU BRUMMEL AND RUBE.

of buff and apple green will creep along the mountain sides; the shores of lake and river will film with pollen dust, and the madrigal of the rose-breasted grosbeak soar rich and clear from the budding maples. Yet the very shortness of the season which plunges so abruptly from winter into summer lends it a new significance and enjoyment. The air savors of frosty vigor; the woods are open and sun-filled, and not a brook, or stream, or lake, but holds a ravenous clan of trout—big and little, lantern-jawed and diminutive—all hungry as bears and ready to devour the first morsel that comes along.

And even as the trout are rapacious, so are the fishermen. Indeed, their condition is mutual, for no sooner has the man made fast his leader and sent his flies flickering over some

ming of partridges echo dry and resonant through the forest.

The day was delicious. Pools and gulfs of sunlight lay between the open files of the gray-boled trees; the woods seemed literally to swim and expand in the scented heat of early spring, and the angler's spirits waxed gay and expectant.

When they had gone about a mile on the trail, Rube, who, under the load of a pack-basket, was bringing up the rear, called a sudden halt.

"Sugar," he murmured, "I've left that darn net behind agin."

"Isn't that the good one?" somebody asked, referring to the one he carried.

"No, it ain't," mused Rube; "but it's too late ter go back, so she'll hev ter do."

Rube unhitched his pack-basket and approached the boat. Then he paused, fumbling through his pockets.

"What's the matter?" asked "Beau Brummel," who was a red-hot fisherman and eager to be off.

"I've forgot the dum key," said Rube, peevishly.

"Well, what are we going to do," put in the "Fisherwoman," slapping furiously at a horde of black flies, gathering about her head.

Rube gazed thoughtfully at the ground.

"I suppose we'll hev ter cut the tree down," said he at last; and down it came accordingly, after much labor and unkindly language. The chain holding the pad-lock was slipped off and the boat carried down to the water's edge.

"For goodness sake, let's get out of here!"



THE FISHERWOMAN'S CATCH.



BEAU BRUMMEL FOLLOWED SUIT.

cried the "Fisherwoman," "these bugs are eating me up."

"They aint all they ought ter be, is they?" said Rube, smiling peacefully, and shaking several dozen from the labyrinths of his beard. "Well, I guess we're about ready," he added.

A moment later the boat slipped down stream, passed through the mouth of the inlet and glided out on the lake.

Years ago Burnt Mountain Lake was considered one of the most beautiful sheets of water to be found anywhere within a certain district of the North Woods. It was an ideal hunting, camping and fishing ground, an Arcadian spot, unscarred, uninhabited, undisturbed, with a splendid growth of timber stretching for miles around. But the day came when into these virgin acres a destroyer set his teeth, the ruthless fire monster, the most lamentable element against which the Adirondacks have to contend. A cone-shaped mountain standing at the southeast end of the lake was seared from base to summit till nothing remained save a pinnacle of naked pink rock; likewise a great section on the north shore was burned away, a desolated land of charred stumps being all that was left to face the water from this side. The ravages of flame, however, stopped here and the other shores escaped destruction. Nowadays, under the kind hand of nature, a profuse bloom of fire-weed helps to cover the unsightly ruins; here and there a living tree with its foliage brightens the mass of tumbled wreckage, and so it comes about that in spite of cruel scars, the scenery around the lake retains much of its former beauty, and all of its old wildness and solitude.

The sight of the broad sweeping waters and spring budding shores as they emerged from the mouth of the inlet, was good to the eyes of the three anglers. Little waves dashed boisterously against the boat's side and the brisk wind that hurried across the lake brought with it a delicate aroma of shad-berry and wild cherry blossoms. Altogether it was an ideal morning to tempt grisly lake trout from their haunts, for these indeed, waxing large and plentiful, and often attaining leviathan weight, were the kings of Burnt Mountain Lake.

For a while the anglers coasted along the north shore, under the shadow of the burnt

country. On the devastated slopes that reached above them the air literally rang with bird songs, and from among the debris of blasted trees, tumbled in appalling disorder to the brink of the lake, rose the piping of white-throats, the delicate minstrelly of warblers, the gurgling of tree swallows, and frequently the copious melody of a purple finch.

When they had trolled along here for perhaps a mile, Rube headed the boat out into the lake, and as they came within the radius of a shoal, the "Fisherwoman" hooked and landed a fair sized lake trout. Shortly afterward "Beau Brummel" followed suit, and brought in a golden-brown colleague to companion the first catch. With a silent smile, Rube shuffled the two under a moist covering of ferns, gazed approvingly on his rickety net, and sent the boat forward again with slow, even strokes.

Morning fell, and toward noon, with coats unbuttoned, the anglers basked in the benevolent warmth of the midday sun. High over the lake a big gull swept noiselessly to and fro, and at times a ripple of wild laughter was carried down on the breeze from a pair of loons bobbing like black specks on the squally waters near shore.

As one lake trout after another was brought to net, "Beau Brummel" and the "Fisherwoman" smiled on each other and blessed the ways of nature. About two o'clock, however, the "Fisherwoman" began to show signs of restlessness.

"I'm getting hungry. Isn't it about time for lunch?" She gazed toward shore and then at Rube.

"Well, I guess it is," said he, after a moment's pause, "but I just want ter take one more turn around the shoal before we go in."

"Whoa, back up, I'm on bottom," "Beau Brummel" interrupted, commencing to reel in hastily. Then his expression changed. "It's a fish!" he cried suddenly. "No it isn't—yes it is. I've got hold of a whale!"

So the battle commenced. At first the big trout bored steadily and held to bottom like a rock. Then, slowly, foot by foot, his captor was able to take in line and turn his nose toward the surface.

"Don't give him no slack, don't give him no slack!" cautioned Rube.

Scarcely had the words left his mouth when the reel gave a screech, "Beau Brummel" gasped, and away went the fish again.

"Sugar! but he means business," Rube whispered under his beard, at the same time letting the boat settle back quietly in the wind.

"He's breaking my arm," said "Beau Brummel" as the weight on the line held without relaxing. A moment later, however, the old laker apparently gave up the tug of war, and let himself be drawn up toward daylight. Inch by inch the line filled the reel. Then the "Fisherwoman" leaned forward excitedly.

"There he is!" she cried. "I see him—a regular shark!"

Out flopped an enormous tail, a sleek glistening body; then once again the trout sunk like a stone.

The next time he came up it was easy to see that the fight was nearly done. He rolled over close beside the boat, and his great bulk lay limp and inert on the surface of the water. "Beau Brummel" drew him nearer, still nearer, until Rube seized the net and slipped it under him. Here the history of the net commences in earnest.

Down went the big trout's head into the meshes, and Rube with a superhuman effort tried to heave him into the boat. But the fish was too heavy, and the three-quarters of his person hanging out of the net threatened to pull his head out, too. "Beau Brummel" ground his teeth.

"The gang's caught," he said.

Rube made a queer noise in his throat, and just then the trout slipped back in the water, pulling the mesh inside out.

"For goodness sake, hurry up and get him into the boat!" cried the "Fisherwoman," on whom the strain was taking effect.

With a rapid movement Rube shifted the net to his left hand, while with his right he seized the laker by the back of the neck. Desperately he tried to lift him from the water and fling him into the boat, but it was no use. Then suddenly, the old gladiator came to life. With a plunge like a wild horse he tore himself free; the gang holding his jaw in the net snapped like a piece of rotten twine, and with

(Continued on page 31.)

# Fragments of an Old Tale

By A. W. KETCHAM

SO much has been written of the history and passing of the wild pigeon (*Ectopistis macrura*), that one hesitates to add to the full measure of detail, and the excuse for offering the following is that it came from the lips of a fine old hunter who trapped pigeons for nearly thirty years. It was taken down much as he told it, which will also account for its rather fragmentary nature:

His name is Peter Mercereau, of French extraction; he is now eighty-two years old, born on Staten Island, but moved to a farm near Toledo, Ohio, then a settlement of perhaps 500, in 1835.

He first began to trap pigeons in 1857, on his father's farm, by the same method he always used, viz.: Two tall spring poles were driven into the ground about 235 feet apart, the net 35 by 15 feet being equidistant from these poles. When unsprung, the net was fifteen feet from a line between the two poles. It could be sprung from a bush house around one of the poles, and when sprung, came just up to the line between the two poles, its edges being weighted with lead. One or two stool pigeons were used, perched on a pole ten feet long, which could be raised or lowered by a string from the brush house. On the ground, sprinkled about as if feeding, were dead birds carefully set up to look life-like. They also

used a decoy bird tied by a string to its leg and blinded. This bird, fluttering at the end of its tether, would attract passing flocks nearer, then the stool bird was made to flutter, and if everything worked right, down would come the flock to the dead birds on the ground; but the stool bird was lowered as the flock came down. If he was raised after they had lit, they were off in an instant. When the birds had settled, the trap was sprung. If a very large catch, one man would rush at once to the net and hold it down, the weights not being sufficient. Sometimes the number was so great that they would lift the entire net clear off the ground and all escape, but mostly the rope would be pulled under the net, which had a slack of some eight or ten feet, and they would be secure.

The stool birds were wild birds reared in captivity, and they often lived for eight years. They had two or three dozen at all times. They varied greatly in usefulness; birds that would make a false move would spoil a catch. The stool birds were frequently killed by pigeon hawks, as their fluttering would attract the hawk. They kept a gun in the brush house to kill hawks.

In the early days the birds were killed and shipped in barrels to New York or Boston—the primitive way was to bite their necks, and later they used a pair of pliers. When the

birds were to be kept alive, the net was lifted to allow a man to creep under, then crates were passed to him and filled and passed out, emptying a net in a very short time. The price for dead birds was from \$1.50 to \$3 a dozen in New York or Boston. At one time they were as high as \$5—probably a war price. They were shipped without ice until April. The prices for live birds were about the same.

From one roost in Pennsylvania in his earlier trapping—in the 60's—they loaded as high as three express cars a day—150 barrels to the car. This seems ruthless destruction now, but then it only seemed a good haul, no thought being entertained of their ultimate destruction.

The trapping was mostly done in spring, usually in March. They trapped in the fall, but the birds were much more scattered, lacking the coherence of the breeding motive. In the vicinity of Toledo was a very favorable place, as the birds seldom crossed the lake, unless the weather was very favorable. They mostly came around the end of the lake on their way to the nesting places in Michigan. They kept in touch with the movements of the birds by telegraph and followed them sometimes from Pennsylvania to Wisconsin. At first they would nest sometimes in several of the States at the same time and probably also in



QUAIL FEEDING IN WINTER.

Canada, but later they became more concentrated—probably the beginning of the end. When they first came in the spring they established a roost, but the nesting place was never where the roost was. They moved a day or two before the nesting began—in a mass. Mr. Mercereau speaks of being at Lansing, Mich., at the time of such a movement—when the sky was obscured for half an hour by the solid mass of the flight.

They wintered in Tennessee, Kentucky and Georgia, and probably in other of the Southern States. Their nesting places were from one to ten miles square. The eggs were supported by a scant platform of sticks, and only one in a nest. He says he never found a nest with two eggs, but has heard of them as occurring very rarely. There were sometimes a hundred nests in a tree.

On one occasion only—in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, in the 60's—he gathered squabs for the New York market. The birds were nesting in the mountains, a hard day's journey with a horse. They carried ice, and on the way up caught a fine lot of brook trout with a string and a bent pin. The birds were nesting on about 1,000 acres, largely in wild cherry trees. The method of gathering the squabs was to chop down the trees. There was a tribe of Indians there gathering the squabs and smoking and drying them. They

had an enormous quantity. Brook trout and squab sounds well for a wilderness lunch. He objected to gathering the squabs, on the ground that it was too destructive.

When asked what became of the squabs when the old birds were trapped, he said the squabs were fed by other birds and they did not suffer. During the nesting, he said, the males left to feed at sunrise, returning from nine to eleven o'clock, when the females went, and birds were returning far into the night. They caught nothing but males until about 10 A. M., then nothing but females. The largest haul he remembers was about 100 dozen. Sometimes when the net was sprung and they were holding it down, the pigeons would still pour down on the outside of the net.

He trapped here five years before following the birds, and then for twenty-two consecutive springs in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Indian Territory and Arkansas. While trapping in Indian Territory they were 100 miles from a railroad. The birds were all shipped alive, hauled 100 miles by horses and then to New York, and there was comparatively little loss. They were fed soaked corn.

In the neighborhood of a nesting place there was a constant roaring sound continuing far into the night, so that a half mile away it

was difficult to sleep. In the fall they were very destructive to newly planted wheat—the flock would roll over and over, looking like a large cylinder, leaving scarcely a grain.

They nested sometimes in Virginia, and there they caught young birds in April. At one time in Pennsylvania he trapped when there was three feet of snow on the ground. Many birds froze on the nests. They fed in the low valleys. He said they were very fond of salt, and his best trapping was done on old deer licks. Beech nuts and acorns were their natural food, and when feeding in the woods they would roar in a vast moving cylinder. His last trapping was done in Arkansas, and his theory is that they went to South America; if so, they have hidden themselves well.

Trapping was expensive and not particularly lucrative, but one can easily understand it was a "calling" in the intimate and literal sense. When the spring came and one first heard the sibilant murmur of the rushing wings, one knew it was the imperative voice of the gods calling to the vast valleys and the purple hills—it was invitation and command. The writer can recall the thrill that came with the first flock in March, and the legions that followed. Alas! the vast cohorts clad in purple and gold are "one with Nineveh and Tyre," and the giant diapason of the millions of glittering wings is silent forever.

## Blue Ridge Mountain Rifle Shooting

By FRANK W. BICKNELL

WHEN the corn is gathered and the women and children begin to pull galax with which to draw on the country stores for "rations" and other family necessities, the mountain rifleman gets out his old hog rifle, or deer rifle, and begins to practice for the matches that are about to begin. These contests form one of the chief sporting events of

the year, and perhaps the only real contests of skill among the mountaineers. With all their fondness for hunting, the average mountaineer is not a crack shot these days, probably because he gets so little practice. It is only very recently that he has had a gun that could be relied upon beyond a very short range, and even now he hunts bear with hounds and small

single barrel shotguns. The hounds are expected to hold the bear till the hunters can catch up and dispatch the pestered animal with their guns. The woods are usually thick, the hills and hollows many and the bear cannot be seen at a distance.

The old-fashioned rifle match is an inheritance from the "good old days" when there were deer to be hunted in these mountains, and good shooting was required to get them. Then there were no stock laws to restrain the liberty of the new settlers to fatten their hogs and cattle in the great unclaimed forests. No one pretended to feed his hogs, he just turned them out on the mountain and they got fat on the nuts, roots and numerous rich fodder plants that were to be found at all seasons of the year. Usually the little pigs were caught and in some rude way marked to show ownership, though really that didn't matter much. When a man wanted a hog to kill, he went out into the woods, tried to find his own, and if he couldn't, just took any he could find, and with his trusty rifle laid him low. The animals were perfectly wild, and it was very seldom that anyone ever attempted to catch one that was full grown, and as for an old boar, he was something to be avoided by the boldest native, particularly if the man was accompanied by a dog. The wild hogs were the natural enemies of dogs and the dogs were thoroughly afraid of the hogs; and if attacked, would run to their masters for protection, when the enraged razorback was quite as willing to tear up the man as the dog.



ON THE CREST OF THE GREAT CONTINENTAL DIVIDE.



Many a bloody battle of this kind has occurred in the mountains, in the days of sparse settlement, before the war and even since. In some of the more remote sections, as over in the Black Mountains, there are still wild hogs to be dressed.

A mountain surveyor told me a tale of only four or five years ago that was thrilling a-plenty, and that hardly seems possible in this country to-day, but it was well verified and undoubtedly true. In a word, he was attacked alone in the mountains by a drove of wild hogs with nothing to defend himself but his Jacob's staff with its iron prod for driving into the ground, on which to set his surveying compass. He backed up against a large chestnut tree, and being a strong man, succeeded in stunning some of the worst of his vicious besiegers, upon which others began to tear these helpless animals to pieces, and the man escaped. Nowadays the old hog rifles are used only for shooting matches, as more powerful but lighter breechloading rifles have taken their places. But for accuracy they are hard to beat.

The rifles are, of course, muzzleloaders, and the barrels are from 40 to 48 inches long. The caliber is about .35, I should say, and the custom is to put a good strong load of black powder behind the rag-wrapped round bullet. The report is something tremendous, almost equal to an old bored-out musket. Some of the riflemen have learned, however, that a lighter charge of powder contributes to accuracy at short range. The guns are top-heavy, some of them, more or less burned out at the breech, are heavily rifled, and with big charges of quick-burning powder, they kick and often spoil the aim.

The shooters get together by previous arrangement, about nine o'clock in the morning, and as they are very deliberate in their aiming and getting in position, the shooting takes all day. There will be from fifteen to thirty contestants, and the most interesting feature of the event to the outsider is the target system. Each man has his own private target, being a rough board about three feet long, on which is a piece of white paper with a notch at the top, or a diamond-shaped hole, perhaps. Mr. Rifleman aims at this hole, or notch, or some particular corner of it known only to himself, or at a circle target above the notch, as shown in the illustration. The real target that he is trying to hit, and that counts, is under the paper, out of sight. Mr. Rifleman has practiced with his gun until he knows just how much the sights are off, and where he must aim in order to hit the target. Before the match he has measured this out with great care and accuracy on the board, marking the spot at which he must aim, and covering the real target so it will not confuse him. All this instead of adjusting the sights so they will be true to aim. Bad luck is in store for the unknowing person who undertakes to shoot one of these long rifles without previously acquiring its particular secret.

The distance is forty yards, and the shooters lie prone on the ground, resting the gun on a rail or other solid support. Many of them have a piece of tin bent around the barrel over the sight, to enable them to see the sights better in the sunlight. Some of the knowing ones are apt to have serious difficulty with something getting stuck in their gun barrels



PACK TRAIN COMING OUT OF CARIBOU BARRENS.

Photograph by George B. Clark.

on very bright afternoons, so that they are never able to do their shooting till the sun gets down out of their way. In the meanwhile the less experienced bang away and get quite excited dividing up the prizes according to the records so far made, when Old Mr. Rifleman goes to work and noses them all out. One of these is shown at the extreme right of the group, his ramrod hopelessly stuck until about 4 P. M., when the obstruction gave way and he laid down and shot away first and second money, to the disgust of those who had already parceled it out among themselves.

Usually the prizes are the parts of a beef or a big hog. There will be five "choices," as they are called. The best shot of the day gets first choice, which in the case of a beef consists of the choice of the hindquarters. The second best shot gets the other hindquarter. The third and fourth get the forequarters, and the fifth gets the hide and tallow. It often happens that one man gets two prizes, for it is not the average shooting of each individual that counts, but each individual shot. Rarely—and this is about the proudest moment of the shooter's life—one man will be able to "drive the critter away on its four feet," meaning that he has the best five shots of the day and no other man has a look in. Sometimes the crack shot will be barred from getting more than one "choice," else the others would not go in. If no animal can be secured, flour and other provisions from a nearby store, but rarely money, may be substituted as prizes. The entrance fee is usually "eight shots for a dollar." Years ago matches for money were the regular thing and there were more matches. Now there is not so much leisure.

In those "good old days" everybody used to "hole up," as they called it, when cold weather came, live in ease and careless comfort till spring called them forth. More than to make a little wood from day to day, go to mill

and do a little hunting, they had nothing to do and did not think of doing anything but sit by the fire and visit among themselves, and live on the fat of the land in their simple, contented way. Now more pressure is left to work and "get things" that were not thought necessary before.

But in spite of these new demands upon time and strength, the mountaineer is fond of his sport and will have it. He hunts bear and 'coon and 'possum, and rabbits and squirrels, has his rifle shoots, his corn shuckin's, his fishing and his taste of "blockade" applejack, takes life rather easily and not too seriously, and is advancing and improving and living much better than he used to do in those same "good old days," when he lived in a log cabin and lighted it with a pine torch.

#### Substitute for Rubber from Sea Fish.

A REPORT coming from Amsterdam tells of a factory established at Ymulden, at the mouth of the North Sea Canal in Holland, to produce a substitute for rubber. It is said that the company operating the factory has succeeded in producing a substance having the qualities of rubber and some special advantages over the genuine. While the process is a secret, the principal ingredient is said to be fresh sea fish, which are brought to Ymulden in vast quantities by the Dutch fishing fleets.

According to report, 15 to 16 per cent. of natural rubber is added to the fish and the result is a substance as flexible and elastic as rubber, but much cheaper—about as 1.25 to 8 in price—compared with real rubber. The low price of this product will be caused partly by the by-products which are possible, for it is said that much albumen will be made from the fish and that half of the factory is arranged for the manufacture of fertilizer.—Chicago Tribune.



# NATURAL HISTORY

## African Expedition of the American Museum of Natural History.

BY W. S. RAINSFORD.

BEFORE leaving the United States as leader of this expedition, the editors of *FOREST AND STREAM* asked me to send to that paper any notes I might make as I went along, even though the nature of the case caused them to be disjointed. I comply with this request, because it has seemed to me that the field of the American Museum's present expedition—British East Africa—is one of great natural interest, not to the sportsman or naturalist only, but to that larger class who watch the development of Colonial life and Colonial adventure with the eyes of men who have taken part, or would like to take part in the great game.

Four years ago I had ridden from Londiani

Station to Sergoit Rock, a landmark known to most East Africans, and which was now to be the practical starting point for my expedition. Four years ago the trail was bad, when there was any trail. And dense forest paths and some treacherous bog land made the porter's work during much of the year difficult. Now I find a fine road for wagon traffic, almost completed. The change illustrates fairly what is taking place throughout the Protectorate. A most interesting problem is here indeed being worked out, in terms of human life and endurance. Can the Englishman live, and breed, and make a home squarely under the equator?

I think I am right in saying that only in Quito have an European people succeeded in doing this without great loss of life and energy. Quito is about 8,000 feet above the sea—if I remember right—and the Protectorate, or the better, richer part of it, ranges from 5,000 to

8,000 feet above. Some, without any hesitation, declare themselves ready to answer the great question in the affirmative now. In my judgment, years must pass before the answer can be given.

Four years ago in the country I rode through, between Londiani and Sergoit, the farms were very few; one or two near the Uganda Railroad, and one large land and timber concession that had done nothing to develop its holdings. Now I found farms the whole way along and the land taken up, but comparatively little in actual occupation.

The country is one mighty ridge, almost seventy miles across, whose highest green wave rises to 9,000 feet above the sea. From this height fall to either side great grassy folds of land, belted here and there by bands of splendid dense forest, where cedar and wild olive trees are matted together by tropic, under-



SWAHILI GUNBEARER AND WATERBUCK, BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

growth and tangle impenetrable. The soil is rich, the country well watered, and admirably fitted for occupancy; but here the mistake of the Colony has full sway—the mistake of non-occupancy. Holdings of sometimes as much as one hundred thousand of acres owned by absentees, who, seated far away, presumably pay the half penny an acre yearly rent, for which they secured their long lease and do nothing for the country.

Nor is this true of the large holdings, or syndicate holdings only. It is true of the small (sic) farmer of 2,500 acres or more. Then and there, at intervals of several miles, you see ground broken, a tiny farm building, a belt of flourishing trees, a band of sheep or cattle. But as for the larger number of granted farms not a furrow has been turned, not a penny spent. And thus it comes about that absentees who do nothing to improve the value of the land are gaining greatly by the hard pioneering work of those who are developing the country, while they pay nothing, practically, for what they gain.

This state of things, one would think, must soon become apparent to the powers that be. And as no young colony could possibly stand in more need of money than does this, the government will supply themselves with funds, and at the same time promote the advancement of the Protectorate by insisting that settlement be bona fide; that the settler settle, or pay some one else to do improvements for him, or failing that, surrender the land. At present a comparative few, working hard and taking many risks to health and fortune, are rapidly pushing up land values for an absent many who are speculating on these rising land values. A tax on unimproved land would bring this state of things to an end.

Any reasonable man acquainted with the changes and chances that beset the youth of a colony, more especially an African colony, will be prepared to approve a policy that gives liberally to the "pioneer." His path to success is difficult enough in all conscience. But here the pioneer period is over—the land wants developing. It cannot be developed so long as absentees are permitted, as now they are, to lock up tens of thousands of acres on which nothing whatever has been done—thousands of the very choicest acres—while really bona fide settlers are demanding farms in vain, or have to satisfy themselves with land of very inferior quality.

The development of the colony depends actually on the success of the young settler in securing the aid of the native. Of all questions none is perhaps more important than this one of native labor.

To an outsider like myself, the East African native seems, taking him all in all, an extraordinarily docile creature. And when you consider that he has never worked for a white man, never done anything but cultivate, or have his wife cultivate his little stamba; that no white settler pretends to speak his language; that the medium of communication between the two is Swahili, which the settler speaks most imperfectly and which the native only understands and talks imperfectly, if at all, it surely is not surprising that difficulties arise.

There are those who deny the good qualities of the various native tribes (for workers in the Protectorate must be drawn from many

tribes); those who have only blame for them. But I have satisfied myself that they are almost always young men, who know nothing of other indigenous races, and have had no experience of native labor in other lands. Give the East African a little time to fit himself to the utterly new conditions that the white man's coming forces on him, and it seems certain he will be found ready and willing to do his part, and it is a great part in developing the wonderful capacities of the land. Most of the settlers are young, and they are not always patient.

In the mean time, while land policy and native labor policy are haltingly declaring themselves, who can help admiring the men, most of them in the vigor of youth, who are staking their all—all their small fortunes and their young health—in order to win a modest competence.

Here on these uplands of equatorial Africa you find them. Some few wasters, of course, you may pick out. Some who hang round Nairobi, depending on remittance from home that only do them harm when they come; but far more are seldom seen in that demoralizing little town.

They have set their faces hard to win a living from the rich pasture lands of the higher country, or are superintending anxiously the growth of sisal, rubber, or coffee plantations on lower lands nearer the sea, or the great lakes. The unknown, the unexpected, must for years still threaten every new venture of the industry. May good luck attend them. If they make money, none has better deserved it. The risks they face are many. The rewards awaiting them if they succeed are modest indeed. Taking them all in all—and I have wandered far among them for almost two years—they do honor to the race they own.

## The Wild Duck Family.

### The Teal; Its Haunts and Habits.

BY W. J. MURRAY.

THIS is one of the smallest and at the same time one of the most beautiful members of the freshwater duck family, of which there are numerous varieties distributed over Europe, Asia, Africa and both North and South America and even as far as the Falkland Islands.

The teal very much resembles the common river duck (although not more than half its size) not only in its plumage, but in its habits and mode of life, frequenting lakes, swamps, marshes and rivers; feeding on frogs, small lizards, mollusks, water insects and vegetable matter, etc. In such surroundings as here described the teal makes her nest in which she generally deposits about a dozen eggs of a light greenish blue color, and as she hatches them she sits unobserved among the reeds, surrounded with withered grass or rushes, which together with some of her own brown soft feathers forms her nest. The teal when undisturbed feeds in the day time, but otherwise at night only.

\* The European green-winged teal (*Anas crecca*) is widely distributed all over Europe and Asia, including India, where during the cold season they are captured in great numbers and kept alive in "tealeries" for use in the ensuing summer months. This teal visits Northern

Africa in winter, but is seldom to be found in the Eastern United States.

The blue-winged teal (*Anas discors*) is plentiful from the Atlantic coast to the Rocky Mountains. The male bird has the head and neck a blackish lead color darkest on the crown, a white crescent on the front of the eye and the under parts white spotted with brown. The female is a dullish brown streaked with buff. In both sexes there are sky blue wing coverts.

The cinnamon teal (*Anas cyanoptera*) is a South American duck, strictly speaking, but it is to be found in the Southwestern States of America and ranges from the Columbus River to Chile, Argentine and as far as the Falkland Islands. It goes as far north as Oregon and eastward to Illinois. It varies from the blue-winged teal in having a chestnut or cinnamon-colored head and neck, but it resembles it in having blue wing coverts.

The green-winged teal (*Anas carolinense*), which is a very fine bird, is quite common in North America. It is almost the same as the common teal of the same designation, frequenting Southern Europe.

All teals seem to prefer a temperate, but cool climate, and being migratory in their habits they manage to adjust themselves to the changes of temperature by going to the tropics for the winter, and to Northern countries for the summer. When in the United States they are timid and quiet, and for the most part nocturnal in their habits.

In Europe and especially in the British Isles there is probably no game bird more highly prized not only for the sport it affords the fowler, but also on account of its excellent table qualities and the beauty of its plumage.

While the female presents the usual inconspicuous mottled plumage of her sex (in most other species), the male is one of the handsomest of his kind. His deep chestnut-colored head and throat are diversified on both sides by a line of buff which, springing from the gape, runs upward to the eye in front of which is formed a fork, one prong passing hindward and up and the other downward, inclosing a dark lustrous green patch and both coalescing in the feathers of the back part of the head and nape. The back and sides of the body appear to be of a dullish gray. The breast is of a pale salmon color. The tail coverts and underneath are a velvety black, while those at the side are of a pale orange color. Altogether the teal drake (or mallard, as it is often called) is a bird of exceptional beauty and interest.

The teal is fairly plentiful in the marshy lakes and bogs of Ireland, where considerable numbers of them breed every year. During the early part of the winter they frequent the reeds and rush-grown shores of the lakes where they are not easy to approach, and having plenty of food they need not come out into the open danger for foraging purposes. When frost sets in, however, they become somewhat tamer and less wary, and they take to the running streams, selecting those with plenty of reeds and bull-rushes on their banks. Here they conceal themselves closely while they are feeding, and sometimes the sportsman comes on them unawares and "bags" a few in this way, but the surviving birds soon take wing for a more distant and retired feeding ground. When teal leave the lakes for the running streams in time of frost they

often go singly, or in pairs only, but when on the lakes and in marshy swamps they go in flocks (or as it is called "teams") numbering anywhere from three to six or occasionally more.

Most members of the duck family, if living much on the water, especially near the sea coast, are liable to have a fishy flavor when cooked, but this is not so with the teal whose flesh is very delicate and savory, almost as much so as a snipe or woodcock, but just the least flavor of duck is present, and none of the "fish."

In this respect the teal has a considerable advantage over the widgeon, and indeed over all the duck family in the delicacy of its flavor.

### Note on the Star-Nosed Mole.

ALTHOUGH the star-nosed mole is quite a common mammal, very few people know anything about it. City dwellers never see it, and even to those who live in the country it is almost unknown and seen only occasionally when a night hunting cat brings to the house an individual that she has caught, but does not devour because of its unpleasant odor and—presumably—taste. Long-tailed, and with the curiously star-shaped tip of the nose, it is an odd animal.

Last spring Francis H. Allen made some interesting, if brief, observations on this species and published them in a recent number of *Science*. He says:

On April 20 of this year I discovered a star-nosed mole (*Condylura cristata* (Linn.) Desmarest) entering a half rotten willow stump at the edge of a little pond in the woods at West Roxbury, Mass. The crevice it had entered proved to be a cul-de-sac, and after watching for some little time its eager efforts to escape by burrowing out, I easily captured it by seizing the tip of the tail between thumb and forefinger. I dropped it on the path close by where it at once burrowed below the surface of the humus and progressed with some speed there, its progress being indicated by a lengthening ridge of earth. Catching it again, I carried it

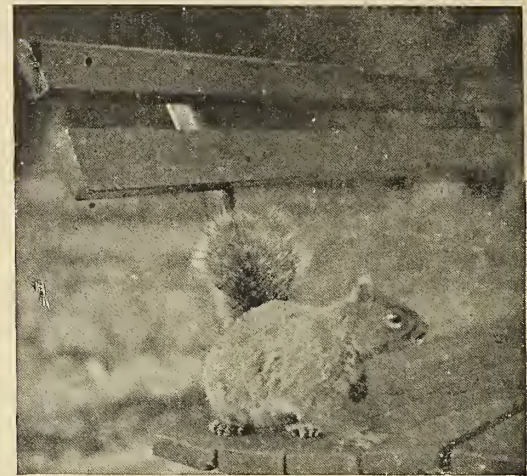
home, wriggling, and placed it in a wire cage with a wooden floor. It was very active, but owing, I suppose, to the position of the fore paws, which of course were fixed with palm outward, it could not get over the ground very rapidly. In the cage it kept going the rounds, poking its nose between the wires in an effort to escape. I dug some earthworms and placed them one by one in the cage. Apparently the mole's power of scent was nearly or quite as weak as its eyesight, for it paid no attention to the worms unless they were dropped directly in the path it pursued about the edge of the cage. When it actually ran its nose into a worm, however, it ate with astonishing greediness, and in a curiously piggish way, with a constant shaking of the head and shuffling the worm into its mouth with the help of the backs of its "hands," which it moved in unison. It devoured about ten worms before its appetite appeared to flag, but one worm, a very large fat one, it abandoned after cutting it into three pieces by transverse bites. Perhaps this worm was uncomfortably large for its mouth and gullet, for it afterward ate one or two smaller ones. Little or no chewing took place apparently, and the worm always disappeared down the animal's throat in a very short time. I heard no noise of the teeth in eating, such as Audubon and Bachman mention in describing the feeding of the common mole. A saucer of water put inside the cage was not noticed for some time, but finally the mole put its nose into it and appeared to drink with the same continual motion of the head that it used in eating. It tipped the saucer up a little and spilled some of the water, which it then seemed to drink off the board in a way that resembled sponging out the bottom of a boat. It continued the same operation on the dry part of the board, as if it could not tell where the water ended except by feeling. It struck me as a creature of very small intelligence. Its eagerness to escape was perhaps due less to fear than to a desire to get below the surface of the ground and to a habit of perpetual motion that seemed to possess it. I use the word "eagerness" advisedly, for that seemed to be the dominant mental attitude of the little animal. There was nothing frantic or nervous about its actions, simply eagerness to enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of earthworms.

### Black Foxes.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 8.—*Editor Forest and Stream*: In your issue of Nov. 2 in an article on "Rearing Fur-Bearing Animals," Raleigh Raines states that "some foxes have been sold for fabulous prices, bringing in many cases from \$2,000 to \$3,000."

If Mr. Raines can buy up any black foxes at those prices, he has a good opportunity to make a few thousands of the needful easily.

Fox farming has been carried on for at least a quarter of a century on Prince Edward Island, one of the Maritime Provinces of Canada. To-day there must be at least one hundred fox "ranches" on the island, a ranch containing from one to twenty or more pairs of foxes. One rancher—the pioneer in the business—has become a millionaire through what his neighbors called a crazy scheme in the beginning, but he worked away quietly, raising them for fur only



LITTLE GRAY FELLOW SCENTS WINTER.

at first, and was content to let the "wiseacres" scoff while he was becoming rich.

Now as to prices. The minimum figure that a pair of black pups, male and female, can be got for to-day is \$10,000, and they must be spoken for and part paid for a year ahead. It is reported that one pair, the female being guaranteed to be with pup, changed hands last winter at the really fabulous price of \$28,000. To my knowledge \$15,000 was paid recently for a pair. Of course these prices are for breeding purposes only, though it is claimed foxes at \$10,000 are a good investment for fur raising alone. A pelt from a fox that died through accident this year brought £410, or \$1,995.30 in the London fur market.

One of these ranches was recently formed into a stock company, being capitalized at \$600,000. The ranch has only twenty pairs of black foxes, the seller guaranteeing, however, an increase of not less than fifty young foxes to July 1, 1913. This figure brings the price of the twenty pair to nearly \$30,000 a pair, and the promoters claim that not a drop of Adams ale or a drop of the briny liquid that flows around this fox-mad island has leaked into the scheme.

W. H. STARRATT.

### New Publications.

CAMPING IN THE WINTER WOODS. By E. R. Gregor. Harper Bros., \$1.50 net.

On the fly of the cover of this book is a little notice reading "How to open a book." It goes on to say that you must lay the book back downward on a table or smooth surface. While this applies to a great many books, it should never have been printed in connection with "Camping in the Winter Woods," for once the boy starts to read the 380 pages contained in this book, he will not lay it down until he has reached the tracks of bruin on his way into the cave to hibernate, at the bottom of page 380. The book is so various in its chapter titles, and so interesting, as it leads from one episode to another, that when you buy it for your boy it will be like a through trip ticket on an express. He won't stop until he gets to the end. It relates to the experience of two boys who, at the suggestion of their father and under the guidance of "Old Ben," a famous Maine woods guide, spend a winter camping in the Maine woods. While the book is fiction, there is no chapter in it that is not probable.



WINTER IN THE YELLOWSTONE.

# GAME BAG AND GUN

## Massachusetts F. & G. P. Association.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 27.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* At the conference of Massachusetts sportsmen in the Tremont Building, Boston, on Dec. 12, fourteen associations were represented. From the State association there were present several of its officers besides President S. D. Charles, who was chosen chairman of the meeting. Commissioner George H. Graham and four others represented the Springfield Fish and Game Association. Deputy Warden I. O. Converse and former representative F. O. Hardy appeared for the Fitchburg Sportsman's Club; Bradford S. Turpin represented the Brunswick Fur Club, and the New England Fox Hunters' Club sent C. J. Prouty. B. Preston Clark, who represented the Pine Island Club, is a son of the late Benjamin Cutler Clark, of Boston, for several years the popular president of the State association.

The other clubs were the Hampshire County, the Eastern Massachusetts, Massachusetts Gunners' Association, the Middleboro Fish and Game Protective Association, the Hudson Sportsman's Association, South Shore Fox Hunters' Club and the Greenfield Sportsman's Club, whose president, H. E. Ward, acted as secretary.

The members present voted unanimously in favor of the portion of the first topic which relates to the licensing of cats, and Messrs. Frank Murphy, Wm. Minot, Jr., and Geo. B. Clark were appointed a committee to prepare a bill. The second portion relating to the restraint of self-hunting dogs was referred to Messrs. Clark, Mason and Prouty to present such a bill as they deem proper.

No. 4 was next considered and a vote was passed that the present bag limit on ruffed grouse, quail, woodcock and black ducks should remain as at present.

On No. 3 a committee was appointed to draft a bill prohibiting all unnaturalized persons from carrying firearms for hunting.

No. 2. As a committee to draw a bill permitting the killing of cock pheasants, Messrs. Wm. C. Adams, Geo. M. Poland and John B. Smith were appointed.

No. 5. To restrict the use of "live decoys." Majority vote opposed.

No. 6. Voted that it is the opinion of this convention that the fish and game commissioners should see that publicity be given to all violations of the fish and game laws, and that monthly the commissioners should issue a statement reporting on the work of the commission for the period next preceding to be published in the newspapers or otherwise.

No. 7. Changes in deer laws. A committee was appointed to consider and report such a bill as they consider desirable.

### NEW MEASURES.

That the Fish and Game Commission be authorized to close a town or a section of the State

against hunting birds protected by law. Committee appointed to draft a bill.

Committee named to act with reference to codifying the game laws. Another committee to request the fish and game commissioners to confer with those of other States to secure reciprocal laws in regard to foreign licenses.

Dr. G. W. Field and Geo. H. Garfield, the other fish and game commissioners, were present throughout the proceedings.

HENRY H. KIMBALL,

Secretary Massachusetts F. and G. P. A.

## Present Day Needs in Game Conservation.

BY GOLDEN GATE.

A SERIES of misleading articles on game conservation, recently appeared in one of the San Francisco daily papers, the object of these being to create an opposition to a measure that will



SITTING FOR HIS PICTURE.

probably come before the State Legislature this year designed to make it unlawful for game to be offered for sale. In these articles assertions were made to the effect that in Europe, where game is sold, deer are plentiful, and game is no nearer extinction than was the case a century ago. The California Fish and Game Commission has prepared a statement in answer to these articles for the benefit of the hunters of the State, which clearly sets for present conditions, this being in part as follows:

Little need be said about the great slaughter of game that has gone on throughout the United States. Everyone who knows anything about game conditions in the country is aware that many varieties of game have become practically extinct, and that where formerly game was plentiful, there is now a scarcity. Here in California the game is disappearing as it has in various

other States, and if the present rate of decrease continues, it will be but a few years when our State will be absolutely barren of game.

In order not to deplete the supply and still allow the people a reasonable number of hunting days during the year, it will be necessary to lessen the number of a species that may be killed in one day, and to shorten the season during which the species may be lawfully taken.

It is true that the game belongs to the people of the State, but it is likewise true that it is the sportsmen of the State who pay for its protection. The Fish and Game Commission does not receive one cent of its support from the general tax levy, nor any appropriation from the State Legislature. Its general revenue is derived solely from the sale of hunting and fishing licenses, and from fines imposed for violation of the fish and game laws.

Unlicensed hunting is permitted in but thirteen States in the Union, and the privilege is confined to residents only. In but one State, Florida, is it extended to include non-residents.

There are none who would approve of placing a bounty on game animals, yet allowing game to be offered for sale amounts practically to the same thing. It puts a price on the head of each quail, duck, deer or whatever game is in season, and is an incentive to those so inclined to hunt for the open market. The market hunter is not a producer; he is the reaper of a crop that should not be offered for sale. In the experience of the California Game Commission and every other State Game Commission, the market hunter is one of the chief game destroyers throughout the country. It was the hide hunter that killed off the buffalo; the aigrette hunter has almost exterminated the white heron; the market quail hunter has reduced the number of quail in our own State to almost the vanishing point, and unless prevented it will be the market duck hunter that decimates the ducks to such an extent that they can no longer be classed as game. More than 95 per cent. of the market hunters do not stop at the bag limit, thereby violating a law that is one of the most important, as well as the most difficult of enforcement.

The game laws should be so drawn that allowance is made for the killing of the surplus without encroaching upon the necessary breeding supply; in other words, the season and bag limit should be made consistent with the breeding capacity of the game. In some foreign countries the ownership of game is vested in the owner of the land on which the game abounds. Scotland, for example, has no deer law, but the deer are given protection by the owners of the forests in which the deer are found.

There are killed in Scotland every year nearly 7,000 deer. The forests in which deer are to be found cover something less than 2,000,000 acres, while in California, with its area of 158,000 square miles, of which perhaps one-half or about 48,000,000 acres, is suited to deer, less than 10,000 deer were killed last year. Is it not possible to develop game in our own State to

permit the taking of a bag limit that will more nearly approach the numbers killed in European countries in which game has been shot for hundreds of years?

Last year, throughout the United States, there were killed probably 25,000,000 ducks. Allowing for a moderate increase of five birds to the pair, this means that there will be nearly 100,000,000 less birds to come back this fall than there would have been had there been no shooting last season. How long will the supply last at this rate? In California at least 1,000,000 birds were killed. Over one-third of these were used in the various markets of the State. Thus estimating the same rate of increase of five birds to the pair, we have approximately 1,000,000 less ducks this year than would have been the case had the sale of ducks not been allowed.

Other conditions must also be taken into account. The number of hunters is increasing from 2 to 5 per cent. each year. Facilities for getting to what were formerly inaccessible places have increased, it now being possible for a man with an automobile to go one hundred miles or more from a railroad in a few hours' time. Game country, in which a gun was never heard a few years ago, is now overrun with hunters. Ranchers are crowding into all parts of the State, and the breeding grounds of the game are thus becoming less and less. Guns have been perfected until it is possible to fire five shots into a flock of birds almost before they are aware of the presence of the hunter.

Is it any wonder that the game is diminishing in numbers? The wonder is that there is any left.

larval condition he is secreted under a stone at the bottom of a lake, where he exists for about a year, and then rises to the surface a full-blown May fly, in the month of May. During the larval period he is known as the "stone bait"; and is used as a lure for trout and other fish, with considerable success.

The sport and enjoyment obtainable in dapping for trout with the May fly on these Westmeath lakes is "rich and rare"; and it may be truthfully said that to those lovers of the "gentle art" who can afford the time and expense involved in a visit to these lakes when the May fly is up, would amply justify a trip for the fishing, even though one were to go all the way across the Atlantic for this purpose. Such would be the effect that, like Oliver Twist, the delighted angler would be pretty sure, before long, to "call for more"!

The fishing on these lakes is free to every respectable visitor, and there is no payment for license required by the Inland Revenue authorities, except for salmon.



## Trout Fishing in Ireland.

### "Dapping" with the May-Fly on the Westmeath Lakes.

THERE are four important trout lakes in, or bordering on, the county Westmeath, viz., Belvedere, Owle, Derryvarra and Sheelin. Strange to say, they are pretty much the same size—about seven by four miles each in extent. Their characteristics are similar in almost every particular save one, and this exception is in the case of Derryvarra, one portion of which is peaty or boggy; all the others are more or less sandy bottomed and have clear and bright spring waters, including the greater part of Derryvarra, the trout in which, notwithstanding the peaty portion, are, as a rule, of excellent quality.

These four lakes are situated within seven or eight miles of each other, and all four are about this distance from the important town of Mullingar, which is one of the chief railroad centers of Ireland.

The trout in these lakes are of the finest quality imaginable. They grow quickly, and in a day's fishing thirty or forty pounds to a rod is frequently secured. It is comparatively seldom that any fish under two pounds rises to the fly—more likely two and a half to three pounds.

The condition of the fish is exceptionally good, and for table purposes their flavor is fully equal to that of the finest salmon—only more delicate. The color of their flesh is a deep reddish pink—almost maroon; and between its layers is a cream-colored curds similar to that of a good fresh lobster. The flesh is so hard and firm, that when taken out of the fish-kettle and dished, it falls to pieces on the dish.

A striking peculiarity of these trout is their shortness as compared with their thickness. Thus a fish a foot long would weigh two and a half to three pounds—and this proportion holds good in all sizes.

In appearance the trout is strongly marked with large light purple spots on a brownish back, and gray, slightly silvered, on the sides

and belly; but there are scarcely any red spots to be seen on the skin.

Of all the members of the European lake trout (*Salmo fario*) family, the Westmeath variety has no superior as a gamey fish, especially during the time the May fly is on the water, which is usually the latter ten days of May and the first ten days of June.

During this period they are very greedy for the fly, and rise to it with great avidity and sprightliness. They give a great deal of play and are sport to the last. One has got to be sure that the fish is played out before the landing-net is applied, as these trout have a knack of getting a "second wind" at the moment when they seem to be exhausted; then they make a final desperate plunge, which sometimes breaks either the tackle or their hold, and in this way make their escape.

The mode of May-fly fishing, which is called dapping, is as follows: The fisherman with rod, line, reel, casting-line and hook, launches his boat on the windward side of the lake. Some wind, sufficient to raise a "curl" on the water, is absolutely necessary. Having put the natural May fly (*Ephemera*) on his hook, he holds his rod so as to allow the fly to dangle on the surface of the water, and his boat to drift quietly right across the lake. This avoids any noise, and at the same time makes it easy to maintain a position for holding the fly on the surface of the water. When the boat reaches the lea side of the lake, it is rowed back again, and this process is repeated as often as required during the time the fishing lasts.

It is a pity that the May fly's term of aerial existence is so short. He has only a few hours, into which has to be crowded the chief events of his life's history; his birth, his growth, his courtship, his marriage and his death (not to speak of minor details)—truly a Herculean task for a poor May fly. Whatever the opinion may be as to whether this particular life is a "merry" one or not, there can be no manner of doubt that it is "short"!

This refers to his life as a winged insect, which, of course, is his perfected form. In his

## How Much Does a Fish Shrink?

HAVANA, Cuba, Dec. 11.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Your very delightful Christmas number has just been received in this distressful country, and is being read with the usual interest, but we have been perfectly flabbergasted by the article on "How Much Does a Fish Shrink?" and our local experience in this matter makes us inclined to qualify you as a "nature faker."

I have in my possession a photograph of a countryman of yours holding by arms length at the end of a line a microscopic red snapper with a look on his (the fisherman's) countenance giving a good illustration of a scientist trying to discover the Mighty Atom, and I can vouch that, according to his own statement (and he ought to know) that red snapper instead of shrinking had increased the following day to exactly 7 pounds 2 ounces. This happened three years ago, and heaven only knows to what proportions it may have increased now.

Another instance of the same: Six of us went out a few weeks ago and caught a swordfish weighing about forty pounds. The following day (after this leviathan had been cut up and eaten) it weighed anything from 240 pounds 3½ ounces to a ton, according to the imagination of the individual relating the catch and the presumable credulity of the listener.

In the face of these established facts we must come to the conclusion that your waste paper basket must have been mislaid or your lynx eye out of focus when you allowed said article to appear in your columns.

Wishing you a Merry Christmas and continued prosperity for the New Year, I remain,  
C. R.

## How Long Will a Fish Live Out of Water?

GLOBE, Ariz., Dec. 12.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The correspondence in recent issues of FOREST AND STREAM as to how long fish can remain out of water, has so interested me that I am prompted to give you some facts concerning my own experience in this line.

Near my home in the East were several swamps, caused by the surface waters collecting in basin-like depressions in the limestone country

rock. During high water in the spring, small fish from the St. Lawrence could sometimes ascend the little streams and ditches and gain access to these swampy tracts which, at this season, resembled fair-sized ponds. Here these wandering fish would spawn, and each pond would have its quota of small pike, chub, suckers and shiners. By far the most plentiful, however, were the "black minnows," a mottled dark and light brown fish which, so far as I know, never attained a length of more than six inches, nor were they ever found in the clear waters of the St. Lawrence, evidently not having their origin in that source. They were strong, hardy fellows, and for that reason much in demand for use as bait. In outline they somewhat resembled a trout, and kept in an aquarium showed "game" characteristics to a certain extent, refusing to feed on anything that was not alive. A living fly thrown upon the water would be taken with a wicked rush, much as a bass or trout would have taken it. A dead fly would, however, be ignored. As the season advanced and the rains became less frequent, the hot sun would gradually dry up these ponds until finally there remained nothing but a few mud holes in the deepest parts. Here all the minnows would gather, and as the August sun sucked up the little remaining water, these holes would become evil smelling places, swarming with fish and insect life. Then we boys would reap our harvest and gather the minnows in large quantities for future use.

One day when, preparatory to going fishing, I was dipping minnows from the barrel in which we kept them, the town fire bell commenced ringing, and dropping the net with its collection of minnows as I thought into the barrel, I ran to the fire. Fifteen hours later I found the net (which by the way was made from the arm of an undershirt, the top being strung on a loop of heavy wire and the bottom closed by tying a string around it) had not fallen back into the water as I supposed, but had remained hanging, with only about one-half inch of the extreme end below the string that closed it, submerged. This, however, had sufficed to keep the whole quite damp, and on looking inside I found the black minnows were alive, though the shiners, chub and suckers were all dead. This started me experimenting to see just how long these fish could live out of water, and I found that by carefully wrapping them loosely in a damp cloth and imbedding the package in wet moss, the black minnows could be kept out of water for about twenty-four hours without seeming to affect their vitality in the least, though in every case all the shiners, chub and suckers with them died. Wrapping some in cloth and moss, and putting the whole in a perforated tin box, I sent them from Montreal to Toronto, where the black minnows arrived alive, the shiners were dead.

I now believe that, as the ponds dried up and the other minnows died by hundreds, the black minnows worked down into the mud and remained alive until the fall rains gave them relief. This theory is strengthened by the fact that there was one hole, deeper than those in the swamp, which had no surface connection whatever with the river by which the minnows could at any time come or go, and in this place these minnows could be found until the surface dried up, and again as soon as the fall rains had softened the mud and filled the basin to the depth of a foot or so.

I have known these minnows to live in a rusty tin boiler from September until the middle of February without any food or attention whatever, and with the water actually red with rust.

Perhaps some of your readers have a knowledge of this minnow and can give me its name or something of its life history.

L. O. HOWARD.

## Life History of the Common Eel

(*Anguilla vulgaris*)

### A Study in Zoology.

THERE is probably no member of the zoological class of fishes more familiar to the public than the common eel, so far at least as its general appearance goes, but it is quite different with its habits and modes of living, many of which are still only partially or imperfectly understood, notwithstanding that the eel has been studied with much interest by naturalists and others since the time of Aristotle over 2,200 years ago.

Like birds, all fishes are liable to be migratory more or less at times, but some move at stated periods, and with great regularity. Among these latter must be included the common eel which, although primarily a fresh water fish, spends the later portion of its existence in the salt water.

The eel is without ventral fins, and has the dorsal confluent with the anal fin around the extremity of the tail. The skin is very smooth and exceedingly slippery, a quality which has, from time immemorial, been associated with the eel family so as to become proverbial. This slipperiness is due to a natural and constant exudation of slimy matter through their skin which greatly facilitate their movements through mud, weeds, drains and narrow passages.

Although not visible on the surface, there are present small scales embedded in the skin, but these are now of no use whatever, having become atrophied from long disuse, and have passed into a rudimentary condition.

The eel, because of its habit of going to the sea to spawn, is styled in zoology *catadromous*, which habit is the exact reverse of the habits of the salmon and trout, which are described as *anadromous*.

The natural impulse to make for the sea at the approach of the spawning season is so strong in the eel that if barred by any obstacle on its annual run, it is said that it will leave the water and make a detour over rocks, meadows and marshy grounds, in order to gain its way to some river or stream, so as to insure its reaching the sea somehow.

If it should happen that eels fail to get away from their confined fresh water abode and thus become land-locked, they have been known to spawn there for a time, but eventually it is said that they become sterile.

As the eel is mainly a fresh water fish, it is only natural that it should, as it does, spend most of its life in lakes, rivers and ponds in Europe and America, chiefly within the temperate zones.

The eel is exceedingly voracious and is practically omnivorous. Although free swimmers when necessary, they spend most of their time in the mud and burrow there, and in the soft banks of the rivers and lakes. For the purpose of feeding they frequently appear at the mouth

of their burrows, and greedily devour worms, insects, dead fish and other animal matter and refuse carried down by the passing currents. Being nocturnal in their habits, the eels feed mostly at night. Although ordinarily the length of an adult eel is from two and a half to three feet, they grow occasionally to the length of four or five feet. The female is usually larger than the male of the same age.

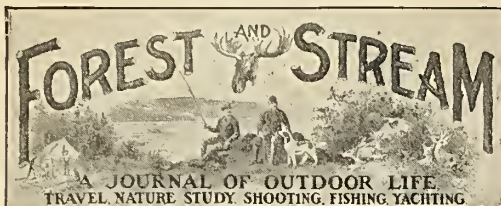
Although much prejudice seems to have always existed against the eel, a fact which is probably due to its snake-like appearance, it is nevertheless regarded as a very important article of food both in this country and in Europe, and its flesh is highly prized because of its tenderness and its savory qualities.

Once every year, usually toward the end of October, the eels seem to be impelled by some mysterious impulse to quit their natural fresh water habitat, and to make for the sea in vast numbers. With one accord and simultaneously the whole eel population (of spawning capacity) of the lakes, rivers and ponds, start on what is called a "run" toward the sea. This unanimous migration takes place invariably at night, and the darkest night is usually selected for the operation.

These runs are the fisherman's opportunity, and enormous catches of the fish are made on such occasions by means of eel weirs and various kinds of traps set along the river routes. Not only are such catches usually very large, but the fish are certain to be in the finest condition coming up to the spawning period.

For some obscure reason the eels will only spawn in the salt water, and it is evidently for this purpose alone that the annual visit to the sea is made. After spawning, the fate of the parent eel is still a matter of much difference of opinion and uncertainty even among those who have some claim to be regarded as authorities on the subject. Certain it is that the best opinion seems to be that the vast majority of eels never again return to the fresh water after spawning takes place. Some authorities say they die in the sea, but if so there surely ought to be some evidence of the fact apparent, but none has been forthcoming. What would seem to be the most likely explanation is this: When spawning is over, no doubt the eels find themselves at the disadvantage of being placed in a new and to them strange environment for which they are but ill adapted, and hence they soon become an easy prey to voracious and predatory marine fishes, such as sharks, rays, dogfish, etc., and are likely to be soon devoured by them, a fact which would account for the complete disappearance of the eel after reaching the sea.

After the lapse of about a year the young or larval eel instinctively makes for the estuaries, the mouths of rivers and streams, and worms its way through moss-covered stones and works clear over the highest waterfalls, including Niagara, and continues its course till it covers the furthest reaches of the rivers and streams of the country, getting into the lakes, ponds and marshy places wherever they can manage to find a suitable place to take up their settled abode. In this way all the fresh water of the country becomes restocked with eels, which in turn repeat, again and again, the parental history, and thus is the eel population of the fresh waters constantly renewed and maintained from year to year.



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### THE OBJECT OF THIS JOURNAL

will be to studiously promote a healthful interest in outdoor recreation, and to cultivate a refined taste for natural objects.

—FOREST AND STREAM, Aug. 14, 1873.

### OUR COMPACT WITH THE NEW YEAR.

THE "little fellow" is here. What shall we do for him? And by the same token, what will he do for us?

We agree to give him the best sportsman's weekly possible, and in return he will give us an audience with what few of the best sportsmen we do not already serve.

Enough said. It is a bargain.

### RAISING GAME FOR MARKET.

OUR estimable and well-meaning confrere, the Game Breeder, "still insists he sees a ghost" in our attitude on matters relating to game breeding on private lands. With persuasive persistence our friend asks: "Should game be sold alive by breeders for propagation?" Our answer to this question is emphatically, "Yes!" Further, the Game Breeder yearns for our opinion as to whether "game properly tagged should be sold dead for food." To this we should say that game raised by private individuals, so labeled, with necessary proof to support the labels, should be marketable at any time. We believe in a long open season on all game, and can think of nothing that would afford us greater pleasure—for we ourselves love to hunt—than to see those who enjoy shooting wild game indulging their pleasure all year around, excepting during breeding seasons. However, were everyone honest, we would have no need for locksmiths, for they would prosper better as ditch diggers, nor would game laws be necessary. Every shooter would kill a fair bag, feed birds in winter, and shoot only during reasonable periods. Unfortunately the time is not now when everyone who carries a gun may be trusted to use it honestly. When game is abundant, as it has prospect of being, thanks to the revenue from hunters' licenses,

private game stocking, game refuges and the sterling efforts of John B. Burnham and the American Game Protective and Propagation Association, then shall we shout from the rooftops for longer open seasons, sale of privately reared game at all time, and a general opening of the laws that now must be drawn tight to keep the game hog and market hunter from reducing the game supply in the woods, fields and forests to the game barrenness of a city block. Before making the editor's cross, that indicates to the printer the end of the story, we want to thank our kindly neighbor for lifting from us the stigma of littleness. We love our neighbors as ourselves, and wish all our outdoor contemporaries a most prosperous New Year, knowing that each adds its mite to the joy of living, and produces competition, which after all keeps us all on edge for personal and public betterment. There is room for us all, but not at the top, where we insist on staying.

### RIGHTS OF THE FARMER.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 14.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I hope the sporting papers of this country will take the right attitude in the matter of trespass and posting farms, with a view to bringing farmer and sportsman together.

There is no question but that many farmers have just cause for complaint, and the sporting papers ought to call upon all those who enjoy a day afield to do their utmost to cultivate a kindly feeling between farmer and sportsman.

The State, as a whole, is doing considerable in the way of stocking coverts and streams, and it is hardly a fair proposition, after this has been done, to keep the inhabitants of villages and cities from enjoying the sport by "boarding" these places after game has become plentiful.

Possibly some day a law will be enacted which will do away with the "No trespassing—No hunting" sign, except in the immediate vicinity of farm buildings, and perhaps a contribution of fifty cents or one dollar from each hunter directly to the farmer to compensate for any possible damage of fences or other property in hunting upon his grounds will form a satisfactory solution of the problem. Some middle course of this kind, it would seem to me, would be the best way out of the dilemma.

LOUIS WILL.

[The farmer should be paid for the privilege of shooting. The farm is more generally posted to-day than ever before. In many sections, in the South especially, the shooting rights are reserved for visiting sportsmen, who in return pay the taxes on the land. In such cases the owner cares little or nothing for the shooting, but is glad to piece out his income thus.

We believe that the system is one to encourage. There is little likelihood that the time will soon come when the prices asked for shooting privileges will be exorbitant, or in excess of what the gunner would be perfectly willing to pay, provided he actually received in exchange for his outlay a chance at game that was worth while.

From the present widely prevailing conditions of utter disregard of the landowner's rights by the visiting—that is to say, the invading and trespassing—gunner, to such a common recognition of the rights of others as shall make pay-

ment for shooting privileges obligatory, is a far cry, but the new order of things would be for the true interest of the sportsman.

The more fully the privilege of shooting is regarded as a privilege, and the more commonly the recognition is insisted upon, so much the more game will there be for the decent sportsman, and so much the less for the rowdy. When those conditions shall prevail, the problem of a game supply will in large measure have been solved. We would be glad to see the agricultural papers give increased attention to this subject. The farmers of this country have the game situation largely in their own hands, and the sooner they recognize the fact and it is recognized by shooters, the sooner will come an end to the raids of the ruffians who are no more entitled to be regarded as sportsmen in the field than as respectable citizens at home.—EDITOR.]

### WHEN DID MAN COME?

In a lecture delivered not very long ago in London on problems relating to the antiquity of man, Prof. A. Keith called attention to the opposing views of two sets of scientific men. One of these groups believes that man had developed in the Pleistocene period—say, 400,000 years ago—while another set believed that man, as man, existed far back in the Tertiary—say, 3,000,000 years ago.

Professor Keith made the point that in the distant past there was not a single kind of man in existence, but very many different kinds; all of which in due time became extinct, except that branch which gave origin to modern man. He believes that man must have taken on his human character near the beginning of the Pliocene period, or in late Tertiary time, perhaps 1,500,000 years ago.

### A Friend of Yours.

BY GEORGE A. T. HISE.

Yes, there's sport in the rushing brook,  
Where the speckled beauties lie;  
In thrashing out the shaded nook  
With whipstock rod and fly.  
But for sport to test the old bamboo,  
There's none compared to that  
You find upon your hands, when you  
Have hooked a two-pound cat.

There's plenty of sport in the ponds, my lads,  
Where the big-mouth have their sway,  
And snarl your line in the lily pads  
While the reel is clicking away.  
But down by the dam, in the rocky bed,  
There's better sport than that—  
"Give him the butt and keep your head,  
You've hooked a five-pound cat."

Yes, there's sport in the northern lakes,  
Where the muskie's full of fight.  
No use to thumb the line he takes,  
He calls on brain and might.  
But listen, pal, if it's scrap you want,  
If you're bound to go to the mat,  
Come on with me, I know the haunt  
Of a ten-pound yellow cat.

The cat is ready for any old bait,  
Morning or noon or night.  
No matter his length, no matter his weight,  
It's fight, fight, fight.  
Twisting and flopping he comes to the shore,  
Giving you tit for tat;  
On the sands he grins and asks for more,  
This sportsman's fish, the cat.





## Bow vs. 'Possum

By WILL H. THOMPSON

**M**R. J. M. CHALLISS, of Atchison, Kansas, of the firm of Waggener & Challiss, general attorneys for the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, and Mr. Z. E. Jackson, a leading attorney of the same city, are eager and successful hunters with the long bow, and a few days ago Mr. Challiss mailed to the writer an account of the "only 'possum in Atchison county ever killed by a bow in the hands of a white man."

Believing that Mr. Challiss' account of the doughty deed is too good to be lost, I have dared, without his permission, to give to the readers of *FOREST AND STREAM* that part of his letter relating to his achievement, and I have, still more recklessly, ventured to add some lines in which my own impressions of the Kansan's triumph are outlined. Mr. Challiss says:

"Will Waggener, who does an Indian dance every time a bow and arrow is mentioned, and has lots of good-natured fun at my expense, suggested that he had a bunch of boys on his hands, yesterday afternoon, whom he had promised to take hunting, and asked me to go along in the machine. I replied that I would go if I could take my bow, and have the first shot at anything we saw. He readily consented, and did another Apache dance. It was a hazardous thing for me to do, but I wanted to get out with the bow and so we went. We headed for Independence Creek, about four miles north of town, and along which there is some good timber. When we got to the bridge on the creek, one of the boys shouted that he saw a 'possum. The machine was stopped and every kid in the bunch jumped out, fully armed with murderous shotguns and rifles. The machine stopped in the middle of the bridge, a bridge about five times as large as the one where Jack got the squirrel, and the 'possum was in the top of a small tree, opposite the middle of the bridge, and about forty yards distant. Will was true to his word, and with some difficulty restrained the blood-thirsty crew he had in charge, every one of which had drawn a bead on the 'possum. It was finally agreed that I should have the first shot. I was not so anxious then. I would not have been much disappointed had the 'possum seen fit to move on. With that same deliberation that marked Capt. Talbot when he was going to shoot the rat, I leisurely unlimbered myself, took off my overcoat and strung my bow. I started to walk along the bridge to get down on the ground and within an archer's distance, but the shout of derision that arose from Will and the kids compelled me to retreat to the middle of the bridge where I had a good view

and clear space. I looked at that 'possum and looked at the background. In the entire range of my vision that 'possum was the smallest thing I saw. There were seventeen trillion places where my arrow could go, and only one place it could go to do any good.

"Any one of those kids could have killed that 'possum at the first shot with their shot-



MRS. W. H. WILLS.

guns, even the boy with the rifle (who was getting his bead with a rest over the bridge railing) need not have made a very good shot to get results. I had no care for my reputation in the matter, but I was worried on account of the bad fame that might come to the bow. I hated to see the ancient and honorable weapon disgraced. But these things did not clear the situation at all. There were the boys, and the 'possum, and the bow, and the opportunity. There was not a one of them that

knew that six whites are better than one gold.

"Something had to be done, and that right away. The 'possum kept growing smaller all the time, and appeared to be glued to that limb. From his fixity of purpose I believe he was a lineal descendant of that one which the half-witted boy poked with the stick and then accused of being 'skeert.' Will was standing at my side, and, from his position, that 'possum looked as large as an elephant; in fact, it was the only thing he saw. It obscured the entire background for him. With demoniac glee he said, 'Now's your chance, now's your chance; if you miss that 'possum, you will never hear the end of it.' And I knew that was the truth.

"Oh! why had I ever gotten out of the machine? Why, when the fame of the bow was unsullied, had I not allowed the boys to murder with their splatter guns? They could shoot a foot or more to either side, or above or below, and as a reward of inaccuracy, make a perfect shot, i. e., get the game. But these reflections did not increase the game in size or diminish the distance. I selected one of my narrow-feathered broad heads, and seeing that it was straight and well fledged, drew to the ear and let drive. As the arrow left the bow, I saw that it was in perfect line, and its keen hiss was music to the ear. For a moment I had that feeling of compunction which I always experience when I see a death-dealing arrow apparently about to hit a living creature. As my shaft screamed past the 'possum it just grazed his back and he let go of the limb and hung by his tail.

"'You hit him! You hit him!' shouted the boys.

"Will never said a word. Seeing that I was preparing to shoot again, they waited the outcome with more interest. Taking another shaft of similar make (the Challiss brand on a Thompson model), I again drew to the ear. As I felt the broad head stop on my forefinger I knew that Barnes had done all he could for that arrow, and with sixty-five pounds of the snows, and winds, and rains, and the sunshine of the Oregon mountains stored in my shaft, it screamed toward its quarry. As it left me, a whirling, hissing thing of life, it bore death on its wings. I knew—I instinctively felt that my aim had been true. It is for these moments of perfect satisfaction that we trudge miles and miles in the woods, and work long hours on our gear. The time put in on that arrow was not wasted. Highfield never made a better. But really I do not believe that 'possum appreciated the distinction accorded him. When he looked over his anatomy, he found that he was minus one hind leg, neatly severed with a perfect arrow that was razor sharp. This undoubtedly detracted from the satisfaction of being the only 'possum in the history of Atchison county that had been shot with a bow in the hands of a white man. Distinction enough for one 'possum, at least.



DR. ROBERT P. ELMER.

"At the second shot the boys said, 'You hit him again,' and Will said, 'Well, I'll be darned'

"The impatience of the boys could not be restrained any longer and they determined to capture the 'possum alive, in attempting which he was allowed to get into the creek, and one of the boys murdered him with a shotgun. He was half grown—a little larger than a good-sized rat."

**A DIDELPHIC TRAGEDY.**

(Possum potest non pugnare.)

It came to pass, but I don't know how,  
That the last Didelphys, and man-with-a-bow,  
The self-same crossing happened to seek,  
At the hridge over Independence Creek.

The 'possum was safe, or so thought he,  
On the highest branch of a Kansas tree;  
Four hands to hold with, also a tail,  
And the latter he never had known to fail.

The archer had taken along some cusses,  
Armed with obsolete blunderbusses,  
Ostensibly giving to them an "outing,"  
But really only to do his touting,

When he should be able to shoot and show  
His marvelous skill with shaft and bow,  
And bag all the game, and poke some fun  
At the others who clung to the "has-been" gun.

The man was aggressive, the 'possum passive;  
The latter petite, the former massive;  
The archer bold and self-reliant;  
The small marsupial quite defiant;

For he had been guilty of many crimes,  
And been indicted a hundred times,  
And, being presumably out on bail,  
He clung to his freedom with claw and tail.

His idiot-grin of innocence,  
Was an artful plea, but no defense,  
And was promptly stricken, as plainly "sham,"  
When the first shaft hurtled and creased his ham.

Knowing the luck that follows the bow,  
And knowing the Atchison archer so,  
If I had been that quadruped then,  
I should have fled from the haunts of men

With a speed continually increased,  
As the squares of my several jumps, at least,  
Till I could send back a 'possum's curse  
From a place not mentionable in my verse.

But he didn't. The weak, marsupial fool,  
Who never had been to the public school,  
Was densely stupid, and did not know  
The way of a man with a shaft and bow.

(No more than the readers of Solomon shall  
"The way of a man with a maid," et al.)  
Knew less of the numbers of arrows in stock  
Than Solomon knew of the snake on the rock.

For an archer will shoot till his shafts are sped,  
And then, if the 'possum be not yet dead,  
Will gather his arrows again and again,  
And shoot, and shoot with might and main,

And keep on shooting until he has hit  
All of the places the size of it,  
And so it must happen, that soon or late  
Didelphys Virginia must meet his fate.

He met it but, oh, the miraculous luck!  
The second, as well as the first, shaft struck,  
And the fool marsupial lost his grin,  
As he rubbed the stump where a leg had been.

He lost his head and uncurled his tail,  
And, as usual, with people when both ends fail,  
The attraction of gravitation began,  
To bring him down to the level of man.

The closing scene of the tragedy then,  
My muse would hide from the eyes of men!  
The splash of the fall in the freezing river,  
The grin that my country has lost forever,

The rush of the hunters with gun and bow,  
The sound of the bludgeon with blow on blow,  
The crack of the ribs by the hurled stone met,  
The crunch of the boot heel, spike-beset;

All this, and more, I might portray,  
But it seems sufficient to only say,  
That, after the close of the human storm,  
Didelphys Virginia was "out of form."

And then in the gloaming they rushed for home,  
And the rifle's crack and the shotgun's boom  
Was drowned by the archer's triumph cry,  
As he waved the marsupial tail on high!

**Christmas Archery in Chicago.**

It is a rare thing for archers to draw the bow on Christmas day, but that is what we did in Chicago.

The weather was beautiful, with a temperature of 41 degrees above zero, clear sky and a light wind from the southwest.

Not expecting such weather, social engagements had been made which kept a number of archers from the range.

The following scores were made. Team round, 96 arrows at 60 yards:

G. L. Nichols...	22	120	21	105	22	108	24	116	87	449
Dr. E. B. Weston	18	90	19	83	17	93	18	88	72	354

James H. Pendry, president of the Chicago Archery Club, shot, but on account of the size of the score, his modesty prevented his turning it in.

W. H. Wills, formerly one of our best archers, and now president of the New York Archery Club, shot a part of the round with a strange bow and arrow. Social engagements called him before he finished the round.

The following scores have recently been made in this "neck of woods":

Team round:										
H. W. Bishop...	24	132	21	123	23	133	22	118	90	506
E. J. Rendtorff...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	582
	24	140	24	174	...	...	...	...	48	314

Seventy-two arrows at 100yds, 50 246.										
American round:										
H. W. Bishop.....	29	183	30	208	30	226	89	617		

EDWARD B. WESTON.

THE columns of this magazine serve as a prompt and satisfactory medium for the communication of facts and ideas between sportsmen.

**Newton Archery Scores.**

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 27.—Editor Forest and Stream: On Saturday, Dec. 21, L. C. Smith and S. W. Wilder shot a match at Newton Center consisting of a double American round. Scores:

	60yds.	50yds.	40yds.	Total.
S. W. Wilder.....	28 164	29 157	30 186	87 507
	23 91	30 148	30 190	83 429—170 936
L. C. Smith.....	24 112	26 136	28 128	78 376
	16 84	25 101	23 113	66 298—144 674

G. P. BRYANT, Sec'y N. A. A.

**Birds, Game and Fur-Bearing Animals.**

ACCORDING to the annual report of the Biological Survey recently submitted to Secretary Wilson, the rearing of fur-bearing animals in the United States for their pelts continues to be a subject of much interest. Skunks, muskrats, mink and foxes are reared in captivity or on preserves under control of breeders. The large prices asked for mature black foxes for breeding purposes has resulted in confining the industry in the hands of a very few. Comparatively few attempts have been made to raise mink in the United States, but experiments are being conducted in co-operation with the National Zoological Park with a view to determining the most successful methods of rearing these animals. Muskrat farming has probably reached its highest point of development on the eastern shore of Maryland. Muskrat marshes are worth more measured by their actual income than cultivated farms of like acreage in the same vicinity. Only one other animal in the world, the European rabbit, exceeds the muskrat in the number of skins marketed.

The report also calls attention to experiments for the extermination of prairie dogs, ground squirrels and gophers that are being conducted by means of poison baits, traps and other methods. It is a surprising fact that the daily forage for thirty-two adult prairie dogs equals that required for a sheep, and that 250 eat nearly as much as a cow. Spotted fever ticks in the two younger stages live almost wholly upon small native rodents, and the California ground squirrel has been infected with bubonic plague by fleas from rats. The danger that these diseases may become endemic furnishes an additional important reason for the destruction of the animals. The bureau reports that the antelope is in greater danger of extermination than any other kind of American big game, that there is great need for a suitable preserve in the antelope country, and that the buffalo on the National Bison Range have now increased to eighty-one, or forty-four more than the original number three years ago.

There are now fifty-six bird reservations, and additional inspectors and wardens have been appointed to care for them. The European rabbit, introduced on Farallon Islands, California, and Laysan Island, Hawaii, has become such a pest that efforts will be made to reduce its number on Laysan Island. Every effort has been made to stop the sale of plumage of certain birds, gulls, terns and especially herons. New regulations passed under the Alaska game law practically makes game refuges of five islands in Southeastern Alaska. Instructions have been given to the revenue cutters in Bering Sea to insure a strict enforcement of the law protecting walrus.

**YACHTING**



GETTING UNDER WAY.

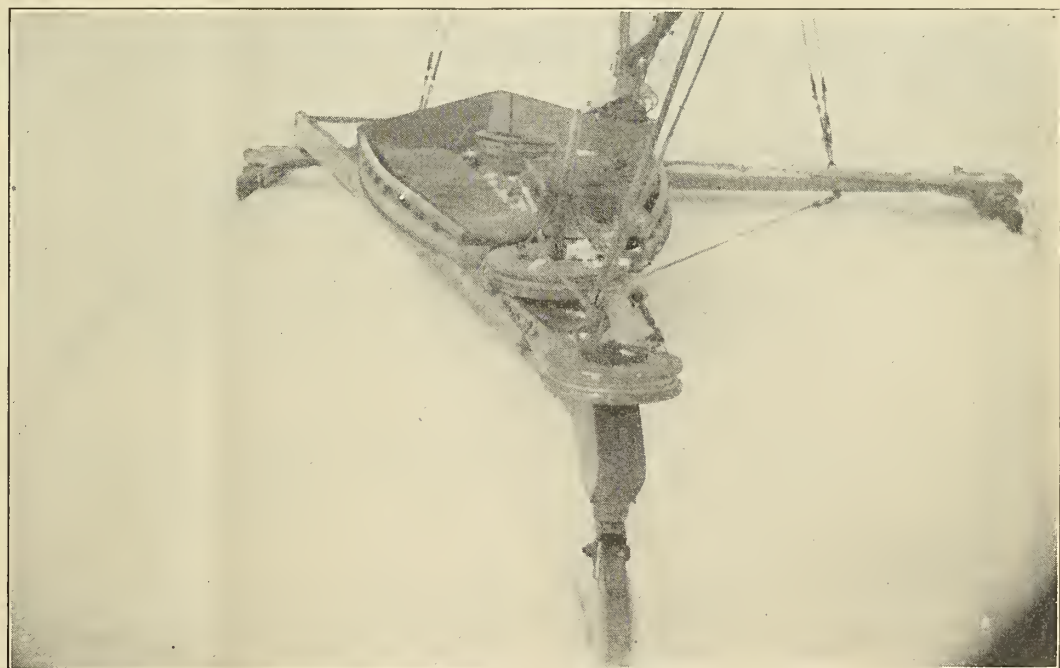
**Ice Yacht Columbia.**

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 12.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I am sending under separate cover photographs of my ice yacht, Columbia, the first and only boat ever built of this model. It is the invention of Wm. M. Stanbrough, of Newburgh, N. Y. This model is a little different than my boat, as you will see from the pictures. The cockpit rests on the runner plank and on a track and has wheels so it runs easily back and forth on the track. When the boat comes about, the cockpit swings to the windward runner. The main sheet being fastened to the backbone of the cockpit, pulls it around as soon as the sails fill, and turning the boat also helps to swing the cockpit. The cockpit and its three-foot backbone are fastened to the main backbone by a large iron pin or post. This post can be removed and the whole cockpit can be removed and a small stationary cockpit fastened to the backbone, reducing the weight about 100 pounds. This is done in light winds. Both cockpits set well forward, thus distributing the weight of boat and load evenly on all three runners. The tiller post is about three feet forward of the rudder post and is connected by cable and drums as seen in the pictures.

I built this boat last winter and tried it out, and I find it a great improvement over the old style craft. While the other boats are trying hard to keep from capsizing, I have no trouble keeping on the ice and make great speed.

The cockpit can be shifted at any time by turning the wheel, seen in the front of the cock-

pit, which is connected with a cable to the backbone. You can do stunts this way by turning this wheel which turns easily and sends the cockpit to leeward, thus throwing the load and cockpit where it helps to tip the boat instead of holding it down. Thus you can keep it on two runners at most any angle. H. E. MORTON.



READY FOR ACTION.

**Yacht Sales.**

THE following have been sold through the agency of Frank Bowne Jones since the close of the yachting season:

Sloop yacht Heron (35-foot water line), sold for T. H. Shepard, of Boston, to E. H. Prentiss, of the New York Y. C.

Gasolene yacht Lizanne (55-foot water line), sold for the N. Y. Yacht, Launch & Engine Company to W. B. Thom.

Gasolene yacht Jessica (85-foot water line) sold for Commodore J. M. Macdonough to P. L. Atherton, of Louisville.

Auxiliary yawl Savola (30-foot water line) sold for Geo. H. Wicks to H. B. Cox, of New York.

Sloop Irondequoit (40-foot water line) sold for H. G. Noble to T. H. Shepard, Boston.

Sloop Mignon IV. (75-foot water line) sold for Arthur E. Coupal, of Boston, to E. A. Nelson, of New York.

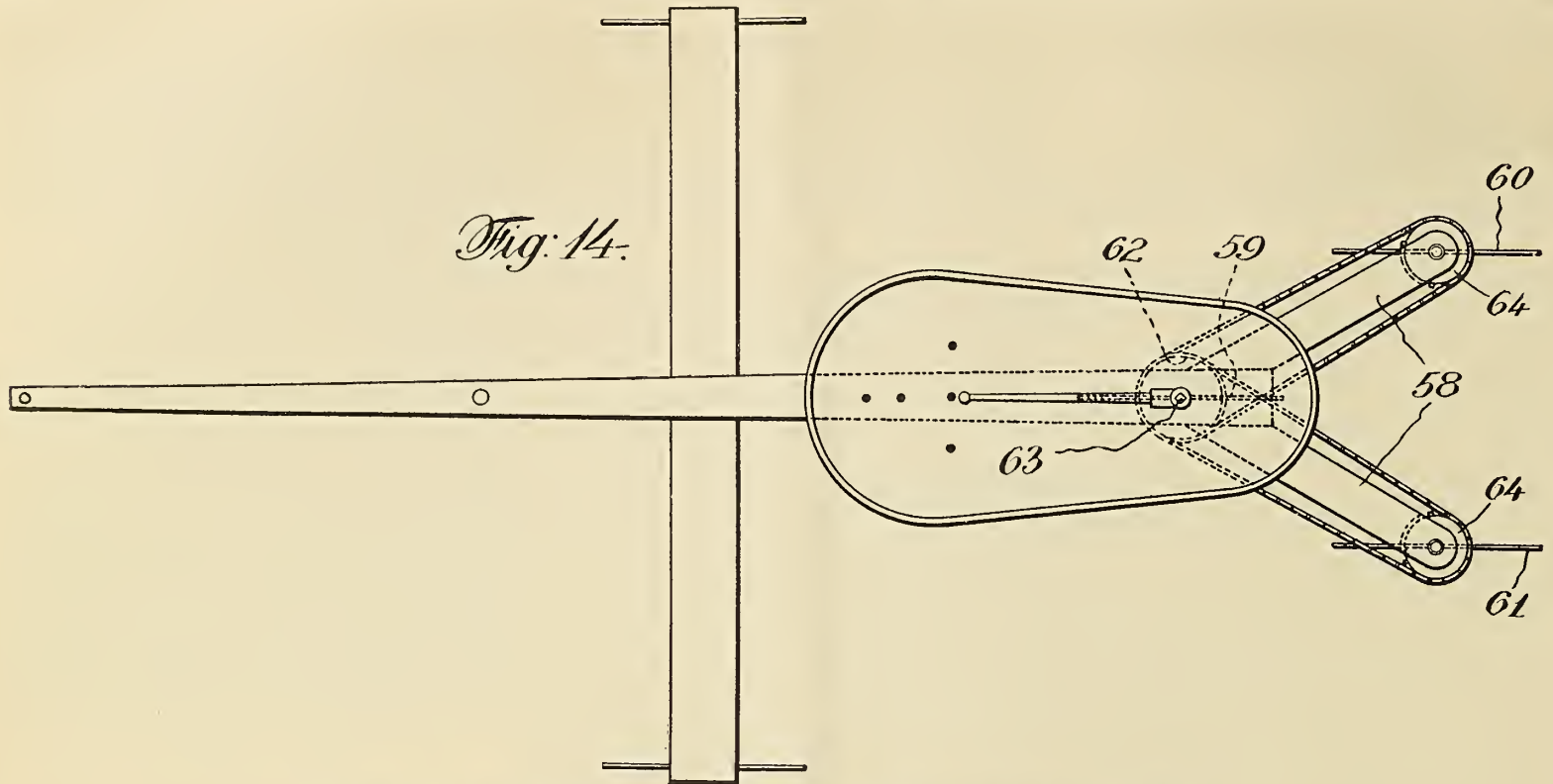
Gasolene cruiser Wealaka (43-foot water line) sold for William H. Draper, to George G. Allen, of New Rochelle, N. Y.

Gasolene cruiser Arab (40-foot water line) sold for C. A. Godshalk to Herbert G. Wylie, of Tampico, Mexico. Also the 35-foot water line launch Doodle Bug, sold for Charles McLoughlin, to Mr. Wylie.

Houseboat Tomoka (25-foot water line) sold for J. N. Emley to Henry Sanderson, of New York.

Larchmont Interclub sloop Yukon sold for Norman P. Weir to W. H. Mackintosh.

Sloop yacht Vega (40-foot water line) sold for Clifford R. Hendrix to W. E. C. Eustis, of Boston, Mass.



PLAN OF ICE YACHT COLUMBIA—NUMBERS REFER TO DESCRIPTION IN PATENT PAPERS.

Also an order from Richard S. Storrs, of New York, for a 45-foot water line auxiliary yawl from the plans of B. B. Crowninshield. The contract for the construction of the yacht has been given to Robert Jacob, of City Island.

#### Corinthian Y. C.

THE committee on nominations announces the following nominations for the various positions to be filled by election at the annual meeting to be held Jan. 13, 1913:

Trustees, to serve for three years, to succeed J. Willis Martin and Edward C. Dale, whose terms of office expire, George Breed and Sydney G. Fisher; Commodore, George W. Childs Drexel, steam yacht Alcedo; Vice-Commodore, Eli Kirk Price, schooner Clarissa; Rear-Commodore, Walter Lippincott, motor yacht Lady Betty; Secretary and Treasurer, Addison F. Bancroft; Measurer, J. Murray Watts; Race Committee, Charles D. Mower, Charles Longstreth, A. F. Bancroft; Committee on Nominations, J. Willis Martin, Chairman, Hobart A. Hare, M.D., Charles Longstreth, W. Barklie Henry, Sydney G. Fisher.

#### Old Mill Y. C.

THE Old Mill Y. C., at its annual meeting on Pleasant Point, Jamaica Bay, elected: Commodore, George S. Conger; Vice-Commodore, William J. Edwards; Rear-Commodore, Peter S. Anderson; Corresponding Secretary, Arthur E. Baker; Financial Secretary, John McGrath; Fleet Surgeon, Harry Ellis; Fleet Chaplain, Rev. Carl Podin; Trustees for three years, Thomas O'Neill, William J. Edmonds, Robert A. Grinnell; for two years, Joseph Buehler, Thomas Wayne, William Armbruster; for one year, Dr. George A. Cooper, William E. Powers, George Conger.

## Motor Boating

### Newport M. B. Club.

At the annual meeting of the New York Motor Boat Club, the following officers were elected for 1913: Commodore, C. P. Chapman; Vice-Commodore, C. A. Leonardi; Rear-Commodore, C. H. Dugliss, Jr.; Secretary, W. T. Randolph; Treasurer, N. J. Allen; Governors, for two years, Charles Ludwig; for one year, G. J. Westlan.

## Canoeing

### A. C. A.—Atlantic Division.

THE officers of the American Canoe Association of the Atlantic Division follow:

Vice-Commodore, Albert D. Berning; Rear-Commodore, Elmer B. Ayres; Purser, F. C. Buchenberger; Executive Committee, Henry B. Fort, Eugene C. Kelly, Gardner G. Richards, Fred H. Smith, Frank T. Wilson.

The announcements for the year 1913 follow:

Feb. 8.—Division dinner, Hofbrau Haus, New York city; Joseph M. Perkins, chairman of committee, 501 West 169th street, New York.

March 15.—Division smoker, Philadelphia, Pa.; Gardner G. Richards, chairman of committee, Sixth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

May 10 and 11.—Ramapo River cruise; Eugene C. Kelly, chairman of committee, 984 Jackson avenue, Bronx, New York city.

May 30 and 31.—Delaware River cruise;

Howard M. Landis, chairman of committee, 2026 Wallace street, Philadelphia, Pa.

June 28 to July 6.—Annual meet and camp, Tottenville, Staten Island, New York; Edmund vom Steeg, Jr., chairman of committee, 10 Camden street, Roselle Park, New Jersey.

Aug. 8 to 22.—National meet at Sugar Island, St. Lawrence River.

Aug. 30, 31 to Sept. 1.—Race meet and camp, Red Dragon C. C., Wissinoming, Philadelphia, Pa.; Frank T. Wilson chairman of committee, Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa.

### Ferrets in Rhode Island.

It is reported that hunting with ferrets, which is against the law, is being carried on extensively in Johnston and Scituate, and rabbits are being caught by this method. It was stated by a hunter recently that there is more ferret work being done than for many years past, and up to date the hunters have escaped detection. The ferrets give no chance at all to the rabbit. When driven into a wall or hole, the ferret is set upon the rabbit's track and the hare is then driven out into the hands or a bag held by the hunters.

The penalty for using a ferret is severe, and it is possible that the complaints will receive attention and a prosecution or two brought which would end the practice.—Providence, R. I., Telegram.

### Pythons Like Milk.

"THE fondness of pythons for milk is notorious," said an official of the zoo. "A python will follow a bowl of milk for miles and then be perfectly satisfied with the milk as a reward for its journey. In India sometimes the natives in traveling through the forests carry a torch ahead for fear of wild animals, and one man will bring up the rear, carrying a bowl of milk. In this way they sometimes enter a town, followed by half a dozen pythons, as they say in India, 'wagging their tails behind them.'"



# TRAP SHOOTING



If you want your shoot to be announced here, send a notice like the following:

**Fixtures.**

**REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.**

- Jan. 22-25.—Pinehurst (N. C.) Country Club. Leonard Tufts, Pres.
- Feb. 22.—Birmingham (Ala.) G. C. tournament. O. L. Garl, Sec'y.
- July 8-13.—Cedar Point, Ohio.—The Indians' tournament. D. H. Eaton, Sec'y, Cincinnati, O.

**DRIVERS AND TWISTERS.**

The Sunny South Handicap will be held at Houston, Tex., Jan. 27-Feb. 1, 1913, under auspices of Houston Gun Club. The added money will be more than any previous shoot, and program very attractive. Following this shoot there will be two other shoots with good added money in the near vicinity of Houston. For further particulars write Alf. Gardner, Manager.

If scores of your club are missing in this issue, console yourself with the fact that they will appear next week. We went to press a day early this week because our printers insist on the turkey privilege New Year's Day. Incidentally, ye late ones—note: We go to press **TUESDAY** of each week. Trap scores must be in hand not later than noon of that day. Do you get me?

Happy New Year, Hercules. May your fame and popularity be to the shooting field as "the Birth of Venus" is to the field of art. May your progeny be heard from shore to shore, and may the man behind the gun in Maine speak well of you to his confrere in Cali-

fornia. May your path be strewn with chilled shot and fragments of shattered clay targets.

Bumpers to the baby Hercules and those to whom his destiny has been assigned. To the "Birth of Hercules." Bottoms up!

Prosit! Hoping that the thousands of novice trapshooters and experienced field shooters, who, during the past year, have refrained from the pleasures of trapshooting because they were afraid the small scores they might make for a while would bring ridicule upon their efforts, and who felt they were not wanted in regular club shoots, will lose sight of so foolish an idea and join the clay target fraternity. The disc breakers' league is one full of fraternal spirit. Every member of it will offer a helping hand to the tyro, encouraging him with useful tips and generous handicap. Join the chorus now, and probably by spring you will be doing solo parts with chilled No. 8s to the encore of the same bunch with whom you did finger exercises to the accompaniment of a busted metronome. Time, in trapshooting, is the secret of success—the one thing upon which hangs the possibility of a berth in the upper register; and—there is no time like the present.

W. G. BEECROFT.

**Highland Gun Club.**

EDGE HILL, Pa., Dec. 28.—Tom Tansey was the lime lighter to-day at the monthly shoot of the Highland Gun Club, getting high with 69 out of 75. George S. McCarty, the only other entrant in Class A, finished second by smashing 63. Other spoon winners were Joel Davis in Class B, when in the first two events carded he missed only one target in a total of 25, running straight in the second. In Class C, Laurent was the dapper winner, and Jones captured the prize in Class D after a shoot-off with Fell and Deist. There were five perfect scores in the handicap event for the club button,

and after a close shoot-off Jones landed the emblem for the ensuing month. In the shoot at 5 pairs of doubles Freed was high with 8, after a hard shoot over the second trap, where often the clay birds got lost in the shadows of the bare trees. Scores:

Class	10	15	Hp.	T <sup>1</sup>	10	15	10	15	Total
Tansey	A	10	14	2-25	10	12	10	13	69
McCarty	A	4	14	0-18	8	15	9	13	63
J F Meehan	B	8	12	4-24	10	11	9	11	61
Freed	B	6	13	2-21	9	8	8	15	59
Davis	B	9	15	7-25	7	7	7	11	56
Laurent	C	8	11	4-23	7	11	7	11	55
Perry	C	6	10	10-25	8	8	8	13	53
Jones	D	6	8	1-25	9	12	7	9	51
Deist	D	6	11	9-25	4	9	6	9	45
Fell	D	6	10	7-23	5	9	5	7	42
Pharoah	C	2	6	7-15	4	5	3	9	29
T Meehan	B	7	11	2-20	...	...	...	...	18
J F Meehan, Jr.	C	7	9	2-18	...	...	...	...	16

**Frontier Rod and Gun Club.**

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 21.—At the final shoot of the Frontier Rod and Gun Club for 1912, held to-day, cups were won by Wakefield, H. Utz and F. G. McKenna. Winners in the handicap race are Thompkins, G. McKenna and Eichberg.

At the regular meeting the following officers were elected: J. Klein, President; F. C. Miller, Vice-President; William Boyer, Treasurer; H. C. Utz, Secretary; George Koch, Sergeant-at-Arms; G. McKenna, Field Captain; H. Thompkins, Assistant Field Captain.

It was decided to open the charter for a short time by making the initiation fee \$3, which includes the first year's dues. The scores:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5
Targets:	10	15	25	25	25
Ebberts	9	11	18	18	21
Wakefield	8	9	17	19	..
Thompkins	8	..	19	20	..
G McKenna	..	..	11	22	..
W Hewitt	6	11	14	17	..
H Utz	5	7	..	15	..
Lawson	7	14	6	15	14
Rappich	6	8	16	14	15
Eichberg	6	12	11	24	18
Crawston	..	..	5	..	..
C Utz	..	..	6	..	..
E Utz	..	..	10	..	..

Point winners in cup race: Wakefield, Cranston and Thompkins.

Handicap: Eichberg.

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## Interstate Association's Official 1910 Records



Here is The True Guide to 1913's Would-Be Winners at the Traps

**NO TRAPSHOOTER HAS EVER BEATEN 1955 x 2000**

The Phenomenal 1910 Record, made by W. H. Heer, with Remington-UMC Gun and Speed Shells

This score was made at Registered Tournaments, under Interstate Association auspices and is official. It stands as a remarkable example of the possibilities of skilled marksmanship in combination with modern arms and ammunition.

**Complete 1910 Professional Averages**

Name	Shot at	Broke	Per C <sup>t</sup>
W. H. Heer, Guthrie, Okla.	2000	1955	.9775
C. G. Spencer, St. Louis, Mo.	2000	1936	.9680
Geo. L. Lyon, Durham, N. C.	2000	1933	.9665
L. S. German, Aberdeen, Md.	2360	2277	.9648
W. R. Crosby, O'Fallon, Ill.	2000	1929	.9645
W. Henderson, Lexington, Ky.	2000	1915	.9575
Walter Huff, Macon, Ga.	2000	1915	.9575
Fred Gilbert, Spirit Lake, Ia.	2000	1896	.9480
J. T. Skelly, Wilmington, Del.	2000	1870	.9350
R. W. Clancy, Chicago, Ill.	2000	1850	.9250

**First Ten Amateur Averages for 1910**

Name	Shot at	Broke	Per C <sup>t</sup>
J. S. Day, Midland, Tex.	4280	4164	.9728
F. S. Wright, South Wales, N. Y.	2055	1977	.9620
J. R. Graham, Ingleside, Ill.	5970	5721	.9582
C. M. Powers, Decatur, Ill.	3935	3770	.9580
Nick Arie, Ft. Worth, Tex.	2360	2261	.9580
I. Galbraith, Thomsonville, Ill.	3730	3554	.9528
Bart Lewis, Auburn, Ill.	2660	2529	.9507
C. E. Mink, Laurel Springs, N. J.	3980	3762	.9452
R. A. King, Delta, Colo.	5255	4965	.9448
H. P. Herrman, Oak Lane, Pa.	2875	2713	.9436

16 of 20 Interstate Handicaps Have Been Won With Remington-UMC

Start your practice now with a Remington-UMC Pump Gun and the Speed Shells and you, too, will depend upon this "Perfect Shooting Combination" for the contests you want to win.

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REMINGTON ARMS—UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO., 299-301 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Siwanoy Country Club.

MT. VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 26.—The Siwanoy Gun Club, of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., had a turnout of twenty enthusiastic members to face the traps at the Christmas Day competitions. The foot of snow that fell on the day previous made a beautiful background apparently, but the dazzling white in the foreground, fringed by the dark tree trunks, seemed to contribute to low scoring, in spite of the otherwise favorable weather conditions.

The first event on the program was the fourth competition for the handsome president's trophy, handicapped on the Du Pont system, with a distribution of points to the ten high guns. G. A. Wylie and Dr. Currie tied for first honors, each obtaining a score of 9 1/2 points. The standing to date of highest total points won in the president's trophy is: Dr. Barnard 22, G. A. Wylie 19, W. Thorpe 17.8, Z. C. Offutt, 16.5, G. L. Yates 15, M. R. Guggenheim 13, W. M. Wylie 13 and T. H. Lawrence 11.5.

The second event on the program was for the Captain's trophy, which is a miss-and-out competition, 10 straight kills being necessary to win a leg. L. G. Bond and Dr. Barnard were high guns, but did not quite qualify.

Considerable interest attached to the contest for the "take-home" trophies, first being won by G. L. Yates with a clean score with his handicap. Dr. Currie, L. D. Hill and Harry Morgan tied for second place at 23 each, with Currie the winner after the shoot-off. Aided by his handicap of 5, L. G. Bond won first place for the Du Pont trophy with a clean score; H. J. Smith with a handicap of 6, was a close second. Scores:

Table with columns: Handicap, Broke, Total, Points. Lists names like G. A. Wylie, Currie, Dalton, Smith, etc.

Table with columns: Take-home trophies, Broke, Points. Lists names like Yates, Currie, Hill, Morgan, etc.

Table with columns: Du Pont trophy, Broke, Points. Lists names like Bond, Smith, Currie, etc.

L. D. HILL, Sec'y Gun Section.

Northern Kentucky Gun Club.

DAYTON, Ky., Dec. 22.—The turkey shoot held to-day was one of the most successful affairs of the kind that has been given in this locality for a long time. A large attendance, thirty-one shooters, entering during the day, and twenty-five shooting the entire program of five 20-target events. Weather conditions were perfect, and some extra good scores were recorded. There was a good turnout of local shooters, and among the well-known out-of-town contestants were: L. J. Squier, Pittsburgh, Pa., and R. O. Heikes, Dayton, O., both professionals; J. G. Francis and J. M. Cleaver, Harrison; E. and A. Bauer, Lawrence, Ind.; H. and A. Sundry, Williamsport, O.; S. Leever, ex-twirler of the Pittsburghs, and T. J. Dunne, Goshen, O.; Towler, Mt. Healthy, O., and T. J. Donald, Felixity, O.

As usual, at the club shoots, Elmer Lamb was in charge of the office, and was ready to deliver the prizes to the winners as soon as the last ties were decided in the last event.

The program, as arranged by the managers—H. R. Irwin and G. W. Dameron—was a liberal one, and their efforts to have the prizes well distributed, met with a large measure of success. Four prizes were given in each event—turkey to first, duck to second, chicken to third, and can of oysters to fourth. Ties for all but the turkey were decided by the score in the following event, except in the last event, which was shot off, miss-and-out. The ties for first prize were shot off miss-and-out at the conclusion of each event. The winner of first prize in any event was handicapped for the balance of the program. The winner in the first event went to 13yds. in the second event; if he won again, he went to 19yds., and if again the winner, he went to 20yds., the limit. A turkey was given to the man making high score for the entire program, and the low man was also given a turkey. One of the famous club dinners was served in the club house at noon. Shooting began about 11 o'clock, and the last tie was decided soon after four. Elmer Lamb, as usual, had charge of the office, and was ready to deliver the prizes to the winners at the close of the shoot.

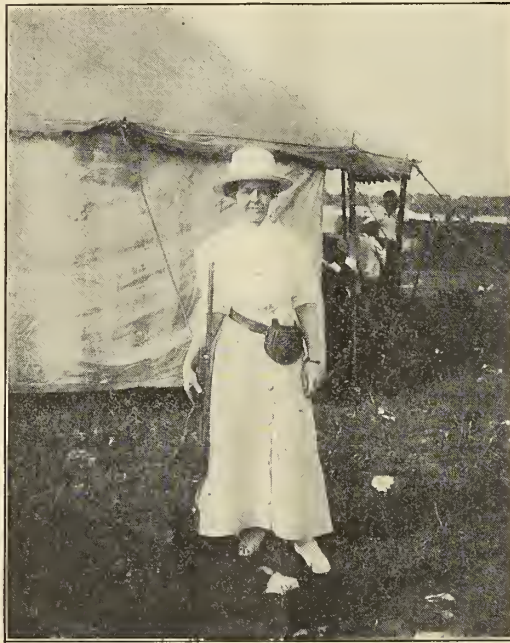
The fine weather brought out a large crowd of spectators. S. Leever was high amateur with 97 out of 100. He went straight in the first two events, and dropped 1 target in each of the last three. Dameron and Irwin

came next among the amateurs with 94 each, the latter shooting from 18 and 19yds. after the first event. F. Holaday was third with 93. R. O. Heikes got in second place for the day and led the professionals with a score of 96; O. J. Holaday was second with 94, and L. J. Squier finished with 91. Hammerschmidt was not in his best form, though he shot well in all but the second event; he tied with T. J. Dull and Ford on 90. In the first event Irwin and Leever tied on 20, the latter winning the miss-and-out, 4 to 3. The second event brought Leever and Donald together in the shoot-off, the former winning, 5 to 4. In the third event, Irwin, Holaday and Dull tied on 20. Dull missed the first target, Holaday the second and Irwin proved the winner. The fourth event had five men in the tie with 19 each, and the shoot-off proved to be a close fight between Leever and Hammerschmidt. The others were quickly disposed of, Ford dropping his third target, Holaday his fifth and Dameron his ninth. The first two scored the first 20 targets, and then each missed his 21st. Starting again, Hammerschmidt dropped his seventh target, but Leever scored and won the turkey, his total score being 46 to 45 out of 47 in the event and shoot-offs.

The winners in the events follow in the order of their standing:

First event: H. R. Irwin, T. J. Dull, J. Schreck, A. C. Ertel. Second event: Leever, Dull, F. Holaday, Hammerschmidt.

Third event: Irwin, Leever, Ford, Clements. Fourth event: Leever, Sunderbruch, Ertel, Quimby.



MRS. O. L. GARL.

Champion woman shooter of the South.

Fifth event: Sunderbruch, Leever, Dameron, Francis. There was no time for sweepstake shooting after the close of the regular program, as darkness was fast approaching.

Table with columns: Shot at, Broke. Lists names like T. J. Donald, J. G. Francis, F. Holaday, etc.

Crescent A. C.

BAY RIDGE, N. Y., Dec. 25.—C. R. James won his steak on two cups to-day, becoming actual owner of Vanderveer trophy, and take-home trophy. He shot remarkably well under severe weather conditions, getting 19 out of 25 on Vanderveer and (4) 87 on take-home event. Committee cup was a tartar, requiring shoot-off and re-shoot-off before going to R. C. Williams. December cup was elicit of much keen competition, settling at last in the maw of F. S. Hyatt. The scores:

Table with columns: Committee cup, 50 targets, handicap. Lists names like A. Blake, J. S. Lawson, M. Stiner, etc.

Table with columns: Shoot-off for committee cup, 50 targets, handicap. Lists names like J. F. James, Dr. R. C. Williams, F. S. Hyatt, etc.

Table with columns: Take-home trophy, 100 targets, handicap. Lists names like C. R. James, J. H. Vanderveer, F. B. Stephenson, etc.

Table with columns: December cup, 25 targets, handicap. Lists names like F. S. Hyatt, C. R. James, J. F. James, etc.

Table with columns: Permanent possession of December cup. Lists names like F. S. Hyatt, J. F. James, M. Stiner, etc.

Table with columns: Vanderveer trophy, 50 targets, handicap. Lists names like C. R. James, F. B. Stephenson, J. S. Lawson, etc.

Table with columns: Shoot-off, 25 targets. Lists names like C. R. James, F. B. Stephenson, etc.

Table with columns: Shoot-off for permanent possession of Vanderveer trophy. Lists names like C. R. James, Dr. R. C. Williams, etc.

Dec. 25.—The Crescent A. C. held a holiday shoot to-day, and while not very well attended, was interesting. The chief event was at 225 targets and was won by Frank B. Stephenson who broke 207. Mr. Stephenson won also Christmas Day cup with 91 out of 100. The committee cup went to R. C. Williams who broke 46 out of 50. J. F. James was high for Vanderveer trophy. In the December cup event, the high guns were F. S. Hyatt and M. Stiner with 23 out of 25. Scores:

Table with columns: Christmas cup, 100 targets, handicap. Lists names like F. B. Stephenson, R. C. Williams, M. Stiner, etc.

Table with columns: Committee cup, 50 targets, handicap. Lists names like R. C. Williams, F. S. Hyatt, F. B. Stephenson, etc.

Table with columns: December cup, 25 targets, handicap. Lists names like F. S. Hyatt, M. Stiner, F. B. Stephenson, etc.

Table with columns: Vanderveer trophy, 50 targets, handicap. Lists names like J. F. James, F. S. Hyatt, R. C. Williams, etc.

Table with columns: High gun trophy, 225 targets. Lists names like F. B. Stephenson, M. Stiner, J. F. James, etc.

Mineral Springs Gun Club.

JENKINTOWN, Pa., Dec. 28.—In the final 1912 shoot of the Mineral Springs Gun Club, to-day, Haas won high gun with 82. In the club events, totalling 50 targets, the spoon winners were Worthington, Pierson and Taylor. Summaries:

First event, 25 targets: Haas 21, Beans 20, Nash 18, Pierson 18, Hildebeitel 19, Worthington 19, H. Nice 17, Taylor 14, Hobensack 17.

Second event, 25 targets: Haas 15, Beans 17, Nash 16, Pierson 14, Hildebeitel 16, H. Nice 19, Worthington 19, Taylor 18, Hobensack 16.

Third event, 25 targets: Haas 21, Beans 20, Nash 18, Pierson 17, Hildebeitel 17, Worthington 16, H. Nice 18, Taylor 16, Hobensack 16.

In the fourth event, 25 targets, Haas broke 25 straight, not a shooter fell below 20.

Aggregate totals on 100 targets shot at: Haas 82, Beans 77, Nash 74, Pierson 69, Hildebeitel 71, Worthington 74, H. Nice 71, Taylor 68, Hobensack 69.

Brewster Gun Club.

BREWSTER, O., Dec. 27.—The Brewster Gun Club entertained a number of their new members and prospective new members at the traps on Christmas afternoon. You will note that a number of the shooters had very low scores, this being the first time they ever did any trapshooting. Following is the score of the afternoon:

Table with columns: Shot at, Broke. Lists names like D. Mossop, A. Arnold, C. Engleman, etc.

A. J. BURNS.

**New York A. C.**

TRAVERS ISLAND, N. Y., Dec. 28.—Dan McMahon got the bacon to-day and took high gun from Ralph Spotts, which in itself is some feat of Samsonian breakage. His score in the big act was 92 out of 100. A few of Danny's other efforts corralled December cup with a full from a one disc draw; Held trophy, with a straight, and partnership with W. B. Ogden, for winners in scratch team shoot, 92 being shattered by Danny and 80 by Ogden—172 for the pair, which was just one too many for Ralph Spotts and A. W. Church. Culver cup called for a shoot-off between five with fulls, finally going to G. M. Thomson with 23 from 3 hand-outs.

Travers Island trophy needed adjustment between three fulls, ultimately being credited to R. R. Debacher. Handicap cup on 100 scalers went to E. G. Lenane with a full and two over from 24 gratis objectives.

Distance handicap was purloined by Dr. E. R. De Wolfe from 18yds., after a shoot-off with Spotts, shooting from 21. The air was crisp and clear, but a treacherous down-channel wind made shooting hard and scores decidedly creditable. Incidentally McMahon broke 49 out of the first two events of 25 each. The summaries:

December cup, 25 targets, handicap:

D F McMahon.....	1 25	G M Thomson.....	3 22
E G Lenane.....	6 25	O R Dickey.....	0 21
O C Grinnell, Jr.....	3 25	R R Debacher.....	7 20
P Stein.....	4 25	J G Batterson.....	4 20
W J Simpson.....	4 24	A E Ranney.....	0 20
J I Brandenburg.....	6 24	A W Church.....	0 19
W B Ogden.....	3 23	G J Corbett.....	1 17
Dr E R De Wolfe.....	3 23	G Meyer.....	0 16
R L Spotts.....	0 22		

Shoot-off:

D F McMahon.....	0 25	O C Grinnell, Jr.....	3 25
E G Lenane.....	6 25	C Stein.....	4 25

Held trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

D F McMahon.....	0 25	O R Dickey.....	0 21
E G Lenane.....	6 25	J G Batterson.....	4 21
O C Grinnell, Jr.....	3 25	W B Ogden.....	3 21
C Stein.....	4 25	A E Ranney.....	0 21
Dr E R De Wolfe.....	3 25	C W Billings.....	3 21
G M Thomson.....	3 24	A W Church.....	0 20
G J Corbett.....	1 24	W J Simpson.....	4 20
Dr L Culver.....	2 23	J I Brandenburg.....	6 20
R L Spotts.....	0 23	G Meyer.....	0 16

Shoot-off among December leg winners:

Dr L Culver.....	2 25	D F McMahon.....	0 21
C Stein.....	5 24	A E Ranney.....	1 20

Culver cup, 25 targets, handicap:

G M Thomson.....	4 25	D F McMahon.....	0 23
J I Brandenburg.....	6 25	Dr L Culver.....	3 23
C Stein.....	5 25	C W Billings.....	3 22
G J Corbett.....	2 25	O C Grinnell, Jr.....	3 21
E G Lenane.....	6 25	A W Church.....	0 20
R R Debacher.....	7 24	O R Dickey.....	0 20
R L Spotts.....	1 24	J G Batterson.....	4 20
Dr E R De Wolfe.....	3 24	A E Ranney.....	1 20
W B Ogden.....	3 23	W J Simpson.....	4 16

Shoot-off:

G M Thomson.....	3 23	G J Corbett.....	2 20
C Stein.....	5 22	E G Lenane.....	6 21

Travers Island trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

R R Debacher.....	7 25	C Stein.....	5 22
W B Ogden.....	3 25	O R Dickey.....	0 21
Dr L Culver.....	2 24	E G Lenane.....	6 21
C W Billings.....	3 23	A E Ranney.....	1 21
R L Spotts.....	1 23	O C Grinnell, Jr.....	3 21
Dr E R De Wolfe.....	3 23	W J Simpson.....	4 21
G M Thomson.....	3 23	J I Brandenburg.....	6 21
A W Church.....	0 22	G J Corbett.....	2 20
J G Batterson.....	4 22	D F McMahon.....	0 20

Scratch cup, 100 targets:

D F McMahon.....	92	G J Corbett.....	80
R L Spotts.....	90	W B Ogden.....	80
Dr L Culver.....	85	A E Ranney.....	80
Dr E R De Wolfe.....	84	E G Lenane.....	78
O R Dickey.....	83	C W Billings.....	77
C Stein.....	83	J G Batterson.....	67
A W Church.....	81	J I Brandenburg.....	66
O C Grinnell, Jr.....	81	W J Simpson.....	65
G M Thomson.....	81	R R Debacher.....	56

Handicap cup, 100 targets:

E G Lenane.....	24 102	J I Brandenburg.....	24 90
C Stein.....	16 99	C W Billings.....	12 89
Dr E R De Wolfe.....	12 96	G J Corbett.....	4 84
D F McMahon.....	4 96	R R Debacher.....	28 84
C M Thomson.....	12 93	O R Dickey.....	0 83
G Meyer.....	12 93	J G Batterson.....	16 83
Dr L Culver.....	8 93	A W Church.....	0 81
W B Ogden.....	12 92	J Simpson.....	16 81
R L Spotts.....	2 92	A E Ranney.....	0 80

Distance handicap cup, 25 targets:

Dr E R De Wolfe.....	18 52	C Stein.....	17 19
R L Spotts.....	21 22	Dr L Culver.....	19 18
J G Batterson.....	17 21	J I Brandenburg.....	16 17
R R Debacher.....	16 20	A E Ranney.....	21 16
D F McMahon.....	20 20	C W Billings.....	18 16
O C Grinnell, Jr.....	18 20	W B Ogden.....	18 15
G J Corbett.....	20 19	W J Simpson.....	17 14
E G Lenane.....	16 19		

Team shoot, scratch:

D F McMahon.....	92	O Grinnell, Jr.....	81—164
W B Ogden.....	80—172	Dr L Culver.....	75
R L Spotts.....	90	C W Billings.....	77—162
A W Church.....	81—171	G J Corbett.....	80
Dr E R De Wolfe.....	83	A E Ranney.....	80—160

**Newton Gun Club.**

THE fifth annual New Year's poultry shoot of the Newton Gun Club will be held at Newton, N. J. Handicap, winners to go back one yard. Not a money making scheme—just for fun. This shoot will be run same as our previous shoots. All poultry will be put up at actual cost. If you have never attended, ask Lewis Colquitt, Neaf Apgar, H. H. Stevens or Jack Fanning what they think about it. If you can show us where

# WINCHESTER

## 20 Gauge "Brush" Shells

"LEADER" and "REPEATER"

Winchester "Brush" shells, which have had such a success in 12 and 16 gauges and reached such a wide popularity, are now furnished in 20 gauge in "Leader" and "Repeater" brands, the loads being as follows: 2½ inch shell, 2¼ drams (or equivalent) of smokeless powder and ⅞ ounce of 6 to 10 size shot. These "Brush" shells double the efficiency of your gun, inasmuch as they give a cylinder-bore pattern in a choke-bore gun without loss of velocity or penetration. They can also be used in cylinder-bore guns with about the same pattern and penetration as regular loads. If you have not tried them, you have yet to take the full measure of your gun. :: :: :: ::

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you can have more fun and sport for the money, your shooting will be free. Turkeys, geese, ducks, chickens and roasting pigs on hand. All kinds of shells. All loads for sale. A hot lunch at 12:30 for all who participate. Dead mark shooting under management of Ross McPeck. Protection for all shooters.

**Larchmont Y. C.**

LARCHMONT, N. Y., Dec. 29.—Danny McMahon robbed the bluerock's nest to-day, climbing over Ralph Spotts, who got stuck on the trunk of the tree before he reached the nest. Twenty-two others gunners were in the party and each got some of the young squabs that flew slowly.

Ralph L. Sootts took the monthly cup. The special monthly trophy was won by T. Lenane.

The visitors' trophy was won by A. L. Burns, the boy prodigy, with a full score of 25, and A. W. Whiting carried off the 100-target handicap with 97. Whiting was winner of first take-home trophy. With a handicap of 4 he shot a full score. The second take-home trophy was captured by Dr. L. Culver with a full. D. J. McMahon was the winner of the leg for the accumulation cup, and Tom McCahill carried off the 15-target scratch prize, T. Lenane winning the 10-target scratch contest.

**Indianapolis Gun Club.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 21.—A stiff wind and freezing temperature combined to keep down the target scores to-day. In practice at 16yds., Moller led with scant 90 per cent; Dixon in second place. Shooting the first leg of the sliding distance handicap for the Du Pont fob, Edmonson and Lewis tied on 42. The scores follow:

Practice:

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
Moller.....	80	71	Lewis.....	20	16
Dixon.....	80	69	Neighbors.....	20	13
Edmonson.....	80	68	Hofer.....	20	12
Short.....	80	65	*Hymmer.....	100	91
Alig.....	75	52	*Vietmeyer.....	100	90
Britton.....	40	30			

Du Pont fob, 50 targets:

Moller.....	41	Britton.....	32
Dixon.....	40	Lewis.....	42
Edmonson.....	42	Neighbors.....	23
Short.....	34	Hofer.....	37
Alig.....	29		

FOREST AND STREAM may be ordered from any news-dealer. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.



# 1912

## A YEAR OF SUCCESSES FOR

# Peters Ammunition

"Where quality counts they win"—and quality counts EVERYWHERE. The year 1912 has been one continuous round of victories for users of Peters Shells and Cartridges—far too numerous to record here in full. The few items that follow will suffice to indicate the kind of work that can be done, and is being done every day with the P brand:

### "Steel Where Steel Belongs" Shells

WON IN 1912:

Grand American Preliminary Handicap, Grand American High Amateur Average, World's Amateur Indoor Trapshooting Championship, Texas State Championship, Arkansas State Championship, Pennsylvania State Championship, Virginia State Championship, Vermont State Championship, Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming State Championship, E. C. Challenge Cup, twice by record scores, High General Average at Post Season Tournament.

### Peters Semi-Smokeless and Smokeless Cartridges

WON IN 1912:

3 out of 5 Matches at Zettler Rifle Tournament, 5 out of 6 Matches at .22 Indoor League Tournament, 8 out of first 12 scores of American Team in the International Small-Bore Match, including 1st, 2nd and 3rd, 6 out of 10 Revolver Matches at Sea Girt Military Tournament, including Grand Aggregate, 5 out of 6 United States Revolver Association Outdoor Championships for 1912, including Two new World's Records, New Inter-Scholastic Record, 980 out of 1,000, Astor Cup (Inter-Scholastic League).

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NEW ORLEANS: 321 Magazine St., Lee Omohundro, Manager.



### Chicago Gun Club.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 21.—Aside from being quite cold, the day was fine for trapshooting. However, only nine shooters participated in the five events of the afternoon. Fetherston topped the list in the first 50-target event by breaking 47, Goode, Doc May and Dickerman each scoring 45, while Darby broke 43. Goode came in at the head of the list in the next event, scoring 46 out of 50, which gave him a total of 91 out of the 100, also landing first honors in events 4 and 5. Doc May showed a spurt of his former speed and form in the first 50. Scores, No. 5 being at 12 pairs:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5
Targets:	15	50	50	25	24
Goode .....	12	45	46	22	18
May .....	8	45	37	17	13
Stannard .....	13	41	43	21	12
Darby .....	13	43	43	16	11
Dickerman .....	45	43	..	..	..
Fetherston .....	47	..	..	..	..
Bosley .....	31	36	..	..	..
Silver .....	42	40	..	..	..
T V Cannon .....	20	26	..	..	..

Event No. 4, was gun below armpit until shooter calls pull.

Dec. 22.—Another splendid day for shooting found most of our members attending the turkey shoot at Riverside. Geo. Eck claimed the honors in three events, finishing up his last event by going out straight, which gave him a total of 48 out of 50, with gun below the armpit. Hardy Wolfe claimed first place in event No. 4 with 24 out of 25, also breaking 22 out of 25 in events Nos. 1 and 5. Miller was going along at a good pace in his first 100, but fell back on the last 50. Scores:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6
Targets:	25	50	50	25	25	24
Geo Eck .....	45	43	23	25	..	..
P Miller .....	42	42	19	14	..	..
H Hlavka .....	..	39	..	..	..	..
H Wolfe .....	22	..	24	22	..	..
C Kozla .....	..	30	..	..	..	..
E J Uhlina .....	21	37	..	..	11	..
L C Huck .....	16	32	..	..	9	..

Nos. 4 and 5, gun below armpit; No. 6, 12 pairs.  
Wm. F. MERKLE, Supt.

### Atglen Gun Club.

ATGLEN, Pa., Dec. 26.—The Atglen Gun Club held a very successful closing shoot for the season to-day, seventeen taking part. The program was run off in two parts, 100 targets, Jack Rabbit, and 50 targets, percentage system. Wilson was high amateur on the 100 with 90. Jebb was high in the 50 with 45, also high amateur on all targets shot at with 134 out of 150. Vernon Williams, the local crack shot, fell down on the last string, putting him out of the coveted place. Lloyd R. Lewis was the only pro present, and finished with 137 out of 150, losing 9 of these in two events via the finch

route. William Fielis, Jr., shot his first string to-day and did well with his 20-gauge. We look for him to clean up the bunch in even better shape than "Bill" did in the good old days, when he made the rounds with his old friend Kruger and "eat 'em alive" with the old Greener that you cannot buy for love or money.

The club is starting to work on their registered shoot, to be held April 10, when they expect to have the biggest one ever, and that's some big. Notice will appear later. Scores:

One hundred targets, Jack Rabbit system:					
Shot at.		Broke			
*Lewis .....	100	94	Martin .....	100	81
Hull .....	100	87	Fickes .....	100	56
Fielis .....	100	77	Jackson .....	40	21
Johnston .....	100	71	Engram .....	40	16
Jebb .....	100	89	Fielis, Jr .....	20	8
Williams .....	100	88	Chamberlin .....	20	8
Wilson .....	100	90	Lamon .....	20	10
Fifty targets, percentage system:					
*Lewis .....	43	Williams .....	43		
Hull .....	38	Martin .....	41		
Fielis .....	40	Jackson (10 targets) ..	7		
Johnston .....	44	Engram (10 targets) ..	6		
Jebb .....	45	Fielis, Jr (10 targets) ..	6		

### Amateur Championship of Long Island Sound

THE fifth annual amateur clay bird championship of Long Island Sound will be held under the auspices of Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, Port Washington, L. I., on Jan. 12. The match is open to members of all recognized clubs on Long Island and Long Island Sound and the waters thereof, and will be at 100 targets, 16yds., starting at 11 o'clock. Two sets of traps will be used. Entrance \$3, including cost of targets.

There will be three handsome trophies for three high guns. A trophy to the club whose team scores the greatest number of points. Five high guns of each club constitute a team.

Sleeping rooms may be engaged night before shoot by applying to the House Committee at the club house. Optional sweeps, \$5. Five high guns to participate as follows: 50 per cent to winner, 25 to second, 15 to third and 5 to fourth and fifth.

The following loads will be on hand: Ballistite, 25 grains; Dupont, 3 drams, 3/4 drams; New Schultze, 3 drams; Dead Shot, 3/4 drams; Mullerite, 3/4 drams. Shells may be purchased at the club house.

Trains leave New York (Penn. Station), 9:12, 10:09 and 11:07. Guns and ammunition shipped in care of the club by Long Island Express, prepaid, will be delivered at the club house.

Entries should be sent to Trap Committee at the club, Port Washington, L. I., before noon Friday, Jan. 11, 1913, or to J. W. Alker, Chairman Trapshooting Committee.

FOREST AND STREAM may be ordered from any news-dealer. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

### Paleface Shooting Association.

WELLINGTON, Mass., Dec. 21.—An all-day shoot was on the card to-day, which, with the high price of turkeys, and the fact that turkeys were the burnt offerings, brought out twenty-one shooters to-day. The largest, heaviest and most luscious gobbler went to the table of Frank Hilliard, who in a special Turk-Balk event broke 25 straight. Two pros from Brunswick, Me.—Wheeler and Chapin—shot a team event with P. E. Osborn and A. E. Sibley from Portland. It ended in a tie on 261 out of 300. Archibald took the 100-target handicap with 103 from a gift of 18. High gun went to Wilder with 142 out of 150.

One hundred and fifty targets:			
Wilder .....	142	Proctor .....	129
Williams .....	139	Frank .....	128
Burnes .....	136	*Sibley .....	128
*Chapin .....	135	*Wheeler .....	126
Sweet .....	134	Brown .....	125
Daggett .....	134	Blinn .....	124
*Osborne .....	133	*Stull .....	121
Clarke .....	132	Archibald .....	119
Staunton .....	131	Whitney .....	116
Marden .....	130	Wills .....	110
Wiggs .....	130	..	..

One hundred target handicap:					
Archibald .....	18	103	*Osborne .....	0	91
Wills .....	20	101	Brown .....	9	91
Stainton .....	7	98	Burnes .....	0	90
Williams .....	3	97	*Chapin .....	0	90
Marden .....	8	97	Blinn .....	8	89
Proctor .....	7	96	Whitney .....	12	88
Wiggs .....	7	96	Sweet .....	0	87
Wilder .....	0	96	*Sibley .....	0	84
Clarke .....	5	94	*Wheeler .....	0	84
Daggett .....	4	94	*Stull .....	0	82
Frank .....	7	91	..	..	..

### Meadow Springs Gun Club.

MEADOW SPRINGS, Pa., Dec. 28.—Twenty shooters lined up here to-day. The club's program consisted of the usual weekly events, but the rivalry existing between the members of the M. S. and the visitors to shoot the high guns was keen. Charles H. Newcomb was upper gun, breaking 97 out of 100. Thompson was the runner up with 96 from a free start of 6.

Thompson tied Sloan for the high actual among the Meadow Springs members. Each broke 90. Scores:

Gracey .....	10	94	Armstrong .....	10	40
Randall .....	0	91	Rothaker .....	0	53
Wardin .....	8	87	Thompson .....	6	96
Pratt .....	0	85	Renner .....	2	55
McGrath .....	0	78	Hillpot .....	6	43
Newcomb .....	0	97	Freeman .....	0	88
Letford .....	8	88	Sloan .....	0	90
Mrs Randall .....	0	23	Keenan .....	12	94
Kress .....	20	86	MacAlonan .....	14	50
E H Turner .....	8	91	Hill .....	0	9



**Westwood Gun Club, of Cincinnati.**

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 22.—Following scores were made in practice by Westwood Gun Club members. Mr. Menzer was a visiting shooter. Our club has been organized only recently, and we have decided to improve grounds and are erecting a new club house and concrete pit, which will be completed within the next two weeks. I might mention that our club has three first-class electric traps and one emergency pull trap. These will no doubt be augmented in the near future by an automatic trap. We consider our field second to none. The boys are very enthusiastic, and visitors are thoroughly welcome at any of our shoots. I shall endeavor to send you scores regularly and will place your paper on the table of the club house.

Following is list of officers and members: P. Ruehlman, President; M. Stopper, Vice-President; John Schneider, Secretary; A. C. Kuball, Treasurer; H. Carson, V. Schroeder and Wm. Bohnert, Trustees; C. Kuball, Organizer; C. Rosemeyer and F. Disser, Referees; A. La Boyteaux, Field Captain; Wm. Rowekamp, M. Campbell and James Connor, House Committee. The other members are: C. Eckert, A. Pfalzgraph, E. Barelou, C. A. Tooker, E. Carson, R. C. Carson, R. Tooker, Dr. G. Mallet, C. Fox, Wm. Bitter, J. Ruehlmann, F. Memer.

Shot at. Broke		Shot at. Broke	
Wm Bohnert ...	50 29	C Kuball .....	125 58
Chas Fox .....	50 20	V Schroeder ...	125 60
Max Stopper ...	100 54	J Schneider ....	75 48
H Carson .....	100 59	F Memer .....	75 55
C Rosemeyer ...	50 39	A C Ruball.....	75 33

Dec. 23.—This was the regular shooting day of the club, and the weather could scarcely have been better for sport at the traps, but the members turned out in force, and denied themselves the pleasure of shooting for the purpose of building a club house. The plans were drawn by A. Kuball, architect, and such progress was made in the construction that the house will be completed before the first shooting day of the new year, and the boys can enjoy the comforts of a home. Two or three members appeared with guns, but they willingly turned to and acted as carpenters and helpers. At the last shoot on Dec. 22, there were nine members present. H. Carson led with 37 out of 50, and F. Menzer a close second with 35. There has been a marked improvement in the scores since the club held its first shoot a few weeks ago, and the members are more enthusiastic than ever. By spring several of the members should be able to make a good showing in almost any company, and ought to have a team for the Interclub matches that are being planned for.

Targets:		25 25 25 Total.	
F Menzer .....	20 15 20		55
V Schroeder .....	14 17 12		43
H Carson .....	19 18 ..		37
C Kuball .....	12 13 11		36
Wm Bohnert .....	12 17 ..		29
M Stopper .....	13 15 ..		28
C Fox .....	10 10 ..		20
G Schneider .....	13 .. ..		13
A Kuball .....	13 .. ..		13

JOHN SCHNEIDER, Sec'y.

**Glen Head Gun Club.**

GLEN HEAD, L. I., Dec. 21.—The December cup leg was won by W. Silkworth, who also won the 10 pair doubles. Sweepstakes were won by J. S. Crosby, H. Berner, D. E. Smith and C. E. Berner. Scores:

- Monthly cup, 50 targets, handicap: W. Silkworth 40, C. E. Berner 38, H. Berner 38, D. E. Smith 38, L. E. K. White 37, C. W. Berner 37, J. S. Crosby 36, J. N. Bryant 36.
- Sweepstakes, 25 targets, handicap: Crosby 22, Silkworth 20, C. E. Berner 19, H. Berner 19, White 19, C. W. Berner 19, Bryant 18, Smith 18.
- Sweepstake, 25 targets, handicap: H. Berner 23, C. W. Berner 22, Silkworth 21, C. E. Berner 20.
- Sweepstake, 25 targets, handicap: Smith 19, C. E. Berner 18, White 18, Bryant 18.
- Sweepstakes, 25 targets, handicap: C. E. Berner 24, C. W. Berner 23, Crosby 22, H. Berner 21, Silkworth 20, Smith 20, White 20, Bryant 19.
- Sweepstake, 25 targets, handicap: H. Berner 25, Silkworth 23, C. E. Berner 21, C. W. Berner 19, White 19, Smith 18, Crosby 18.
- Sweepstake 25 targets, handicap: H. Berner 25, C. W. Berner 22, Bryant 19, Silkworth 18, White 17, C. E. Berner 17, Smith 16, Crosby 15.
- Ten pair doubles: Silkworth 15, J. C. Jackson 13, Crosby 8.

**Daniel Boone Gun Club.**

MARTHASVILLE, Mo., Dec. 21.—Meyer and Mutert headed the list to-day in a tie at 38 out of 50; Ahmann trailed with only one more escaped scaler. Some of the bunch are still after the elusive and scarce wild game, mostly rabbits, of which a few still await to be shown.

Shot at. Broke		Shot at. Broke	
Meyer .....	50 38	Wyatt .....	50 28
J Mutert .....	50 38	Bollmann .....	50 30
Ahmann .....	50 37	Lichtenberg ...	25 18

Dec. 26.—Holiday shoot of Daniel Boone Gun Club:

Shot at. Broke		Shot at. Broke	
Ahmann .....	50 41	A Johannber ...	50 30
Kite .....	50 37	Wilson .....	50 25
J Mutert .....	50 36	F Suhre .....	50 22
Bollmann .....	50 36	Berg .....	25 17
Meyer .....	50 35	F Koch .....	25 14
Lichtenberg ..	50 34	L Suhre .....	25 13
H Wyatt .....	50 32	McVey .....	25 11
Fortmann .....	50 32	O Johannaber..	25 8
Hempleman ..	50 31		

J. O. WILSON, Sec'y.

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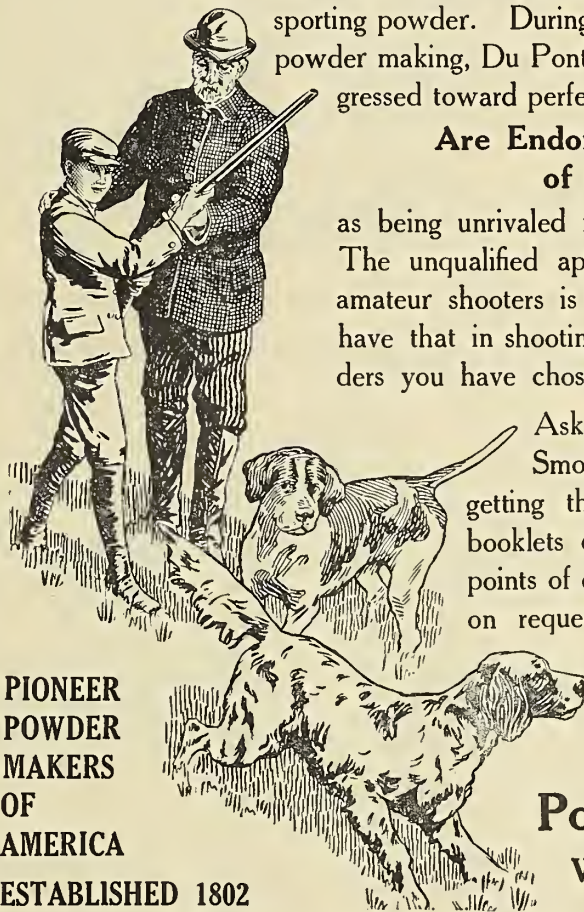
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**Glenwood Country Club.**

GLEN COVE, L. I., Dec. 28.—Seven Glenwood Country Club trappers blew holes in ambient atmosphere today, scattering fragments of black and yellow over the snow, each in proportion to his keenness of eye and ability to time.

Six trophy shoots at 25 targets each were decided, and one event at 10 pairs of doubles. W. S. Silkworth and J. C. Jackson carried off all but two events. The latter gunner won three events and two of the prizes were captured by Mr. Silkworth. A. Smith won one of the trophy shoots. The event at 10 pairs of doubles was captured by J. I. Bergen. The scores:

Trophy shoot, 25 targets, handicap:			
J C Jackson .....	5 23	J N R Bryant.....	6 21
H Horning .....	10 21	J I Bergen .....	5 18
C Berner .....	5 21	W S Silkworth ...	0 18
A Smith .....	3 21		

Trophy shoot, 25 targets, handicap:			
W S Silkworth.....	0 20	C Berner .....	5 18
J I Bergen .....	5 20	A Smith .....	3 18
H Horning .....	10 20	J N Bryant .....	6 16
J C Jackson.....	5 19		

Shoot-off, same conditions:			
W S Silkworth.....	0 23	H Horning .....	0 18
J I Bergen .....	5 22		

Trophy shoot, 25 targets, handicap:			
J C Jackson.....	5 20	J I Bergen .....	5 18
H Horning .....	10 20	C Berner .....	5 18
J N Bryant .....	6 19	W S Silkworth.....	0 17
A Smith .....	3 19		

Shoot-off, same conditions:			
J C Jackson.....	5 24	H Horning .....	10 20
A Smith .....	3 23	J I Bergen .....	5 18
J N Bryant .....	6 22	W S Silkworth.....	0 16
C Berner .....	5 20		

Trophy shoot, 25 targets, handicap:			
W S Silkworth.....	0 24	C Berner .....	5 20
J I Bergen .....	5 23	J C Jackson .....	5 16
H Horning .....	10 20	J N Bryant .....	6 15

Trophy shoot, 25 targets, handicap:			
A Smith .....	3 21	J N Bryant .....	6 19
J C Jackson.....	5 20	C Berner .....	5 19
W S Silkworth.....	0 20	H Horning .....	10 16
J I Bergen .....	5 20		

Ten pairs of doubles:			
J I Bergen.....	5 24	J C Jackson .....	5 22
H Horning .....	10 23		

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 San Francisco, Cal. - - - J. B. Rice, Manager, Chronicle Building

**Manhasset Bay Y. C.**

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Dec. 29.—A good squad showed up, and we all enjoyed the day very much. Next Sunday the traps will be open to competitors who wish to practice for the championship on Jan. 11, and a special take-home trophy will be awarded the best scratch score on the 100 birds. Shooting will start at 2:30 P.M. sharp, and both sets of traps will be used if necessary.

Handicap sweep, 25 targets:			
H F Clark	4 25	J E Meyer	3 21
H Funke	3 24	E A Sierck	3 20
J W Alker	2 23	C Clark	7 19
F R Long	1 23	D E Smith	2 16

Scratch sweepstakes, 10 and 15 targets:			
Targets: 10 15		Targets: 10 15	
H F Clark	9 9	H Funke	5 9
J W Alker	9 12	E A Sierck	5 6
F R Long	8 12	C Clark	4 6
D E Smith	7 12		

One hundred birds, scratch:			
J W Alker	88	D E Smith	64
F R Long	84	E A Sierck	58
H F Clark	79	C Clark	50
H Funke	71		

December cup, 25 targets, handicap:			
J W Alker	2 25	L Provost	7 20
H F Clark	4 24	D E Smith	2 20
C Clark	7 23	D Provost	5 20
J E Meyer	3 23	B G Loomis	3 19
H Funke	3 22	E A Sierck	3 14
F Long	1 22		

Yearly cup, 25 targets, handicap:			
J W Alker	2 25	L Provost	7 20
H F Clark	4 23	C Clark	7 20
F Long	1 22	H Funke	3 20
E A Sierck	3 22	B G Loomis	3 16
J E Meyer	3 21	D E Smith	2 15
D Provost	5 21		

**Huntington Valley Gun Club.**

JENKINTOWN, Pa., Dec. 28.—S. C. Fox, Jr., and Geo. W. Elkins, Jr., divided rather unevenly the four events to-day. Elkins took the first and Fox the rest. Scores:

First event, 10 targets, handicap:			
G W Elkins, Jr.	1 10	Tyler	3 9
Tilden	0 9	Capt Sewell	4 8
S C Fox, Jr.	2 9	I E Thompson	0 8

Second event, 15 targets, handicap:			
Lippincott	2 16	Tilden	4 18
S C Fox, Jr.	2 16	Thompson	0 14
G Lovering	1 16	G W Elkins, Jr.	1 11
Capt Sewell	5 14		

In the miss-and-out which followed, Fox won the decision, breaking 12 straight, while Lovering broke 11, Lippincott falling out early in the shoot.

Third event, 25 targets, handicap:			
S C Fox, Jr.	4 25	Tyler	7 23
Tilden	3 25	Capt Sewell	8 24
G Lovering	2 25	Elkins, Jr.	5 22

In the miss-and-out to determine the winner, Fox, Jr., again won the decision.

Fourth event, 25 targets, handicap:			
S C Fox, Jr.	2 26	Thompson	1 24
Tyler	7 24	G Lovering	3 24
Lippincott	7 22	G W Elkins, Jr.	5 21
Tilden	4 21		

**Port Washington Gun Club.**

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Dec. 25.—A scant half dozen aerosaucer exterminators stayed home from church on this glorious Christmas Day to shoot for the noonday piece de resistance, under the management of Capt. C. C. Thatcher, a goodly number of gobblers were saved from cold storage and offered up (on the hoof) as prizes to the upper register clay scaler exponents. Joe Walsh had an eye on a couple of Christmas dinners, getting the first with 9 out of 10, and the second after missing two targets. Bill Saords lugged home one Meleagris gallopavo for Mrs. Bill and the kids. Bill scattered the fragments of 8 of the 10 opportunities offered. Tom Mallon was the only other shooter with anything of a discerning optic. He shattered 7 scalers, allowing 3 to go unscathed on through the ambient atmosphere to a watery grave. On New Year's Day the big event will be a scratch shoot at 50 targets for five 10-case notes. So far reports say twenty-five have entered. If you are nearby or must come from a distance, drop in. Capt. Thatcher's hospitality is renowned in Nassau county, and he can shoot some. Scores:

Events:	1	2	3	Events:	1	2	3
Thos Mallon	7	5	5	Jos Walsh	9	8	8
J Miller	5	2	..	H Pouley	..	..	7
W Saords	4	8	..				

**Penn Square Gun Club.**

PENN SQUARE, Pa., Dec. 28.—The most successful shoot in the history of the Penn Square Gun Club was held on their grounds this afternoon. James Chalk was the high gun of the afternoon getting 27 out of 29. Summary:

Miss-and-out sweepstake: Chalk 4, Hart 3, Walters 3, Richter 2, Vaughn 2, Bowman 2, Harmer 1, Jackson 1, Ringler 1, Callahan 1.  
 Twenty-bird shoot: Chalk 19, Felton 17, Hart 16, Walker 16, Richter 15, Bowman 15, Hartell 14, Jackson 14, Callahan 13, Harmer 12.  
 Miss-and-out sweepstake: Mark Hart 4, Chalk 3, Richter 3, Walker 3, Vaughn 2, Bowman 2, Hartell 2, Jamison 1, Jackson 1, Ringler 1, Hoopson 1.

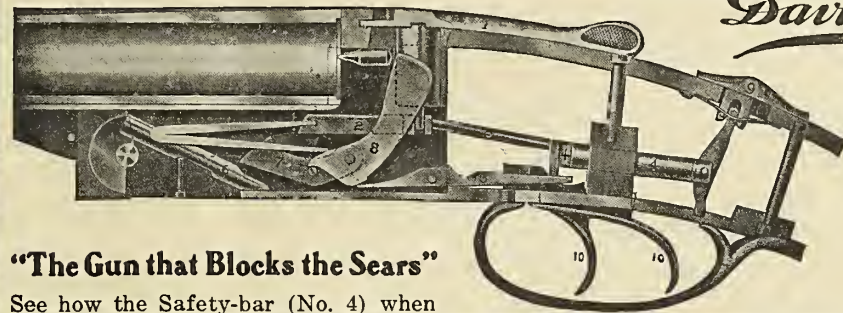
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### Hudson Gun Club.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 29.—Dave Engle with good, consistent shooting, was the best shot at the Hudson Club shoot this morning, and finished high gun with a total of 92 per cent. Carl von Lengerke was his nearest competitor, and finished with 98 per cent. The shooting was a little hard owing to the snow on the ground and a hazy background; otherwise the day was ideal for trapshooting, and on an average the scores were very good. Burlington was on the job again, looking for satisfaction for the trimming that he received at the last shoot, and to make sure of getting even he brought down his 34-in. barrel; but it was just the same and just as easy for Tom Kelley to show him a few points in the game, and he went home a much sadder and a wiser man than he came, as he had to resort to his check book to settle with the cashier, and had to borrow his car fare to get home.

We have completed arrangements for the series of shoots that we are going to hold for three L. C. Smith guns that have been so generously donated by one of our oldest members, Lou. Schortemeier, and will try and start this event on the next shooting date, Jan. 5. Conditions are: 50 birds at each shoot, entrance including targets, \$1.00, and one re-entry allowed each day. There will be eight shoots for the prizes, and the shooters will be divided in three classes, with one gun for each class. Prizes will be awarded to the five highest scores made in the eight shoots. So come out, boys, and try and win a gun. Everybody has a chance, and they are beauties. Don't forget the next date, Jan. 5.

Targets:	25	25	25	25	25	25
D D Engle.....	23	23	23	23	23	23
H Pape.....	19	15	19	15	18	..
C von Lengerke.....	21	21	22	25	23	..
J Pape.....	20	18	19	19	19	..
W Tewes.....	17	19	14	18	..	..
L Schortey.....	18	23	19	19	23	20
T J Moynahan.....	14	21	19	13	16	18
J Putney.....	15	17	17	15	19	20
B Beyersdof.....	20	22	20	22	16	19
T Kelley.....	16	22	22	21	23	..
G H Piercy.....	22	18	19	23	22	..
W Hutchings.....	22	21	18	19	21	..
H Burlington.....	19	18	21	21	18	20
W Eaton.....	13	18	13	15	16	..
F Pfannsteil.....	15	16	20	13	19	..
A Scheuble.....	16	16	19	19	..	..
A Kurzell.....	13	19	17	19	18	..
T Summerfield.....	14	16	..	11	17	..
J Holden.....	11	16	14	11	..	..
R O'Connell.....	..	..	11	12	10	10
W Vetter.....	..	..	17	17	18	16
F Jordan.....	..	..	19	19	..	..

SECRETARY.

### Piping Rock Gun Club.

LOCUST VALLEY, L. I., Dec. 28.—The first important trapshooting event on the Piping Rock Club's newly built trap grounds took place to-day, and was for a magnificent cup donated by Mr. C. V. Brokaw, of New York. It was a bird handicap affair, and as most of the contestants were new at the sport, some of the allowances were very great. The day was raw and chilly, which, combined with a puffy cross-wind and the inexperience of most of the shooters, they did not score as they had in former practice shoots. Twenty-four, including one woman, took part in the event, and the winner was Donald G. Geddes, of Glen Cove, L. I., who had an allowance of 12 in his 100 birds. He was tied, however by Mortimer L. Schiff, of New York. G. L. Sherer, of Bayswater, L. I.; Mrs. J. E. Davis and J. E. Davis, of Oyster Bay, L. I., but by consistent shooting he finally shot all of them down to Sherer, who com-

pedded Geddes to break 33 out of 35 before Sherer shot out his allowance of 12 targets.

The trapshooting feature at this club has become so very popular that Mr. Mortimer L. Schiff has donated a cup to be shot for on Lincoln's Birthday, and Mr. F. P. Moore has donated a cup for competition on Washington's Birthday. A large number of the ladies are becoming interested in the sport, and are being coached (as are many of the men) by the well-known professional trapshot in the employ of the Du Pont Powder Company, Mr. Jack Fanning, who also laid out the magnificent grounds some two months ago, and which are the most complete in every respect in the country. Mr. Fanning also managed the Brokaw cup event, and it was a very successful affair in every way and all were well pleased. The scores of the contestants follow:

D G Geddes.....	12	104	G E Fahys.....	39	78
M L Schiff.....	60	100	H Norton.....	39	94
J E Davis.....	74	113	L Montant.....	40	87
Mrs J E Davis.....	74	101	J A Blair, Jr.....	45	86
G L Sherer.....	29	112	J P Grace.....	30	98
H F Whitney.....	12	85	J Whigham.....	51	94
A W Rossiter.....	20	87	H Weeks.....	22	65
W E Kimball.....	32	72	A D Weeks, Jr.....	26	91
Jos H Sears.....	39	89	C V Brokaw.....	20	63
J B Dennis.....	49	89	C L Lyon.....	39	88
W R Coe.....	37	91	W A Stewart.....	37	84
F P Moore.....	48	86	C Burton.....	50	92

### Marine and Field Club.

BATH BEACH, L. I., Dec. 28.—Only a small number of shooters turned out to-day, but quality more than compensated for loss in numbers. E. H. Lott broke 92 out of 100, going straight on 75, and every bird was a fast flier. This was in December cup event. Lott also broke 21 out of 25 in handicap trophy event, but was beaten by P. R. Towne with 22 from 2. The above prominently mentioned gentleman won scratch event on 25 clay discs, with 23. C. M. Camp took second with 20, while Towne tacked his claim on third with 19.

December cup, 100 targets, handicap:					
W H Lott.....	0	92	L C Hopkins.....	8	85
P R Towne.....	8	89	C M Camp.....	12	71
Trophy shoot, 25 targets, handicap:					
P R Towne.....	2	22	C M Camp.....	4	19
E H Lott.....	0	21	W C Biddle.....	5	18
L C Hopkins.....	2	20			
Scratch shoot, 25 targets:					
E H Lott.....	23		L C Hopkins.....	16	
C M Camp.....	20		W H McCouille.....	14	
P R Towne.....	19				

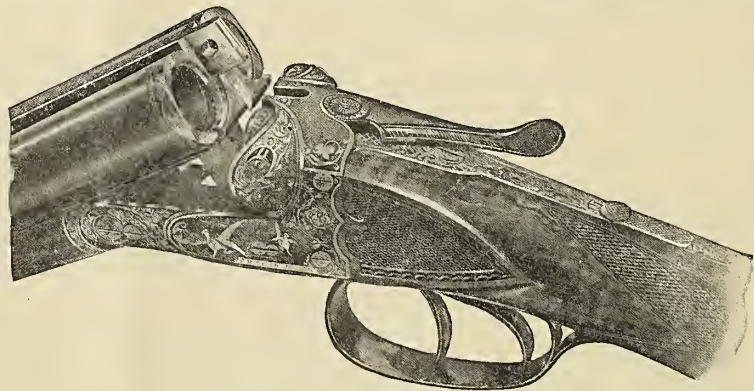
### Rhode Island C. C.

BARRINGTON, R. I., Dec. 28.—This was day one in trapshooting season, and she dragged forth fifteen devotees. Rhode Island Country Club, one of the clay-bird roosting places, generally turns out double this number, but never more enthusiasm. From Providence came C. H. Gardner, who had a most consistent and unvarying eye. He broke 22 out of 25 in each of five events. Merriam got place with three 21s and a 20.

Dr C H Gardner.....	22	22	22	22	22
H T Merriman.....	21	21	21	21	20
F H Elmore.....	18	21	20	17	
G T Hanley.....	17	16	16	15	
J B Lewis.....	15	13	12	17	
K F Wood.....	..	17	19	16	
R W Comstock, Jr.....	..	8	12	6	
E F Boyden.....	..	10	8	11	
H A Hoffman.....	..	7	7	9	

Trap Notes continued on page 30.

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# KENNEL



### Airedale Field Trials.

TORONTO, Canada, Dec. 26.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I have read with considerable interest E. M. Post's letter in the issue of FOREST AND STREAM of Dec. 14.

I do not altogether agree with Mr. Post's contention that a dog with a gray coat and a light eye should win in the show ring, even though he should have the other points of the ideal Airedale terrier.

It appears to me that the great pleasure in breeding Airedale terriers is to produce them as near the standard laid down as possible. If we begin to get away from the black saddle and the well placed dark eye, we might just as logically drift away from important points such as good bone, long clean skull, rough texture of coat, etc. My contention is that we have an Airedale terrier standard, and should all breed as close to it as we possibly can. There is only one point in the standard that I do not agree with—that is the limit of weight for dogs of 40 to 45 pounds. Of late years we have seen very few 40-pound Airedales coming anywhere near the money in our leading shows. On the other hand the Airedale terriers that have gone right to the top during recent years in England, United States and Canada have been dogs weighing, I venture to say, nearer 50 pounds than 45.

As to the trimming and stripping to which Airedale terriers are subjected before being shown, I don't believe this practice is altogether objectionable.

The Airedale terriers I keep and never intend to show are stripped twice each year in order to keep their coat in what I believe to be a proper condition. I am inclined to think that the Airedale two months after he has been stripped is in better shape as an ideal hunting dog than if his coat was allowed to grow indefinitely. I do not believe that the coat of the average winning Airedale at the time he is shown is in an artificial condition, as is claimed by Mr. Post. In my humble opinion, the condition of coat of the average winning Airedale at the time of the show is in good condition for bench show purposes, and also for practical work such as Airedales are used for in the Western States.

Mr. Post appears to me to have slightly mixed the conditions of bench shows with those of field trials. I quite agree with Mr. Post that Airedales should be properly trained as gun dogs, but the points required for such work could only be brought out at properly constituted field trials, and in this connection I think it a great pity that we do not see more of the latter on this side of the water.

J. F. H. USSHER.

### The Airedale's Coat.

PITCAIRN, Pa., Dec. 21.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* You ask for an expression of opinion about the coat of the Airedale, and as a breeder and admirer of the breed I would say that E. M. Post has expressed my sentiments exactly.

The coat should consist of the long wire hair and the soft under coat. All agree on that

point. Then why in reason should we pick them for showing?

Breeding for color and dark eyes is all right, but I do not think it should be considered in judging. The bench is a poor place to judge a dog, especially an Airedale. Why, I have had them with more sense and reasoning powers than some people, and that leads me to comment on your editorial, "Reason and Instinct." You have the correct idea. The learned scientist may tell us that man alone of all created life is gifted with the faculty of reason, but we who love the outdoor life and the animals know that many animals are able to reason.

R. K. BOYER.

### Psychology of the Dog.

PROFESSOR PETRUNKEVITCH, Cameron and Woodruff, of Yale University, gave tests recently to Jasper, an English brindle terrier, two years and three months old, born in Richmond, Va., and owned by Dixie Taylor, who is visiting different colleges to let the professors of psychology test the animal's mental qualities.

Prof. Petrunkevitch gave a two hours' test to Jasper and then said he was the most wonderful dog he had ever seen. The professor ordered the dog to walk up the stairs, stop in the middle, and stand on his hind feet. Jasper started at once up the stairs and directly in the middle of the staircase he stopped and placed his fore paws on the bannister rail. Professor Woodruff went into a dark room, while Jasper's owner sat in the parlor, a few doors away, with the dog. Taylor then told the dog to go into the room in which Professor Woodruff was and

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take a handkerchief out of the professor's pocket. The dog immediately did as he was bidden.

Other tests put to the animal were equally difficult. He was told to find a jardinière, which he did immediately. In quick succession he was told to knock over a waste basket, open a door and pick up a pencil, all of which he performed immediately after the command.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 27.—Johns Hopkins University took Jasper in hand to-day. Professor John B. Watson, head of the experimental psychology department in the university, and a widely known writer on psychological subjects, was there, and with him were Professor R. W. Wood, professor of physics; Professor Herbert Spencer Jennings, professor of biology; Professor Knight Dunlap, professor of biology, and Drs. C. Bassett and Leonard K. Hirshberg.

A few words from his master and the dog, after mounting a table for a look out of a window, ran down a hall around the corner and closed the door. Taylor gave a number of orders through a closed door, and they were all obeyed. A rubber ball, a pair of spectacles, a whisk broom, a hat and other articles were placed in a row on the floor, and Jasper was instructed to select one of them. He made only one or two errors.

"Whisper your commands to him," suggested Dr. Dunlap, so Taylor breathed a few words into the animal's ear, whereupon Jasper romped over to a lot of objects and picked up the correct one—a ball. Tests tried out in the open succeeded equally as well as those in the laboratory. Jasper ran across the street and stood up against the wall, and when it was suggested in a casual way that he run a block and crawl into an automobile there, the dog went to the place designated, but the machine was too high for him to jump into.

## Airedales.

ON Feb. 24, at the Murray Hill Lyceum, Manhattan, the annual show of the Airedale Terrier Club, of Long Island, will be held. This is a four-point show and will be held on the day following the close of the Westminster show and on the day before the Boston show, thereby giving the exhibitors an opportunity of acquiring sixteen points in less than one week. The listed special prizes are the best ever offered at any specialty show. Further information will be furnished by O. J. Butler, secretary of the bench show committee, 59 William street, Manhattan.

## TRAPSHOOTING NOTES.

### Smith Gun Club.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 25.—High gun went to William Hassinger in the 100-target event in the holiday shoot of the Smith Gun Club, at Wiedenmayer's Park to-day with 91. William Trowbridge was second with 90; Sam Thornton third with 88. Scores:

W Hassinger..... 91	J Erb..... 82
J C Weiler..... 83	Dr Moeller..... 78
J Hudson..... 87	H Hassinger..... 84
G W Naugle..... 80	W Trowbridge..... 90
S Thornton..... 88	

Sweepstakes events were shot as follows:

W Hassinger..... 25 23 23 24	R Cassidy..... 16 18 18 20
J C Weiler..... 19 21 19 23	W Trowbridge..... 23 25 24 23
J Hudson..... 25 22 22 21	R Stager..... 21 20 19 20
G W Naugle..... 23 22 22 22	C Hughes..... 19 21 22 22
H Hassinger..... 17 17 23 20	A Jacobs..... 17 19 19 20
Dr Moeller..... 17 18 22 23	E Siedle..... 16 19 17 16
S Thornton..... 22 23 23 22	C King..... 20 18 17 19
J Erb..... 19 20 21 23	E Finnigan..... 19 17 19 18
J Geiger..... 24 23 22 23	J Reilly..... 21 21 22 22
M Weiler..... 12 17 16 19	C Davis..... 18 20 18 18

## Pahquioque Rod and Gun Club.

DANBURY, Conn., Dec. 25.—F. G. Clark won the honors at the Christmas shoot of the Pahquioque Gun Club to-day. There were about twenty shooters. Clark broke his first 30 straight, making him 185 out of 200 for the Du Pont trophy. Gregory broke 43, making him 184; Daley broke 41, making him 182. Clark was high gun for the day with 45 out of 50. Gregory and Olmstead each broke 43; Daly 41, Sunderland 38, Mansfield 37, E. Miller 34, J. Osborne 31, R. Bailey 30, C. Snell 30, F. Coker 29, and C. Miller 27.

An event that caused considerable interest was the 20-gauge contest, the gun below the elbow. There were ten entries in this event, which was won by Clark with 12 out of 15, with E. H. Bailey second, with 11, Dr. Sunderland 9, J. Osborne 9, W. G. Olmstead 9, C. Snell 9, C. Daley 3, R. Bailey 7, F. Lawrence 7.

Another feature was a race between two young nimrods, Elliott Gregory, son of William Gregory, and William Sunderland, son of Dr. Sunderland. They shot at 25 targets each. Gregory broke 10, and Sunderland 8.

## Bourbon (Ind.) Gun Club.

BOURBON, Ind., Dec. 29.—Enclosed find scores of our Christmas shoot. We had a cold and windy day, but the little clay targets gave us lots of sport, so we did not mind the weather. Scores:

	Shot at. Broke		Shot at. Broke
Radeliff.....	50 33	Vink.....	50 19
Stoaker.....	50 35	Sponceller.....	30 18
Metheny.....	50 32	Sickman.....	30 21
Dilley.....	50 41	Wilson.....	30 23
Russell.....	50 42	Taylor.....	30 16
Miller.....	30 17	Highway.....	15 9
Ailet.....	30 16		L. R.

## Dows Gun Club.

Dows, Ia., Dec. 21.—We held our practice shoot this afternoon under unfavorable conditions, so our scores look ragged. A high wind was blowing the targets in all directions, as the following scores show:

	Shot at. Broke		Shot at. Broke
Minkleman.....	30 18	Shafer.....	60 39
Hemenway.....	50 32	Satterlee.....	55 28
Rummel.....	25 20	McNeilly.....	55 24
Wilson.....	50 39	Millet.....	35 17
		W. J. Wilson, Sec'y.	

## Eagle Gun Club.

MANOA, Pa., Dec. 28.—Harry B. Fisher shot the only straight score at Eagle Gun Club to-day. Four gunmen shared second. They were Thomas, Melreth, Paulson and Smith. Scores:

H Fisher.....	30 10	Alter.....	28 7
C Thomas.....	30 9	Hull.....	28 8
Melreth.....	29 9	Kinchslor.....	27 7
F Paulson.....	28 9	Winger.....	28 7
H Smith.....	27 9		

# Rifle Shooting

## Indoor Rifle League Contest.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 24.—Following are the official scores in the Indoor Rifle League contest:

First match:			
Manhattan.....	1108	vs. Philadelphia.....	1005
Springfield.....	1106	vs. Spokane.....	1112
Portland.....	1063	vs. St. Louis-Colonial.....	1075
Boston.....	1076	vs. Providence.....	1057
Denver.....	1098	vs. Tacoma.....	998
Golden Gate.....	1076	vs. Osborn.....	1022
National Capital.....	1041	vs. Cincinnati.....	972
Columbus.....	1043	vs. Youngstown.....	1065
Pittsburgh.....	1051	vs. Belleville.....	952
Myles Standish.....	1032	vs. Citizens.....	803
Shell Mound.....	1022	vs. Warren.....	1026
Baltimore.....	1011	vs. Louisville.....	1029
Second Match:			
Philadelphia.....	1039	vs. Spokane.....	1124
Manhattan.....	1104	vs. St. Louis-Colonial.....	1088
Springfield.....	1115	vs. Providence.....	1068
Portland.....	1100	vs. Tacoma.....	1033
Boston.....	1065	vs. Osborn.....	958
Denver.....	1089	vs. Cincinnati.....	953
Golden Gate.....	1114	vs. Youngstown.....	1066
National Capital.....	1078	vs. Belleville.....	950
Columbus.....	1072	vs. Citizens.....	737
Pittsburgh.....	1054	vs. Warren.....	1003
Myles Standish.....	1002	vs. Louisville.....	1053
Shell Mound.....	1077	vs. Dallas.....	1042
Third match:			
Spokane.....	1095	vs. St. Louis-Colonial.....	1065
Philadelphia.....	1067	vs. Providence.....	1048
Manhattan.....	1102	vs. Tacoma.....	1013
Springfield.....	1093	vs. Osborn.....	993
Portland.....	1110	vs. Cincinnati.....	967
Boston.....	1084	vs. Youngstown.....	1046
Denver.....	1103	vs. Belleville.....	981
Golden Gate.....	1109	vs. Citizens.....	755
National Capital.....	1078	vs. Warren.....	1023
Columbus.....	1062	vs. Louisville.....	1060
Pittsburgh.....	1084	vs. Dallas.....	1047
Myles Standish.....	1023	vs. Baltimore.....	1034
Fourth match:			
St. Louis-Colonial.....	1087	vs. Providence.....	1070
Spokane.....	1121	vs. Tacoma.....	1013
Philadelphia.....	1074	vs. Osborn.....	1033
Manhattan.....	1131	vs. Cincinnati.....	991

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Springfield .....	1128 vs. Youngstown .....	1062
Portland .....	1102 vs. Belleville .....	992
Boston .....	1092 vs. Citizens .....	787
Denver .....	1126 vs. Warren .....	1030
Golden Gate .....	1056 vs. Louisville .....	1066
National Capital .....	1040 vs. Dallas .....	1044
Columbus .....	1045 vs. Baltimore .....	1014
Pittsburgh .....	1096 vs. Shell Mound .....	1071

Fifth match:

Providence .....	1081 vs. Tacoma .....	938
St. Louis-Colonial .....	1087 vs. Osborn .....	1021
Spokane .....	1115 vs. Cincinnati .....	991
Philadelphia .....	1116 vs. Youngstown .....	1081
Manhattan .....	1113 vs. Belleville .....	934
Springfield .....	1106 vs. Citizens .....	890
Portland .....	1089 vs. Warren .....	1038
Boston .....	1081 vs. Louisville .....	1048
Denver .....	1114 vs. Dallas .....	1050
Golden Gate .....	1112 vs. Baltimore .....	1048
National Capital .....	1072 vs. Shell Mound .....	1060
Columbus .....	1052 vs. Myles Standish .....	1027

Sixth match:

Tacoma .....	941 vs. Osborn .....	1049
Providence .....	1088 vs. Cincinnati .....	967
St. Louis-Colonial .....	1073 vs. Youngstown .....	1087
Spokane .....	1111 vs. Belleville .....	948
Philadelphia .....	1110 vs. Citizens .....	931
Manhattan .....	1124 vs. Warren .....	1019
Springfield .....	1110 vs. Louisville .....	1046
Portland .....	1095 vs. Dallas .....	1050
Boston .....	1111 vs. Baltimore .....	1029
Denver .....	1124 vs. Shell Mound .....	1081
Golden Gate .....	1097 vs. Myles Standish .....	1013
National Capital .....	1102 vs. Pittsburgh .....	1102

Seventh match:

Osborn .....	958 vs. Cincinnati .....	991
Tacoma .....	971 vs. Youngstown .....	1107
Providence .....	1064 vs. Belleville .....	991
St. Louis-Colonial .....	1068 vs. Citizens .....	951
Spokane .....	1134 vs. Warren .....	1042
Philadelphia .....	1126 vs. Louisville .....	1058
Manhattan .....	1111 vs. Dallas .....	1060
Springfield .....	1116 vs. Baltimore .....	1044
Portland .....	1099 vs. Shell Mound .....	1059
Boston .....	1113 vs. Myles Standish .....	954
Denver .....	1128 vs. Pittsburgh .....	1092
Golden Gate .....	1119 vs. Columbus .....	1038

ROLL OF HONOR.

The following gentlemen have possibles to their credit: Scott, of Warren; Fort, of Baltimore; Seaborn, of Youngstown; Prentys and Armstrong, of Golden Gate; Poindexter and Dreher, of Denver; Rush, Coats, Wilburn and Berger, of Spokane; Crossman, of St. Louis; Hosmer, of Boston; Royal, of Pittsburgh; Dolfen, of Springfield; Mattmiller, of Louisville.

On an after Jan. 1 only those with paid up 1913 membership are eligible on the teams. Team captains, please take notice.

In order that our score sheet may go out weekly on Tuesday, reports must reach the secretary-treasurer not later than Monday noon after each match. Clubs are liable to a fine for being negligent in this matter.

It is gratifying to notice the wide general improvement in the scores. Congratulations.

J. B. CRABTREE, Sec'y-Treas.

**OLD LEVIATHAN OF BURNT MOUNTAIN LAKE.**

Continued from page 6.

a mad flourish of his huge tail he disappeared from sight.

"Hell!" said Rube, staring at his empty hand. He sat thus for several minutes, position unchanged, his hand held out before him, like an accusing sign. Then he picked up the oars and in silence rowed ashore.

Beside a small stream that ran off the hillside into the lake, the anglers made a landing. A short distance back from shore they found an open, grassy spot beside a little pool—a place sweet with warm, wood odors, and sunlight, and the sound of the brook as it trickled under a brush pile.

Here Rube kindled a fire and brewed tea. At the end of the fourth cup he gazed mournfully at "Beau Brummel," who was seated on a log absently chewing a sandwich and brooding over his misfortune.

"I'd ruther hev lost the biggest buck on the township than hev had that fish get away," he said.

The "Fisherwoman" sighed and warmed her hands over the fire.

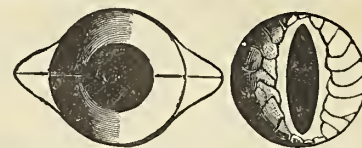
"I believe he'd have weighed twenty pounds."

"Yes," answered Rube, draining his fifth cup, "all of that, and I dunno but he might hev hefted a few pounds more."

"Let's go home," said "Beau Brummel" suddenly.

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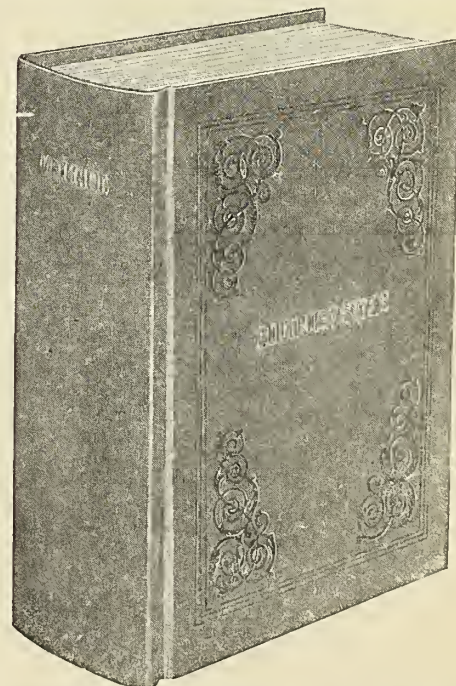
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Such comfort and luxury and beauty of line as is typified by the Studebaker new models is found only in cars of the highest price, and we doubt if any builder can lay claim to a more clean, compact, beautiful and efficient piece of mechanism than the Studebaker chassis reveals when exposed.

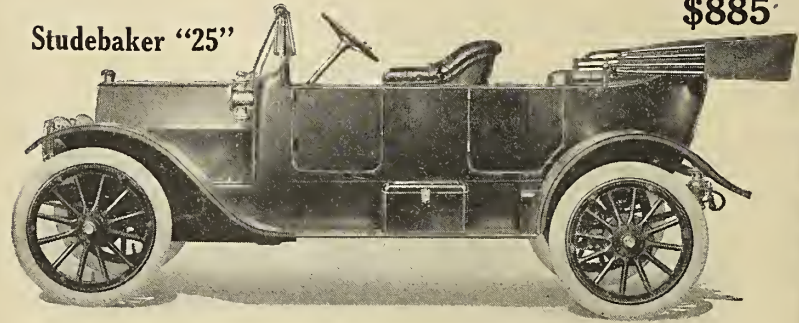
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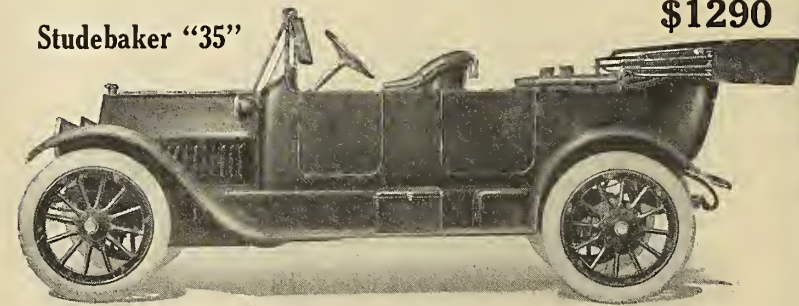
See our dealer or send to us for full specifications and catalogue H.



Studebaker "25"

\$885

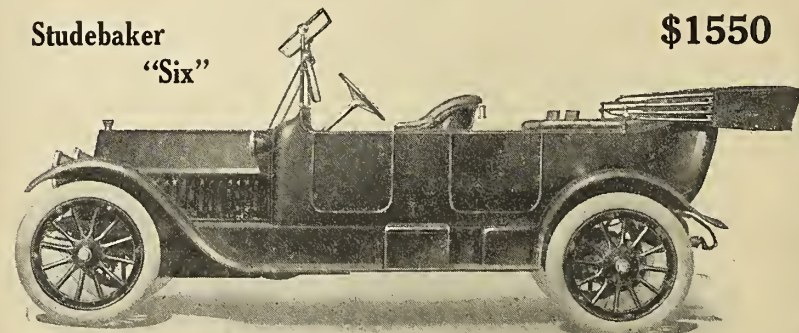
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| 30x3½ in. Goodrich tires | Acetylene gas primer      | Deep cushions               |
| Demountable rims         | Prest-O-Lite tank         | Stewart & Clark Speedometer |
| Extra rim                | Tire repair kit           | Full elliptic springs       |
| Tire holders             | Ventilating windshield    | Tool box                    |
| Electric horn            | Silk mohair top           | Full set of tools           |
|                          | Studebaker Jiffy curtains |                             |



Studebaker "35"

\$1290

- Six-passenger, four cylinders, 4½ inch bore x 5 inch stroke, 116 inch wheelbase**
- |                             |                                |  |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| Electric self-starter       | Stewart & Clark Speedometer    | Deep cushions  |
| 34x4 Goodrich tires         | Three-quarter elliptic springs | Clear-vision ventilating windshield—rain vision type |
| Detachable demountable rims | Full floating rear axle        | Crowned fenders                                      |
| Extra rim                   | Electric horn                  | Wide tool box  |
| Tire holders                | Silk mohair top                | Full set of tools                                    |
| Electric lights             | Studebaker Jiffy curtains      |  |
|                             | Luxurious upholstery           |  |



Studebaker "Six"

\$1550

- Six-passenger, six cylinders, 3½ inch bore x 5 inch stroke, 121 inch wheelbase**
- |                             |                                |  |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| Electric self-starter       | Stewart & Clark Speedometer    | Deep cushions  |
| 34x4 Goodrich tires         | Three-quarter elliptic springs | Clear-vision ventilating windshield—rain vision type |
| Detachable demountable rims | Full floating rear axle        | Crowned fenders                                      |
| Extra rim                   | Electric horn                  | Special tool box                                     |
| Tire holders                | Silk mohair top                | Full set of tools                                    |
| Electric lights             | Studebaker Jiffy curtains      |  |
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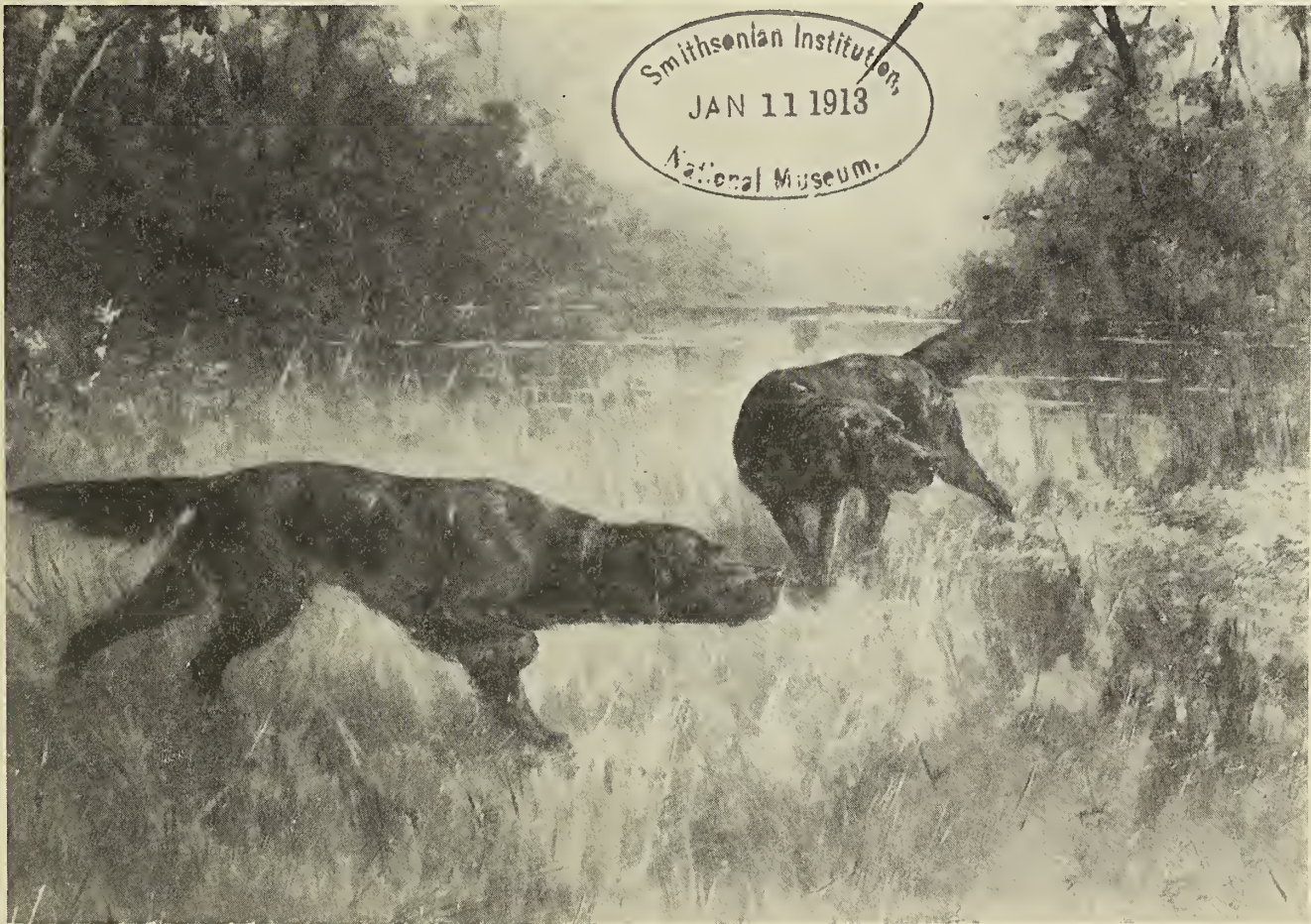
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Comstock	16	14	12	18	16
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Suckow	16	18	16	15	20
Reed	16	15	19	15	22
White	..	15	16	13	24
Gillespie	..	10	11	14	19
Savage	..	18	16	15	19
Smith	..	18	15	12	18

### Bergen Beach Gun Club.

PROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 1.—One of the largest fields of the season (forty-three) took part in the tenth annual merchandise handicap shoot of the Bergen Beach Gun Club. The winner was Dr. Sauer, who had scores of 24 and 21, giving him 45. J. H. Vanderveer was second. Class B was won by A. Schubel, and Class C was taken by C. S. Medler. The scores:

Annual merchandise shoot, 50 targets:

Dr Sauer	45	J. Gaughan	33
J H Vanderveer	43	C Ferguson	32
A. Schubel	42	D Van Valer	32
P von Boeckman	42	W S Schroeder	32
W A Silkworth	42	J F Simonson	32
J A Howard	41	J H Richmond	32
J H Hendrickson	40	C Cooper	31
C S Medler	39	J Conover	31
F Hewens	39	J Welzmeiler	31
C A Medler	39	J Jones	31
L H Shorty	38	F E Wellbrock	26
R Morgan	38	M A Kelsey	25
A M Suydam	38	F Rogers	25
A H Russell	38	J Dannefeler	24
R H Gossman	37	H Tracey	23
H W Dreyer	37	L J Olds	22
W L Skidmore	36	J Zollinger	22
J H Finch	36	J M Kent	22
Dr L Moeller	35	A Abels	19
A M Dalton	35	*C von Lengerke	37
F H Thoben	34	*T Davis	35
L Brush	33		

\*Professionals.

Dec. 28.—Difficult conditions were experienced by the trapshooters of the Bergen Beach Gun Club on Saturday. A high wind swept across the traps and made it exceedingly hard for the nimrods to hit the targets. Dr. Sauer, who shot from scratch, was the winner, breaking 82 out of a possible 100 targets. Capt. H. W. Dreyer and H. Hewens tied for second place with 80 each. Scores:

H W Dreyer	10	80	C Schroeder	10	71
H Hewens	14	80	J Thompson	5	67
Dr Sauer	0	82	H Kellar	0	66
P von Boeckman	0	79	W Skidmore	7	66
R Morgan	0	75	L Richardson	15	63
P Collins	15	71	C Echeveria	15	44

### Cleveland Gun Club.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 2.—Bruns was the winner of the New Year's shoot at the traps of the Cleveland Gun Club, getting the New Year's trophy with 136 out of 150 and tying with Stepp in the special trophy event with 43 out of 45. Scores:

New Year's shoot, 150 targets per man:

Bruns	136	Dibble	119
Stepp	134	Leggett	110
J Rummell	130	Rummell	101
Harris	130	Stone	97
Jones	129	Noble	97
Dickerman	128	Telling	110
Blakeslee	126	L Rummell	92
Archer	125	Bell	73
J Richards	125	Ott	43
Brown	123	Hale	39
Freeman	121		

Special shoot, 45 targets per man:

Bruns	43	Jones	40
Stepp	43	Rockwell	39
Archer	41	Brown	38
J Rummell	41	Richards	37

### Laurel House Gun Club.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 4.—Laurels in the Pine handicap went into competition here to-day. The first leg was taken by Frank F. Vanderhof, from New York city. He eliminated 92 out of 100 aerosaucers, which, added to 6 handouts, gave him upper berth with 98. C. V. Murphy from scratch gave him plenty of room in the front of the car, feeling by actually cracking 91 baked mud discs. W. E. Miner trailed into place with 85. Other scores: J. C. Rosegarten 76, C. J. Murphy 65, J. H. Hance 64, C. O. Kayser 64, T. E. Tuninson 63, J. L. Bright 60, T. D. Davis 60, W. C. O'Leary 55, G. G. Schaefer 51.

The Saturday afternoon shoot will be a regular event during the winter.

### Greenwich C. C.

GREENWICH, Conn., Jan. 4.—Targets without gyroscopes were unsuccessfully used here to-day, in consequence scores were low, as was the attendance, because a vicious off-sound wind insisted upon being present, though uninvited.

Five rock-breakers were on the score, each working over 100 saucers. M. B. Foster with a handicap of 8, got away with 98 out of his quota. N. Webb with double the winner's free scalars, scored 96. Geo. M. Pinchon from 20 untrapped aerosaucers, was credited with 89. E. C. Willis, from 20 gratis flyers, wrecked 82, with J. B. Chapman bringing up the rear guard with 76 eradications from 16.

## TRAPSHOOTING NOTES.

### Buffalo Audubon Club.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 4.—The first shoot for 1913 was a frost in point of numbers, but a good one in point of enthusiasm. At a meeting held after the shoot, seven new members were elected, showing that the club is in a healthy condition. A meeting of the committee on the State shoot was held at the Lafayette Hotel, in the evening, and plans to make it one of the best shoots on record were formulated.

Hopper made a clean sweep in Class A, excepting in event 3, where "Pop Lambert" went straight. In Class B Messrs. Luckow, Jerauld and Cumming won in the order named. Scores:

Targets:	15	20	20	20	25
Wright	14	18	18	16	22
Lambert	12	17	20	11	21
Blackmer	13	17	15	16	19
Wacker	10	11	13	11	14
Immel	11	10	15	14	..
Cummings	11	17	18	19	22

Covert	13	16	18	17	22
Jerauld	11	18	17	13	18
Wilkins	13	14	16	..	21
Suckow	13	14	17	17	15
Hopper	14	18	18	19	23
Hamilton	..	6	7	2	..

Scores made at Audubon Club's annual New Year's

Day shoot:	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	25
Targets:	18	18	18	13	18	14	13	13	21
Rogers	18	19	17	18	10	11	15	17	23
Covert	16	17	17	17	18	9	15	20	..
Lambert	15	18	16	14	18	17	17	15	23
Ward	14	14	17	18	17	17	17	16	22
Jerauld	14	17	19	15	18	15	18	23	..
Hassam	14	17	19	15	18	15	18	23	..
Wacker	20	12	11	11	10	14	13	13	12
Hopper	14	16	19	16	18	18	15	10	21
Cox	11	16	16	17	18	12	17	17	..
Kelsey	12	19	12	16	15	15	14	18	19
Ebberts	13	14	16	17	16	16	16	15	19
Tomlinson	12	14	16	17	16	16	16	15	19
Walls	14	14	15	16	18	14	16	24	..
Broderick	12	18	15	15	15	13	19	17	20
Wright	..	17	18	15	17	17	16	..	..
Blackmer	..	19	17	17	13	14	18	..	..
Davies	..	..	..	..	11	9	14	11	12

**Ammunition Consumption in Shooting Galleries.**

IN the long series of business romances evolved in this age of industry, one important employment of man has been consistently overlooked. It is safe to say that not one person in ten thousand who reads these lines has ever before seen a printed word bearing on the subject of the shooting gallery.

Probably every other work of mankind has been done into type—in either a favorable or unfavorable light—and nearly as many have found their way to the expressive moving picture film and have been flashed in drama or comedy before watching thousands. But the tale of the .22 repeater, the little copper cartridge and the lance of fire has been passed by. A loud-mouthed imitation of Buffalo Bill, a begrimed row of crooked shooting rifles, and a line of clay pipes and white-washed targets—this, sad to say, has been the popular impression of the gallery man and his paraphernalia.

It will surprise the world to know that one string of galleries located at Coney Island has been so conducted as to continue for twenty-six years in ever-increasing prosperity against a handicap of fire losses alone—which the festive island seems fated to bear at regular periods—of more than a quarter of a million dollars. This magnificently organized machine of seven separate galleries is owned by the McCullough brothers, James J. and Henry M., who started twenty-eight years ago with one gallery on the Bowery in New York city, and who by exceptional sagacity and industry, have developed a business which has no peer of its kind in the world.

Nothing is more apparent than the fact that a determination to give every shooter his money's worth has been responsible for the continued prosperity of the McCullough galleries where too many others have flown with the season. From the early 80s, when the brothers staked their little pile in the Bowery gallery venture, all through the coming and going of the Coney crowds for a half lifetime of summers, the man or woman who has stepped up to the counter in a McCullough gallery has found a "square" gun, and the best ammunition to be had, and has been given a fair chance at the targets.

In the gallery business, as in other walks of life, twenty-eight years have brought many innovations, and these McCullough patrons have been the first to enjoy. The now familiar glass balls playing at the top of a stream of water were first offered as targets in these galleries, as was the popular "falling bird" target. The McCulloughs were also first to provide shooters with the modern Remington gallery rifle, and have lost no opportunity at any time to place gallery shooting on a higher plane or to add to its attractiveness.

Some idea of the staple character of the McCullough business may be gathered from the fact that in twenty-six years at Coney Island, their galleries have never consumed less than 3,500,000 cartridges annually. No, this is not a statement from the report of the Secretary of War—the McCullough books will substantiate it. No other concern or individual in civil life has ever developed such an insatiable appetite for cartridges. To dole out this tremendous supply of ammunition to those anxious to "try their skill," at least fifty men are employed in season to operate the local galleries, and some outfits that "follow the fairs" and other big events, all over the continent. All of these activities are handled from the modern, business-like headquarters at Coney Island.

As the McCulloughs have developed in their own work, they have transmitted their experience to others, and they are responsible for the establishment of many galleries throughout this and many foreign countries. It was early necessary to devote a corner of the office to the making of the various targets and other parts and to the repair and general care of guns and other work in connection with the upkeep of operating galleries and outfitting new ones. This "corner" soon spread into an up-to-date shop and foundry, equipped with the latest machinery. In this shop complete galleries and units of galleries are made and shipped to all parts of the world.

So here, says Newark Star, is the outline of a big, broad "success" story, with its opening scene laid in a dingy room on the Bowery, and its succeeding chapters, replete with the peculiar interest inherent in this little-known branch of industrial history, reaching into every civilized land on the globe.

**Huntingdon Valley Country Club.**

JENKINTOWN, Jan. 4.—Six events were on the program here to-day. Rowland won every event, shooting a great gun all through. The scores:

First event, 25 targets, handicap—Rowland (7) 26; W. L. Ross (10) 23; Gilpin Lovering (1) 23; George F. Tyler (8) 22; George W. Elkins, Jr. (7) 22.

Second event, 15 targets, handicap—S. C. Fox (0) 12; Tyler (4) 14; Rowland (5) 16; Ross (5) 14; Lovering (0) 10.

Third event, 10 targets, handicap—Fox (0) 7; Ross (4) 11; Tyler (3) 10; Rowland (4) 14; Lovering (0) 7.

Fourth event, 25 targets, handicap—Tyler (7) 24; Ross (10) 22; Rowland (5) 27; George W. Elkins, Jr. (5) 24.

Fifth event 25 targets—G. Lovering 19, Rowland 21, Fox 15.

Extra event, 25 targets—Rowland 17, Fox 14, Lovering 21.

**Robin Hood Gun Club.**

STATEN ISLAND, N. Y., Jan. 1.—Eight guns were on the firing line at the New Year's Day shoot on the new grounds at Concord. The main feature was the shoot for the 1912 cup that had to be won three times. Rowley won the cup three times and took it home. Following are the scores of to-day:

1912 Cup, 100 targets—C. Rowley 93, G. Hutchings 86, G. Schofield 65, W. Rohlfis 80, G. Conelley 66.

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Du Pont trophy, 25 targets—G. Hutchings 19, W. Bush 23, C. Rowley 22, G. Conelley 15, A. Meyers 21.  
Handicap, 25 targets—Dr. Hicks 17, W. Rohlfis 17, C. Rowley 21, A. Meyers 19, G. Conelley 18.  
Merchandise event, 25 targets—W. Bush 21, A. Meyers 23, G. Hutchings 22, W. Rohlfis 20.  
Doubles, 10 pairs—G. Hutchings 7, W. Bush 6, W. Rohlfis 4, C. Rowley 11.  
Pick-up, 15 targets—C. Rowley and G. Hutchings 15; W. Rohlfis and C. Rowley 14. **GEO. CONNELLEY, Sec'y.**

**Genesee Gun Club.**

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 1.—The midwinter clay-pigeon tournament of the Genesee Gun Club which took place to-day was a success. Rarely has such a large number of sportsmen been brought together at a target shoot. Two automatic traps began throwing targets at 10 o'clock in the morning and there was no cessation in the banging of the guns until it became too dark to see the whirling discs against the skyline. More than forty marksmen from all parts of Central and Northern New York competed for the cash and merchandise prizes and the pure love of one of the cleanest and most fascinating outdoor sports known. Averages fell below those usually made, which was to be expected, partly

from lack of practice, but mainly due to a gusty wind, which caused the asphalt to jump and dive through the loads of shot carefully directed.

The winners in the big merchandise event were: Charles Dalley, Baldwinsville; B. K. McCurley, Utica; T. L. Davidson, Utica; T. E. Clay, Syracuse; Stephen Williams, Washington Mills; A. W. Meagher, Syracuse; J. J. Hamn, Watertown; C. F. Brunner, Utica; Jerome Dehee, Chadwicks; H. D. Holmes, Gouverneur; Charles Jenne, Ilion.

**Saratoga Gun Club.**

SARATOGA, N. Y., Jan. 2.—The Saratoga Gun Club started the New Year with an ideal day and a fair field of shooters. The final event for the Du Pont trophy was shot, and Corey, breaking 21 out of 25 in his last string, won the trophy by the narrow margin of one target. Green finished second, one target ahead of Kearney. The race for the trophy has been close all through the season, never more than three targets separating the leaders. Following are the scores:

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
Nolan	75	47	Hammond	40	18
Green	75	40	Butler	35	20
Corey	60	38	Kelley	25	10
Kearney	60	36	Van Aernam	25	10

**J. M. COREY, Sec'y.**

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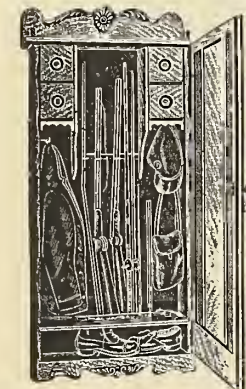
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## Sheep Hunting Around Alaska's Highest Volcano

By HARRY G. SCHAUPP

### In Two Parts—Part One



a gentle reminder that he is not standing on terra firma and he blinks sorrowfully, tremblingly wondering what he has done now to offend his lord and master. Another solar-plexus punch and he gets the impression that he is doing something wrong. So he experiments by lifting the opposite foot, throwing his full weight on the one resting on your own. You clinch your teeth on an indrawn breath and rupture a few brain cells in strong thoughts that eventually reach him by mental telepathy, for he shifts his weight to the other foot and releases yours. This also relieves the lock-jaw, and your mouth opens as the retained breath and thoughts come forth in quick audible sounds that relegate the horse to those fiery regions so close beneath Wrangell.

On the Nedina we rested our horses awhile near an old waterwheel which some earlier prospectors had constructed for running a small sawmill to cut lumber for sluice boxes.

The second day we camped at the head of the Dadina at timber line at Wrangell's base. The horses were turned out to make the best of the scanty grass, and despite the hobbles, were continually taking the back trail for the Copper, where feed was good. One forenoon, after a return in search of the horse, Frank said he had seen twenty-three sheep in a basin at the head of a short tributary gulch. As prospecting had not panned out well, we decided to put in some time in hunting sheep for a winter's supply of meat. We accordingly made plans for getting at this bunch of twenty-three.

As opportunity did not seem favorable for getting within range by going up the gulch, we decided that Lou and I should each take a side and gain a commanding position on the cliffs above. Frank was to take the .22 rifle and automatic pistol (as we only had two large rifles) and work up the center until the sheep became alarmed and fled to the rocky ranges on either side. The head of the gulch terminated at a very high, steep ridge, whose upper reaches were deeply covered with snow. We figured that when the sheep tried to leave the basin they would take to the more easily accessible rocky sides. After a long climb, I gained what I thought was a favorable position. But in the meantime heavy fog or clouds had gathered about the heights. These broke and closed again at intervals. Making my way out to a projecting point over a perpendicular

made friendly overtures to a small Siwash pup.

Frank and Lou took two of their horses and I one of mine. We swam the horses across the Copper, while our Indian friend, Allen, took us across in his boat. Allen seemed to think very favorably of the mineral resources of the Wrangell region.

"Mebe so biyou (much) gold sit down big stone. Mebe so ketchum chetta (copper). Mebe so halo (no)."

We packed our horses and headed for the "big stone" (mountain), occasionally making use of an old Indian trail. To digress a moment, did you ever lash a pack on a skittish horse and have him shy over against you, planting his non-shod hoof on your own? Um, well it's not conducive to that evenness of temperament so essential on a hot day with a horde of mosquitoes drilling prospect holes on your face and neck. Particularly so after a morning's chase of several miles for the horses where the feed is scarce and they have back-tracked. You give him a short-arm jab as

**W**E left our cabin on the Copper River in the early part of September for a prospecting and hunting trip around the Wrangell volcano.

Frank made one trip over there with a pack on his back, taking along Spot, who also carried a pack. Spot was a canine friend who was on the spot when it came to packing or a hard pull on a sled. He held himself aloof from the scrawny, ill-fed Indian dogs, but

precipice, I waited for the clouds to roll by. At last, like the unfolding of some great panorama, they were drawn aside, revealing the titanic arena below with the sheep lying scattered about. I counted them; there were twenty-three. As so much time had elapsed without any indications of my two pals, I concluded that, the weather being so unfavorable, they had returned to camp. I then decided that if the clouds broke again I would try a long chance shot from where I was with the 6 mm. This opportunity soon arrived, and, though the distance was too great to distinguish which carried the largest horns, I singled out one of the larger white spots and fired. Failing to take into consideration that I was shooting almost straight down, I evidently

pected to kill sheep with a .22, but I have killed goat and deer with a .22 special. After emptying the .22, Frank used the pistol without result. Had he used it first he might have reduced that unlucky number, 23; although the pistol is accurate for quite long range and has a good penetration.

The height I was above the sheep may be realized inasmuch as I had not seen Frank or heard the reports of his shooting.

No simmering pot of sheep meat wafted its fragrant odors about our camp-fire that night, and our steaks were sliced from a slab of bacon.

The following day I ascended a high point for a reconnoissance and took a few snap-shots with the camera. To my left was Mount Drum,

slopes are darkened by falling ashes, but are soon whitened by a fresh fall of snow.

The next day we sought new fields for the sheep, Frank and Lou going on the mesas toward Sanford, while I took to the higher ridges of Wrangell. I worked over until I could look down upon the glacier and the silvery thread of the Chetudina's waters as it wound its way through the ice-cut gorge several thousand feet below.

As I had not found likely looking sheep country, I turned back for camp. Coming out on a high ridge overlooking the Dadina, I took out my field glasses and scanned the opposite slopes for the other two hunters. I soon discovered several sheep feeding, and a moment after saw Frank and Lou making their way toward them. A little later I could see the white puffs of smoke as the shooting commenced, but it was all soon lost to view in a depression beyond. That evening they returned, each carrying a sheep, and a third large one was left behind to be brought in the next day. In the morning Lou and I went out and brought in the large one.

For several days I had talked of attempting to climb Mount Wrangell, whose summit at that time no one had come anywhere near reaching. Frank and Lou laughed at the foolishness of anyone having a desire to climb high mountains; but I said I was going to have a try at it anyway. I had intended to start that morning, but carrying in the sheep had occupied the forenoon, so I did not get away until 2 P. M. As I intended to spend a night on the glacier, I carried a pack of about forty pounds, consisting of a sleeping bag, snowshoes, camera, field glasses, biscuits and sheep meat. I took to the glacier, whose greenish tinted front was fissured and curved into irregular shapes. Climbing was quite good, except for the numerous large crevasses cut across the glacier.

When the lengthening twilight shadows had deepened the gloom of these bottomless pits, I had made about seven miles up the glacier and decided to bivouac for the night. I would have gone further that evening, but old "Kah-Una-Lita" had shaken up his fires, putting on the forced draft until a dense volume of black smoke rolled forth. Quite contrary to its prevailing direction, the smoke now drifted off to the left across the glacier ahead of me. Its density was greater than the atmosphere, for it flowed along in an immense stream down Wrangell's sloping shoulder and off through the pass above a small projecting peak. Retaining its outline, with a slight undulating movement, it resembled some monstrous serpent slowly crawling forth in its nocturnal search for prey. The possibility of it changing its course and enveloping me in its sinuous folds was my reason for not attempting a higher altitude before dark. Opening my pack, I dined on biscuits and "ovis dalli." That last looks good, and to some may appear to be an item from a French menu, but is only the scientific term for this particular species of sheep. The lid from a baking powder can, with some lard and a small piece of rag, was my alcohol-lamp by which I melted snow for a cup of water. Then among the crevasses, near a wall of darkened ice, I unrolled my sleeping bag on the snow and crawled in for the night.



FRONT OF A MT. WRANGELL GLACIER.

Photograph by the author.

shot over. The sheep immediately leaped to their feet, somewhat bewildered, and a second shot brought no noticeable results. Then, contrary to our expectations, they made for the head of the basin and succeeded in forcing their way through the snow to the top of the ridge, over which they disappeared. There was a compelling motive for their actions, as I learned later on comparing notes at camp that evening.

By taking advantage of available cover, of which we had not been aware, Frank had succeeded so well in his stealthy approach on the sheep that he was almost among them when I opened fire. As he was so close and not knowing from what quarter the shots came, he had at once sought shelter among some rocks. After an interval he stepped forth and emptied the .22 at them. Though he heard several bullets strike, he failed to stop any of them.

Most hunters will smile at the idea of ex-

a beautiful shell-shaped mountain with a serrated top of glistening snow, like a tinted seashell set on edge. Before me stood the 16,200-foot Mount Sanford, whose upper slopes still retained the snow mantle it had worn for untold ages. The higher peaks in these northern latitudes kick off their foot covering during the summer, but keep their top-coat on and head well muffled. To the right lay the long, dome-shaped, ice-armored volcano of Wrangell, "Kah-Una-Lita" (the Smoke Mountain) of the Indians. The grim old warrior wears his glacial coat of mail in calm complacency, only breathing out a vast volume of smoke as evidence of the mighty internal fires beneath. On a clear, calm, wintry day, with temperature around 40 or 50 degrees below zero, it presents a magnificent spectacle, with its great volume of smoke ascending several thousand feet perpendicularly and then mushrooming out into a gigantic head. Sometimes the glistening, snowy

# Little Bald Mountain, N. B.

By RUPERT STARBIRD

It was old, hard packed snow and I couldn't even pound a hole for my hip to rest in. It was cold snow, too! It's a hard proposition to try to warm up a whole glacier through a few thicknesses of blanket.

I shivered and shook until I became alarmed for fear of the volcano getting into synchronic vibration with me and causing an earthquake. Even Morpheus gave me the cold shoulder, depriving me of the solace of his lethean arms. It was a splendid opportunity, though, for dreamy retrospection. I presume I became so wrapt in thought that its additional folds afforded some warmth, for I dozed off toward morning and overslept.

After a hasty breakfast of frozen biscuits and meat I resumed my way with only the camera and snowshoes. The latter I soon had to use, as I had got up to the loose snow, much of which had fallen in the recent stormy weather about the summit. The snowshoes were rather small, and this, with the loose snow into which I sank deeply, and the increasing rarity of the atmosphere, made climbing exceedingly difficult and laborious.

Passing too close around the sloping end of a crevasse, I stepped on a patch of wind-swept ice and my snowshoes slid, carrying me down. I landed on a ledge six feet below, and scrambling out, went on. The smoke serpent of the previous evening had reared its head in an attitude of defense against the threatened invasion of man.

After climbing several hours, I saw that at the progress I was making, I would probably reach the crater by evening—too late to return to my night's camp by dark. It would have been folly to have attempted to remain on the summit at 14,000 feet over night without shelter. If not death from exposure, it most likely would have been by asphyxiation in the smoke and gases. Had I left the main camp early in the morning instead of 2 P. M., I could have reached a much higher altitude for my night's camp. Then from there have reached the summit by noon and returned to the night's camp for another night, or probably reached the main camp.

As it was, I reluctantly turned and took the back trail; and on reaching my night's camp, gathered together my pack and hit a fast pace down the glacier. As the afternoon waned, soft fleecy clouds had gathered about the summit, from seemingly nowhere. These spread and settled, and through broken rifts the sun at times burst, casting dark shadowy profiles along the icy slopes. Looking far down across the fissured glacier, beneath the dark, lowering clouds, it seemed like some dismal abyss of Dante's Inferno, where lost souls were tortured.

Big, damp flakes of snow commenced to fall when I reached a large rounded rock passed the day before. Its protecting shadow had preserved its base while the sun had melted away the surrounding surface, leaving it poised on a pedestal of ice like a gigantic football awaiting a kick-off. Camp was reached at dark and a big feed of sheep stew duly appreciated.

In July, 1909, five years after my attempt, the crater was reached by Robert Dunn and William Soule. I had adways planned on going back some day to be the first to look down

(Continued on page 63.)

**T**HE country around Little Bald Mountain, New Brunswick, is a prolific territory in which to hunt, and of especial interest, owing to the variety of game to be found there. It quickens the pulse when one thinks he may meet a bear, caribou, moose, or deer in a day's walk; and variety is the essence of New Brunswick hunting.

Little Bald Mountain lies sixty-five miles northwest of Newcastle, and relatively is hard of access, but you cannot expect to step from a Pullman car into a district where game is plentiful, and the hunters few.

Forty years ago the last big forest fire in

without caribou being seen, either singly or in groups. The largest band I saw contained about twenty-five. This is not a large one, since last year it was not uncommon to see as many as one hundred in a herd. But it was at a time when there was a considerable snow in the woods. Then the moss is not so easily found, but in the open it lies everywhere under the snow.

On the first day after the first meal in camp, I got a deer. I had walked in twelve miles in the morning, much of the way through a wet valley, partly caused by the many beaver dams along the brook. This makes traveling



A QUENCH INTERRUPTED.

this section passed over the tops of the mountains, leaving the timber in valleys standing, and with the help of time only a small dead stub here and there marks the event. Only a few scattering spruces are now making the struggle for existence.

Hunting there is a miniature of that in the mountains of the West. You may go up on the top of a mountain from where other mountaintops, slopes and glades among the spruces unfold themselves to view, and with a good pair of field glasses look over the country at leisure; but the chief purpose of the glasses is in looking for good heads, saving unnecessary walking for game which you would not shoot. These open places furnish food for bear and deer, as well as caribou; for in addition to the moss, they are covered with blueberry bushes, upon which the deer were feeding; but November is a little late for bears.

After the first of November no day passed

hard, but after lunch I was refreshed and ready to make a start.

The first mountaintop lies about a mile from camp, and when Luke and I were topping the last ridge before coming into the "game field," we saw two deer, a buck and doe, with heads up, looking in our direction. They were about 125 yards away, and I fired at once. The buck flinched, and the doe ran at the report. I fired again, missing, when the buck ran, but turned at the brink of the hill and looked back. Why did he do this? At the time he had a bullet in his shoulder, and I did not expect to see him stop in full view, within 200 yards, under the circumstances. I shot again as he faced us, and he bounded over the crest into the timber below. Going over to where we last saw him, Luke picked up a piece of bone from the deer's leg. But it was hard to find blood, for the low bushes which covered the ground had spots of red coloring on their

leaves; in fact, we only found one blood splash. Luke said, "We are going to get this deer." It must have been a "hunch." We spent about an hour carefully picking out the trail until it ran into many tracks, and we were at a loss what to do—only for a little snow! Then I suggested we go back to the place where the deer first stood and see if he had bled much there. We could not find the place readily, and I said, "Now if we go back to the trail and find the empty cartridges, we can get a line on where they stood." We did this, and as we stood looking the ground over, saw a deer in an open space on the next mountaintop, limping badly as he moved slowly along. Before I connected him with our buck, Luke said, "That is our deer, and his leg is broken." He had apparently just come out of the woods. When we got over to him he was standing with his head down, and probably was about to lie down. I was surprised that he did not lie down in the woods instead of coming out in the open. We had not crowded him; in fact, it was an hour after he had been shot that we saw him on the mountain. I shot him, and he started like a flash, but dropped dead in a few jumps. He was rolling in fat, and the contents of his stomach showed that he had been principally feeding upon blueberries.

Two days afterward I shot another buck out in the open. He absolutely fell in his tracks. This deer also was in prime condition. Twenty years ago a deer's track in this section was very rare. Now there is an abundance of deer.

On the second day of hunting we saw our largest herd of caribou. We were on a mountaintop and saw them filing out of the woods over a mile away. At the distance they looked almost black in the middle and white fore and aft. We could not make out the heads through our glasses, since they were not powerful enough. The caribou walked along to the highest slope of the mountain, when all hands laid down. At this time they keep the sharpest watch, and as they are usually facing in about all directions, it is liable to be very difficult to get a good chance at the bull you are after.

It is not hard to get up to some members of the band, but the bull may be so surrounded by cows and bulls with poor heads, that he is out of the danger zone. We had to travel in a wide circle to get the wind in our favor, and then as we approached nearer, we found that we could not size up their positions, owing to many small spruce trees scattered around. Several times we had to retreat when we would work in sight of some cow, and make an attempt from a different angle. There appeared to be a bull with a pretty fair head, not in good view, but on our side. His position was so well covered by the cows and calves that we could not get up to look him over. We figured that by making another circle our chances would be good for a shot should we want the head. After more crouching and crawling, it seemed at last as though we were on the right track, when just as we crawled around a small spruce, we came face to face with a small bull, cow and calf, which, up to that time, we had not seen. They were not forty yards from us, while the bull we were after was lying down just below the top of the ridge, 200 yards away. The cow would look at us and then turn her

head as though to get up, and then turn her head for another inspection.

Had I known the bull on the ridge carried a good head, I might have shot him where he lay; but I planned on waiting until the cow got up and started the bull, when I would shoot if he had good antlers. While I was considering this, the cow got to her feet very deliberately and started off under a full head of steam, all the rest of the caribou following her lead without a pause. The bull I was watching acted faster than I figured on, for he was up and started too quickly. We could see he had a good head, but a hurried shot went too low and he was over the top of the mountain be-



CANADIAN BULL MOOSE.  
Photograph by A. C. Tyler.

fore I could shoot again. But as he passed the skyline he left a clear impression of a grand pair of antlers. Luke said the largest he ever saw—maybe so.

These caribou set their course directly away from us, and, so far as we know, never turned for a second look; in fact, the cow was the only one to see us. It is where they cannot quite make out what is afoot that they are the greatest delight to the eye. Trotting a short distance with a grace all their own, showing a perfect knee action, and stepping out with their front feet with a lightness that seems scarcely to touch the ground, then pausing in an alert attitude for another puzzled inspection. Then repeating the same performance,

sometimes they will circle until they catch the warning scent, when they are off, sometimes on that matchless trot, at other times breaking into a gallop. We found them whimsical and uncertain in their actions. We have noted that a band feeding along would suddenly start off at full speed, and as suddenly all hands would stop and start feeding again, apparently being governed only by the impulses of the moment. At times a band would appear on a mountain top and feed along so rapidly that we had many a hard chase, only to find upon coming up that they had passed down into the woods, to be seen no more; in fact, this was our common experience. So I suggested we spend the day in one place, from which we could overlook a valley which was covered with game trails and also see any caribou which might come out on the side of Little Bald Mountain across the valley.

We took water in a bottle for the "kettle" in order to save a long walk to the brook, where we usually "boiled." A gentleman from Montreal was taking his lunch at the brook one day, and while he was sipping his tea a bull caribou passed along within fifty feet, and was easily shot.

Well, we were on the mountaintop, settled as comfortably as possible behind a wind-break, prepared to wait patiently throughout the day, although a cold wind was blowing and there were indications of snow in the air. But fortune smiled on us, since we had scarcely tested our patience before we saw a caribou getting to his feet down among the spruces in the valley. We had both seen him lying down, but had not made him out. We quickly went down into the valley and worked along behind good cover toward his position. Then we saw that there was a small bull, cow and calf with him. The big bull was then charging the younger one, trying to drive him away. However, he was doing it in a half-hearted manner. It took several shots to bring him down. Caribou have a way of straddling and bracing themselves when hard hit, and will keep their feet under a lot of lead. I have seen a caribou with both front legs broken project himself along with his hind legs.

I was well satisfied with the head. The horns were symmetrical, both brow tines being uniform. We took some pictures, with the usual posing, dressed the caribou and performed the ceremony of "bilin' the kettle," after which we packed out the head, hide and meat. "Not too bad," the guide said, as we were throwing aside our things in camp.

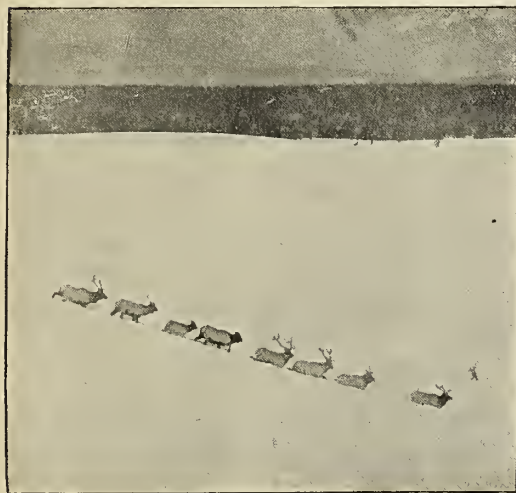
During the night a snowstorm set in, turned to rain and finished up by freezing as it fell, which formed a hard crust and tinselled the trees into a silvery wonderland. Then came a few days of that contentment which comes to us when we feel that our trip is a success, and we may look about our front yard and become acquainted with things near home, now and then shooting a partridge or rabbit for the pot. There were the carcasses of three cub bears near the cabin upon which the chickadees and squirrels were amicably feeding. It was amusing to see the chickadees put out a foot and brace against the carcass, as though to keep from bodily lifting it from the ground, just as a moose bird will hold a foot upon a scrap of meat too large to swallow or carry off whole.



The squirrels resented my intrusion, one in particular making a great fuss. Sitting up with his front feet on his chest, as though squeezing his bagpipes, he scolded steadily; but I would not be driven away. The carcasses had been there two weeks, but were not touched until the snow and sleet came, when the ice-covered trees kept the chickadees at bay and perhaps signalled the open season on bears to the squirrels.

One morning I made the round of the traps with the guide. The result was three moose birds—no more, no less.

On Nov. 11, carrying our packs, we walked down twenty-four miles to another camp, in order to change our environments, perhaps. Much of the walking was through wet valley land, caused both by a wet fall and beaver dams along the brooks. We came to one interesting place in an old road, where there were the tracks of four caribou, a moose, bear, deer and fox. We were tired and wet when we got to camp; but we burned wood freely



THE ROAD TO MORE CHEER.

and soon had the stove red hot and the cabin warm. For two days I weakly allowed the guide to induce me to tramp the woods. He went on the theory that "you never can tell what's coming down the mountain," and that if you cover ground enough you are liable to run into something. But at every step the crust "crunched" under foot and it was useless hunting.

On the third night in camp a gentle, fleecy snow stole down upon us while we slept, and by noon the walking was fairly good. The crust still broke in places, but the snow muffled the sound. We walked several hours without seeing a track, and it seemed as though nature was at rest under a snowy shroud. At last we saw a moose which had just got out of his bed. He stood with his head behind a tree, so that we could not see his horns. His frame was immense, but he appeared to be gaunt. Shortly he trotted out into full view. He had a round horn extending down parallel with his head, but not quite to the nose. On the other side there was no horn to be seen from where we stood. He evidently was old and his race about run. We walked over to where he had been lying down and found it had only been for a few moments, as the warmth of his body

had made no impression upon the snow. We went on a short distance and saw a moose track filled with snow. It was about four hours old. The guide said, "This is a pretty old track, but we may as well follow it." I said I thought it was made by the moose we had just started. We followed the tracks about fifty yards, when they abruptly became fresh, and within twenty feet we saw the bed the old bull had just left. He had been standing still in his tracks for about four hours beside a little spruce tree. How different from a deer or caribou! This ended our day's hunt.

The next morning we started a cow and calf. That was all from seven to eleven. It was probably too soon after the storm, or perhaps the moose had moved into another section. This was the last hunt from this camp, and we moved across three miles to another, where the team was to take me out the next day. We stopped only long enough for lunch and a smoke before again starting out. Within two hundred yards of camp we came upon the tracks of three moose. We followed them to a high bank overlooking the trail we had just come over to our new camp, when they had turned back, evidently having seen or heard us. One of them was a bull. He avoided all places where the trees were close together and often circled places through which the others passed. We followed them for over ten miles along side hills, over down timber, through thickets and swampy places, through which they had wallowed, until we came to where they had crossed the northwest branch of the Miramichi. After dark, wet and leg weary, we were back in camp.

Owing to a tip-over, we were late in starting for the settlements, but arrived in time for the midnight express, which was to take me on the first stage of my journey back to Chicago.

### How Fast Do Ducks Fly?

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 28.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I wish to make a few remarks about the speed in flight of some ducks. I see that a number of writers estimate the speed of ducks in flight at from 50 or 60 up to 100 or 120 miles per hour, and some say that with a gale of 40 or 50 miles they will make 150 miles per hour.

Now I do not propose to say they do not do this, and I do not claim to be an authority on this subject, only to relate what I have seen. My business has for a number of years caused me to make the trip over the Pennsylvania division of the New York Central Railroad between Geneva and Corning about as often as once per month. This road runs near Seneca Lake for a number of miles, especially between Dresden and Geneva where the road is very close to the water for some ten miles. A number of so-called duck houses—that is, large boxes—are set out in the water a short distance from the shore on spiles, and the hunters get into them and set out decoys in front.

A number of times in the season I have seen ducks fly into these decoys, and after being shot at fly the same direction of the train, and at no time have I seen the flocks keep ahead of the train for any great distance. One time in particular, just as the train was approaching one of these houses, I saw a flock of golden-eyed ducks, called whistlers in this part of the coun-

try, swing into the decoys, get four shots into them, and those that were left, swung out almost exactly parallel with the train. We passed this flock inside of half a mile. I went to the conductor and asked him to give me as near as possible what he considered the speed of the train. He said about fifty miles an hour. I then spoke with him about the ducks. He said he often raced with them and generally beat them when going fifty miles an hour or better.

On another occasion I was on the trolley car between Tonawanda and Niagara Falls when the car kept up with a flock of ducks flying down the river parallel with the car for about a mile. The ducks seemed by their flight and size to be the lesser bluebills.

I am inclosing a clipping which shows that ducks in migrating do not fly as fast as some people claim:

"On Christmas day, William A. Eddy, the kite expert, at Bayonne, N. J., measured by



BRUIN STARTLED.

means of his kites the altitude of the thousands of wild ducks which were flying southward along the coast. The average height of the flying ducks was found to be 1,500 feet. They passed across the cross-wire space of Mr. Eddy's kites in about three seconds. This time was taken repeatedly, and twenty observations confirmed the speed traveled. It was found that the ducks were traveling very nearly 47½ miles an hour. Although the kites were up but 500 feet, the ducks appeared to be afraid of them, and repeatedly great flocks steered off to one side or the other as they approached the point where the kites were. Mr. Eddy had aloft two nine-foot and two seven-foot kites. On Dec. 20 Mr. Eddy, by means of his kites, found that the cirrus clouds were traveling at the rate of 173 miles an hour, which is the highest velocity yet recorded."

E. P. R.

### New York Zoological Society Meeting.

THE nineteenth annual meeting of the New York Zoological Society will be held in the Grand Ball Room of the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, Fifth avenue and Thirty-fourth street, New York city, on Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1913, at 8:30 o'clock P. M. An interesting program has been arranged.



## New Biological Material Collected.

BY RALEIGH RAINES.

THE Smithsonian Institution has just described further new material collected during the Biological Survey of the Panama Canal Zone, including new insects, mammals and birds. This survey was inaugurated in 1910 and continued for two seasons, the Smithsonian having the co-operation of various Government bureaus, including the Bureau of Fisheries, the Bureau of Entomology, the Biological Survey, the Isthmian Canal Commission, the Panama Railroad Company and the Field Museum of Natural History

Mr. Goldman collected fourteen new species and sub-species, including a pigmy opossum, several forms of field mice and rats, a squirrel, a pocket gopher, a porcupine, a forest rabbit, a bushdog, a shrew, and an old raccoon-like animal peculiar to Central America, only recently at all common in collections. All of these various specimens have been deposited in the U. S. National Museum.

The new birds collected during the exploration have been described by E. W. Nelson, of the Biological Survey, and the species represent three new genera and twenty-four new species and sub-species, including wood-dove, two mot-

hunting is in fresh fields and where the reward may be wholesome and satisfactory.

### BUFFALOES INCREASING.

Lieut.-Col. Brett, Commanding Yellowstone National Park, reports to the Interior Department that his men have seen more buffaloes in the wild herd in the park recently than for ten years past. They counted forty-eight buffaloes, he reports, and all of them appeared to be in fine condition. The tame herd, which is kept in an inclosure in the park, now numbers, according to Colonel Brett, 144.

A private retreat for nesting birds will be maintained by the Federal Government near Valentine, Nebraska. President Taft has proclaimed the reservation of 613 additional acres on the abandoned Fort Niobrara reservation, the only reserve in the continental United States maintained for the breeding of prairie chickens, sharp-tailed grouse and quail. Citizens of Valentine, and the National Association of Audubon Societies, subscribed sufficient money to erect a heavy mesh wire fence around the tract, within which there will be immediately located as companions of the three species of the grouse family herds of bison, deer and antelope, presented by a Nebraskan who has been breeding these animals for years.

### The Meadow Lark in California.

FROM the laboratory of the University of California comes an interesting study of the food habits of the Western meadow lark. This species has been much complained of by California farmers because of its habit of pulling up the sprouting grain.

Harold C. Bryant, one of the assistants of the California State, Fish and Game Commission, has made a careful study of the Western meadow lark in a particular locality—Red Bluff, Tehama county, California—examining the stomachs of six birds a month for each month of the year. He has found that for the twelve months the birds average about 65 per cent. of animal food to 35 per cent. of vegetable food. Thus in January, when insects are not available, the meadow lark eats but 1 per cent. of animal food and 99 per cent. of vegetable food. During the next two or three months the percentage of animal food grows larger, while that of vegetable food decreases, until in the month of May the meadow lark eats 99.9 per cent. of animal food and only .1 per cent. of vegetable food. All through the summer the animal food far overbalances the vegetable. Of the insects eaten, about one-half are grasshoppers and one-third cut worms. Mr. Bryant gives a table which shows the number of grasshoppers consumed by meadow larks in summer, and from these tables he concludes that the meadow lark consume not far from fifty grasshoppers in a day.

While it no doubt is true that not all the grasshoppers destroyed are actually injurious—



MALLARDS RAISED BY JAMES W. ALKER AT GREAT NECK, L. I.

Seven of these ducks flew away, and after an absence of two weeks, returned.

of Chicago, the latter institution taking part in the fish collecting.

Early in 1912, E. A. Goldman, of the Biological Survey of the Department of Agriculture, went to Panama for the second exploration and made extensive additional collections of mammals in January and February. From February to June explorations were conducted in Eastern Panama to determine the faunal relation of that region to the Canal Zone, as well as the areas to the westward and northward. His efforts were centered around the Pirri Mountains, one of the highest ranges in Eastern Panama, rising more than 5,000 feet, located near the Colombian boundary, southeast of San Miguel Bay. This region is covered with a dense unbroken forest and has a heavy annual rainfall, although at the lower levels it is usually dry from January to April, except for a nearly continual fog, and the consequent condensation of moisture on the foliage, which has practically the same effect as light showers. The collection of natural history specimens, which includes some 800 birds and 595 mammals, indicates that the fauna of Eastern Panama is South American in its general characteristics.

mots, three hummingbirds, two flycatchers, several tanagers, two warblers, a woodpecker, toucan, wren, finch, thrush and others. Many of the specimens were collected by Mr. Goldman who, it appears, is the first zoological collector to penetrate the forests about Mount Pirri and its bordering lowlands. Here many birds and mammals not before known from Panama were taken, a number of which were also new to science. Several species of South American animals appear to reach their northern limit at this point, being unknown in the Canal Zone and adjacent territory, although only about 150 miles distant. J. R. Malloch, of the Bureau of Entomology of the Department of Agriculture, has identified three new species of diptera, having been collected by August Busch while a member of the exploring party in the regions of Taboga Island, Panama. All of the new specimens will be mounted and placed in the National Museum.

Little attention has been paid to Panama as a favorable hunting ground for sportsmen and naturalists, but it is expected that the publicity given to the two Government expeditions will induce some of the venturesome in search of new fields to visit this near possession where the

for some species are too few in numbers to cause any great harm—it is obvious that the meadow lark must play a very important part in keeping down the number of injurious insects in the region under consideration.

Every study of bird food like this one—and others by Professor Beale—is of very great value. We are likely to have more of them.

### News of the Fur Seals.

THROUGH the co-operation of Great Britain, Japan, Russia and the United States, the practice of pelagic sealing was abolished in 1911. The past summer was, therefore, the first breeding season under the new law, the first time for thirty years or more when the fur seal herd was free from the drain upon its breeding stock, when the mother seals were not killed at sea just before or just after the birth of the young.

It seemed important that during this first season the number of seals upon the islands should be determined, as nearly as possible, and a census was therefore taken. This has been done many times before, in a variety of rough ways which have given very different results.

In 1869 Capt. Charles Bryant, the first agent in charge of the fur seal herd, estimated that there were three and a quarter millions breeding seals and young. Several years later Henry W. Elliott figured that there were 3,193,000 breeding seals and young, and of non-breeding seals a million and a half more. Again in 1890 on a greatly reduced herd, Elliott estimated the breeding seals and young at less than a million. In 1895, Drs. True and Townsend found 156,000 seals of all kinds, while another enumerator in the same year believed there were 405,000 breeding seals and young. All these estimates were made on the theory that at about the time when the pups were born, all the cow seals would be on land. In 1896, however, it was discovered that a full count of the pups on the island showed that they outnumbered the cows two to one; all figures had to be revised, and then the estimate for 1896 was 450,000.

The census for 1912, which was carried on by George Archibald Clark, of the Bureau of Fisheries, shows that there are more than 215,000 animals of all classes on the islands of St. Paul and St. George.

Mr. Clark believes that the herd has not changed much since 1909; that the annual destruction by pelagic sealers just about equalled the annual increase; in other words, the herd has been standing still. With the protection of the females, the increase each year should be about 10 per cent.

It is estimated that by the abolition of pelagic sealing, 15,000 additional breeding females reached the rookeries of the Pribilof Islands and brought forth their young, making an estimated difference of 30,000 animals at the close of the year.

The mortality on the Pribilof Islands was studied during the breeding season of 1912. As will be remembered, this was investigated during the years 1896 and 1897 by the seal commission. At that time there was a very heavy loss among the pups from starvation, the mother seals being killed while fishing at sea. The hook worm disease was also a cause of death. Mr. Marsh, of the Bureau of Fisheries, reports a total loss on St. Paul Island of 880, which

is at the rate of 12.5 per thousand. The death rate from starvation is but little more than 4 per cent., and from the hook worm disease for the whole season considerably less than one per thousand. On the other hand a large number of pups die from suffocation at birth.

All this has to do with the losses among the pups. The adults die from fighting and various accidents. As time goes on and the number and age of the bachelor seals increases under the present law, the loss from fighting and other accidents on the rookeries will, no doubt, increase.

The establishment of a close season on bull seals for a period of five years is likely to have a deplorable effect on the subsidiary life of the islands. Commercially the Arctic blue fox is the most important form of this life. These foxes are scattered all over the island, and in past years have depended for their winter food on the frozen carcasses of the seals killed during the season for their skins. During the past forty years, 40,000 pelts of blue foxes have been taken, and the foxes, by proper feeding, may be indefinitely increased in number. Animal for animal, the fox is as important commercially as the fur seal. In other words, in London a fox skin brings the same price as a seal skin. The lack of food during the coming winter is likely to greatly reduce—by starvation—the fox population, and starvation for five years is likely to wipe it out entirely. The matter is one which calls for serious consideration by legislators, and Congress should repeal the provision of the law which forbids the killing of superfluous bull seals.

G. B. G.

### Food of Some Common Birds.

A BULLETIN lately issued by the Department of Agriculture deals with the food of some well-known birds. These are found in six or eight families and nearly 5,000 stomachs of these birds have been examined so as to determine, with certainty, the food on which they subsist, and to learn whether they are useful or not.

The three-toed woodpeckers—birds found in the Middle States only in the dead of winter—subsist chiefly on animal food, about 90 per cent. of the food of these species being insects. Among these are the wood-boring larvæ of beetles which do a vast amount of damage to our forests. Rough estimates of the food of these birds led Dr. Beal to conclude that a single bird in one year will destroy between 13,000 and 14,000 of these grubs. The vegetable food of the two species of the three-toed woodpeckers are trifling amounts of fruit, mast and the interior layer of tree bark.

The food of the California woodpecker on the other hand contains comparatively little animal matter, less than 25 per cent., and besides it eats grain, fruits and mast. It appears to be fond of almonds, and in sections where almonds are largely cultivated develops a strong liking for these nuts. It stores them in holes drilled in the bark instead of the acorns which it usually employs.

Complaint has been made of Lewis woodpecker that it does damage to apples, and this subject has more than once been brought up in the columns of FOREST AND STREAM. For those examined the stomachs seem to show that animal

food is more than 37 per cent. and vegetable matter more than 62 per cent.

Less than one-third of the food of the red-bellied woodpecker appears to be animal, but the insects that it devours are, to a considerable extent, harmful. Fruit and nuts make up the greater part of its vegetable food, but it has developed a taste for fruit, and in the Florida orange groves has proved itself an injurious species.

Naturalists have given the sapsuckers a bad name, because they drill holes in the bark of fruit and other trees and drink the sweep sap. It is also said that the tapping of trees in this way destroys the value of the wood for lumber, and it is recommended that the sapsuckers be not protected.

Two species of hummingbirds, the ruby throat and the Anna hummingbird are treated here. It is well known that hummingbirds eat a multitude of insects. On the other hand their food furnishes little economic interest, whereas the flycatcher feeds almost entirely on insects and unquestionably do an enormous lot of good. They should receive protection.

The horned larks are useful, both for the animal and the vegetable matter that they consume. About 20 per cent. of their food is animal and nearly 80 per cent. vegetable. They eat some grain, but only very little, but do eat a great quantity of weed seeds and nearly 70 per cent. of the food of the larks consist of noxious weeds. The insect food is largely of harmful insects.

The little chipping sparrow, familiar over the whole United States, and so often building its nest in the vines which shade the piazza, is strictly a useful bird. More than a third of its food consists of insects, and in summer it is almost wholly insects. The birds' summer food is from 50 to 98 per cent. wild seeds and it destroys many harmful insects. It is thus one of the best friends of the farmer. The little junco or blue snowbird is another useful species. Three-fourths of its food is vegetable matter, but in summer this proportion falls to nearly half. The vegetable food consists of fruit seeds and waste grain, but chiefly weed seeds, as every country lover well knows.

For the white-crowned sparrow the dietary is found to be animal food, only a little more than 7 per cent., and vegetable food nearly 93 per cent. If it does not destroy a great proportion of harmful insects, the white-crowned sparrow at least consumes a vast number of weed seeds, which amount to 70 per cent. of the vegetable food. Some of these seeds are of most harmful and persistent weeds.

The Southern butcher bird is a great consumer of grasshoppers, and the amount of vegetable food that it eats is trifling. It kills a few birds and eats some useful insects, but on the whole it is very destructive to many harmful beetles. On the other hand, the Southern butcher bird is nowhere very numerous.

Audubon's warbler and the ruby-crowned kinglet, birds that are seen at very different seasons of the year, are extremely useful birds, destroying great quantities of noxious insects and greatly helping to keep certain harmful species within bounds.

This bulletin is really useful to the farmer, and Dr. F. E. L. Beal and W. L. McAtee have made it a very interesting paper.



# GAME BAG AND GUN



## Defending the New Jersey Fish and Game Commission.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 24.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* My attention has been called to the December issue of the "Game Breeder" wherein the New Jersey Fish and Game Commission is severely criticised because of the arrest of persons having attempted to remove game from the State contrary to the New Jersey law, the arrest having been made by the warden in the belief that it was New Jersey game being so removed.

In all fairness to the commission, I beg to advise that I have on numerous occasions represented hunters being charged with the violation of the New Jersey game laws, and I have particularly in mind a very recent case wherein I represented two gentlemen who had been arrested under the above circumstances, and although they were arrested as they were about to leave the State with game in their possession and found guilty of a violation, and the time for appealing the same under our laws had about expired before I was retained, it was therefore incumbent upon me to take prompt and decisive steps to protect the interests of my clients before they would have lost their remedy. I therefore immediately got in communication with these same commissioners on the long distance 'phone at Trenton, and the commission at once sent their chief warden, James M. Stratton, to investigate the case. The result of the investigation was, that the board ordered prosecution in these cases dropped, which was entirely satisfactory to me and my clients. This is only one of the many similar instances wherein immediately any unjust action is taken by a warden or a justice of the peace before whom an arrest is pending, if the matter be properly presented to the commission, they will always investigate and see that no injustice is done any citizen.

I am prompted to write you the above as an act of justice to the commission, whom in private practice at the law and during the several years that I have been a member of the New Jersey Legislature, coming almost in daily contact with the members of said commission, I have always found them to be fair and just in the enforcement of the fish and game laws.

The board adjusted the case last before referred to without taking advantage of any technicality whatsoever, and did not put my clients to the burden of an appeal from the justice's decision before whom they were taken.

In view of the above I am satisfied that if any person who is arrested for the violation of any game laws in this State as were my clients, would have their attorney, if they have one, take the matter up immediately with the fish and game commissioners before the penalty that may be imposed is remitted by the justice imposing the same to the State Treasurer, I am sure that he will be given the prompt and court-

eous treatment that is uniformly extended to everyone.

I am further convinced of this by reason of the fact that I know of similar cases where prosecution was immediately dropped upon the facts being presented to the board, and the commission of the deputy warden making the arrest was revoked.

PETER H. JAMES.

## Changes in Game Laws Recommended.

BY GOLDEN GATE.

THE California Game and Fish Protective Association, one of the most prominent organizations of its kind in the West, has made the following recommendations for changes in the present game laws, some of these being radical ones:

That whenever, in any county in this State, the annual sale of hunting licenses amounts to more than \$1,000, and said county employs and pays a county game warden \$1,000 or more a year, the State Fish and Game Commission shall pay \$1,000 a year to such county, the money to be expended in fish and game patrol work.

That changes be made in the dates of opening and closing seasons, so that doves and tree squirrels may not be hunted and shot during the closed season on quail. It is further advocated that snipe, curlew, plover and other shore birds may not be taken during the closed season on wild duck.

That the sale of wild ducks, wild pigeons and black sea brant be prohibited. That the limit daily for wild pigeons be twenty, and that the limit for tree squirrels be placed at four.

That a deer tag system be adopted, and that the limit be reduced to one buck. That the use of dogs in deer hunting be prohibited entirely.

That the State Fish and Game Commission make a test case of that section of the county government, delegating the power to supervisors to shorten fish and game seasons.

That a law be enacted making it possible to try for manslaughter a person killing a human being by mistake for game.

To shorten the open season on deer and to make it later.

Violation of the State fish and game laws by any individual shall be penalized by the cancellation of such individual's license for that year.

That the open season for trout be from May 1 to Jan. 1, and that the minimum size limit be placed at six inches.

That more efficient laws be enacted for preventing the use of the snag-hook, grab-hook, spears and other similar devices.

That the existing law prohibiting the sale of trout be changed, so that trout of twelve inches in length, or more, only can be marketed.

That the use of any or all spawn for bait be prohibited.

Providing for a closed season on all trout in tide water from Feb. 1 to April 1.

That no California whittings may be taken otherwise than by hook and line, and that a district be established off the coast of Southern California in which seine fishing is prohibited.

## Game Commission Wins Important Case.

A DECISION has been reached in the case of the American Game and Transfer Company against the California Fish and Game Commission for an injunction to prevent the seizure of consignments of ducks. In a sweeping decision handed down by Superior Judge Frank J. Murasky, every contention of the commission was upheld, and it now has the undisputed right to seize wild game, no matter who may have possession of it, providing it is held contrary to the provisions of the fish and game laws. Shortly after the opening of the duck season, the game and transfer company mentioned, secured a temporary injunction against the commission to prevent the seizure of consignments of ducks and sought to make this permanent. In the trial that followed, the transfer company attempted to prove that it merely accepted consignments of game from hunters in the country and delivered them, never accepting more than the legal limit from any one consignee. The fish and game commissioners proved that the company was not acting as a common carrier, but that it had agents in the hunting sections, who secured the game and shipped it to the local office of the concern where it was sold. The extent of the business can be judged from the fact that during the past month over 2,200 sacks of ducks have been handled here, each containing the limit of twenty-five. This means that over 55,000 ducks are handled here by transfer companies in one month, or a total for the season of almost a quarter of a million. When it is considered that similar conditions exist in other large cities in the State, the extent of the business is realized. Hotels and restaurants will be affected by the ruling, and the excuse will no longer be permitted that they are merely holding game that belongs to private parties. The settlement of this point of law is one of the most important rulings that has been made since the commission commenced the work of conserving the game of California.

## The "Uniform" Fish and Game Law.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 23.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Possibly some light may be let in on the apparent dissatisfaction with the so-called "uniform" fish and game law, which the Conservation Commission has recently so earnestly defended, if the manner in which the law was produced is made known.

When \$15,000 was appropriated to secure a law which was to be far ahead of all former productions in this State, and which would truly conserve the fish and game, it was given out and

generally believed at the time that the fish and game sections were to be brought to this high state of perfection under the watchful eyes of three specially qualified experts—John B. Burnham, former chief game protector of the State and always an ardent out-of-door sportsman; Marshal McLean, a big-game hunter of the Camp-Fire Club; and George A. Lawyer, the present president of the State League of Fish and Game Clubs.

This combination looked like a real divorce between protection and politics, and although Mr. Lawyer afterward developed into an active attorney and partisan of the Conservation Commission, the sportsmen of the State were inclined to believe that at last something really was to be done in their interest. Some of them actually attended the first hearings given on the proposed new law, but went away speedily disillusioned. The resulting legislation was the so-called "uniform" fish and game law, which the merest tyro in such matters could readily see was based neither on scientific knowledge nor actual conditions. Attempts to secure important amendments were futile, although during the past season the Conservation Commission has been compelled to admit serious imperfections in the law and to modify it, to correct them in order to meet an outraged public sentiment for the real conservation of fish life.

Why a scientific fish and game law was not secured for the large sum appropriated is readily seen when the vouchers on which the \$15,000 was drawn from the State Treasury, are examined in the office of the comptroller. These, it should be remembered, were paid only on the approval of the Conservation Commission.

The three experts commonly credited with the work on the new fish and game law apparently had very little to do with it, and got very little of the money. George A. Lawyer, the Conservation Commission's attorney, drew \$1,650 for "services as special counsel in the codification and revision of the fish and game law, drafting rules and regulations, work forms and in preparing an index to the law." He swears he worked in all sixty-six days and was paid \$25 per day, but he does not swear that he is a qualified expert in fish and game matters such as one might reasonably expect would have been selected to draft a perfect statute. John B. Burnham did not make any charge for his services nor for his many trips between New York and Albany during the time the "uniform" law was being forced through. Possibly his compensation came from the American Game Protective and Propagation Association of which he is the responsible head. His many friends would scarcely like to believe that Mr. Burnham approved either of the unscientific and indefensible fishing section or of several things in the bird and animal sections.

Marshal McLean, from whom much might reasonably have been expected in putting the hunting sections into a creditable condition, certifies that he "worked on a draft of the marine fisheries law" one day in his office in New York, and that he was "in attendance in Albany" nine other days. He was paid in all for ten days at \$25 per day, and got an allowance of \$168 for expenses. It has not hitherto been known that Mr. McLean is an expert on marine fisheries.

This somewhat remarkable accounting easily prepares one for the union of politics with con-

servation shown by the disposition of the remainder of the \$15,000 fund. First comes John W. Hogan, lawyer and democratic politician in Syracuse, whose voucher says he was concerned in the "conservation of water" for forty-one and a half days in Albany and forty days in Syracuse at \$75 per day. He got \$5,112.50, although he is not recorded among those usually acknowledged as conservation experts. Next on the list is Roslyn M. Cox, lawyer and democratic politician in Orange county, who certifies to working 131 days at \$25 per day "as special counsel codifying, drafting and rewriting the laws relative to forest parks." He got also \$778.50 for traveling expenses. How Mr. Cox would be rated in a civil service examination in forestry is not known.

The third beneficiary of the \$15,000 fund to

require extended argument to indicate why there may fairly be dissatisfaction with the fish and game sections of the "uniform" law. Not a single well-known expert gave extended consideration to any subject contained in the statute. The fish and game section was not drawn by the three men reasonably supposed to know something about the subject. It may safely be said that half a dozen members of the hunting and fishing clubs could have produced a better law so far as fish and game protection are concerned. They certainly could have done so if a little scientific aid were given them.

Other peculiarities in the making of the law can be shown, but it is probable that the foregoing statement will be sufficient to explain several of the strange things now known to exist



THE RETRIEVE.

From painting by Edmund Osthau.

create a perfect law was John H. Burke, Saratoga county lawyer and democratic State committeeman, who drew 118 days' pay at \$25 per for "drafting and codifying laws relative to lands, forests and public parks; attending hearings of the committees and legislative sessions; preparing briefs on the constitutionality of the proposed law, statements for publication and for the committees, statements for the Governor and a synopsis of the law." Committeeman Burke is another hitherto unknown authority on forestry matters. Finally Thomas J. Cummings, a Chautauqua county attorney and democratic State committeeman, was paid for thirty-four days at the usual \$25 per. He got \$850 and swears his days were "spent in examination of the laws and statutes, and assisting in the preparation of drafts and proposed amendments to the conservation law." Mr. Cummings is another hitherto unknown expert on the great subject of conservation whose discovery may be credited to the Conservation Commission.

From these few disclosures made by the records in the comptroller's office, it does not

in the "uniform" law whose enactment was secured by the Conservation Commission.

JOHN D. WHISH.

### Nellie.

BY VERNON HARTSOCK.

NELLIE, beautiful Nellie, thou art half the world to me,  
And the other half is nothing but to know that thee—  
The best of boon companions, a true and noble friend—  
Belongeth to me—thy heart is mine until the end.

Nellie, beautiful Nellie, thy brown inquiring eyes  
Bespeak to me of hunger or romp, I surmise,  
Through wildwood or through meadow, in any lonesome  
place,  
Lead the way, I will follow thy bewitching grace.

Nellie, beautiful Nellie, with thy locks of curling red,  
That would put to shame the tresses on some queenly  
head,

Famed for its exquisite beauty—thou art never vain,  
Nor fishing for compliments; my smile is thy gain.

My house shall be thy mansion; my hearthstone thy re-  
treat;  
Thou can'st share my couch and welcome, and my  
victuals eat.

I have no wife to protest, or cause a dialogue—  
Nellie, charming Nellie, my Irish Setter dog.



## Taking Channel Bass off Cape May.

BY MARK HOPKINS, JR.

CAPE MAY is the southernmost town on the east coast of New Jersey. It is used principally as a summer resort where people bathe off the magnificent beach, play tennis, golf and do the usual things done at a place of that ilk.

This summer, however, I discovered something that appealed to me more than any of the foregoing games. It was my first summer there, and having often heard of the channel bass caught north of Cape May, I moved around to find out if there might not be something of the kind to be found off the long beach, with its shoals and rips, especially toward Cape May Point, where the Delaware Bay turns out into the Atlantic and a long shoal runs out for two miles to the buoy which marks the channel for the packets and long tows.

While in a deep conversation with Mr. Baum the fish man, who had a pound off the point, I learned that his son, George Baum, (and there never was a better fellow to go out with, fish or no fish) was a member of the U. S. Life Saving crew at the point, and that he had a small gasoline launch of which more anon, in which he went out when laid off during the summer months and got channel bass.

That was enough for me. I got in line with George, looked over my tarpon tackle, and two days later found myself off the point on the ebb tide in George's motor boat. That boat deserves a column of its own. It was as George expressed it, distinctly a "mongrel." Twenty-two feet over all, eight-foot beam, open amidships, the bow decked over about three feet; the engine about six feet forward of the stern and in the stern a raised cockpit almost level with the gunwale, which made an ideal place to sit and play your fish when you hooked him. Last, but not least, she was flat-bottomed, which allowed her to slip over the choppy cross seas of the rips like a duck.

We were anchored about twenty-five yards off the shoal. The tide being on the ebb, the stern faced the rips, and as the current was running about five miles an hour, it took a heavy dipsey or sinker to find bottom in the shallow water, where all the big fish feed on the sand crabs which are covered and uncovered by the tides.

George put a half a side of a moss bunker or menhaden on for bait, and the line ran out with the tide for about twenty-five yards before the dipsey found bottom on the edge of the shoal. He then cast over his hand-line, and we sat there sliding up and down on the green-gray water with the rips tumbling about just ahead of us, and the Lord knows what in the way of big fish playing around under it.

I got the first strike. It came like a flash, and "zing" out went about seventy-five yards of line. I had the patent brake on, and was just making up my mind to put on the thumb brake when the fish slacked up and rose toward

the surface. George, watching the line, murmured something about sharks, and in about ten minutes an 18-pound shark arrived alongside the boat to be clubbed on the head with the tiller and chucked overboard. George then proceeded to annex another shark, and I may as well say right now that we hooked and killed eleven of the brutes in the next hour and a half. After that came a lull until I felt a light strike and reeled in a weakfish, which my guide and mentor unhooked and laid in the bottom of the boat, remarking that the sharks had evidently moved on, and that as the bass and weakfish generally fed together, it looked good for a real fish.

I give you my word that my dipsey hadn't been on bottom for ten seconds after that when I got a shock that would put an amber-jack in the "also ran" class.

Bang! the bass hit the line and took it off the reel so fast that my heart up-swallowed into my mouth as I watched it diminish on the reel. After he had out about 150 yards I put on the thumb brake and he slowed up, finally surging in a big circle around the boat, I couldn't tell how deep. It was ticklish work with a light line, the heavy fish and the strong tide running with him. My mouth was like the inside of a lime burner's hat, and my left arm was positively nothing but glass—felt liable to crack any minute—while George, who weighs 180, was hopping about forward like a squirrel in a cage.

For twenty minutes did I play that bass and had him within twenty-five feet of the boat when happening to look up he saw our bottom. Zing! zing! zing! three sharp metallic jerks, and he was off again and nothing stopped him until another 150 yards of line had gone out. Then the same thing again for twenty minutes more until he lay alongside, and I pumped him up so George could hang the gaff in him, and in he came, a great big gold fish, all old rose color on the side and back, white belly and the tremendous head and mouth of the bass family.

I swore long and fluently—so did George—but it was the swearing of pure joy which differs much from that of a lost hook, dipsey and several yards of line.

Not another one did we strike that day, but later on several others were taken, and take it all in all, I'll take off my hat to the channel bass. He is in the same class as any of the big-game fishes that do not leave the water, and as I said can even go the amber-jack one better.

## Fishing in California.

BY GOLDEN GATE.

THE fall run of steelhead has commenced on the Russian River and will doubtless be very heavy in a few days, as conditions are ideal. The run has commenced a little earlier than usual, and already some large fish are making their appearance, several having been taken weighing from ten to fifteen pounds. The bar at the mouth of the river has been open for about three weeks, but only within the past

few days have the fish commenced taking the hook.

Striped bass fishing at Wingo and San Antonio sloughs has shown an improvement of late, and some good catches are now being made. The best run of bass, however, is being found at Petaluma Creek. Albert Wilson and Robert Sangster recently took sixty bass there, the largest weighing over thirty pounds, and two other anglers took over twenty in one day. The customary clam bait seems to meet with but little favor on the part of the bass, the big catches having been made on bullhead bait.

Fishing off Point Reyes is very poor for this season of the year, but on Tomales Bay some fine sport is being enjoyed. The bars at the mouth of most of the coast streams are now closed and a rain is needed to clear these out and to freshen the water.

## Annual Jollification of the Anglers' Club of New York.

*To the Knights of the seductive bamboo—Greetings:*

GET out your duffle bags and hike to the Hotel Navarre shortly after sunset on the night of Jan. 14, 1913. Your reward will follow in the shape of a good dinner worth while, talks and pleasing motion pictures. All this, including "ohbejoyful," for three bones. Preserve the date (Jan. 14) in paraffine and fish for fellow reel grinders to come with you and share with you the joy of the "peat-reek flavor of the glorious Scotch.

Another more far-reaching cast will be made in a few days. THE DINNER COMMITTEE.

## Notes From New Zealand.

BY DRUMMOND SHARPE.

NOV. 19 will be marked in my diary by letters of reddest ink—but wait, really now, how tiresome. Just when I have taken pen to tell of the best fishing day that has been mine for years, a thought suddenly occurs which robs me of at least half the pleasure of relating the experience in another land. It occurs that our New Zealand seasons differ most perversely from those of older countries; that while we are now at the beginning of summer, my friends in the United States may be driving sleighs over frozen snow, and therefore a hunting yarn might prove more interesting at the moment. Over seas the rod has been put away, giving place to gun and rifle; really—I repeat it—what a truly tiresome thought. However, I find that a chronicle of any sport is usually interesting to sportsmen in any land; so encouraged by certain of our numerous visitors from the other side, I venture a few brief lines to describe some splendid fishing before the rest.

Revived by one of the rainiest years on record, from the baneful effects of drouthy summers in the past, every New Zealand



THE DAY'S CATCH.  
By Cecil Aladin.

concerned, but some of the efforts made by the government of that period were the reverse of wise. For instance, a couple of thar and a pair of markhoor were obtained from the Himalaya Mountains at a cost of about £600, and being turned out on a snow-clad New Zealand range, were never seen again. Afterward, half a dozen moose were brought over from Canada and released somewhere in the southernmost part of the country, in the vicinity of Dusky Sound. For the succeeding years nothing has been heard of them; but now comes a tale of "great splay tracks bigger than my stretched-out hand." Two men on a pioneering expedition heard animals—presumably—crashing off through the densest bush, and finding these tracks, they measured accordingly; but I think that it is possible their legs were fully "stretched-out" as their hands, for I am given to understand they got out of there right away. All things considered, the men are not greatly to be blamed. It is easy to imagine that an old bull moose in a bad temper might have made matters extremely interesting for them; still, as a local paper a little unfeelingly remarks, "the right of New Zealand to the title of a 'big-game' country" might then have been established.

As an example of indiscreet acclimatization, the importation of stoats and weasels into New Zealand must be given a first place; but it seems that the idiot responsible for such a folly is not without his peer. The stoats and weasels were intended to destroy rabbits, but soon becoming fastidious, they preferred to decimate the feathered game, so foxes were taken to Australia for hunting purposes, but instead of remaining in their own place like nice well ordered foxes, they are now killing the poultry and lambs wholesale. These foxes were liberated first in Victoria, about a score of years ago, but since then they have increased with wonderful rapidity, and may be found in almost every part of Australia. Nowadays they are destroyed, whenever that is possible; and at a shoot recently organized on a run in New South Wales, more than four hundred were slain; but even such dreadful proceedings as these will not suffice to keep their numbers within bounds.

### An Appreciation.

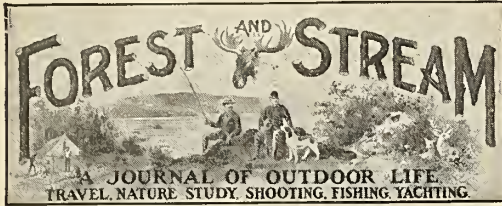
NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 28.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I have been meaning, ever since my return from New Brunswick, to call upon you personally to thank you for your kind consideration in my behalf and to tell you what a successful trip I had. I found Mr. Mackenzie a good guide, with a splendid hunting country, and I was fortunate in being able to secure a really good moose head. I can report as to the country that the camps are clean and in good condition, food and cooking excellent, an abundance of moose, a good many deer, and some caribou, but the latter are not hunted until November, and first class trout and salmon fishing. Of course the latter closes on Sept. 15, but I saw a good many fish. CORNELIUS W. WICKERSHAM.

Any subscriber may supply a friend with a copy of current issue of FOREST AND STREAM by sending us on a postal the name of that friend.

stream and river, at the present instant, apparently, is teeming with sea-run trout. The "dry-fly" man can pick his quarry and catch plenty; the average fisherman can kill a basketful; an angler with minnow lures has just returned from the Rangitata—a big snow river—with twenty-six trout, each weighing from six to nine pounds. Sadly, I condense that red-letter day of my own into a line—ten fish, all weighing over four pounds, caught with dry-fly, in the Kakahu Gorge. From its inaccessibility, I imagine that as yet few people have explored this place. Breakfasting in camp at 5 A. M., we waded nearly all day under sunshine and shower, up the rocky gorge, often having to scramble round a slippery corner crag, where a missed footstep would mean a drop down fifty feet; but never was a day more enjoyed, or a "second-meal" in camp at 7:30 P. M.

To turn from fishing to shooting, it may be said for one thing that the Auckland Province is now by far the best ground for pheasants, and there the season was unusually successful. The Auckland Acclimatization Society has imported a number of Mongolian pheasants, and the experiment of crossing them with English birds has produced the most satisfactory results. It seems that game eggs will stand a fair amount of rough usage on a journey, for settings of wild duck eggs are being exchanged for those of Mongolian pheasants with sportsmen in Tasmania, a week away by rail and ship.

A few years ago we were seized with a desire to stock the wildest wastes of our islands with animals which might form quarry for the hunter's rifle, in addition to the great existing herds of red and fallow deer. No doubt that would have been very nice for all



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**THE OBJECT OF THIS JOURNAL**  
 will be to studiously promote a healthful interest in outdoor recreation, and to cultivate a refined taste for natural objects.

—FOREST AND STREAM, Aug. 14, 1873.

### SULLIVAN LAW IS CONSTITUTIONAL.

(From the New York Sun, Jan. 4, 1913.)

THE constitutionality of the Sullivan anti-pistol law was upheld yesterday by a vote of 3 to 2 in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. One of the dissenting judges was Presiding Justice Ingraham. The case before the court involved a person's right to have a pistol in his house to protect his home without a license.

The defendant in the case was former Deputy Attorney-General Joseph F. Darling, who offered himself as a subject for a test case by taking a policeman to his house and showing him a revolver in a bureau drawer. He had been held for trial in Special Sessions, but appealed the case by taking out a writ of habeas corpus. Yesterday's decision remands Darling to the Tombs to stand trial.

Justice Clark wrote the prevailing opinion in which Justices Laughlin and Miller concurred, while Justice Scott wrote the dissenting opinion. In his opinion Justice Clark said:

"In the statute at bar the Legislature has not prohibited the keeping of arms. For the safety of the public, for the preservation of the public peace the means employed being within its discretion and not in that of the courts unless flagrantly in violation of a constitutional provision, the Legislature has passed a regulative, not a prohibitive act.

"Legislation, which has for its object the promotion of the public welfare and safety, falls within the scope of the police power and must be submitted to, even though it impose restraints and burdens on the individual. The rights of the individual are subordinate to the welfare of the State."

Justice Clark said that for many years there has been a law against carrying concealed weapons, and no court in the country has declared it in violation of the Constitution or the Bill of Rights. The court says this law did not seem active in preventing crimes of violence in this State, so the Legislature proceeded a step further with regulatory legislation and has picked out the particular kind of arm, "the handy, the usual and the favorite weapon of the turbulent criminal class," and adds:

"The citizen may not have that particular

kind of weapon without a permit. If he has it in his possession he can readily stick it in his pocket when he goes abroad. If the citizen carries it concealed upon his person, it is a felony; if he has it in his possession handy and ready whenever the impulse shall come to violate the law, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor unless a permit is procured. The Legislature assumed that the obligation to procure the permit would be the most effective preventive to the possession of such weapon by the criminal classes."

Now that there is no question as to constitutionality of the Sullivan law, what's to be done? There is only one answer: Put it up to the proper authorities to enforce that law. Then, as quickly as possible, get Timothy D. Sullivan, who now is a Congressman, to have drafted and present a Federal bill which shall prohibit the manufacture of pistol or revolver having a barrel less than ten inches long, target shooting size. Here would be an arm from fourteen to fifteen inches over all, absolutely inconceivable on the person, and a handy home size. This would do away with the particularly vicious arm made in vest pocket sizes. When the Federal bill became a law, the Sullivan law could be repealed and every revolver having barrel less than ten inches long would become outlawed, to be replaced, sooner or later by the target arm—the arm that most sportsmen have at home, anyhow. Here would be new business for sporting goods dealers all over the country, and a great relief to those who feel need of a gun in the home, but who will not break the law, which now denies them the right to keep a pistol or revolver in their houses.

### MAINE LEGISLATION.

A BILL is being drafted for presentation to the Maine Legislature at this session. The bill contains at least three estimable paragraphs—protection of moose from two to four years; reduction of non-resident shooting license to \$10; enactment of resident hunting license not exceeding \$1.

Particularly imperative is the close season on bull moose. Railroad statistics just issued show only ninety-seven killed this year (this number not including lumber camp and resident killings) as against almost twice that number last year. Guides and sportsmen report very few moose in the woods, while a good head is very rare.

### PROTECTION OF MIGRATORY BIRDS.

THE most far-reaching measure for wild bird protection ever seriously considered by a legislative body in the United States is the McLean bill for Federal protection of migratory birds, which is now pending in the Senate at Washington.

Since George Shiras, 3d, in 1904 first introduced in Congress a bill of this character, similar attempts have followed, but all have met with death at the hands of the committees to which they were referred for consideration. The McLean bill, however, has been favorably reported by the committee on forest reservations and the protection of game.

Congress has convened, and although the session will be short, ending on March 4, there is abundant time to advance this bill to a vote, if the supporters of the measure will immediately become active and bestir themselves to the

point of urging their Senators to take up the measure and pass it. The friends of bills affecting commercial enterprises never sleep, and their representatives are ever alert. The friends of wild life must be equally active if we are to hope for success. Communicate at once with your Senators at Washington and urge them to support the "McLean Bill for Federal Protection of Migratory Birds."

### NEW LEGISLATION FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

WE sportsmen are more or less resigned to the intricacies of the railroad time table, which we must consult before going out of town for shooting. It always has been perplexing to those of us who visited North Carolina to find it necessary to once more plod through a game law time table to learn what time and under what conditions we may unlimber our gun before we can get back, in pleasure, the price and annoyance of our trip. Maryland, hopeless Maryland, is the only State whose game laws piece out the crazy quilt, stitched with restrictions, in North Carolina. A dozen different dates for shooting wildfowl, an equal number for quail, numberless county restrictions on deer, various dates on wild turkey and so on ad lib. At this session of the Legislature a bill will be offered making uniform laws for the entire State. We offer up a fervid hope that the members of the Legislature may have occasion between now and the time the bill is presented, to look up the time table between their homes and the State capital, and take the game laws out of the Chinese puzzle department, so long headed by the railroad time table.

### Bow Meeting Song.

BY R. E. EGERTON-WARBURTON.

The tent is pitched, the target reared, the ground is measured out,

For the weak arm sixty paces, and one hundred for the stout!

Come, gather ye together, then, the youthful and the fair,  
 And poet's lay, to future day, the victor shall declare.

Let busy fingers lay aside the needle and the thread,  
 To prick the golden canvas with a pointed arrow-head;  
 Ye sportsmen quit the stubble, quit, ye fishermen, the stream,

Fame and glory stand before you, brilliant eyes around  
 you beam.

All honor to the long-bow which many a battle won,  
 Ere powder blazed and bullet flew from arquebus or gun;  
 All honor to the long-bow, which merry men of yore,  
 With hound and horn, at early morn, in greenwood  
 forest bore.

Oh, famous is the archer's sport, 'twas honored long ago,  
 The God of Love, the God of Wit, bore both of them a  
 bow;

Love laughs to-day in beauty's eye and blushes on her  
 cheek,

And wit is heard in every word that merry archers speak.

The archer's heart, though, like his bow, a tough and  
 sturdy thing,

Is pliant still and yielding, when affection pulls the  
 string;

All his words and all his actions are like arrows, pointed  
 well

To hit that golden center, where true love and friendship  
 dwell.

They tell us in that outline which the lips of beauty show,  
 How Cupid found a model for his heart-subduing bow;  
 The arrows in his quiver are the glances from her eye,  
 A feather from love's wing it is that makes the arrows  
 fly!





# ARCHERY

## An Archer's Confession of Faith

By E. J. RENDTORFF

**S**INCE the publication in *FOREST AND STREAM* of my letter to Dr. Weston, numerous inquiries pertaining to archery have been made. Archery literature is replete with dissertations on the beauty of the sport and of

The bow must be stiff laterally, with the two halves equally balanced. The relative strength of the two limbs should be so proportioned that the free period of vibration of each is the same. If the lower arm is the

6-foot 2-inch, 45-pound bow. This is due, not to a difference in the wood of the bows, but to the physical law that the period of vibration of a bar varies inversely as the square root of its length. I believe a 5-foot 10-inch bow will give far better service than one of the standard 6-foot—length.

It has been stated on good authority that practically any bow will do, provided the arrows, aim and release are accurate. I certainly cannot agree with this statement, and insist that for record shooting the bow must approach the physical ideals.

There is another element entering into the construction of bows that seldom is considered; that is, its efficiency. Efficiency is generally defined as the ratio of the energy put into a bow, when the arrow is drawn, to the energy imparted to the arrows on their release. For a perfect bow this ratio would be 100 per cent., a condition that never holds. When an arrow is drawn, potential energy, or the energy of rest, is stored up in the fibres of the bow. The amount of this is the product of the length of the draw of the arrow multiplied by the average force exerted by the bow. When the arrow is released, the energy of rest is transformed into kinetic, or the energy of motion. Its quantitative amount is one-half the product of the mass multiplied by the square of the velocity imparted to the arrow. That bow is efficient in which the two types of energy are most nearly alike.

The efficiency of a bow depends mainly on the past history of the wood and the methods employed in its seasoning. A wood that is green will have a sluggish cast, be inefficient, show great variations under different weather and temperature changes, and will soon get a permanent set to the shape of the bow.

The seasoning of wood consists in removing from the green wood fibres some of the moisture and sap essential to its growth and life. This is generally removed by methods that aid in the saving of the required time, as the use of the steam kiln. Wood so seasoned is generally inferior to that dried out in a longer time at a lower temperature, and the belief is common that time is the chief element of success. The high temperature produced by the steam induces certain harmful chemical actions, and a destructive distillation of the coal tar products of the sap.

The proper method for seasoning wood, in my estimation, is not attained by increasing the temperature, but by removing the air pressure in the surrounding space and having the consequent water vapor absorbed by drying or deliquescent agents, such as concentrated sulphuric acid or calcium chloride. The wood for bows and arrows should be placed in a strong air-tight steel cylinder, held vertically, with the drying agents introduced in the bottom of the tube, and the air with the following water vapor removed with an air pump. This



FLIGHT SHOOTING.

its ancient history, but to my knowledge no serious attempt has been made to give the art a scientific foundation. It is for the above reason that I submit this article on our glorious craft—the sport of kings and king of sports—of a nature somewhat different from our classical essays on archery. As I am self-taught, my rambling remarks will probably abound with errors, but if something can be saved from the wreck of criticism that will be useful to my fellow archers, the object of this paper will be attained.

The ideal bow would have the arrow nocked at the middle of the string and released at the center of the bow. The two limbs of the bow would then be made of equal strength to insure a symmetrical cast. This would, however, give no room for the position of the hand. If the arrow is nocked at the middle of the string, the grip must be somewhat below the center of the bow, making it slightly topheavy. If, on the other hand, the grip be placed at the center of the bow, the nocking point would be above the middle of the string. Both methods are undesirable, but also unavoidable. A combination of these methods might be used, the grip being somewhat below the center of the bow with the nocking point a corresponding distance above the middle of the string. As this is a choice between three evils, it is difficult to decide which is the least objectionable method. For my share, I prefer the second, though I am free to admit that it has serious objections.

shorter it must be relatively weaker, and vice versa. The bow should be stiff in the middle, the greatest flexure occurring in the end one-third of the limbs.

When the bow is strung and fastened in a vise, so that the plane through the string and its central axis is a vertical plane, then the back of the bow should everywhere be horizontal, or else symmetrical with regard to the horizontal plane. If it is not so, take a file and a small Stanley level and remove all skew, or eccentricity, from the back. A heavy or strong bow is not necessarily the one giving the sharp cast, or imparting a high velocity to the arrow. It is a question of stiffness, elasticity and length of bow combined. The elasticity of the wood would be improved through scientific seasoning methods, but these are beyond the control of the archer.

The selection of weight depends upon the strength and the willingness of the archer to work. On the whole, a heavy bow gives a lower and smoother trajectory to the arrow and eliminates to a great extent the flirring and wobbling due to an uneven release of the string. It also overcomes the eccentricities of flight introduced by the feathers on the various arrows not being glued on at the same angle, or not possessing the same curvature. Arrows which insist on wobbling with a 40-pound bow, fly true as a line with a 55-pound bow.

The sharpness of cast is enhanced by shortening the bow. I have a 5-foot 9-inch, 40-pound bow that gives a decidedly sharper cast than a



ACCURACY SHOOTING.

would season our wood rapidly and retain the elastic qualities that are so essential to an efficient bow.

The efficiency of the bow depends also upon the weight of the arrow. The momentum, or amount of motion possessed by the arrow, is the product of its mass multiplied by its velocity, or

$$\text{Momentum} = \text{mass} \times \text{velocity.}$$

A force acting for a short time, such as that of the bow-string on the arrow, is called an impulse, or impact. The quantitative value of the impact varies as the product of the acting force (constant for any given bow at full draw) by the duration of time during which the force acts. The effect of the impact is to give momentum to the arrow and to produce a constant velocity. The impact of the bow equals the momentum imparted to the arrow, or

$$\text{Force} \times \text{time} = \text{mass} \times \text{velocity.}$$

Hence, the velocity of the arrow=

$$\frac{\text{Force (of bow)} \times \text{time (during which the force acts)}}{\text{Mass (of the arrow).}}$$

Now, every body at rest, like the arrow drawn on the bow, has a tendency to remain at rest. This tendency to remain at rest is called inertia. The inertia of a heavy body is greater than that of a light one. Consequently the force of the bow, exerted through the agency of the string, would act on the arrow for a longer time if the arrow were heavy than it would if the arrow were light. The above equation shows that its velocity would therefore be relatively greater. In other words, the momentum, or energy stored up in the arrow would be greater, and the bow more efficient; that is, you would be getting more energy out of it in proportion to what you put in. This may seem strange, but would you use a light tennis ball to make a distance throw?

The greater energy in the heavy arrow would diminish the danger of rebound from the target, minimize the effect of wind, and over-

come the variable effects produced by a lack of uniformity in the size, shape and configuration of the feathers. The arrow would also be stronger and stiffer, and therefore vibrate and deflect less. It would shoot more accurately, and especially in the horizontal plane.

When the arrow is shot, the potential energy of the bow is released and imparted to the arrow as kinetic energy. The arrow at first accelerates in velocity, until the nock leaves the string, and thereafter travels with a uniform velocity in the direction in which it first leaves the bow, except as it is retarded by the friction of the air, affected by a head-wind, or drawn downward by the force of gravity. When the arrow is released a sharp recoil is experienced, which is transmitted from the bow to the archer. This recoil, or reaction, is equal to the energy with which the arrow is projected, and therefore depends upon the strength of the bow.

Why is it that one bow gives a recoil that we call "smooth as silk," while another kicks, twists the wrist, turns the hand and stings?

It is entirely a question of the mutual action, or interference, of the vibrations of the two limbs of the bow. If these two limbs are properly proportioned with regard to strength, so that their free periods of vibration coincide, they will form a node, or position of rest, at the grip of the bow. The limbs then vibrate in harmony and the bow feels balanced.

If, however, one limb is relatively stronger than the other, so that it vibrates more rapidly, the mutual action of the two limbs will intermittently form anti-nodes, or positions of motion, under the grip and the bow string, and otherwise feels unmanageable. If the two lateral halves are not of the same strength, a torsional or twisting vibration will probably also result, much to the archer's discomfort. This soon affects his equanimity of mind, acts on his nerves, and places him in a mental condition where good shooting is an impossibility.

A bow with a good recoil is a joy forever! A poor one may not seriously affect any particular single shot, but its psychological result on the archer is distinctly bad. For good shooting there is such a delicate balance of operations which must be performed in synchronism,

that any irritating influence must not be overlooked. In fact, the archer's psychological condition, or frame of mind, is of the utmost consequence. In preparing for a meet a course in mental training is of the same importance as the training of the muscles or the eye.

We are all acquainted with the archers who in practice shoot well, only to meet with mediocre success at the crucial moment. On certain days we all shoot consistently, while on others everything goes wrong. We blame our tackle, the wind, the temperature, the light, our friends, in fact, everything under the sun. The trouble is entirely in our own upper story. I, therefore, repeat most emphatically that every source of irritation must be eliminated to do record shooting. Remedy the bad recoil by making the shorter limb of your bow somewhat weaker than the longer one, so that the free periods of vibration of the two are the same; see that the bow is symmetrical laterally, and use a string compatible with the bow.

In the future I shall order all my bows delivered without the varnish or other finish, so that they can be strung, examined and corrected for any lack of symmetry. If one lateral half is stronger than the other, the arrows will cast either to the right or left of the target, while the side recoil will move the left arm from its position of rest. The two limbs of the bow can then also be worked to the correct relative strength, so that their periods of vibration coincide.

The braid at the center of the bow should be removed and the bow built up at the center, where it is grasped, until the grip conforms to the shape of the hollow of the archer's hand; else the bow will be held loosely in the grasp and the recoil on release throw it out of true alignment. This grip should then be covered with some strong, absorbent material that does not give on pressure. A soft plush grip is a mistake.

The strings furnished with our bows, or purchased at the supply shops, are not satisfactory. After trying various materials, I have found one consisting of from fourteen to sixteen strands of carpet warp to give excellent results. The separate strands are waxed before being twisted together. The end of the



PITTSBURGH ARCHERS.

string, that is tied to the lower tip of the bow, should not be allowed to hang loose. It should be twisted around the string tightly and finally fastened with thread. The string should have a loop at each end.

A single strand of previously waxed carpet warp gives a very satisfactory winding for the nocking point. Determine the center of the string and then coil the wrapping as far below the center as you do above, for otherwise the string will vibrate, not only as a whole, but also in segments, and produce harmonic vibrations that feel disagreeable, and will impart a vibratory wiggle to the arrow.

For consistent shooting the arrows should always be nocked at the same point on the string. This is generally attempted by winding a short piece of colored thread at the nocking point. That requires great care in placing each arrow on the string and allows the nock to slip up or down as the arrow is drawn. A better method is to wind a short shoulder of carpet warp, both above and below the nocking point, so close together that the arrow will just fit in between, without free play or undue constriction. The archer then has an invariable nocking point and need give this no further attention.

The arrow should then be placed on the string at right angles to it. A draughtman's 90 degree triangle, or square, can be used for this purpose. Now make a heavy pencil mark on the bow directly above the shaft of the arrow. The hand should always be placed on the grip so that each arrow is raised to the height of this pencil line. The force of the string is then transmitted directly along the axis of the arrow, so that they will fly true. Any flirting or wobbling of the arrow introduces inaccuracy of flight and absorbs energy which should be used to propel the arrow straight and not wasted in doing internal work in the arrow itself.

The period of vibration of the string should coincide with that of the bow. The rapidity of vibration of the string varies directly as the square root of the tension, and inversely as the length and the square root of its weight. The length and weight remain constant, no matter how far the arrow is drawn, but the tension is variable. It is, therefore, practically impossible to calculate the constants of a string exactly suitable for a given bow, but an incompatible one soon shows its effects in an uneven cast of the arrow, due to the string vibrating in over-tones, produced by a lack of harmony of the vibration periods of bow and string.

The incompatible string is also more apt to break, not at full drawn or while the arrow is still in contact with it, but on the recoil after the arrow has left the string. This happens at the moment when the string attempts to shorten while the bow straightens, a case that would not occur when the periods of vibration of bow and string are in harmony. The arrow would probably hit the target, but a new string would be required, whose position on the bow would in all probability not coincide with the old one, and therefore require a new and undetermined point of aim.

I well remember the peculiar idiosyncracies of a string that to the eye appeared nearly perfect. It is, of course, unnecessary to state that each string should be round along its entire length.

It is customary to allow a clearance of about six inches between the string and the back of the bow, but eight inches produces a steadier flight and less wear on the shaft where it rubs against the bow. It greatly reduces the violent shifting of the nock to the right, which occurs just before the arrow leaves the bow, and constitutes one of the most serious physical imperfections of shooting. This shifting of the nock raises havoc with an arrow, unless it is unusually stiff, and rapidly renders them unlike in weight and shape. The increased clearance also greatly decreases the danger of striking the string against the arm guard, which frequently spoils an otherwise good shot.

For accurate shooting the arrow must be true in straightness, stiff, and uniform in weight, in the position of the center of gravity, and in the conformation, curvature and size of the feathers. Here is where our greatest mechanical difficulties arise. It is practically impossible to get accurate arrows, and still more difficult to keep them in condition. We must utilize what is furnished us, but through the proper care conditions can be greatly improved. I shall not attempt to give my ideas as to how arrows should be made, as these are still in the formative stage and based on theory rather than on practice; but I shall attempt to give some hints applicable to arrows that come to us ready made.

Examine the horn nock of each and file them to the width necessary for your string. See that the bottom of each nock is square, or better still, round, and of the same diameter as the string. This groove in the horn must be exactly symmetrical with the central axis of the arrow, and not displaced toward either side. Have the groove a little wider on top than at the bottom. File the groove down to such a depth that all the arrows are of same length.

Now weigh each arrow, add varnish to the light ones, and carefully remove it from the heavier ones until they are practically of the same weight. Do not add or remove varnish equally along the entire shaft, but first balance each arrow on a sharp triangular file and mark the center of gravity. Add or remove varnish so as to make the center of gravity of every arrow come the same distance from the point.

A thin film of good oil or grease prevents mud, paint, etc., from adhering to the shaft and this keeps the weight of the arrows constant.

When stored away for the winter, place them in a vertical position, preferably in a practically air-tight metal case, to prevent the abnormally dry steam heat from removing too much moisture.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

### Archery in Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 30.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Winter has closed on us and the ground is frozen so hard that a missed target means a broken arrow.

As yet an indoor range of sufficient extent has not been obtained, but it is expected that one may be found soon.

As it is, the shooting part of the sport is to all intents and purposes over for the season, but the discussion of the various phases of archery and the publishing of the same in *FOREST*

AND *STREAM* will constitute a mid-winter diversion almost as interesting as the real thing.

Now, fellow archers, new and old, let us hear from you. Let us have your own original ideas. Don't dive into musty history and cough up some old and awful stuff that will impose on the good nature of the editor and usurp space not belonging to our department. Don't relate the doing of impossible things by impossible men, but endeavor to infuse something of the scientific into our beloved but neglected sport.

The last scores made by the Beechview Bon Air archers were as follows:

Ninety-six arrows at 40yds.:	
Jas. S. Jiles.....	96 518
Team round, 96 arrows, 60yds.:	
Jas. S. Jiles.....	80 376
W. J. Holmes.....	86 368
American round:	
O. L. Hertig.....	85 506
W. J. Holmes.....	83 405
Jas. Jiles.....	82 408

Dr. Hertig has just finished his first season, having commenced to shoot late in 1911.

In ten consecutive team rounds of 96 arrows at 60 yards, shot over three different ranges, he has averaged 92 hits, 480 score, in no round making less than 90 hits. This is an average of thirty to an end, or five (a blue) to each of 960 arrows. His average in the American round since Sept. 1, covering several dozen rounds, has been 84 hits, 456 score.

The doctor has a little note book in which he records his scores both good and bad. He says: "One may forget the bad scores; in fact, it is only human to do so. This little book is devoid of sentiment and human frailty, and when it comes to the computing of averages, it will place you just where you belong."

In his article of last week, Dr. Hertig relates a dream which the writer of this is supposed to have had, and which he does not deny, being firmly of the opinion that among the mountains of the East, yew trees may be found out of which good bows may be made. Let us search.

JAS. S. JILES.

### 1913 Archery Scores.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 1.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* It is a rare thing for archers to shoot on New Year's Day. As a rule, to which there are few exceptions, November sees the end of the archery year. But the mildness of this winter has enabled us to shoot on Christmas and New Year's and on several other days.

Those few enthusiasts, who preferred to forego other pleasures for those of the range, made the following scores, to-day. Weather: Temperature 40 degrees, wind, South, 20 miles an hour. The scores:

Team round, 96 arrows at 60yds.:					
H. W. Bishop.....	21 105	22 104	21 125	22 112	86 446
G. L. Nichols.....	22 106	22 96	22 116	23 111	89 429
J. H. Pendry.....	21 97	23 117	20 96	19 85	83 395
Dr. E. B. Weston	18 78	18 94	16 66	21 95	73 333

Mrs. Witwer-Taylor and Mr. Walker were out for a short time.

EDWARD B. WESTON.

THE Chicago Archery Club held its annual business meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel recently and elected the following officers and executive committee: President, James H. Pendry; Vice-President, Dr. Edward B. Weston; Secretary-Treasurer, Percival S. Fletcher; Executive Committee, Messrs. Pendry, Weston, Fletcher and Homer S. Taylor and George L. Nichols.



# TRAP SHOOTING



## Fixtures.

### REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.

Jan. 22-25.—Pinehurst (N. C.) Country Club sixth annual Midwinter Handicap. Leonard Tufts, Pres.  
 Feb. 22.—Birmingham (Ala.) G. C. tournament. O. L. Garl, Sec'y.  
 April 8-10.—San Antonio, Tex.—The Interstate Association's Southwestern Handicap, under auspices of the San Antonio Gun Club; \$1,000 added money. E. E. Shaner, Mgr., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 July 8-13.—Cedar Point, O.—The Indians' tournament. D. H. Eaton, Sec'y, Cincinnati, O.

## DRIVERS AND TWISTERS.

The annual indoor aerosaucer exterminating contest will be held at Sportsmen's Show, Madison Square Garden, New York, commencing Feb. 27.

The seventeenth annual indoor championship match and prize shoot of 1913 will be held under the auspices of the Zettler Rifle Club, 159 West Twenty-third street, New York, from March 15 to 22. Programs later. A. Begerow is President; F. Hocking, Secretary.

E. R. Shaner, Tournament Manager, the Interstate Association, writes us that "the Interstate Association's Southwestern Handicap tournament will be held at San Antonio, Tex., April 8-10, under the auspices of the San Antonio Gun Club. There will be \$1,000 or more added money."

From Seaside Club at Bridgeport comes the cheerful news that they will send scores regularly to FOREST AND STREAM. E. R. Lewis, of this club, tells me that they have trapped 260,000 targets during the past two years, and hope to do better this year. This shows a healthy condition and commendable enthusiasm. FOREST AND STREAM trappists will be glad to see the scores and compare with their own. Thanks.

It is interesting to note that Pittsburgh Athletic Club is going in for trapshooting again. Last year there were many enthusiastic regulars at the P. A. C. traps. Limited space and encroachment by factories made the game impossible. There is likelihood that grounds out of town will be secured this winter. "The Winged Head" of P. A. C. says: "Twenty-five thousand targets were trapped in the short time the members of the club had grounds last year. It is indeed the sport alluring—the sport of kings." W. G. BEECROFT.

### Seaside Gun Club.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—The regular shoot of the Seaside Gun Club was held New Year's Day, it being the third of the winter series. A more perfect day at this time of the year could hardly be conceived for the sport, and a good crowd was in attendance. Special interest was centered in the club championship, a semi-annual event, and it developed into a most exciting event at the finish, with a display of skill seldom seen under like circumstances. Messrs. Wilson, Cate and Vanstone tied up with 94 each out of their 100, and in the shoot-off at 25 birds, Wilson went straight, and Cate and Vanstone broke 24 each—a very pretty exhibition by all three men. Wilson had his eye on them most of the day, he having broken 49 out of his first 50, giving him the leg on the President's cup. Hall, Wolfinger and W. Smith turned in perfect scores with their handicaps, in the handicap cup event, Smith winning out in the shoot-off with another perfect score, giving him the leg.

Smith again tied up with Kellogg and Clarkson in the Island Brook cup event, and in the shoot-off Smith and Kellogg again tied up, Kellogg winning out in the next trial, giving him the leg.

An added feature for the day was ten high gun prizes, with handicap, 100 birds, which were won as follows: Cate (2) 96, W. B. Smith (10) 94, Wilson (0) 94, Williams (4) 94, Wolfinger (8) 94, Vanstone (0) 94, Lyon (8) 92, E. Lewis (6) 91, Stiltz (8) 90, D. D. Smith (20) 89.

President's cup, 50 birds: Wilson (0) 49, Vanstone (0) 48, Cate (1) 47, Adams (7) 46, Lyon (4) 46, Senior (0) 45, Fisher (10) 45, Williams (2) 48, Stiltz (4) 44, Wolfinger (4) 44, Southey (0) 44, W. Smith (5) 43, Billings (7) 43, Kiefer (12) 43, Hall (2) 42, R. Lewis (2) 42, Kellogg (5) 41, Sterling (6) 40, Fox (4) 40, Mollan (12) 40, Clarkson (4) 39, Ferris (4) 37, Fish (5) 36.

Handicap cup, 25 birds: Hall (2) 25, W. Smith (2) 25, Wolfinger (2) 23, Cate (0) 24, Fisher (5) 24, Ferris (2) 24, Williams (1) 23, Lyon (2) 23, Stiltz (2) 23, Vanstone (0) 23, E. Lewis (1) 23, R. Lewis (1) 22, Senior (0) 22, D. Smith (5) 22, Sterling (3) 21, Adams (3) 21, Lavery (2) 21, Wilson (0) 21, Clarkson (2) 19, Billings (3) 19, Southey (0) 18, Mollan (6) 18, Kiefer (6) 17, Kellogg (2) 15, Fish (2) 14.

Island Brook cup, 25 birds: Kellogg (2) 25, W. Smith (2) 25, Clarkson (2) 25, Wolfinger (2) 24, Cate (0) 24, Wilson (0) 24, Lyon (2) 23, Stiltz (2) 23, Williams (1) 23, Ferris (2) 24, Vanstone (0) 23, Sterling (3) 22, D. Smith (5) 22, Adams (3) 21, Senior (0) 21, Hall (1) 21, E. Lewis (1) 21, Southey (0) 20, Billings (3) 20, Kiefer (6) 20, Fisher (5) 19, Mollan (6) 19, Fox (2) 18, Fish (2) 18, R. Lewis (1) 17, Lavery (2) 14. T. M. A.

### Bourbon (Ind.) Gun Club.

BOURBON, Ind., Jan. 4.—Our practice shoot on New Year's Day was very poorly attended, the boys being out

## Philadelphia Trapshooters' League

BOREAS took a hand with his great guns in the Jan. 4 events of the Philadelphia Trapshooters' League, but finally succumbed to the heat of enthusiasm of the members of the League. However, the presence of the grizzled old veteran kept scores well down. Du Pont and Whites won their respective matches, thus remaining tie for upper berth. Nevertheless Du Pont showed the class, and all in all, went to the top in quality, though not in points. Meadow Springs lost to S. S. Whites by only 13 saucers, while Du Pont tore the rims off Glen Willow by 40 saucers.

Highland went over to Camden, and by winning from Edge Hill tied Lansdale for second place. The latter beat Clearview, 430 to 418. The Highlands broke only 4 more than Camdens. Points scored and targets broken:

Dupont	6	1349
S. S. White	6	1339
Lansdale	5	1271
Highland	5	1252
Meadow Springs	4	1304
S A Camden	4	1241
Clearview	3	1276
Glen Willow	3	1170

### Lansdale—Clearview.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 4.—Lansdale won to-day by 430 to 418, but not until after a stubbornly fought match. Lansdale brought over only fourteen men. Clearview could dig up only fifteen. It was too cold and blustery for the others.

Metz, of Lansdale, carried off the high gun, losing but 2 out of 50. L. Swartz and Nice tied with 47, while Fisher led the Clearviews with 45. Lloyd Lewis, of Wilmington, shot in the match and broke 45. Scores:

Lansdale.		Clearview.	
Metz	47	Fisher	45
L Swartz	47	Bonsall	45
Nice	47	Elwell	44
Bender	46	Gideon	43
Rodgers	43	Davidson	43
C Swartz	42	Greene	43
Martin	40	Wiltbank	42
Henning	39	Steller	40
Worthington	39	Fink	37
Rausch	39—430	Shuster	37—418

### Du Pont—Glen Willow.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 4.—The Glen Willow Gun Club, of Roxboro, Philadelphia, visited Du Pont to-day in the third match of the series of the Philadelphia Trapshooters' League. The Glen Willow boys, although the tail-end team in the league when yesterday's race started, showed up very well, not only in point of numbers, but also in the scores made under adverse conditions and on a strange ground. Du Pont had forty-two men at the score; Glen Willow twenty-six, making a total of sixty-eight shooters; three not eligible to shoot in the race made seventy-one.

The local club won out quite easily, but the visitors were by no means disgraced, as they shot under difficult conditions, the majority of them having come in on a late train and only having a poor light to shoot in. The final scores of the ten high men on each team showed a total of 441 for Du Pont Gun Club, as against 401 for the Glen Willows.

The wind blew hard, but straight scores of 25 were made by L. C. Lyon, W. S. Colfax, Jr., and Edward Banks, the latter not being eligible to shoot on the home team. Curiously enough all these scores were made over No. 2 trap. Lyon and Colfax were high on the Du Pont team with 49 out of 50. The nearest to them was E. Gillinger, of the Glen Willows, with 45; J. Rigg, of the same club; J. H. Minnick and Walter Tomlinson, of the Du Ponts, next with 44 apiece. The 43s were: O. Wilde, of the Glen Willows, who had the misfortune to slip up on his last string, and W. Edman, E. E. du Pont and J. B. McHugh, of the home team, and two (W. Carter and E. Kinckiner), of the Glen Willows.

Of the four on the home team, one had to be cut out of the honor list, and by the rules adopted in such cases, namely, the lowest score in the last 25 (H. P.

to turkey feasts, etc. Russell tried out his new trap gun, which was just received from the factory. Scores:

Shot at. Broke		Shot at. Broke	
Parks	50 35	Radeliff	50 34
Johnston	50 31	Semler	25 16
Russell	75 61		L. R.

### 1913 Prospects.

BY E. R. SHANER.

NEVER at the opening of any trapshooting season was the prospect for the future brighter. There is not a cloud discernible on the horizon. Members of the fraternity are, as a rule, above the influences which lead to bickering in some sports. A love of clean, exciting, scientific and high-toned sport controls them, and the subsequent rivalry is of a generous nature that has a tendency to create and keep up interest in the pastime. I look for more contests and competitors at the traps during 1913 than ever before. That the new year will be productive of some excellent sport, I do not doubt.

Carlton, one of the Du Pont Gun Club's wheel horses) had to be eliminated from the team. Two 38s, two 37s and one 35 found places on the Glen Willow team.

The scores of the two teams were as follows:

Du Pont Gun Club.		Glen Willow Gun Club.	
W S Colfax, Jr.	49	E Gillinger	45
L C Lyons	49	J Rigg	44
J H Minnick	44	O Wilde	43
W Tomlinson	44	R Carter	42
W Edman	43	E Kinckiner	42
E E du Pont	43	H McClennan	38
J B McHugh	43	G Schuster	38
J T Roberson	42	J B McFalls	37
C Leedom	42	Geo Steene	37
W M Foord	42—441	Geo Gearhart	35—401

Other scores made by those present, but who did not "make the team," were:

Du Pont Gun Club—H. P. Carlton 42, W. J. Highfield, N. K. Smith and Victor du Pont 41; W. A. Joslyn and H. W. Bush 40, J. B. Grier, T. W. Mathewson, Dr. H. Squires and Thorpe Martin 39; W. G. Wood and C. H. Simon 38; B. Guest, E. A. W. Everitt, W. B. Smith, Jr., William Coyne and Z. H. Lofland 37; W. M. Hammond, Dr. Arthur Patterson and Albert Bird 36; C. E. Springer and C. Haverback 35; L. L. Jarrell and R. L. Naudain 34; J. W. Anderson, Jr., A. J. Curley and Dr. Horace Betts 33; J. J. Magahern 31; E. M. Ross 29; W. A. Casey 25, and S. G. David 22.

Glen Willow Gun Club—R. Hall, A. George and R. Mattis 34; William Free and H. Reichelderfer 33; Dr. Pepper and George Ferrell 32; J. Mattis, Charles Weimann, C. Hallick and George Bickings 31; William Fessler and L. R. Garretson 30; J. Ulmer 29; W. McClennan 26, and George Tomlinson 21.

Not eligible to compete: Edward Banks 48, Linn Worthington 45, and L. D. Willis 40.

### Whites—Meadow Springs.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 4.—Sixty-seven members took part in to-day's match. The Whites won, by 449 to 436, the last squad, which consisted of White, Mathews and Howard, finishing up with high scores. This trio brought in the required number to give the teetehers their third straight win.

The lowest scorer on the Meadow Springs team was Turner with 41. Griffith and Howard, of the Whites, and Sloan, of the Meadow Springs, were the leading high guns, getting 47 out of 50. Griffith, Howard and Sloan made straight scores in one event. Scores: Team race, ten men to a team, 50 targets per man:

S. S. White.		Meadow Springs.	
Griffith	47	Sloan	47
Howard	47	Renner	46
Wilson	45	Dickinson	45
Newcomb	45	Torpey	45
White	45	Thompson	44
W H Mathews	45	Kirsch	42
Powers	44	Coyle	42
Sidebotham	44	Hutton	42
George	44	Leford	42
Seyern	43—449	E H Turner	41—436

### Highland—Camden.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 4.—Highland beat Camden to-day by 394 to 390. Both clubs were shy several of their best shots, but the match was close.

Springer led for Camden with 47, the best score of the day, running 25 straight in his first event. McCarty got a 43 and Perry 41 for Highland. Totals of 40 or better were few. Highland getting four, Camden three.

Tom Meehan and Butch Landis, the last two men in the closing squad, were the bacon getters for Highland. Scores:

Highland.		Camden.	
Tansey	44	Springer	47
McCarty	43	Chalmers	43
Perry	41	Pechman	41
Pflegar	40	Kling	39
Freed	39	Hineline	39
Hibbs	39	Radeliff	38
Landis	39	Slear	36
T Meehan	38	H Anthony	36
J F Meehan	36	Crane	36
Clark	35—394	Wakeman	35—390

**Siwanoy Country Club.**

MT. VERNON, N. Y., Jan. 2.—The Siwanoy Country Club, of Mt. Vernon, was favored with unusually fine weather on New Year's Day. The saucer-shaped clearing in front of the traps gave an aspect of shooting under natural conditions. This was made more realistic by slight currents of air, which made the pigeons jump in a life-like manner, and incidentally was partly responsible for some low scores.

The first event on the program was the fifth competition for the handsome president's trophy, handicapped on the Du Pont system, with a distribution of points to the ten high guns. Seven shooters tied for first honors, each with their handicaps making a perfect score, entitling them to 7 points apiece. The standing to date of the highest total points won in the president's trophy is: Dr. Barnard 22, Dr. Held 19.5, G. A. Wylie 19, W. Thorpe 17.8, Z. C. Offutt 16.5, Prof. Hill 16.5, J. Wintjen 16.3, G. L. Yates 16, L. G. Bond 15.5, J. P. Donovan 15, H. J. Smith 13.5, M. R. Guggenheim 13, W. M. Wylie 13, Dr. Currie 11.5, and T. H. Lawrence 11.5.

The second event on the program was for the captain's trophy, which is a miss-and-out competition, 10 straight kills being necessary to become eligible to win a leg. J. P. Donovan, Geo. F. Pelham and Dr. Held became eligible by breaking 10 straight each, and in the shoot-off the leg was won by the first named. Mr. Donovan and Mr. Offutt are the only two members who have scored in this event.

The Du Pont trophy furnished considerable interest in that Dr. Barnard and Dr. Currie with their handicaps each had perfect scores. The standing to date is: First, Dr. Currie, with Dr. Barnard, H. J. Smith and L. G. Bond close seconds. The last three named each had the same score.

The take-home trophies were shot for under club handicaps, H. J. Smith taking first place and J. G. Wintjen second place.

In the afternoon some of the members had a practice shoot at the Olympic style. The scores:

President's trophy:

Handicap.	Broke.	Total.	Points.
Donovan	8	20	25
Smith	7	19	25
Bond	5	20	25
Cornett	8	17	25
Held	5	20	25
Hill	8	17	25
Wintjen	6	19	25
Yates	6	18	24
Stone	8	16	24
Morgan	8	15	23
G A Wylie	4	18	22
Lawrence	7	15	22
W Thorpe	6	16	22

Barnard	6	16	22	0
Stiles	8	12	20	0
Hadlock	8	12	20	0
Pelham	1	19	20	0
Groll	0	19	19	0
Currie	4	14	18	0
W M Wylie	8	10	18	0
Guggenheim	8	9	17	0
Rauch	4	12	16	0
Fine	8	7	15	0
Des Martes	8	6	14	0
Miss Thorpe	8	5	13	0

Take-home trophies, 75 targets, handicap:

Smith	6	25	G A Wylie	3	18
Wintjen	4	24	Donovan	4	18
W M Wylie	6	22	Hadlock	8	17
Yates	3	21	Hill	3	17
Guggenheim	4	21	Pelham	1	17
Stone	6	21	Fine	8	17
Lawrence	1	20	Morgan	5	16
Barnard	5	20	Held	1	16
Bond	5	19	Cornett	5	15
W Thorpe	4	19	Stiles	7	14
Currie	6	18	Miss Thorpe	8	12

Dupont trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

Barnard	7	25	Stone	6	21
Currie	8	25	Wettstein	8	21
Donovan	4	23	Lawrence	1	20
W M Wylie	8	23	Pelham	1	20
Yates	4	22	Morgan	8	19
Cornett	5	22	Stiles	7	19
G A Wylie	6	22	Hill	4	19
Smith	5	22	Fine	8	19
Bond	3	21	Hadlock	8	18
Held	1	21	Groll	0	16
Guggenheim	8	21	Miss Thorpe	8	15
Wintjen	4	21	W Thorpe	5	15

Practice, Olympic style:

Shot at.		Broke			
Townsend	80	47	Currie	70	42
Barnard	80	40	Smith	70	39
Morgan	80	40	G A Wylie	60	40
W M Wylie	70	40	Yates	50	53

L. G. HILL, Sec'y.

**Portland Gun Club.**

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 1.—To-day's shoot brought out fourteen trappists, but none good enough to throw any dust on E. Randall, who exterminated 91 out of 100. His little brud C. missed only one more, which put him over Thurston for place. The scores:

Hinds 75, G. Darton 84, Dimick 78, *Osborne 79, Sterling 70, E. Randall 91, C. Randall 90, Dr. Hayden 82, Thornton 57, Taylor 85, Thurston 87, Adams 78, Gray 78, Gray 77, Dr. Gilman 61.
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\*Professional.

**Daniel Boone Gun Club.**

MARTHASVILLE, Mo., Jan. 1.—An interesting clay-bird match was shot on the grounds of the Daniel Boone Gun Club at this place to-day between a crowd of shooters from Treloar and Holstein, two little towns about seven or eight miles west of here, on one side, and an equal number of our home "boys," on the other side, for a dollar a man and the losing side to pay for all the birds. A strong irregular wind was blowing into the face of right-quartering birds, which made some of the shooters say things that don't look well on paper, but you can imagine what some of them were, looking at the scores.

The visitors were a bunch of jolly, manly fellows, but were up against hard luck on account of new grounds and wind. Both sides expect to shoot again soon at Treloar, Mo.

The match to-day was at 50 birds for each man: Holstein and Treloar, Marthasville.

Dr Underwood	34	C Kite	49
L Koch	34	G Lichtenberg	42
A Howard	31	J Mutert	41
Theo Stock	31	A Ahmann	38
Hy Larger	30	F Koelling	38
G Boemker	28	H W Meyer	37
O Kienker	27	Hy Bollmann	32
W Huenefeld	25	Frank Mutert	31
Baggeman	19-259	E Ahmann	30-338

After the match the following scores were made at practice:

F Mutert	35	27	F Suhre	25	7
E Suhre	35	24	Lichtenberg	10	9
Hempelman	35	24	F Koelling	10	8
Wilson	25	19	Kite	10	7
Underwood	25	17	J Mutert	10	7
Wyatt	25	15	J Isermann	10	6
Fortmann	25	14	Ed Benus	10	5
W Benus	25	10			

J. O. WILSON, Sec'y.

**Smith Gun Club.**

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 4.—Considering the high winds blowing over the traps, the scores made to-day on the Smith Gun Club grounds were exceptionally good. Two men made 25-bird straight scores. They were W. Hassinger and B. M. Shanley, Jr. High gun honors also went to B. M. Shanley, Jr., whose score was 246 out of a possible 275. R. Hensler and W. Hassinger also shot well. The following scores were made: B. M. Shanley, 21, 23, 22, 20, 22, 22, 23, 25, 21, 24, 23; R. Hensler, 19, 21, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 19, 23; W. Hassinger, 23, 20, 20, 21, 22, 22, 25, 24, 22; H. Hassinger, 18, 19, 23, 18; J. Thompson, 23, 20, 19, 22, 24, 19; C. Von Lengerke, 20, 22, 18, 19, 20, 21; F. Appgar, 19, 19, 19, 15; M. Appgar, 15, 17, 17, 20, 19; L. Colquit, 21, 23, 23, 21, 21, 21.

# Interstate Association's Official 1910 Records



Here is The True Guide to 1913's Would-Be Winners at the Traps

**NO TRAPSHOOTER HAS EVER BEATEN 1955 x 2000**

The Phenomenal 1910 Record, made by

W. H. Heer, with Remington-UMC Gun and Speed Shells

This score was made at Registered Tournaments, under Interstate Association auspices and is official. It stands as a remarkable example of the possibilities of skilled marksmanship in combination with modern arms and ammunition.

16 of 20 Interstate Handicaps Have Been Won With Remington-UMC

Start your practice now with a Remington-UMC Pump Gun and the Speed Shells and you, too, will depend upon this "Perfect Shooting Combination" for the contests you want to win.

Shoot Remington-UMC For Speed Plus Pattern

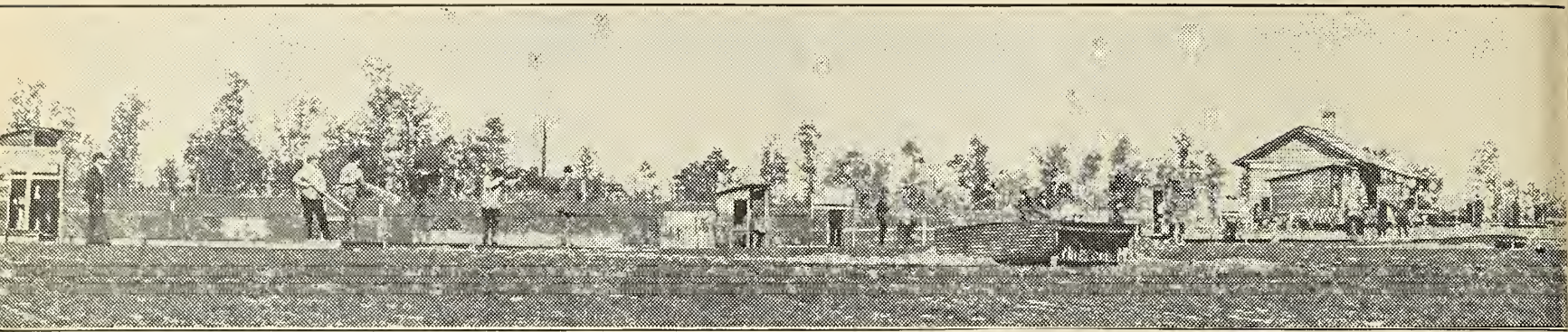
REMINGTON ARMS—UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO., 299-301 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

**Complete 1910 Professional Averages**

	Shot at.	Broke.	Per Ct
W. H. Heer, Guthrie, Okla.	2000	1955	.9775
C. G. Spencer, St. Louis, Mo.	2000	1936	.9680
Geo. L. Lyon, Durham, N. C.	2000	1933	.9665
L. S. German, Aberdeen, Md.	2360	2277	.9648
W. R. Crosby, O'Fallon, Ill.	2000	1929	.9645
W. Henderson, Lexington, Ky.	2000	1915	.9575
Walter Huff, Macon, Ga.	2000	1915	.9575
Fred Gilbert, Spirit Lake, Ia.	2000	1896	.9480
J. T. Skelly, Wilmington, Del.	2000	1870	.9350
R. W. Clancy, Chicago, Ill.	2000	1850	.9250

**First Ten Amateur Averages for 1910**

	Shot at.	Broke.	Per Ct
J. S. Day, Midland, Tex.	4280	4164	.9728
F. S. Wright, South Wales, N. Y.	2055	1977	.9620
J. R. Graham, Ingleside, Ill.	5970	5721	.9580
C. M. Powers, Decatur, Ill.	3935	3770	.9580
Nick Arie, Ft. Worth, Tex.	2360	2261	.9580
I. Galbraith, Thomsonville, Ill.	3730	3554	.9528
Bart Lewis, Auburn, Ill.	2660	2529	.9507
C. E. Mink, Laurel Springs, N. J.	3980	3762	.9452
R. A. King, Delta, Colo.	5255	4965	.9448
H. P. Herrman, Oak Lane, Pa.	2875	2713	.9436



Midwinter Handicap.

ADVANCE indications point to a large, classy and extensive representation for the sixth annual midwinter trapshooting handicap at Pinehurst, North Carolina, scheduled for Jan. 22, 23, 24, 25. From inquiries numbering several hundred and covering all sections, many advance entries have been received and a large number

planning to come on the Saturday preceding the tournament for preliminary practice and the enjoyment of the diversified attractions which the village affords. The number of ladies in attendance will be unusually large and special plans are being made for their entertainment, among them a bridge party at The Carolina, tea at the Country Club, and the usual dances.

Many improvements at the trapshooting ground enhance their attractiveness, and the background has long been considered ideal, situated as they are on the crest of a hill which slopes gradually away into the distance, with the sky for the limit. Some idea of their location may be gained by the accompanying picture taken during last winter's shoot.

New York A. C.

PELHAM MANOR, N. Y., Jan. 1.—The feature to-day was a holiday cup for both the scratch and the handicap gunners. The latter event was won by C. W. Billings. In the handicap event T. Lenane, Jr., C. W. Billings, Dr. Culver, Dr. De Wolfe, J. I. Brandenburg, A. W. Church and J. M. Jones tied with full scores. Eight shoot-offs were required before Jones took the cup.

Two new cups were placed in competition to-day. One, offered by Mr. Stein, was captured by B. M. Higginson. The other was the Thomson trophy and was won by T. Lenane. Both events will run throughout the month. The January cup and Travers Island trophies were taken by C. W. Billings. He also scored a leg on the Olympic cup with a full. The distance handicap was won by J. M. Jones. The scores:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes January cup, 25 targets, handicap; Thomson trophy, 25 targets, handicap; and Travers Island trophy, 25 targets, handicap.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes Stein trophy, 25 targets, handicap; Thomson trophy, 25 targets, handicap; and Travers Island trophy, 25 targets, handicap.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes Travers Island trophy, 25 targets, handicap; and High gun handicap, 100 targets.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes High gun handicap, 100 targets; and Holiday cup, 100 targets, scratch.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes Holiday cup, 100 targets, scratch; and Holiday cup, 100 targets, handicap.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes Holiday cup, 100 targets, handicap; and Distance handicap, 25 targets.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes Distance handicap, 25 targets.

Jan. 4.—T. Lenane, Jr. won three-eighths of the events here to-day, while Dr. E. R. De Wolfe won one-fourth. Lenane won Thomson trophy, distance handicap, high gun. Dr. De Wolfe won the Travers Island trophy and January cup. C. W. Billings won Olympic, Stein trophy, and R. L. Spotts won a shoot-off for high

scratch gun with Higginson. Each of the latter cracked 85 in the handicap, and when they shot off at a string of 25, Spotts broke only 23 to his opponent's 22. The summaries:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes January cup, 25 targets, handicap; Thomson trophy, 25 targets, handicap; and Travers Island trophy, 25 targets, handicap.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes Travers Island trophy, 25 targets, handicap; and High gun handicap, 100 targets.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes High gun handicap, 100 targets; and Holiday cup, 100 targets, scratch.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes Holiday cup, 100 targets, scratch; and Holiday cup, 100 targets, handicap.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes Holiday cup, 100 targets, handicap; and Distance handicap, 25 targets.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes Distance handicap, 25 targets.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes Distance handicap, 25 targets.

Westwood Gun Club.

THE club entertained a squad of Cincinnati Gun Club members at the grounds on Jan. 4. The visitation was unexpected, but the home boys dropped their work and arranged an afternoon's sport for their guests. The high score was made by Hammerschmidt, who broke 66 out of 75, getting 47 out of the last 50. Sundry came second with 44.

The new house will be completed in a week or ten days. Several of the members will visit the Cincinnati Gun Club on the 12th, when Fred Gilbert, the well-known professional expert of Spirit Lake, Ia., is to be present. The ground was covered with snow, and a cold wind, sweeping over the hills, made it too cold for the boys, so that only a few targets were trapped.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes Targets; and Shot at, Broke.

Chicago Gun Club.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 25.—Christmas Day we had grand weather, and the ten shooters whose scores are given herewith came out to enjoy the afternoon, trying to break targets. Thomas certainly didn't let many get away, as he broke 15 straight in the practice event, brought down 48 in the first 50-target event, and scored 46 in the second, giving him a total of 111 out of 115 on singles. Silver was not far behind when he totaled 92 out of 100 in the two main events. Mrs. Fetherston shot in splendid form for not having done any shooting in some time. Scores:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes Events; and Targets.

Dec. 28.—Another ideal day brought out a field of thirteen shooters, and a glance at the fine scores made by them shows that they had a good afternoon's sport. Young, Bills and Graham each broke 97 out of 100 in the two club events, Kirkwood being next in line with 95, while Goode scored 94. Meisner and Silver each made a total of 46 out of 50 in one event. Kirkwood took top honors in the double event, breaking 21 out of 24. R. R. Skinner was a visiting shooter from Birmingham, Ala., and he expects to be with us again on his return from Iowa. Scores:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes Events; and Targets.

Dec. 29.—Conditions were considerably different from yesterday, as it was dark and cloudy, a light rain falling at noon, and a cold wind blowing all afternoon.

Dave Thomas did splendid work and was an easy winner of first honors for the day with a total of 130 out of 140. Eck took first place in event No. 4 with a score of 24 out of 25, Thomas having to be content with second place with 23, Wolfe making the same score.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes Events; and Targets.

Guernsey Gun Club.

GUERNSEY, Ia., Dec. 25.—Our little aggregation of trapshooting enthusiasts met on the club grounds this afternoon for a little practice shoot, the weather being ideal, warm and calm. The following scores were made:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes Shot at, Broke.

J. W. DOBBINS, Prest.

Crescent A. C.

BAY RIDGE, N. Y., Jan. 1.—H. M. Brigham won the trophies at Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge today. He started out in the committee cup by tying F. B. Stephenson for the prize. Both gunners had 48 out of 50. Brigham won the shoot-off. He won Take-home trophy with 95 out of 100. Stephenson was high gun for the monthly cup with a full. W. W. Pell won a leg on the Clinton R. James prize.

There also was started a high scratch average shoot at Bay Ridge yesterday. F. B. Stephenson was the highest marksman with an average of 92.88; his total was 269 out of 225 targets. H. M. Brigham was second; O. R. Dickey third. The scores:

Committee cup, 50 targets, handicap: F B Stephenson... 0 48 O R Dickey... 0 43 H M Brigham... 2 48 F S Hyatt... 2 41 A E Hendrickson... 6 47 J S Lawson... 10 41 G G Stephenson, Jr... 6 46 M Stiner... 0 40 W W Pell... 4 44 R C Williams... 6 34 C R James... 2 44 H H Hopkins... 14 29 J F James... 0 43

Shoot-off, 50 targets, handicap: H M Brigham... 2 47 F B Stephenson... 0 46

Take-home trophy, 100 targets, handicap: H M Brigham... 4 95 G G Stephenson, Jr... 12 88 F S Hyatt... 8 91 O R Dickey... 0 87 W W Pell... 8 91 J S Lawson... 20 85 F B Stephenson... 0 91 J F James... 0 84 C R James... 4 90 M Stiner... 0 81 A E Hendrickson... 12 89 R C Williams... 12 80

Monthly cup, 25 targets, handicap: F B Stephenson... 0 25 A E Hendrickson... 3 23 W W Pell... 2 24 R C Williams... 3 23 G G Stephenson, Jr... 3 24 J S Lawson... 5 23 J F James... 0 24 H M Brigham... 1 23 C R James... 1 24 O R Dickey... 0 22 F S Hyatt... 2 23 M Stiner... 0 21

C. R. James trophy, 50 targets, handicap: W W Pell... 4 49 F B Stephenson... 0 45 O R Dickey... 0 48 H M Brigham... 2 45 G G Stephenson, Jr... 6 47 A E Hendrickson... 6 43 F S Hyatt... 4 46 J S Lawson... 10 42 C R James... 2 45 R C Williams... 6 42 J F James... 0 45 M Stiner... 0 37

High scratch average: F B Stephenson... 92.88 C R James... 86.22 H M Brigham... 90.66 W W Pell... 84.00 O R Dickey... 88.88 F S Hyatt... 81.33 J F James... 87.11 M Stiner... 79.55

Jan. 4.—Too much wind slipped unexpected motors of an eccentric pattern into the aerosaucers here to-day, in consequence of which most of the scores do not seem to belong to the names alongside of them. However, it's no printer's error. They belong where they are. Frank B. Stephenson, possibly, may be made an exception—he outgessed old Boreas, 201 out of 250 times. G. G. Stephenson, Jr., from a gift of 6, took limb on committee cup with 41, and a support on Remsen cup with (3) 23. F. T. Bedford with 2 gratis scalers copped pillars on monthly cup with 24. Take-home trophy was won by scratch man, F. B. Stephenson with 88. F. O. Williams was topper on James cup with 46 from the egg, but being a non-member, had to relinquish the honor to Stephenson, Jr. Scores:

Committee cup, 50 targets, handicap: G G Stephenson, Jr... 6 41 F T Bedford... 4 36 C R James... 0 40 R C Williams... 6 35 G Brower... 6 38 H M Brigham... 0 33 F B Stephenson... 6 37 \*F O Williams... 0 33 G Bingham... 14 37 F S Hyatt... 2 27 J F James... 0 36

Take-home trophy, 100 targets, handicap: F B Stephenson... 0 88 G Brower... 12 72 G G Stephenson, Jr... 12 82 George Bingham... 28 72 C R James... 0 76 J F James... 0 67 R C Williams... 12 75 F S Hyatt... 4 65 F T Bedford... 8 73 \*F O Williams... 0 60 H M Brigham... 0 73

Monthly cup, 25 targets, handicap: F T Bedford... 2 24 \*F O Williams... 0 18 G G Stephenson, Jr... 3 21 J F James... 0 16 C R James... 0 20 H M Brigham... 0 16 F B Stephenson... 0 19 F S Hyatt... 1 14 R C Williams... 3 19 G Bingham... 1 43

James trophy, 50 targets, handicap: \*F O Williams... 0 45 J F James... 0 36 G G Stephenson, Jr... 6 42 G Bingham... 14 35 C R James... 0 40 F B Stephenson... 0 35 H M Brigham... 0 40 F T Bedford... 4 34 R C Williams... 6 40 F S Hyatt... 2 32

Remsen trophy, 25 targets, handicap: G G Stephenson, Jr... 3 23 C R James... 0 19 F B Stephenson... 0 22 F S Hyatt... 1 19 F T Bedford... 2 21 J F James... 0 19 \*F O Williams... 0 21 H M Brigham... 0 17

High gun trophy, scratch, 250 targets: F B Stephenson... 201 G G Stephenson, Jr... 179 C R James... 195 J F James... 175 \*F O Williams... 188 F T Bedford... 168 H M Brigham... 179 F S Hyatt... 144

\*Not a club member.

Essex County Country Club.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 28.—A. O. Headley won the December cup at the Essex County Country Club traps, getting his last leg to-day. With a handicap of three targets, Headley scored 72. The three scratch men finishing were B. M. Shanley, Jr., 59, C. H. Daly 56 and James A. Hart 53. Hart was the best gun to-day, winning the ten doubles and also making a score of 24 in the take-home trophy event. A. O. Headley was first in the Olympic shoot, where he had a score of 21, and then tied with B. M. Shanley, Jr., in the handicap

OFFICIAL SEASON'S AVERAGE WINNERS FOR THE 11th TIME

WINCHESTER

Shotgun Shells Show Their Superiority Again in 1912

FOR thirteen years the Season's averages of trap shooters have been recorded. Eleven years of the thirteen, the Season's High Average has been won with Winchester Loaded "Leader" or "Repeater" Shotgun Shells. The year 1912 was no exception, as the following shows:



W. R. CROSBY

Allen Heil of Allentown, Pa., won the Season's High Amateur Average on Single and Double Targets combined, and the Interstate Association Official Season's High Amateur Average on Double Targets, with Winchester Loaded "Leader" Shells.

W. R. Crosby, of O'Fallon, Ill., won the Interstate Association Official Season's High Professional Average on Single Targets, and the Season's High Professional Average on all targets shot in Registered Tournaments, with Winchester Loaded "Leader" Shells.

Fred Gilbert, of Spirit Lake, Ia., won the Interstate Association Official Season's Average on Double Targets, with Winchester Loaded "Leader" Shells.

Two 1910 Interstate Association Records That Beat 1955 x 2000

E. F. Forsgard won the Season's High Professional Average for all targets shot in tournaments Registered by the Interstate Association. He broke 4799 x 4895 targets, 98+ per cent.

Shooting in five consecutive tournaments Registered by the Interstate Association, he broke 2077 x 2100, 98.90 per cent.

Mr. Forsgard in all his shooting used Winchester "Leader" or "Repeater" Loaded Shells. His gun was a Winchester Repeater—not a double-barreled one of a make so "modern" that it is no longer manufactured.

For Records and Results Shoot W Shells and Guns

sweepstakes, where a score of 23 prevailed. Headley was favored with an allowance of three targets, while Shanley shot from scratch. The scores:

Handicap sweepstakes.—B. M. Shanley (scratch) 23, C. H. Daly (scratch) 19, James A. Hart (scratch) 20, A. O. Headley (3) 23, C. F. Ross (6) 21.

Take-home trophy, handicap.—C. H. Daly (scratch) 21, J. A. Hart (scratch) 24, C. F. Ross (6) 21, P. E. Heller (6) 21.

Olympic shoot, handicap.—B. M. Shanley, Jr. (scratch) 12, C. H. Daly (scratch) 13, J. A. Hart (scratch) 19, A. O. Headley (3) 21; C. F. Ross (6) 15, P. E. Heller (3) 11.

Ten pairs, doubles, scratch.—J. A. Hart 13, C. F. Ross 9, B. M. Shanley, Jr., 8, A. O. Headley 8, P. E. Heller 8, E. M. Phillipi 2, C. H. Daly 6

Cincinnati Gun Club.

ON Dec. 29, O. J. Holaday was high gun with 90 out of 100. The conditions were not good for high scores, drizzling rain falling the latter part of the afternoon. L. J. Squier was the only shooter to go straight in any one of the five events. In the team match, Trimble and Holaday, the two local professionals, got

the best of Squier and Hammerschmidt by 6 targets. Ralph Trimble has not been much in evidence in the local shooting game for some time, and was in poor shape to-day. John Schreck is always on hand, and generally puts up a better score than his to-day's tally. McArdle got to the grounds late, and only shot at 65 targets, in the last 25 of which he broke 17, Hammerschmidt getting 22. O. T. Holaday shot at 50 targets, breaking 8 out of the last 10. A. Sunderbruch used to be one of the best shots in the club, and needs only a little steady practice to get back his old standing again. The scores:

Events: 1 2 3 4 5 Total. Targets: 20 20 20 20 20 D J Holaday... 18 18 19 17 18 80 I J Squier... 15 19 20 17 18 89 R L Trimble... 16 18 18 17 18 87 J Schreck... 18 17 15 18 19 82 Hammerschmidt... 17 18 13 18 16 81 A Sunderbruch... 17 19 17 16... 69 F McArdle... 15 17... 32 O T Holaday... 14 15... 29 Koster... 9 4... 13

Team match, 100 targets: R. Trimble 87, D. J. Holaday 90; total, 177. Squier 89, Hammerschmidt 82; total, 171.



1912

A YEAR OF SUCCESSES FOR

Peters Ammunition

"Where quality counts they win"—and quality counts EVERYWHERE. The year 1912 has been one continuous round of victories for users of Peters Shells and Cartridges—far too numerous to record here in full. The few items that follow will suffice to indicate the kind of work that can be done, and is being done every day with the P brand:

"Steel Where Steel Belongs" Shells

WON IN 1912:

- Grand American Preliminary Handicap, Grand American High Amateur Average, World's Amateur Indoor Trapshooting Championship, Texas State Championship, Arkansas State Championship, Pennsylvania State Championship, Virginia State Championship, Vermont State Championship, Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming State Championship, E. C. Challenge Cup, twice by record scores, High General Average at Post Season Tournament.

Peters Semi-Smokeless and Smokeless Cartridges

WON IN 1912:

- 3 out of 5 Matches at Zettler Rifle Tournament, 5 out of 6 Matches at .22 Indoor League Tournament, 8 out of first 12 scores of American Team in the International Small-Bore Match, including 1st, 2nd and 3rd, 6 out of 10 Revolver Matches at Sea Girt Military Tournament, including Grand Aggregate, 5 out of 6 United States Revolver Association Outdoor Championships for 1912, including Two new World's Records, New Inter-Scholastic Record, 980 out of 1,000, Astor Cup (Inter-Scholastic League).

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N. C. R. Gun Club.

DAYTON, Ohio, Jan. 1.—The jack rabbit shoot held to-day was a big success, not because of the "system" used, but because the shooters know that anything pulled off by this club under the management of the "only" MacCandless, and with the efficient backing of the other officers, is bound to be perfect in every detail. The weather clerk was also kind, and furnished a balmy, spring-like day, instead of the cold, blustering weather which may be expected to usher in a New Year. Over eighty shooters were present on the grounds, seventy-three entering the regular events, and seventy shooting the entire program. Starting off with a 20-target event, the next four were at 15 targets, and the sixth at 20 targets, a total of 100 targets. The entrance fee was low, only \$1, of which \$1 was deducted for targets. This allowed every shooter 5 cents for each broken target, and furnished 5 cents for each miss for the high guns in each event, divided 50, 30 and 20 per cent. Three traps were in use all day, the program being run off on Nos. 1 and 2, and No. 3 being kept busy by those who wished to shoot for targets only.

During the day 400 or 500 spectators visited the grounds, among them many of the fair sex. The office was in charge of W. F. MacCandless, with S. L. Goss and J. R. Urdike assisting. It was a busy place, but Mac's system worked to a charm, and the pay envelopes were ready promptly. H. L. MacCandless was kept busy supplying the contestants with their favorite loads, the "shell room" being well stocked. O. B. Sortman had general management of the field force. At No. 1 G. M. Wilson was referee and puller; No. 2, Ross Mombeck; No. 3, John Neff. The trappers were: No. 1, T. Welch; No. 2, Russell Mombeck; No. 3, Lester Perkins, W. Stroble and Cole. Scorers: C. R. Carley and R. S. McFarland, at No. 1; H. Bonner and E. Hall, at No. 2. The bulletin was kept up to date by E. E. Strobell.

The first squad was called to the firing line promptly at 10 o'clock, and with the exception of a few minutes at noon, when the workers were getting lunch, there was no cessation in the firing until shortly after 3 o'clock when the last event was finished. A number of good scores were recorded. C. D. Coburn, of Mechanicsburg, missed but three targets and headed the list. J. Hargrave, of Jamestown, got in second place with 94. Sam Leever, of Goshlen, tied for third place, with V. A. Hubler, of Dayton, on 92. Only three professionals were present, "Pop" Heikes taking the lead with eight down, Charlie Young following with 11 down, and L. J. Squier was third.

At the end of the regular program a special event at 25 targets was shot with forty entries. In this E. Hammerschmidt, of Cincinnati, and F. C. Koch, of Phillipsburg, divided first money on straight scores. Second money was divided among seven shooters with 24 each; five got third money on 23 each, and the same number divided fourth money on 22 each.

The Cincinnati and Northern Kentucky gun clubs were well represented. While here, Superintendent Arthur Gambell, of the former club, arranged for a series

of inter-city team matches with Dayton and Springfield, the first match to be shot on the Cincinnati's grounds on Feb. 2, to be followed by one at Dayton on Feb. 22, and one at Springfield on May 30. Each club to be allowed to enter not more than fifteen men in each match, the ten best scores to constitute the team total.

On the journey home a series of local team matches were arranged between Cincinnati and Northern Kentucky, three men on a team, 100 targets per man. W. R. Randall, E. Hammerschmidt and A. Sunderbruch will represent the former, and H. R. Irwin, J. E. Schreck and G. W. Dameron the latter club. The first match will be shot at the Cincinnati grounds on Jan. 12, and the return match at Northern Kentucky on the 19th.

H. L. Mombeck, president of the N. C. R. Club, did not do himself justice on the firing line. His other duties kept him on the jump, and gave him no time to steady himself for target smashing. S. W. Everitt, club captain, had his hands full, and the shooting was only an incident with him, which accounts for his low total of breaks. W. F. Bippus, vice-president, shot below his average, but scored 100 per cent. in fulfilling his duties as one of the hosts. Ike Brandenburg was content to let the visitors have the cream, but just to show that he could shoot, he broke 19 in the last event. Ed Cain is getting back into form after a severe illness, and proposes to make the Cincinnati and Springfield boys go some if they beat the Dayton team on Feb. 2. Clarence Coburn only upheld the reputation of his home team, where they raise good shots and good sportsmen. C. R. Sticksels, of Hamilton, can do better, very much better, than he did here. It wasn't a case of "clay bird" argue with him, just happened to be his off day; all shooters have 'em sometimes. F. C. Koch is some shooter and demonstrated the fact after the first event, going out with one of the few straights in the last event. J. M. Markham had hard luck in two events, or his score would have been nearer his average.

The N. C. R. Gun Club officers are already making plans for the comfort and pleasure of those attending the G. A. H. in June, and the shooters will be given the time of their life. The Indians are beginning their campaign for big doings at the tournament in July at Cedar Point, and from now on will keep the dates fresh in the minds of the shooters. They figure on an attendance second only to the G. A. H., and the inducements offered ought to make the realization of their expectations certain. A week's outing at one of the most beautiful summer resorts in the country, not to mention the fat purses which will be hung up, should prove a strong attraction.

Table listing names and scores for N. C. R. Gun Club: H L Mombeck 81, C A Sheets 87, C A Clark 89, S W Everitt 81, Fred Oswald 79, S Leever 92, H N Smith 78, Ray Gaskill 79, G S Mundhenk 80, A Slack 78, D W Gilbert 83, W Poole 82, B Downs 76, J Foley 87, F A Howard 71, H J Mooney 73, W G Souder 78, O L Edwards 48, H E Furnas 71, G A Brown 78, J H Pumphrey 85, C C Cox 82.

Table listing names and scores for N. C. R. Gun Club: I Brandenburg 83, F C Koch 91, J Ed Cain 88, Clarence Coburn 97, C R Sticksels 84, R T Maugans 57, J A Mehoffie 51, V A Hubler 92, Frank Oswald 76, Perry Kimmel 66, J F Welsh 74, E Worts 57, Perry Pyles 72, W Hill 73, W F Bippus 88, J M Markham 89, R R Dickey 78, F H Rike 64, E F Platt 72, W E Hogan 76, R Nocker 83, F J Coburn 87, W Webster 85, C Demory 61, A Shobe 90, C E Winkler 79.

Table listing names and scores for N. C. R. Gun Club: Joe Nichols 65, R O Heikes 92, C A Young 89, T De Witt 80, A C Blair 86, A H Kaplinger 78, B M McKay 80, L J Squier 84, A Sunderbruch 90, H R Irwin 86, R G Ward 74, J E Schreck 83, A Gambell 71, E Hammerschmidt 82, J Hargrave 94, F Love 69, C Hargrave 79, J H Brickell 63, F C Dial 86, F G Snell 65, C M Hughes 72, L Prill 70, G Schelenberger 58, S L Clark 48, A D Davis 44.

Special event, 25 targets, \$1 entrance, divided 40, 30, 20, 10 per cent.:

Table listing names and scores for Special event: Koch 25, Hammerschmidt 26, Leever 24, Gaskill 24, Markham 24, Brandenburg 24, H N Smith 24, Hubler 24, Webster 24, C D Coburn 23, Bippus 23, Sunderbruch 23, Schreck 23, Pool 23, Shobe 22, Howard 22, Everitt 22, Mundhenk 22, Kimmel 22, Pumphrey 21, Clark 21, Mombeck 21, Gilbert 21, Hill 21, Winkler 21, Downs 21, Foley 20, Oswald 20, Sanders 20, Platt 20, Dickey 20, DeWitt 19, Irwin 19, VanAllen 19, Sheets 19, Blair 19, McKay 18, Rike 16, Nickle 16, Espy 12.

Berlin Gun Club.

BERLIN, Md., Dec. 31.—The annual handicap shoot of the Berlin Gun Club brought out twelve baked clay cracking exponents to-day. Joe Hammond made a straight, for which he was awarded a turkey. Second high went to Levin Layton, who sogged home with 24, one more than Preston Disharoon. Only 25 birds were trapped per caput. Scores: Joseph Hammond 25, Levin Layton 24, Preston Disharoon 23, Capt. Wash. Floyd 20, Bayard Morris 20, Capt. Harry Ludlam 20, A. W. Peters 20, Thco. M. Purnell 19, Eugene Pruitt 18, Edward Brintingham 17, Stewart Hammond 16, Raymond Boston 16.



**Boston A. A.**

Boston, Mass., Dec. 28.—P. W. Whittemore won take-home trophy after shooting off tie with T. C. Adams. There was a good light, but a brisk wind made the targets duck. Scores:

Take-home trophy, 50 targets, handicap:					
T C Adams.....	0	49	W B Farmer ...	3	46
P Whittemore...	8	49	L H Davis .....	4	43
M Ballou .....	2½	48½	*C F Marden...	0	42
F Whitney .....	10	48	*F Richardson...	0	42
*W D Darton...	0	47	C B Tucker.....	2½	41½
J L Snow.....	0	46	A F Goodwin...	10	38
G L Osborn....	5	46	G L Munroe....	8	30

Shoot-off:  
Whittemore .... 4 24 Adams ..... 0 22

The December cup was won by L. H. Davis, with a score of 148½ out of 150 targets; C. B. Tucker was second with 145. Scores:

C B Tucker ....	2½	45½	M Ballou .....	2½	41½
*C F Marden...	0	45	F Whitney .....	10	40
T C Adams.....	0	44	P Whittemore...	8	37
L H Davis.....	4	44	A F Goodwin...	10	36
*W D Darton...	0	43	*F Richardson...	0	35
J L Snow .....	0	42	G L Munroe....	8	34
G L Osborn....	5	41	W B Farmer...	3	23

Dec. 25.—Conditions at the Christmas Day shoot were not conducive to high scores—snow on the ground and bright light, making it very hard to see targets. F. Whitney won first; Osborn and Page tied on 93 for second, and in the shoot-off at 25 targets, Osborn won; Page took third. Scores:

F Whitney.....	20	94	C B Tucker.....	5	92
G L Osborn.....	11	93	H W Knights.....	8	89
R W Page.....	20	93	G B Clark.....	15	89
R A Faye.....	0	92	W C Brooks.....	8	84

Shoot-off for second, 25 targets:  
Osborn ..... 0 25 Page ..... 5 22

Boston, Mass., Dec. 21.—Nine men made 45 or better over Sargent system, and the same number showed equally well over McCrea traps. J. L. Snow won take-home trophy, with a full score of 50 from handicap of 1. G. B. Clark was only ½ point behind from handicap of 7½. F. Whitney was third with 49 from 10. Faye and Dickey, scratch men, made 48, with Adam, the only other scratcher, totaling 47.

F. Whitney and C. B. Tucker, former with 9 and latter 5 handicap, tied on full scores for December trophy leg. Faye and L. H. Davis each scored 49, the former from scratch. Weather conditions were well high perfect. Scores follow:

Take-home trophy, 50 targets, handicap, Sargent system:

J L Snow.....	1	50	L H Davis.....	4	45
G B Clark.....	7½	49½	H W Knights...	4	45
F Whitney.....	10	49	J E Lynch.....	2½	42½
R A Faye.....	0	48	F H Richards..	8	41
O R Dickey....	0	48	W B Farmer...	2	41
T C Adams.....	0	47	C P Keeler....	6½	40½
C B Tucker....	2½	45½	S A Ellis.....	2½	38½

December trophy, 50 targets, handicap, McCrea traps:

F Whitney .....	9	50	O R Dickey....	0	45
C B Tucker....	2	50	J L Snow.....	1	45
R A Faye.....	0	49	J E Lynch.....	2½	44½
L H Davis.....	4	49	S A Ellis.....	2½	39½
T C Adams.....	0	48	G L Munroe....	8	39
H W Knights..	4	48	W B Farmer...	3	38
C P Keeler....	6½	47½			

Jan. 4.—Fourteen members went to the traps at Riverside to-day. The wind caused all sorts of didos among the scalars. The take-home trophy was won by Adams from scratch after a shoot-off with Whittemore, who tied at 84 from 10 handicap. Scores:

Adams .....	0	84	Dickey .....	0	75
Whittemore ..	16	84	Owen .....	15	75
Davis .....	8	83	Whitney .....	18	69
Snow .....	0	82	Munroe .....	16	63
Farmer .....	6	80	Tucker .....	5	61
Lynch .....	5	79	Goodwin .....	20	52
Knights .....	8	78			

Shoot-off, 25 targets:  
Adams ..... 0 20 Whittemore ..... 4 19  
C. B. TUCKER.

**Rhode Island C. C.**

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 28.—Fifteen gunners shot here to-day. Dr. C. H. Gardner was high in the open shoot; he scored 22 in each string of 25. H. B. Deming won the handicap event. The summary:

Dr C H Gardner.....	22	22	22	22	22
H T Merwin.....	21	21	21	20	..
F H Elmore.....	18	21	20	17	..
K F Wood.....	17	19	16	..	..
G T Hanley.....	17	16	16	15	..
F B Merriman.....	17	17	..	..	..
J B Lewis.....	15	13	12	17	..
H B Deming.....	16	7	..	..	..
S Borden, Jr.....	12	10	..	..	..
R W Comstock, Jr.....	8	12	6	..	..
F F Bowden.....	10	8	11	..	..
Darius Goff, Jr.....	9	8	..	..	..
K J B Sullivan.....	11	8	..	..	..
H A Hoffman.....	7	7	9	..	..
L C Tingley.....	16	..	..	..	..

In the handicap contest H. T. Deming defeated Dr. Gardner; Arnold Hoffman defeated H. T. Merriman; L. C. Tingley and Gerald Hanley had tied scores, but on the shoot-off Hanley won; F. H. Elmore defeated Arnold Hoffman; Henry A. Hoffman defeated H. T. Merriman; G. T. Hanley defeated Darius Goff, and Spencer Borden, Jr., defeated F. H. Elmore.

**Larchmont Y. C.**

LARCHMONT, N. Y., Jan. 5.—It was banner day at the Larchmont Y. C. to-day, there being a large field, and the scores were the highest seen in many years. In all of the ten matches, except one, from two to ten full scores were returned. The ten were shot in the special trophy match by W. J. Elias, A. Whiting, J. Raymond, M. K. Waters, Dr. L. Culver, T. J. McCahill, J. H. Finch, W. B. Short, W. E. Ferguson and W. F. W. Fitzgerald.

W. E. Ferguson carried off the honors of the day, for he won four of the matches, shooting in most cases against twenty others and finishing with full scores in each, sometimes after a shoot-off with his opponents. His first win was the leg for the monthly cup, then the special trophy match which he followed up by winning the "take-home" trophy and finally he tied in the 100-bird handicap match with A. Whiting, each having made the phenomenal score of 100. In the shoot-off Ferguson won.

Ralph L. Spotts upheld his reputation as "high gun" for the day by breaking 138 out of the possible 150 targets. B. M. Higginson tied him, and they shot off, but the latter not being a member, Spotts won. Higginson won the visitors' trophy with a full score,

and he was also the winner of the special take-home trophy at 25 targets. He returned a full score. Of the eighteen men that shot for the accumulation cup, L. Antoine proved the winner with a full score of 25.

**Whitemarsh Valley C. C.**

WHITEMARSH, Pa., Jan. 4.—Breaking 93 of his 100 targets and having a handicap of three dead ones, Dr. Muller led the small but select field of gunmen who shot over the traps of the Whitemarsh Valley Country Club to-day. Muller shot consistently from the start, but he had to do so to win, for Bowers, with a total of 92, gave him a close rub for the honor. The wind played havoc with the blue rocks, but despite this big handicap, all of the marksmen finished their afternoon's sport with creditable scores. Scores:

Eagleson (10)	87	Edson (7)	89	Dr. Buck (16)	72
Umstead (8)	87	Dr. Muller (3)	96	Bowers (5)	92
Bell (12)	62				

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# Look at the Top Shot Wad

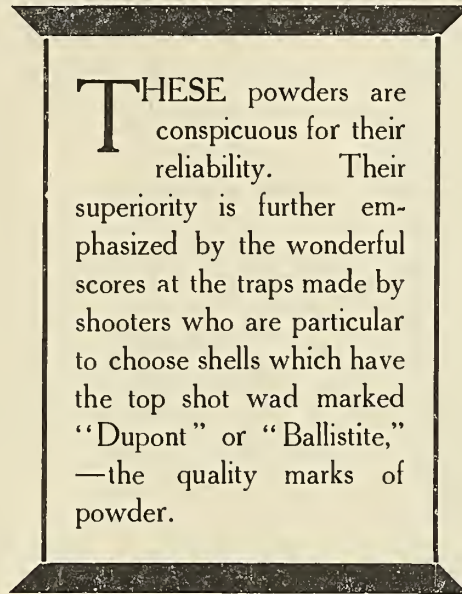
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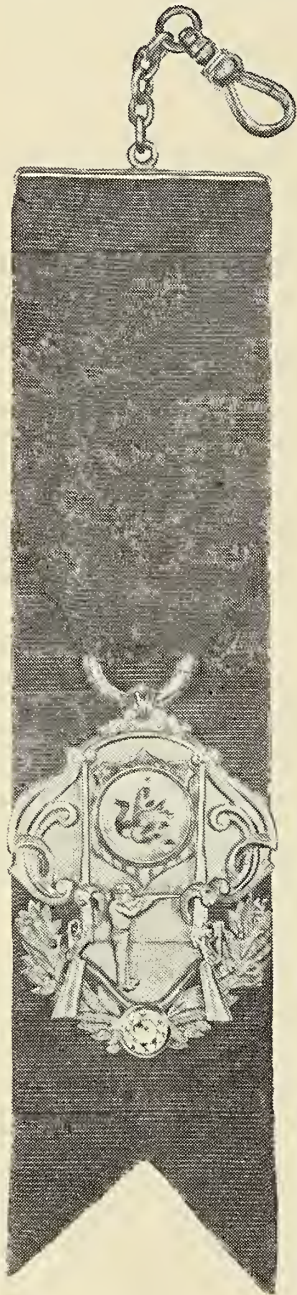
1912

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# Dead Shot Diamond Trophy

WON BY

## William Ridley, of What Cheer, Iowa



WITH a total of 38 points credited to him for winning the High Amateur Average at the following Registered and Unregistered Tournaments during the year of 1912, Mr. Ridley won the much coveted Dead Shot Trophy.

	Score	Points
May 7-8, Des Moines, Ia., 2 days reg.	272 x 300	4
July 22-23, Crookston, Minn., 2 days reg.	293 x 300	4
Aug. 27-29, Cedar Point, O., 3 days reg.	419 x 450	6
Sept. 2-3, Bay City, Mich., 2 days reg.	292 x 300	4
*Oct. 15-18, Cincinnati, O., 4 days reg.	767 x 800	8
Oct. 30, Medford, Okla., 1 day reg.	138 x 150	2
Nov. 14-15, Kankakee, Ill., 2 days unreg.	197 x 200	2
Nov. 8, Adams, Neb., 1 day unreg.	146 x 150	1
Nov. 28, Guernsey, Ia., 1 day unreg.	117 x 135	1
Dec. 2-4, St. Thomas, Ont., 3 days reg.	462 x 500	6
	<u>3103 x 3285</u>	<u>38</u>



WILLIAM RIDLEY

Mr. J. S. Young won second place with a total of 30 points.  
Mr. S. A. Huntley won third " " " " " 27 "

\*Post-Season Tournament Official High Amateur Average for the year.

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Watch the papers for our offer to the amateurs for 1913. Start the New Year right by shooting "DEAD SHOT."

# AMERICAN POWDER MILLS

BOSTON  
CHICAGO  
ST. LOUIS

Columbus Gun Club.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 28.—Eighty-eight shooters at a tournament at this season shows some interest in the game. We had that number here to-day. C. A. Young was high gun, but as he hails from the targets-only division, that's all he got for breaking 109 out of 120. Upper register amateur was G. H. Slaughter with 105. The rest of the kale went to H. E. Smith, J. E. Walters and R. Gorsuch. Scores:

Table listing scores for Columbus Gun Club. Columns include shooter names and scores. Total scores are listed on the right side of the table.

Strausstown Gun Club.

READING, Pa., Jan. 4.—Hamburg, Mt. Aetna, Strouchsburg, Tulpehocken, Rehersburg and other nearby towns were represented here to-day. The scores: First event, 10 live birds—H. J. Paul 7, Reed 10, Samuel Zellers 6, S. T. Christ 9, R. Baum 4, F. Noll 6, F. I. Hoffa 9, William Rentschler 8, Curtis Himmelberger 8, George C. Hix 4. Second event, 10 live birds—H. J. Paul 6, R. Baum 8, Confer 9, F. Noll 8, Samuel Zellers 8, Reed 8, George C. Hix 7, S. T. Christ 9, I. Hoffa 7. Third event, 10 targets—F. Noll 8, I. Hoffa 7, J. B. Bagenstose 7, W. Leshar 6, William Younker 6, Samuel Zellers 2, Curtis Himmelberger 7, W. Miller 4, C. Reed 6, George C. Hix 6. Fourth event, 15 targets—F. Noll 11, W. Baum 5, Reed 10, S. T. Christ 8, W. Leshar 9, Confer 4. Fifth event, 10 targets—W. Leshar 5, Bagenstose 8, Himmelberger 6, Bohn 4, Anspach 5, Younker 6, Hix 7, Bagenstose 8.

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NO MAN FROM MISSOURI COULD ASK MORE.

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Won the First State Championship in 1913—Delaware

HERCULES POWDER CO.

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE, U. S. A.

Crescent Gun Club.

WHITE HOUSE, N. J., Jan. 1.—Five hundred spectators, thirty target shooters and fifty bull shooters attended the shooting tournament conducted by the Crescent Gun Club here New Year's Day. The weather was ideal and several good scores were turned in. Loyd Lewis, of Du Pont fame, was high gun with 180. He shot like a fiend all day. He was followed closely by Frank Lawrence, who broke 175. Thos. Howard, of Peapack, was high amateur gun with 179; E. Gary, of Sunnyside, was second with 173, and O. Blake, of Elizabeth, was third with 173. The big event was the bull shoot at dead mark. There were 624 shots fired for the bull. At the finish it was found that the Clinton Club had won with a center shot. E. Gardner, of Bernardsville, took second money. The team race between White House and Elizabeth was a hummer and resulted in a victory for White House. The scores:

Table listing scores for Crescent Gun Club. Columns include shooter names and scores. Total scores are listed on the right side of the table.

Table listing scores for Paleface Shooting Association. Columns include shooter names and scores. Total scores are listed on the right side of the table.

Table listing scores for Paleface Shooting Association. Columns include shooter names and scores. Total scores are listed on the right side of the table.

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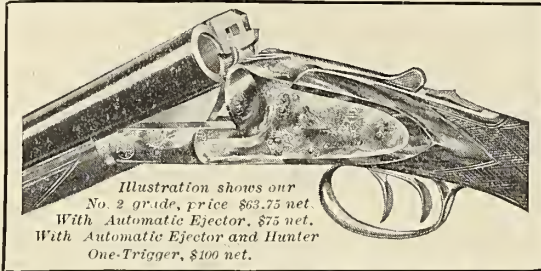
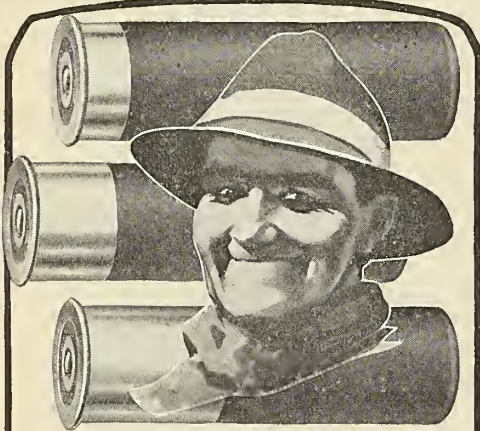


Illustration shows our No. 2 grade, price \$63.75 net. With Automatic Ejector, \$75 net. With Automatic Ejector and Hunter One-Trigger, \$100 net.

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Instead of the customary ground glass in the primer to absorb 20% of the heat and cool the flame, the materials in our Non-Mercuric Primer actually increase the heat and so hasten the ignition of the main charge. Moreover, this hot flame is also a *large* flame, because our 100% larger flash-passage permits practically all of it to rush straight into the main charge.

Hence, the explosion is so instantaneous, and its completeness gives such maximum driving power, that you need allow hardly any "lead" on your bird, and absolutely no time at all between pulling the trigger and the discharge.

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### Jersey City Gun Club.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 4.—An unfriendly wind paid us a visit to-day and raised the dickens with our scores, as it blew a gale until 4 P. M., and by that time it was too late to make up the shortage, some of the targets going nearly a hundred yards before the wind. Only fifteen had the courage to come out and take a crack at them. Hallinger won the high average trophy with 78 per cent, which was O.K., considering. George Piercy and Harry Burlington were next to him with 75 per cent. The spoon winners were Shannon, Hallinger and Dixon. Dr. Ittner joined our club to-day and shot at the bluerocks for the first time—just the sort of a day for a novice, but the Dactor was game, and is going to stick. The scores, in strings of 25:

Tewes	17	18	16	17	..	..	..
McLemore	16	11	14	10	9	..	..
Huggins	14	5	13	12	12	..	..
O'Brien	20	19	14	17	18	..	..
Summerfield	10	8	12	..	..	..	..
Piercy	17	18	19	22	20	18	18
Shannon	18	22	20	21	11	8	9
Hubbell	16	14	16	18	13	11	..
Dixon	16	15	20	20	18	18	..
Dr. Ittner	1	1	6	8	..	..	..
Hallinger	22	22	19	15	..	..	..
Burlington	20	19	18	18	..	..	..
Kearney	10	14	15	..	..	..	..
Jones	10	9	9	..	..	..	..
Banks	12	16	13	..	..	..	..

Jan. 1.—We had a little shoot for the members on New Year's Day. Seventeen were out for the fun, several of the regulars evidently being too full of turkey to get out in time, so decided to postpone their shooting until another day. Spoons were the prizes to contest for to-day, in five of the events, and in another event a solid gold necktie clasp. The spoon winners were Tewes, Burlington, Hubbell, Dixon, Dr. Bogart, Geo. Piercy annexed the necktie clasp, and George was also high average man for the club trophy for the day with 87 per cent; and his old-time rival, Dave Engle, was right behind him with 86 per cent. A unanimous vote elected the former celebrated wingshot, Joe Whitley, the gamest shooter on the grounds to-day, the same good opinion being due to the fact that about three months ago Joe took a flying start from the roof of a house he was inspecting, and landed on a lot of sidewalks, and this was the first time he had handled his gun since the fateful day. Joe's right foot is still on a vacation, and he had to use his walking stick as a substitute, and even then he had to miss 3 out of his last 4 birds in one event to lose a spoon. The scores in strings of 25:

Geo. Piercy	23	21	22	21	23	22	21	19	24
Hallinger	16	20	14	20	22	17	19	19	..
Burlington	22	14	21	21	20	17	18	17	19
Tewes	20	12	14	13	12	14	17	17	11
Hubbell	15	17	18	16	19	15	15	16	..
Dixon	14	19	16	21	15	..	..	..	..
Kearney	6	3	10	13	7	14	10	..	..
Engle	22	20	21	22	23	..	..	..	..
Van Cott	8	7	10	7	13	..	..	..	..
Summerfield	6	6	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whitley	18	12	17	11	..	..	..	..	..
Dr. Bogart	20	18	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
L. Piercy	13	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maurer	23	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jones	16	14	10	12	..	..	..	..	..
Brady	14	14	16	18	..	..	..	..	..

### Ossining Gun Club.

OSSINING, N. Y., Jan. 1.—Herewith find scores of a club shoot held on the Ossining Gun Club grounds to-day. Event No. 1 was won by Blandford, which gave him second win for the White Plains cup. Events Nos. 2 and 3 made 50 targets for prizes. Bedell, Lyon and Wood were high with 44 and drew for choice, reverse to the order named. Blandford got fourth with 43, then came Hyland, Hubbell and Kipp. Coleman, an old member, showed the stuff he was made of by copping first money in Event No. 4, which was a \$1 sweep. Dr. R. J. Owen made his debut as a target smasher and showed he was some little shot by plastering 13 out of 25. The scores:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5
Targets:	25	25	25	25	25
C. G. Blandford	..	..	..	23	..
A. Bedell	21	22	22	..	..
G. B. Hubbell	14	17	18	22	..
L. F. Lyon	21	21	23	18	19
J. T. Hyland	21	19	19	21	..
P. R. Wood	21	20	24	..	..
W. S. Smith	15	15	18	..	..
W. H. Coleman	20	18	21	25	17
S. A. Kipp	..	19	14	..	..
W. Burdick	..	..	..	..	12
Dr. R. J. Wren	..	..	..	..	13
C. G. B. Capt.	..	..	..	..	..

### Independent Gun Club.

EASTON, Pa., Jan. 1.—The Independent Gun Club held its annual pigeon shoot on its grounds here to-day. There was a good attendance of shooters, as well as a large crowd of onlookers. The weather was ideal for shooting, and the birds were a good lot of flyers. Weiss was high gun, killing his ten birds straight, with Maurer, May and Barclay following close with nine each. Below are the scores:

Event No. 1, ten birds each: Elliott 7, Heil 8, Maurer 9, Crass 8, Ivey 8, Wenner 5, Kelechner 7, Breinger 8, Sandt 8, Stires 7, May 9, Weiss 10, Barclay 9, E. Warner 6, W. Warner 5.  
 Event No. 2, miss-and-out: Heil 4, Maurer 1, Cross 1, Ivey 2, Wenner 2, Kelechner 2, Sandt 2, Stires 2, Weiss 1, Barclay 2, E. Warner 3, P. Warner 2, Garnier 4.



## High Gun

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made the marvellous run of 283 without a miss.

On the 700 single targets, including handicaps, Mr. Bruns scored 683 out of 700.

The second day of the tournament on the day's program of 200 targets, Mr. Bruns and his Lefever gun scored 200 out of 200. A world's record for ten traps.

On the 500 single 16-yard target for amateurs, Mr. Bruns scored 494 out of 500.

### ANOTHER WINNER AT THE PACIFIC COAST HANDICAP

Mr. L. H. Reid, shooting his Lefever gun, won second high average with 381 out of 400.

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**Penn Square Gun Club.**

PENN SQUARE, Pa., Jan. 4.—The Penn Square Gun Club held a shoot on their grounds this afternoon. Shooters from Philadelphia, Norristown, Lansdale and surrounding counties were there.

The scores in a 10-bird event were: Walker 9, Watz 9, Hart 9, Harry Smith 8, Phillips 8, Charles Clark 7, Royan 7, Berkheimer 7, Hopkins 6, Jamison 6.  
Miss-and-out: Chaik 5, Hart 5, Phillips 4, Roynan 4, Berkheimer 4, Hopkins 3, Jamison 3, Callahan 3, Romig 2, Fulmer 2, Schuler 2.  
Miss-and-out: Hart 6, Chaik 5, Roynan 4, Phillips 4, Jamison 3, Callahan 3, Booker 2, Schuyer 2, Brooks 2.

**Liberty Grove Gun Club.**

LIBERTY GROVE, Md., Jan. 2.—Inclosed find report of the monthly shoot of the Liberty Grove Gun Club held on Jan. 1. The members of this club are all new men at the business, and as we only organized last winter, we are doing about as well as can be expected. We now have about thirty members.

Twenty-five targets, 50 cents entrance—Tosh 18, Griest 13, C. McCardell 22, Caldwell 16, Gillespie 21, Athinson 21, Fitzgerald 21, Roland 21, Hindman 18, McDowell 21, E. McCardell 22, Bancroft 15, Cadle 16, G. McCardell 17, Patten 12.

**Sportsmen's Association Elects Officers.**

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 3.—The annual meeting of the Maine Fish and Game Sportsmen's Association was held to-day in the Fish and Game Museum. Eleven recommendations by Chairman Wilson, of the Fish and Game Association were under discussion and acted upon. The following officers were elected: President, J. Putnam Stevens, Portland; Vice-Presidents, L. T. Carleton, Winthrop; George N. Greeley, Bangor; H. W. Kicker, Poland; C. C. Wilson, Auburn; Frank A. Emery, Sanford; M. J. Googin, Lewiston; Roy L. Marston, Skowhegan; A. J. Stearns, Norway; Ira G. Hersey, Houlton; F. G. Kinsman, Augusta; Secretary and Treasurer, F. H. Smith, Littlefield; Consulting Attorneys, William H. Newell, Lewiston; Willis E. Parsons, Foxcroft; Daniel W. Nason, Bangor; Directors, John F. Sprague, Dover;

**Kennel.**

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**Stud Dog Register** for names of stud dogs by States.

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F. R. Smith, Pittsfield; Weston Lewis, Gardiner; C. C. Wilson, Auburn; A. H. Shaw, Bath; R. J. Hodgson, Lewiston; J. Harris Pierce and James J. Pooler, Portland. Executive Committee: H. B. Austin, Phillips; Dr. E. H. White, Lewiston; R. J. Hodgson, Lewiston; H. B. Estes, Auburn; W. M. Shaw, Greenville; D. H. Dickenson, Rangeley; C. P. Gray, Fryeburg.

The Legislative Committee for the ensuing year is as follows: Leroy T. Carleton, of Winthrop; H. R. Virgin, of Portland; I. K. Stetson, of Bangor; M. C. Morrill, of Gray; C. A. Judkins, of Kineo; Weston Lewis, of Gardiner; J. M. Glidden, of Wiscasset; R. J. Hodgson, of Lewiston; W. E. Parsons, of Foxcroft; W. J. Neil, of Waldo; A. G. Staples, of Auburn, and J. E. Sprague, of Dover.

**Manhasset Bay Y. C.**

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Jan 5.—The regular weekly shoot of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club was held to-day. Besides the regular events a take-home trophy was hung up for a 100-bird scratch, and a Du Pont trophy for a 100-target handicap. Sixteen shooters showed up. The targets were very hard, the light being extremely poor. Silkworth got away with the take-home trophy and E. P. Alker won the Du Pont trophy, and C. M. Gould won a leg on the yearly prize, and J. W. Alker won a leg on the January cup. Scores, No. 1 was for take-home trophy; No. 2, for Du Pont Handicap:

Events:	1	2	Events:	1	2
*W Silkworth.....	88	5 93	Dr Groll .....	73	10 83
Dr Sauer .....	86	4 90	J W Alker.....	71	10 81
W von Boeckman 85	4 89	R Howland .....	65	28 93	
F R Long.....	82	8 90	H F Funke.....	65	15 80
*E P Alker.....	77	18 95	E A Sierck.....	64	12 76
T H Foster.....	75	8 83	C M Gould.....	62	25 87
S F Clark.....	75	16 91	D Provost .....	45	20 65

December cup, 25 targets, handicap:

J W Alker.....	2 25	E P Alker.....	4 21
H F Clark.....	4 23	T Foster .....	2 20
F R Long .....	1 23	C von Boeckman...	0 20
C M Gould.....	6 22	H Funke .....	4 19
Dr Sauer .....	0 22	Dr Groll .....	2 18
E A Sierck.....	4 22	N Provost .....	7 18
R Howland.....	7 22	D Provost .....	4 13
W S Silkworth.....	0 21		

Yearly prize, 25 targets, handicap:

C M Gould.....	6 25	F Foster .....	2 20
W S Silkworth.....	0 23	F R Long.....	1 20
R Howland .....	7 23	C von Boeckman...	0 20
E P Alker.....	4 23	N Funke .....	4 20
H F Clark.....	4 21	Dr Groll .....	2 19
J W Alker.....	2 21	L Provost .....	7 19
Dr Sauer .....	0 21	D Provost .....	4 17
C A Sierck.....	4 21		

**Eagle Gun Club.**

MANOA, Pa., Jan. 4.—Felix, Muller and Redmond occupied upper berths in the 10-bird match here to-day.

In a special 25-bird race Rose beat Thompson 16 to 15. A miss-and-out was divided by Aiman and Rose, who ran 9 straight, then decided to share the money, and the second was tied by Thomas and Coyle, who each grassed eight.

The scores in the 10-bird event were: Redmond 9, F. Muller 9, Felix 9, Rose 8, Knowles 7, Thomas 7, Jackson 7, Thompson 6, Miller 6, Killian 6, Bevins 6, W. Thomas 6, Aiman 5.

**Inland Wardens Elect Officers.**

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 2.—At a meeting of the Maine Inland and Fish Wardens' Association, held in the rooms of the fish and game department at the State House last night, the following officers were elected for the present year: President, Charles P. Gray, Fryeburg; Secretary and Treasurer, Frank M. Perkins, Bradley; Vice-Presidents, W. T. Pollard, Foxcroft; George Cushman, Portland, and John H. Ruth, Linneus.

(Trap Notes continued on page 62.)

**Kennel Department**

**Dog Show Dates 1913.**

- Jan. 18.—Bulldog Breeders' Association, at Murray Hill Lyceum, Thirty-fourth street, New York city. A. D. Gillette, Sec'y.
- Jan. 22-25.—Cleveland Fanciers' Club Company, at Cleveland. J. T. Conkey, Sec'y.
- Feb. 47.—Fanciers' Association of Indiana, at Indianapolis. C. R. Milhouse, Sec'y.
- Feb. 3.—Newark Kennel Club of New Jersey (licensed), at Newark. John L. Whelan, Sec'y.
- Feb. 15.—American Foxhound Club Specialty Show, at Baltimore, Md. Lester Jones, Sec'y.
- Feb. 19-22.—Westminster Kennel Club, at New York city. William Rauch, Chairman Committee.
- Feb. 25-28.—Eastern Dog Club, at Boston. T. Dickson Smith, Sec'y.
- March 5-8.—Duquesne Kennel Club, of Western Pennsylvania, at Pittsburgh. R. W. Kenny, Sec'y.
- March 6-8.—St. Paul Boston Terrier Club, at St. Paul, Minn. Show for all breeds. P. H. Eifers, 247 Richmond street, St. Paul.
- June 3-4.—Ladies' Kennel Association of America, at Mineola, L. I. James Mortimer, Supt.
- April 18-19.—French Bulldog Club of America, at Hotel Astor, New York. O. F. Vedder, Sec'y.

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**Bulldog Breeders' Ass'n of America.**

THE sixth membership show of the Bulldog Breeders' Association of America will be held at the Murray Hill Lyceum, New York city, on Saturday, Jan. 18, 1913, judging to commence at 11 A. M. sharp.

Officers follow: Judge, C. G. Hopton; Show Committee, J. A. Buchanan, Chairman; Dr. E. H. Berendsohn, Secretary and Treasurer, 204 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Thomas Grisdale, William T. Drew, Harry Rushton, P. Seixas, A. McC. Halley.

Entries close (with E. H. Berendsohn, 204 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.) Jan. 11, 1913. Entry fee, fifty cents.

**English Setter Club of America.**

THE annual meeting of the English Setter Club of America will be held on Thursday evening, Jan. 16, 1913, at Dooner's Hotel, Tenth street, between Market and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, Pa. Election of officers for the year 1913 and various other business will be transacted. Preceding the meeting an informal dinner will be served at 6:30 P. M. at a cost of \$2 per cover. Members may bring guests providing for same in the above manner and upon regular notification. H. T. BRYAN, Sec'y.

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The Du Pont Gun Club.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 28.—J. H. Minnick, Eugene du Pont and W. M. Hammond tied in Class A with 24 out of 25. In the shoot-off Hammond took the spoon with 24 in the second string. C. T. Martin was the high man in Class B with 23 out of 25.

In the shoot-off of the tie for the F. L. Connable cup between J. H. Minnick and William Edmondson, at 25 targets from 23yds., Minnick won with 21, to Edmondson's 17. Both men shot from the 22yd. mark. There will be just one more name placed on the cup. Then the final shoot for the permanent ownership will take place.

Some time ago there was a tie between R. S. Wood and S. J. Newman for Class C cup. This tie was shot off to-day and Newman won with 38 to 35 for Wood. As there was a challenge in for this cup by W. J. Highfield, Newman agreed to shoot at once.

W. M. Hammond shot in fine form, finishing with 94 out of 100, and only two down in 75. Scores: Mathewson 17, Edmondson 19, Hammond 24, Minnick 24, Guest 22, Springer 20, Leedom 20, E. du Pont 24, Newman 16, Casey 18, Carlon 18, E. E. du Pont 21, V. du Pont 19, J. B. McHugh 22, Colfax 24, Leedom 18, Casey 12, Guest 18, Stevens 14, Highfield 19, Willis 21, Frist 18, Jarrell 21, Ed. Banks 24, Gerow 16, R. S. Wood 17, W. G. Wood 17, Joslyn 20, Holden 12, Dr. Betts 15, David 14, Tuchton 21, Anderson, Jr., 21, Skelly 19, Ross 15, Simon 19, Tomlinson 20, Coyne 21, W. B. Smith, Jr., 19, Edge 3, Magahern 21, Martin 23, N. K. Smith 21, Bird 20, Parsons 1, Goldsboro 8, Z. H. Lofland 21, Roberson 21.

Jan. 1.—Ed. Banks proved himself the State Hercules here to-day. He was strong enough to keep the State championship, despite a mighty effort made for it by W. S. Colfax, Jr. Banks won by 3 scalars, finals being: Banks 94 out of 100, Colfax 91. Score by innings is as follows: First string of 25; Banks 24, Colfax 22; second string, each broke 24; total for 50: Colfax 46, Banks 48. In the third string Colfax gained one on Banks, breaking 24, Banks 23. Banks now led Colfax by one target; score: Banks 71, Colfax 70. In the fourth string Colfax got only 21 while Banks got 23; total: Banks 94, Colfax 91.

Ideal weather, Du Pont hospitality and the alluring gobble of the meleagris gallopavo, combined to bring out the largest attendance thus far recorded down Wilmington way.

J. H. Minnick was high in the Turkey shoot with 47 out of 50. Second went to J. B. McHugh, Jesse Griffith and C. B. Springer with 44 out of 50. Jesse Griffith won the second turkey in the spin off. Mr. Griffith would have preferred a capon—he comes from Philadelphia.

High man in Class B was J. A. McKelvey, with 46 out of 50; second, N. K. Smith, 42; Dr. S. Steel 41.

H. L. Morgan was high with 43 in Class C; F. F. Lofland second, 39; J. F. Straughn third with 37.

R. L. Naudain was high in Class D with a score of 40 out of 50; second, J. H. Squires, R. A. Vance and E. M. Ross tied with 34. Squire drew the turk.

Class E high man was D. S. Wood, 30 out of 50.

Some of the prominent visitors were C. H. Newcomb, Jesse Griffith, S. M. Freeman, J. F. Pratt, Eugene Raymond, Jr., and R. A. McGrath, from Philadelphia; C. B. Springer, Cape May Court House, N. J.; J. A. McKelvey, Newark, Del.

Some of the high scores in the practice events were: C. H. Newcomb, 91 out of 100; William Hammond, 91 out of 100; J. T. Skelly, 48 out of 50; William Ford, 71 out of 75.

The scores in the various classes, 50 targets per man, were as follows:

Class A—Edmondson 43, Minnick 47, Hammond 41, Colfax, Jr., 46, McHugh 44, Newcomb 42, Pratt 38, McGrath 38, Griffith 44, Ed. Banks 42, Willis 42, Everitt 41, Springer 44, Skelly 41.

Class B—Tuchton 35, V. du Pont 41, Jarrell 40, Willis 36, Dr. Steel 41, R. P. Willis 39, Freeman 41, Winchester 40, W. B. Smith, Jr., 32, Dr. Patterson 39, Martin 35, W. G. Wood 38, C. E. Springer 31, Bush 39, Lyon 36, N. K. Smith 42, McKelvey 46, Tomlinson 39, Magahern 35, Keithley 36, Carlon 39, E. Raymond, Jr., 37.

Class C—Grier 36, Ewing 22, Highfield 34, Groome 31, Casey 26, Mathewson 34, Morgan 43, Dr. Betts 26, Dr. Rumford 33, J. F. Straughn 37, W. S. Simpson 28, J. K. Greenwood 32, R. S. Wood 36, Coyne 31, Lofland 37, Simon 32, E. R. Ewing 32, F. F. Lofland 39, Walker 34.

Class D—J. H. Squier 34, Stevens 24, Vance 34, F. Springer 19, Robelen 23, Robison 22, Haverbeck 32, Jensen 30, Ross 34, Naudain 40, David 33.

Class E—Bailey 23, D. S. Wood 30, Mammele 29, Dr. Harris 11.

\*Not eligible.

Evanston Gun Club.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 30.—Some time during Saturday night the Evanston Gun Club's trap house was burned down. It is the opinion of the directors that it was the work of some incendiary, and they have offered a reward of \$25 for information that will lead to the conviction of the guilty party. The loss is estimated at \$200, fully covered by insurance. Work will be started at once on a new trap house, and it is expected that a new trap will be installed.

Directors' cup, 50 targets, handicap: Bristle ..... 7 48 Harpham ..... 11 37 Coleman ..... 0 48 Kennicott ..... 2 47 Carman ..... 10 45 Millen ..... 4 48 De Clercq ..... 24 47 Phalen ..... 13 50 Davis ..... 8 44 Searle ..... 12 45 Ford ..... 19 43 Scowley ..... 7 47 Harrison ..... 12 42

The shooting on Sunday brought out the following scores:

Table with 3 columns: Name, Score, and Position. Includes Doyle, Darby, Hanson, Langworthy, Miller, Schieble, Van Patten, Winkler, Watson, and SECRETARY.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 2.—Twenty members and three guests appeared at the traps of the Evanston Gun Club for their New Year's event. The director's cup was won by J. W. Miller with a score of 96. The other shooters being closely bunched for this honor. The final scores were as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Name, Handicap, Broke, and Per Cent. Includes J. W. Miller, J. H. Bristle, H. Van Petten, G. H. Coleman, R. De Clercq, A. H. Winkler, W. R. Carman, W. J. Phalen, J. F. Davis, A. L. Hanson, H. Kennicott, R. C. Millen, F. M. Schieble, A. A. Scowley, C. H. Searle, R. H. Harrison, W. J. Doyle, H. F. Darby, E. L. Harpham, W. R. Watson.

It has been decided to limit the membership to 100, and a campaign for new members has been started to bring it up to this figure, as with the new grounds and larger equipment this summer it will be an easy matter to accommodate that many shooters.

W. J. PHALEN, Sec'y-Treas.

Marine and Field Club.

BATH BEACH, L. I., Jan. 4.—We had a return match to-day with the Englewood Country Club, of which the Marine and Field Club won by 56 targets. Following are the scores of Interclub shoot:

Table with 2 columns: Club Name and Score. Includes Englewood Country Club, Marine and Field Club, A. B. Gaines, Jr., E. H. Lott, F. Schultz, S. P. Hopkins, J. H. Emanuel, Jr., C. D. Sayre, W. E. Loughman, P. R. Towne, N. W. Peters, C. B. Ludwig.

Scratch shoot, 25 targets: S. P. Hopkins 25, A. B. Gaines, Jr., 24, C. D. Sayre 23, P. R. Towne 22, E. H. Lott 22, E. Schultz 22, W. E. Loughman 20, J. H. Emanuel, Jr., 20, C. B. Ludwig 19, H. B. Vanderveer 19, J. M. Knox 18, R. Schneider 18, N. M. Peters 16.

Table with 2 columns: Club Name and Score. Includes Handicap shoot, Moonlight squad, 25 targets: A. B. Gaines, H. B. Vanderveer, F. Schultz, J. M. Knox, C. D. Sayre, R. Schneider, W. E. Loughman, N. M. Peters, J. Emanuel, Jr., P. R. Towne, E. H. Lott, C. B. Ludwig, S. B. Hopkins.

E. H. Lott was high gun at 94 on the Interclub shoot, and in the scratch shoot, S. P. Hopkins, the old Crescent Club shooter, who has been at the game for many years, made his first 25 straight, although he had made many 23s and 24s prior to this. Seeing that there was a young gale blowing through most of the shoot, we consider the above scores very commendable.

C. D. SAYRE.

Birmingham Gun Club.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 28.—Eight shooters were at the weekly shoot of the Birmingham Gun Club. H. H. Hamilton shot high, with Mrs. Garl a close second in percentage. Mr. Lee was trying out several new guns, and finally decided on a repeater and bought it from Mr. Baugh at once.

A squad of shooters were out on Christmas Day, and J. C. Broyles shot high on this occasion with 91 out of his 100 shot at. Scores were made as follows on Dec. 28:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes H. H. Hamilton, K. T. Lee, R. H. Baugh, C. Hunter, Mrs. Garl, E. M. Cornwell, O. L. Garl, Maynard, O. L. GARL, Sec'y.

Nonesuch Gun Club.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 1.—Eighty-six was high here to-day, but not so high as the wind, which broke opportunity and smashed all chance for records. Ernest Dyer made the 86. There was a tie for place between J. W. Whitney and James, each of whom eliminated 65 aerosaucers. Harry Lord, captain of the champion White-Sox, took a turn at bat, but the shoots and cusses of old Sputter Boreas were too much for him. He got 9 hits out of 20 times at bat—high shooting with the willow, but low for the splatter buss. The scores:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes J. Whitney, E. Dyer, James, Hannaford, E. Brackett, Stanforth, C. Brackett, Ross, Elmer, Lord, H. Cash, Tupper, C. Cash, Noyes.

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**Medford (Okla.) Gun Club.**

MEDFORD, Okla., Dec. 25.—Seventeen shooters and a large number of spectators came out to day. The weather was fine. The following scores were made:

Shot at. Broke.		Shot at. Broke.	
Blood .....	45 40	Wilson .....	45 33
Walling .....	66 39	Soucek .....	45 34
Hutchinson .....	45 31	F Wilson .....	30 19
L Brown .....	30 19	A Soucek .....	15 13
Dotts .....	30 24	Z Soucek .....	15 8
Thorp .....	30 19	J Thorp .....	15 3
Hardy .....	30 23	Moss .....	10 3
Strider .....	55 51	Lockwood .....	15 7
Eaton .....	25 16		

After this shoot several of the members enjoyed a "bird" shoot.

Friday, the 27th, was the last regular shoot afternoon for our club for 1912, only a few were out. Mr. W. U. Shanklin won our high average cup for the year. The scores for to-day follow:

Shot at. Broke.		Shot at. Broke.	
M Brown .....	40 32	Hardy .....	25 24
Walling .....	40 27	Soucek .....	35 32
Antle .....	30 26	Anderson .....	10 8

I. V. HARDY, Sec'y.

(For further Trap Notes see pages 34 and 35.)

**SHEEP HUNTING AROUND ALASKA'S HIGHEST VOLCANO.**

Continued from page 39.

that hole whence the smoke serpent had crawled.

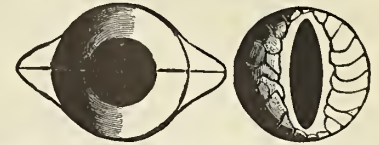
Another morning, Lou and I took to a ridge that led to high benches which eventually brought us out onto a very high ridge overlooking a circular basin at the head of a tributary to the Dadina. We had seen no sheep so far, but had evidently got into a likely section, as the ridge showed indications of being a regular run for them. On the opposite edge of the basin, just below a jumbled cropping of rocks, we saw two white spots which the glasses proved to be sheep. They also seemed aware of our presence and the question was, how to get at them, as they were in a very open position. I suggested that one of us should make his way around the head of the basin above or beyond the sheep. There was the possible chance of getting a shot, and the sheep on being cut off from above, would probably descend into the basin, cut across it and take to the ridge on which we then were. For a short distance I was in full view of the sheep, then I managed to keep out of sight.

An hour's walking, much of it over snow, brought me above the sheep, or rather where they had been, for after considerable maneuvering I found they had vacated. I climbed to the bottom of the basin and picked up their trail, heading directly for the ridge. All this had taken considerable time, and it was then late in the afternoon and we were about eight miles from camp. As I had seen or heard nothing of Lou, I concluded that he had become chilled and tired of waiting and started for camp. I hardly felt like making that long difficult climb to the top of the high ridge to find out. As I walked slowly along, undecided what to do, I heard two shots, barely audible. That sounded like Lou was still at his post. Turning back a short distance, to get a view of the top of the ridge, I saw, silhouetted against the sky, a tiny figure bent over at work on something, and that something must be sheep. It seemed I would have to climb that ridge after all, and up I went. When I arrived, Lou was waiting with the sheep all ready for packing. He had about given up hope of seeing sheep, when he spied them coming along the ridge. He brought down the leader when but a short distance away and the second as it was rushing past.

[TO BE CONCLUDED.]

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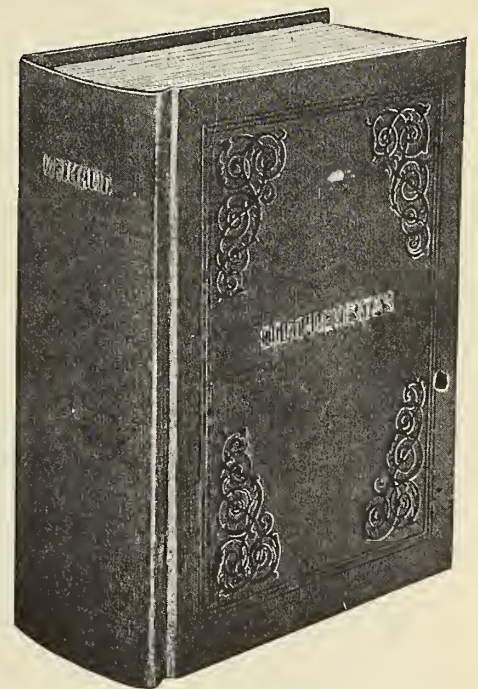
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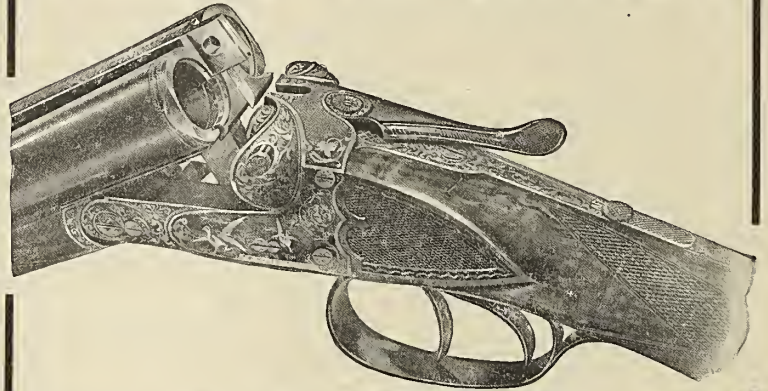
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# Rifle Shooting

## N. R. A. Meeting.

At the annual meeting of the board of directors of the National Rifle Association of America, held in Washington, D. C., Jan. 8, Lieut.-Gen. John C. Bates, U. S. A., retiring president of the Association, in his valedictory remarks dwelt upon the failure of this country to foster rifle training among its citizens, especially the youth. He spoke of the great necessity for rifle ranges, and urged that legislation be enacted for the acquiring of land and the building of rifle ranges near large centers of population by the Government, the necessity for this being shown by the fact that the encroachment of building operations had wiped out nearly all of the old established ranges throughout the country, and unless the Government acquired such land now, it will be impossible to do so in later years when the ground will be much more valuable and large tracts more difficult to obtain.

The report of the secretary, Lieut. Albert S. Jones, showed the Association to be in a thriving condition, with a membership as follows: 25 State organizations, 85 regiments, 58 separate military organizations, 131 civilian rifle clubs, 41 college clubs and 67 school boy clubs, an increase of 76 clubs and organizations during the year, the most noticeable gain being made in the civilian rifle club class.

In connection with the international matches for 1913, invitations to send teams have been sent to all nations, through the State Department, to the United States to compete in the international matches to be held at Camp Perry, Ohio, during August and September.

The present indications point to the presence at the tournament of rifle teams from France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Sweden, Holland, Denmark, Belgium, Austria and Hungary from Europe, in matches of the International Union, and the Argentine Republic, Peru, Chile and Brazil for the matches in the Pan-American Shooting Union. The famous Palma trophy will also be competed for, and teams are expected from Canada, Australia and South Africa.

The international matches will carry with them a total of \$17,900 in cash prizes, and the matches of the National Rifle Association would carry \$10,000 more, making a grand total of \$28,000 in cash prizes. The announcement was made that trophies had been offered and accepted for the international matches from the National Guard Association of the United States, and the Hon. John Work Garrett, the U. S. Minister to the Argentine Republic. The date of the matches for the National Rifle Association will be Aug. 18 to 23, inclusive, for the national matches, Aug. 25 to 29, inclusive, and for the matches of the two International Unions, from Sept. 1 to 9, inclusive. The National Rifle Association has incorporated in its program a new match for civilian clubs, calling for teams of four men each, firing 20 shots at 500 yards.

The officers elected for the current year are: President, Gen. Charles D. Gaither, Maryland; First Vice-President, Gen. Elliott C. Dill, Maine; Second Vice-President, Col. S. W. Brookhart, Iowa; Third Vice-President, Major Carl Hayden, Arizona; Treasurer, Col. H. G. Catrow, Ohio; Secretary, Lieut. Albert S. Jones, District of Columbia; additional members Executive Committee: Col. J. G. Ewing, Delaware; Lieut.-Col. Edward B. Bruch, New York; Lieut.-Col. William Libbey, New Jersey; Major Charles D. Rhodes, U. S. A., representative of the Assistant Secretary of War.

## War Department Shoot.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 1.—The first match of the league series of gallery shooting competitions for the new national trophy given by the War Department resulted as follows:

Eastern League.—Bangor, Me., defeated Birmingham, Ala., 952 to 882; Portland, Me., defeated Brooklyn, 963 to 881; District of Columbia, defeated New Orleans, 963 to 735; Warren, Pa., defeated Manchester, N. H., 985 to 952; Bridgeport, Conn., with 991 won by default from Philadelphia; Erie, Pa., with 851, won by default from New Haven, Conn.

Western League.—Adrian, Mich., defeated Dickinson, N. D., 968 to 961; Bucyrus, Ohio, defeated St. Louis, 951 to 910; Cleveland defeated St. Paul, 984 to 980; Madison defeated Youngstown, 955 to 758; Butte, with 958, won by default from Tacoma. The two clubs in Milwaukee tied with a score of 951, but the first Wisconsin club won under the rules deciding ties.

The winning club of each league will shoot off for the United States championship. This is the first gallery competition held in this country under the auspices of the War Department. The matches will extend over eleven weeks, there being twenty-four clubs competing.

## Island League Rifle Club.

READING, Pa., Jan. 7.—This rifle shoot was held on the range of the Island League Rifle Club, at a distance of 75 ft., indoors competition, possible 6250 points. The Island League proved to be the winners by 10 points. Zeller was high average man with 575. H. I. Melchior, of the South End Gun Club, had charge of the competition. A number of smiles passed over his countenance, as his club was ahead 10 points. Well done,

1913

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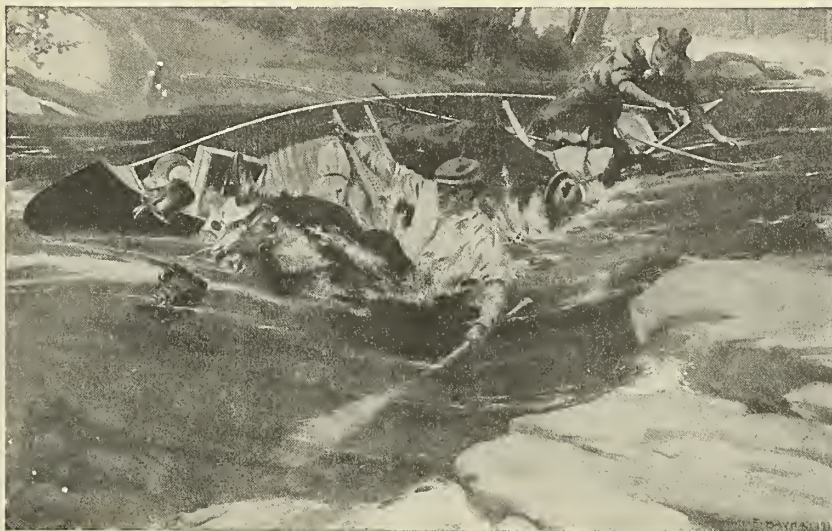
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boys. Come again. Harry Ball, an old-timer at this kind of game, could not compete on account of business. W. S. Behm, the crack rifle sportsman of Esterly, who generally leads them all, was neither about. Scores:

Island League R. C.	Reading Turn Verein.
Geo Miller ..... 568	Zellers ..... 575
G Wilson ..... 556	C Miller ..... 569
T Weider ..... 556	Ritter ..... 560
Stricker ..... 556	Lentz ..... 566
Dampman ..... 555	Todd ..... 551
W Miller ..... 540	Stoudt ..... 532
Hoffman ..... 530	W Keifer ..... 527
Mills ..... 515	P Keifer ..... 524
F Gerbert ..... 514	Mason ..... 519
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A. J. Mengel, the noted target champion of Mohnton, is not interested in this like. The man who leads them all in this kind of game is W. W. Miller, but owing to a boil on his hand, did not compete. The next competition will be held on the Reading Turn Verein range.

## Separators Shoot.

WEST CHESTER, Pa., Jan. 11.—In the first of a series of rifle matches between teams of Dairy Specialty Company and Sharples Separator Company, the former won by the close score of 2161 to 2160 points. The scores:

Dairy Specialty.	Sharples Separator.
McDermond .... 248	Scott ..... 247
McCarter ..... 246	Reynolds ..... 244
Heed ..... 245	Woodward ..... 243
F H Martin ..... 245	J Martin ..... 243
McCormack ..... 242	Schroth ..... 240
Barnes ..... 240	Taylor ..... 240
Dutton ..... 234	Thompson ..... 237
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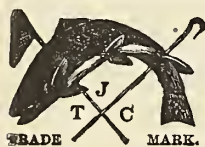
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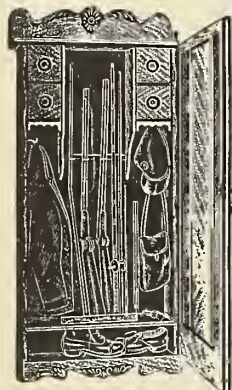
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1913.

VOL. LXXX.—No. 3.  
127 Franklin St., New York.

## The Timberdoodle

By THEODORE GORDON

ONLY a sober little trout fly! The first of its kind, but as it sits cocked up on the table before me it recalls many days of glorious sport with a truly royal game bird, one of the finest in all the world, and I believe one of the most intelligent. It is true that at times the woodcock presents an easy mark, particularly after a long flight (possibly hundreds of miles) and a heavy feed the night before. The bird is resting, possibly dozing, in the warm sunshine of an October day. It is lazy and comfortable, disinclined to great exertion of its power of flight as it flaps up easily from the dog's point.

But wake him up, give him a little experience of guns and gunner, and the woodcock becomes another creature, not only in the matter of flight, but in cleverly outwitting the designs of sportsmen of experience and their well-trained dogs. I have been an eye witness of tricks that seemed almost uncanny. Without being wearisome I may mention one instance among a great many which showed that the woodcock has brains in that big head of his. I was shooting with a friend and one dog in good cover near a stream of respectable size, and was walking well in advance, but much nearer the water than the other

gunner and his dog, when two shots rang out, and facing the sound I saw two woodcock flying rapidly toward me. Now, all about me the brush was thin and there were only a few trees of small size; it was late in the season and the leaves were down. Both birds pitched near at hand, paused a moment as if listening, then slipped away toward the stream. On reaching this they rose again without a sound and flew to the worst piece of bog briers, trailing vines and thick brush in the neighborhood. A practically safe refuge. Of course the dog could make nothing of such a performance.



ONE OF A BRACE THAT WORKED TO PERFECTION.

I fancy that the woodcock is a brave bird, not timid. I have seen them strut away like little turkey cocks from the pointing dog with that absurd little tail spread and drooping wings. They would make interesting pets if the difficulty in supplying them with proper food could be overcome. This has been done in the past by filling deep-sided pans with soft loam and keeping them well stocked with worms, but Mr. and Mrs. Woodcock have fine large appetites and good digestions. I am tempted to tell the story of a captive woodcock as I remember it, but will only say that it did not object to the dogs pointing it as much as they pleased, and that it enjoyed standing on one leg before the fire in the sitting room. The first, second and third primary feathers in the woodcock's wings resemble long narrow saber or sword blades, and these I believe make the ringing sound which is heard when the bird rises, although it can fly quietly. It has a funny habit, at dusk and after, in the breeding season, of rising in the air and then dropping straight down with wings extended, but with quill feathers turned to allow the air to pass through them, making a sort of buzzing difficult to describe. They have many queer tricks and ways, and often raise their broods in peculiar places—in the back yards and vegetable gardens of a village, for instance, and I once saw a single bird in a large deserted flower garden in a Southern city of 6000 inhabitants. The house had been sold and rebuilding given over for a time. The month was July.

I could talk about woodcock until the end of time. Everywhere in mountainous and hilly districts, in plains and valleys, where there is food, pure water and good cover, woodcock find breeding places. The tiniest trout brook with a little feeding or boring ground along the edges will suffice for a pair or two. At the season of the moult in August they usually change ground or scatter. They may be found on higher land or in tall corn growing in rich soil, particularly if there are low moist spots in the field. In fact, a bird may be found in most unlikely places in August and September.

In the Southland there are enormous tracts of swamp and river bottoms which afford safe winter quarters for woodcock, but an intense cold wave, or sudden drop to freezing temperature, may force them to move further south and possibly concentrate more or less on easier ground for a few days until the return of milder weather.

I once found evidences of a great flight in Florida near the Gulf coast after a very severe norther, but the birds only remained during the worst of the cold wave.

Most of my disappointments as well as big bags in woodcock and English snipe shooting have been due to sudden changes in the weather both north and south. For instance, hearing of a flight I drove thirty-six miles for three birds. I was a day too late. Upon another occasion my dogs and self worked hard all day in one of the finest river swamps in the country and retreated on our base, a deserted house in which we camped alone. That very night a lot of woodcock dropped into and around the smaller swamps near the house, and next day we had fine shooting under ideal conditions and with a brace of dogs that worked to perfection.

The best of sport is to be had in some of the Northern States during the month of October

and early November in those long swales watered by bubbling springs and small streams where there is all sorts of cover and feed, and where one is often in doubt as to what will rise to the dog's point; it may be quail, woodcock or ruffed grouse. I have killed a quail with the right and a woodcock with the left barrel, and was not sure which bird the dog was pointing.

But I must call a halt. It requires such a little thing to start one going. A perfect panorama of landscapes and scenery of the most varied description unwinds somewhere in one's brain. A lot of wonderful dogs (the best ever) prance about and do surprising and interesting stunts. A thousand incidents of the chase scurry through the mind, and all for such a trifle.

Yet after all a good deal has gone into that trifle. It must be harmonious in coloration as is the plumage of a woodcock. Let us see what makes the "Timberdoodle":

Two wing feathers (strips) from two woodcock, one shot by A. H. Caspary, of New York, one by myself, a small feather from the butt of the wing, a feather from a bright red cock, saved for me by B. W. LeRoy until said cock got too nasty and overbearing with the other chickens, a pinch from the hide of one of the fur-bearing animals of North America trapped by young Times, a nice boy; narrow gold tinsel given me by M. F. Kiffie, of Columbus, Ohio, and lastly a proper tail from the mottled feather of a wild duck.

The American woodcock is much smaller than the European bird, the heaviest I have had record of not exceeding ten ounces in weight, while I have heard of Irish and Welsh woodcock that weighed as much as seventeen or eighteen ounces. Our bird is very handsome, however, and affords better sport over setters or pointers. On the other side of the ocean men and boys are employed as beaters to flush the birds. Spaniels are used to some extent and retrievers to find the dead birds. I inclose feathers from both birds, so that the editor may compare the beautifully mottled plumage. The habit of picking up feathers wherever found sometimes leads to interesting discoveries. Such for instance as that there are two distinct varieties of wild mallards in America. One of them is decidedly rare at the present time. I found the birds in New York. The female woodcock is larger than the male.



## THE TOP RAIL.

My neighbor's son is the proud possessor of a "fighter" rooster, which has enough game blood to make him combative, but not enough to carry him on to victory.

Recently as I sat by my window I saw the rooster staggering down the street on his way home. His wings were dragging on the ground, his beak was wide open, and he was panting for breath.

When he had passed out of sight up the driveway, my thoughts traveled back to my boyhood home, and again I saw Ziba Kendall's "Little Devil of a Bantam," which ruled the street on which he lived. My first experience was on a morning when I crossed the street with a pan of table scraps for our neighbor's pig. The bantam met me as I entered the gate and let me know that he expected to be served first. I raised the pan above my head, but it was of no avail. Flying up in my face, he threw me sprawling on my back, and, while I ran home crying, helped himself to the choicest bits.

In those days picket fences were not common, and Deacon Kendall's was of flat boards, with one on top which made a fine promenade for "his wattles." There he would take his stand, and if a colored man or boy passed the house he dropped to the walk behind him and viciously pick his heels. When the victim turned he would fly to the top of the fence and crow, and if pursued, would hop down into his own yard. When the man started on his way, the bantam would return to the attack, and if the negro was bare-footed, blood was sure to follow his blows. Sometimes a girl or woman who had a hole in the back of her stocking received his attention, but he usually only troubled darkies.

One day the good deacon went out to feed his cow, and the rooster for some reason objected to his master's presence in the barn. He flew to the top of his head and pecked and clawed him unmercifully. The deacon rushed back to the house, his thin hair showing the result of the rooster's efforts, and sent out one of his boys with an ax, and the "Little Devil's" life was ended.

Although the deacon was a very strict Methodist, he had a son-in-law, Joe Tasker, who was far from the faith and ran a saloon and restaurant in Syracuse. I was in the city one evening and wandered into Joe Tasker's restaurant. The State fair was being held in the city, and the restaurant was crowded. The bar was near the door and there were a number of drunken brawlers lined up in front of it. Suddenly a fight started, and one man standing at the end of the bar drew a revolver and threw it up to shoot. Before he could pull the trigger, a man near him reached down to a table where a dinner had just been served with a large steak and grabbed the steak, slapping it over the gunman's face, blinding him with grease and gravy, and with the other hand twisted the revolver away from the would-be shooter.

The picture of the bad man with blood and butter running down his face as he was thrown out of the door is a vivid one.

GRIZZLY KING.

## Seizure Under the New York Law.

A RECENT raid in New York city resulted in the seizure of 900 hummingbirds and many gulls, herons and swifts, which were offered for sale in disregard of the Shea law prohibiting possession for sale of birds of the same families as birds native to the State of New York.

THIS magazine is published on the fundamental principle that what its readers are paying for is FOREST AND STREAM.

# The Tenants of the Iron Barrier

By ROBERT PAGE LINCOLN

ONE of the most notable among the fur-bearing animals to be found in this country where it still remains in remote parts and will evidently continue to perpetuate its kind, if given the protection of the Government is the beaver, an animal that has amounted to a very great deal indeed in the history of this country which has been based so solidly upon the foundation of the fur trade.

Dating back to the time of the early settlers, the beaver has constantly been before the people and an object of great interest both in a sentimental and a practical manner. Those who have studied its habits have found much indeed upon which to revel, and those who have engaged in the capture of it for its fur have found that it is not only a shrewd and cunning animal, though by no degree of such as is possessed by the mink or the otter, although of such an order as to make the taking of it more or less difficult. The fur is valuable and desirable as a money maker.

In the present day, owing to protective measures adopted for his preservation, the beaver is able to recuperate its lost numbers, and we find in some parts of the United States a gradual increasing that would point to a survival after all is said and done.

It is, of course, an almost settled opinion that animals are actuated entirely by their instinct, as against the idea held by some that they are possessed of human intelligence. The heightened degree of instinct claimed for some animals has been very misleading indeed in the forcing of unthoughtful persons to the belief that this keenness holds the essence of reasoning.

The beaver on its part is a wonderfully ingenious animal. We witness in its progression from the brute stage to that of the present day a complete survival wherein other animals, forced to the last barrier of the wilderness have abandoned their knowledge of material uses, falling back almost entirely upon their powers of cunning which have become sharpened to an

extreme. It is natural that when human or brute progress along one essential line, restricting their processes of thought or instinct to one individual factor, they will be proficient in that to a notable degree, which cannot be said of their other faculties of deduction and observation as directed toward material things, unless these are likewise developed. The beaver gives us an example of an individual of the brute family which has retained its given amount of talent and art.

While the beaver is not to be considered in the school of cunning as suggested by the wolf or mink or such, they in their limit cannot surpass the beaver in its high development of material ingenuity. In evading man, these other animals have found it necessary to cultivate their shrewdness. The beaver has cared little for these, and as a consequence has not forgotten his native talent. The beaver in captivity is a gentle and harmless creature, seemingly dull and sorrowful and unpossessed of passion, endeavor-



ONE OF THE TENANTS.

ing only when the occasion permits to eat out of his prison by gnawing through the boards.

It is an amphibious animal, belonging to the same family as the muskrat, an animal which it resembles to a distinguishable degree and appears to be but an enlargement of its little cousin. It is about two and a half feet in length, and I have known them to weigh up to seventy pounds, which is the highest coming under my notice. The beaver is a singularly beautiful animal, provided with a reddish-brown fur that is very thick and lustrous, the finer hairs close to the skin being protected by so-called guard hairs, which are stiffer and as a rule darker than the inner coat. The most remarkable feature about this animal is the singularity of its conformation. It is the sole member of the quadrupeds, having membranes between the toes on the hind feet only and none on the fore feet, which supply the place of hands as typified in the case of the squirrel. The fore feet are small and the hind feet large and powerful, making a wonderful swimming apparatus, quite a singular feature in this make-up. There are strong claws on these hind feet, and it is notable that each is provided with an extra claw above the second toe which is sharp as a rule, unless blunted, and which is evidently used to remove bits of wood which might get between their teeth while engaged in gnawing. The tail, which is shaped oval fashion, is flattened and hard. This tail is about twelve to fifteen inches in length and half that wide. There is no doubt but that this is used for a rudder, for when the animal is in motion, it swings from right to left in perfect unison with the movement of the body and aids the animal to attain its speed. It is a myth that the beaver uses this tail on which to convey mud and stones to his dam, as so-called naturalists of the past have exploited in reference to observations of this detail. Later on I am going to cull and set down what one naturalist noted in this line as an example for what has been supposed to be the truth. But this tail serves a purpose besides that of an aid to swimming. It is the danger signal, and when a sentinel posted on guard to watch receives intelligence of prowlers in the neighborhood of a dam, a slap of this tail on the surface of the water will cause every beaver to stop work and disappear to safety.

Perhaps one of the most wonderful things in the conformation of the beaver is the adaptability of its teeth to cut into trees in felling them. These teeth—it is the front ones of course that do the cutting—are hard and will stand any amount of rough usage, being covered with an enamel that protects the tooth from wear. The jaws work in and out when undergoing the process of gnawing, and are unusually well developed for the task, being powerful to a high degree.

The beavers breed in April and May and bring forth from two to four in a litter. These young are early taught to cut with their teeth small twigs and stems, and throughout the summer months undergo a system of training in the observation and direction of their parents as will fit them for the busy life before them. Nor do the young leave the parents when they have attained a likely growth. They stay in their parents' abode until they are three years old, and then set out for themselves to build

dams and breed, the younger ones generally choosing a site above that of their elders, but so situated as to not affect the other. A curiosity lies in the fact that the beaver's organs of reproduction are not discernible from the outside, as witnessed in other animals. By ripping open the vent one will first come across what is known as the oil stones, two hard objects which are said to contain a subtle fluid used by this animal in massaging his beautiful fur when moments of leisure present themselves between his arduous toil. Over the oil stones, as witnessed in both the male and the female gender, lie the castors which contain a certain scent that is exuded during the breeding season. These castors find a ready sale in the market when properly cured and will bring the trapper about six dollars a pound. Men who follow the trap line have found that to use this as a scent or lure when trapping the beaver is certain of making his catch that much the greater, and prepared with a mixture of oil is a worthy addition to a trapper's line of scents. Above the castors is found the organ of reproduction. Like most other animals the beaver feels no mating desire until the proper breeding season. Of a gregarious nature during the summer months, the beaver gains back its activity when the fall months are at hand.

At some time in the early part of September they commence operations upon their dams and houses. These houses are built more or less conical, much on the order in a perfect state as that of the muskrat, but higher and more staunch in its make-up. About ten or twelve animals find room in one of these houses, which are practically immune from the chill of the most bitter winter weather. After the houses have been constructed they begin work on their dam. This dam is generally at the head of some rapids or shallow water, so that when the dam is put in, it will form a deadwater in the part which lies above. The idea of forming this deadwater, which is usually five or six feet in its depth, is to protect their winter's supply of eatables from freezing in. Often where there is deep water without the need of the formation of a dam to assure such, the beaver will make a hole in a bank with the entrance under water, and sloping gradually up above the water and into a dry chamber where he stays in the winter. But where such circumstances do not afford themselves, the dam is a necessity.

In making this iron barrier, the beavers have a task on their "hands" which is quite stupendous, but with such unswerving energy do these little creatures go at it that it is only a matter of time before completion is assured. If trees stand at the site of their operations, they are felled in such a manner as to fall directly across the shallows or rapids. With amazing speed these trees are cut into and dropped, one lying across the other so as to form a compact mass when the stones, mud, clay, grass and leaves are packed in with them. If trees suitable for the purpose of a foundation are not at hand, the beavers will go further up-stream and drop trees, cutting them into suitable lengths so as to make transportation possible, then they float them down and eventually by aid of their teeth and paws, and all working in unison, drag them into place, fixing them into position parallel with the stream. Then all variety of débris is floated down from above, the pressure of the water

working this into place to form a solid mass, which when the frost has permeated it makes it of the nature of iron in durability. With their teeth and paws the beavers do all this work, aided by their great swimming capacity. They are very wise indeed in their location of this dam and build according to the power of the stream. Thus if the stream is swift, with a very strong current, such as would have notable effect upon the structure, the dam is built on what is called the convex curve, or that is to say the curve is up-stream; thus it will readily impress itself upon the mind that the strength of such an affair is redoubled. But where the flow of the water has little or no force, it is often built straight across the stream, or as has been noted many times, the curve is down-stream.

[TO BE CONCLUDED.]

### Maine Shooting Notes.

To Frank T. Wadsworth, of Eastport, Me., goes the distinction of having shot the largest bull moose in the State this season. The animal, which is a splendid specimen, was shot at Tomah Station.

The moose weighs between 1,100 and 1,200 pounds and was brought down by Mr. Wadsworth at a distance of about seventy paces. The animal has a splendid head with web antlers, having a breadth of eighteen inches. One of the antlers has fourteen points and the other twelve, while the width of the horns from tip to tip measures fifty inches. The guides in the neighborhood of Tomah claim that it is by far the largest moose ever shot in that region.

Arthur C. Welch, of Wayne, a member of the United States Geological Survey, has the honor, it is believed, of shooting the largest buck deer secured in Madrid during the past season.

The giant of the forest had a twelve-point head and weighed in the vicinity of 300 pounds. Mr. Welch also got a nine-point buck, and his friend Nelson Harnden, of Belgrade Lakes, got two bucks of six and eight points each.

One of the finest elk heads ever seen in Biddeford was taken to the H. F. Gillette summer home at the Pool recently. The specimen was perfect in every particular and will prove a very handsome ornament in the large hall of the Gillette residence.

The head had twelve perfect points and a spread of forty-two inches, while it was forty-three inches from the base of the antlers to the tips.

### The Fire Spell.

WHAT magic lies in embers glowing red,  
In curling smoke, or twisting tongues of flame,  
To bring to mind some word someone has said,  
Flash on the sight some long-forgotten name?

We gaze and gaze, and, ah, the things we see;  
The past so vivid and the future dim—  
The roseate younger days of you and me,  
The days to come, so vague, so gray, so grim!

It holds us all, this witchery of fire;  
No wonder naked savages of old  
Warmed at and worshipped its weird, leaping spire,  
And read the secrets its red depths unfold.

—Walter Juan Davis in Denver Intelligencer.





READY FOR THE START.

stream meandered from one side to the other of the wide flats, but we held a straight course, fording its icy waters when it crossed our trail.

About midnight we reached camp, where Frank had kept supper warm for us, but had finally given up expecting us and turned in for the night. We soon had some hot coffee and food ready.

The next day Lou and I took one of the pack horses and went back to get the sheep. While he went up the side gulch with the horse, I went around to our night's descent to look for my field glasses, but failed to find them.

Lou could not get the horse within a half mile of the falls on account of the roughness of the cañon. He left the horse and went up on foot, but found no place by which he could climb up at the falls. Fortunately a convenient rock stood near the edge, which he lassoed with the lash rope he had brought along. By means of this he pulled himself to the top and threw down the two sheep, which he was relaying to the horse when I came up the gulch to meet him. We then carried them to the horse, lashing one on each side and returned to camp. The failure of one particular roll of films, through some unknown cause or defect, is offered as an apology for not presenting more interesting photos. Those shown are some of many developed two wintry nights in the little log cabin on the Copper, an empty candle box with a door of ruby cloth serving as a lantern. Prints were also made by candle light; an exposure of eight minutes before three lighted candles was required for some.

[THE END.]

#### New Publications.

"1812." A TALE OF CAPE COD. By Michael Fitzgerald. Published by Charles W. Swift, Yarmouthport, Mass. \$1.25.

In this stirring tale of Cape Cod, during the War of 1812, the author gives us a realistic picture of the life of the period. The book will be warmly welcomed by every American whose patriotic pride is stirred by the recital of heroic deeds performed by the men who so valiantly struggled against fearful odds in the days when the nation was young and comparatively weak. The exposed position of Cape Cod rendered it peculiarly liable to the attacks of the British warships, and the sufferings of the hardy inhabitants were almost unbearable.

The author, while not a native of the Cape, has lived for many years in the district, and his work shows that he is a keen student of local history. His treatment of the subject is eminently fair. While he does not conceal his sympathy for the weaker side, he has not painted the British as monsters of iniquity but as brave seamen engaged in the uncongenial task of harassing defenceless villagers. His sketch of Captain Richard Raggett, "Old Dick Raggett," as he was known in the Royal navy, is an example of this.

The action of the narrative is rapid and there is an entire absence of "padding" in it. The book enters a new field in the literature of Cape Cod and deserves a wide reading.

A FRENCH firm has offered a prize amounting to \$2,000 for the first osprey (egret) farm established on French territory.

## Sheep Hunting Around Alaska's Highest Volcano

By HARRY G. SCHAUPP

### In Two Parts—Part Two

AT one point was a long snowy slope leading down to the basin. To expedite matters I suggested sliding down this with the sheep, but Lou thought it a little risky, and preferred a more roundabout way over the rocks. I then took both sheep and started down, but got stuck at one place for lack of sufficient grade. So taking one sheep I gave it a good start and let it scoot down alone and then slid down with the other.

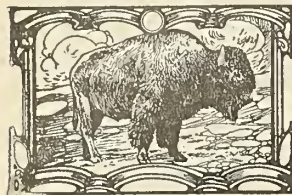
Arriving at the bottom we slung the sheep on our backs and started down the basin. This soon drew in to a narrow gulch until it finally was just the creek bed with steep almost precipitous sides. It was growing dark and cold and the boulders in the shallow stream were coated with ice, which made footing insecure. Suddenly we came to an abrupt fall of about twelve feet. In the increasing darkness, with the icy conditions of the rocks, we did not attempt to descend, but cached our sheep and started to climb the ridge on our right to get over to the main Dadina. This proved to be a greater undertaking than we expected.

I started straight up, but Lou thought it would be easier climbing at an angle, so we separated. I finally reached the top, and giving a loud coo-ee, received a faint answer from my right. It had grown too dark to see the rocks at my feet. Starting down along the top of the ridge I found that climbing by the sense of touch was much easier going up than down a

steep mountain side. My hands were more sensitive in finding footholds than my feet. I might have succeeded better by going down head foremost, which I came very near doing. After stepping off a three-foot drop and jarring my lumbar vertebra considerably, I decided to try going straight down the opposite slope. This was better, as there were stunted alders and brush growing wherever they found root hold. By clinging to the brush and sliding and climbing, I could always have a foot or hand hold. When my feet dangled off into space, I would drop a rock down; if it took too long in striking bottom, I would move along to try a new place. I noticed that my field glass case seemed very light, and on investigation found the lid unbuckled and case empty. They were fine day glasses, but now it was good-night glasses.

At 9 P. M. I reached the bottom, where I found a patch of spruce timber and built a large signal fire for Lou. Shortly afterward I heard a faint call far up on the ridge to the left. I answered and occasionally heard others, each time a little nearer. After a longer interval I heard a troubled voice coming out of the darkness above: "How in thunder did you get down? Every darned place I try there's a straight drop off." At last he was within easy conversational distance. He finally got down to where I was.

Going out on the open bars we had fair traveling, as the sky had commenced to clear, and the stars were coming out. The glacial



# NATURAL HISTORY



## Expedition to the Altai Mountains.

BY RALEIGH RAINES.

THE zoological expedition to the Altai Mountains, Siberia, and Mongolia, organized and conducted by the co-operation of the United States National Museum with the Museum of Comparative Zoology of Harvard University, has recently returned to this country after an especially successful trip of about four months' duration. The expedition was under the direction of Dr. Theodore Lyman, of Harvard University, through whose interest and liberality the expedition was made possible. It was the object of the expedition to collect the mammals and birds of the Altai Mountains, and in this respect the expedition succeeded far beyond expectations. Among the mammals there have been found several new species and subspecies.

Mr. Ned Hollister represented the National Museum, and he has prepared a description of the collection which will be mounted in the near future. The whole collection includes about 750 mammals and birds, among them fine specimens of the wild sheep of the Altai region, which is the largest known species of sheep, together with ibexes, gazelles and other large game. There are seven new species comprising five rodents, a bat and a weasel. The specimens will be divided equally between the Harvard and the National Museum of Zoology.

The expedition sailed from New York on May 22, 1912, for London, then went to St. Petersburg, and across country by the Siberian Railway to the Obi River, where they boarded a steamer and traveled up river for almost 500 miles to Biisk. Leaving Biisk by tarantass, the native carriage, the party journeyed 500 miles to the south, to the last Siberian outpost, Kosh-Agatch, whence pack horses were taken, and the real trip begun into Northern Mongolia. The base of operations was a camp located in what was practically the center of the Asiatic continent. Hunting and trap setting were the daily occupations of the members of the party, and of course the skinning and preparations of the specimens secured.

In returning, the same general route was pursued and the party reached home in the latter part of last October. Besides Dr. Lyman and Mr. Hollister, the personnel of the expedition included Mr. Conrad Kain, of Vienna, a well-known Alpine guide, and actually in the field, five native Kalmuks and a train of fourteen horses. Mr. Hollister declares that the success of the expedition is largely due to the many courtesies extended by the Russian officials of St. Petersburg and elsewhere.

The game was fairly plentiful and the hunting generally good, the travel attended with the usual accommodations of the country. The specimens of sheep which are the wild mountain species of the Altai Mountains, are considered the best trophies secured. While these

sheep have been known to scientists for almost twenty-five years, yet a sufficient number of specimens have never been secured heretofore to afford opportunity for a complete or extended study of the species. The sheep are the largest known and resemble the domestic sheep in color, except for the winter coat, which is longer fleece and almost black.

### Notes from Washington.

REPRESENTATIVE BAKER, of California, has introduced a bill in the House of Representatives providing an appropriation of \$65,000 for the study of the economic relations of birds to agriculture, and to further study the food habits of birds and mammals. The bill further provides that at least \$15,000 of the amount appropriated shall be devoted to the study and propagation of fur-bearing animals, including the mink and marten. The bill, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture, will probably have the items included in the next agricultural appropriation bill now being considered in committee. The appropriation for the present year includes the sum of \$5,000 for experiments in raising the mink and marten, and preparations are now being made by the Department of Agriculture to begin raising the mink in the National Zoological Park, in Washington City, and the marten farm has about been located in Shoshone county, Idaho. Great interest is being manifested in fur farming, to judge by the number of inquiries received by the department and the favorable notices given the project by the press. It is hoped to extend the experiments as fast as developments will permit.

### A Season's Study.

SALISBURY POINT, Mass., Jan. 2.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I have collected the following records for Northeastern Massachusetts which I think you may consider worthy of notice in your publication. They are all from Essex county.

W. D. CARPENTER.

#### SHOT AND COLLECTED.

Dec. 5, 1890.—Cock blue-winged teal, Town Creek, Salisbury, by Wm. N. Currier. Fat, showed no signs of being a "cripple."

Nov. 2, 1895.—Sora rail, Indian River marshes. Flew, good condition.

WM. N. CURRIER.

July 5, 1898.—Pomarine jaeger. Merrimac River. Specimen preserved. (Said to have been previously recorded by taxidermist.)

WM. N. CURRIER.

Dec. 14, 1912.—Cock green-winged teal. Rather poor condition. Dropped into a pond with live decoys near Benj. P. P. Moseley's gunning shanty on Plum Island River marshes. Specimen preserved.

CARL NELSON.

Dec. 7, 1897.—Wilson's snipe in green spring hole among the snow, near Artichoke River.

GEORGE STEVENS.

(Mr. Stevens believes that it was prepared to spend the winter at this spot. Not a "cripple.")

"Between Dec. 25, 1911, and Jan. 1, 1912."—A pair of Wilson's snipe on river bank, Newburyport. Both collected. One fell dead upon a large cake of ice.

HOWARD HURLY.

All the above were collected.

A kingfisher has been twice seen in winter, as follows:

Jan. 1, 1912.—Under the Essex Merrimac chain bridge. "So full of herring that it could hardly fly."

WM. N. CURRIER.

Dec. 27, 1912.—Powow River, Salisbury Point. I saw it very distinctly and at close hand, scared it off its perches and caused it to give its rattling cry. Followed it along for some distance.

W. D. CARPENTER.

### Approaching Extinction of Birds of Paradise.

THE long-plumaged birds of paradise peculiar to the Island of Jobi were once numerous, but in 1906, despite active search by natives, only seventy skins were shipped from the island. The red bird of paradise of the Island of Waigiou has become very rare and will probably soon be extinct. Each year every full plumaged male of the great bird of paradise, found only in the Ayru Islands, is killed, and the species is rapidly nearing extinction. The blue bird of paradise has become so scarce that twenty hunters were able to find only three specimens in a three weeks' search over a large part of its limited home. Some years previous to 1907 two Chinese traders in Humboldt Bay were exporting every three months about 12,000 bird skins, chiefly those of the lesser bird of paradise.

### Meriden Bird Sanctuary.

THROUGH the activity of Ernest Harold Baynes, the Meriden (N. H.) Bird Club has established a bird sanctuary at that place. Many plants that furnish bird food have been set out, and the students of the Meriden Academy have joined with the residents in putting up bird boxes and food houses, feeding the birds in winter, and protecting them from their enemies. The bird population of the locality has greatly increased. Branch bird clubs have been formed by Mr. Barnes in other parts of New England, which are doing similar work.

### Protection of Birds on the Farne Islands.

A NUMBER of residents of Northumberland county, in the north of England, have organized the Farne Island Association, the object of which is the protection of the razor-billed auks and other species of birds which nest on the Farne Islands. These islands, twenty-one in number, lying off the coast of Northumberland, are small, rocky, and of no agricultural value. Keepers have been employed to stay on them during the birds' nesting season to protect the birds.

## The Fur Seal Herd.

BY GEO. BIRD GRINNELL.

A CONDITION of the treaty with Great Britain, Russia and Japan, by which pelagic sealing was abolished, is that the United States shall turn over to Great Britain and to Japan, each, 15 per cent. of its land catch of seals. When the treaty was entered into, it was naturally supposed that a limited number of seals would be killed annually, as may be done without injury to the herd. On the other hand, an effort was made in Congress to practically repudiate the treaty by suspending all killing for the entire life of the treaty, which would have led to the resumption of pelagic sealing. The final compromise, providing for no killing for a period of five years, violates the spirit of the treaty, since it is impossible to justify such suspension to the other powers.

It is believed that in 1913 there will be 12,000 surplus bull seals, of which at least 6,000 must be allowed to grow up. In five years this would make a total of 30,000 adult bulls. But in 1912 not more than 1,500 bulls were needed, and in 1917 there will be no need for more than twice that number. For every bull required, therefore, there will be nine for which there is no place, and which will spend their time fighting through the rookeries and causing a great destruction of young pups.

Unimportant from one point of view, and yet deserving of consideration, is the money loss which the preservation of these 30,000 unneeded bulls will entail. Each of these at three years old would produce a skin worth \$40 to the Government, but when the bull has passed the proper time for killing, his skin becomes valueless and he must live out his natural life. These 30,000 skins then will be lost; in other words, \$1,200,000 is to be thrown away. It is suggested also that the cutting off of the supply of seal skins for five years is likely to render this fur unfashionable, and there will be little or no market for seal skins when the Government again becomes a seller in 1918 and 1919.

All expert authorities recognize that the suspension of land killing—which means the killing of the surplus males, since the females are never killed—can do only harm to the herd. It delays the re-establishment of the seal herd, it is wasteful of money, it harms the United States and the other parties to the treaty, and it deprives mankind at large of a useful fur. The suspension of killing brings with it no advantage of any sort.

This provision of the law ought to be repealed.

## Bacon and Dumplings in Camp. ❧

BY S. M. NEAL.

FOR bacon and dumplings in camp, fill a hot frying-pan with sliced bacon and fry till crisp, then remove, add boiling water till the pan is half full. Make a stiff batter with two cups of flour, four teaspoons of baking powder, one tablespoon of grease, and water enough to make it the proper stiffness. Drop the batter into the bacon gravy and cook till done. After the dumplings are cooked, thicken the gravy a little with flour and serve with the crisp bacon. This has proved a very popular dish with camping parties and takes but a short time to prepare.



## The Buck Law.

"COMMON sense, economy and public safety demand that the so-called 'Buck Law,' prohibiting the killing of female deer and fawns at all times, be enacted in every State where it is not now in force."

This statement was elicited from John B. Burnham, president of the American Game Protective and Propagation Association of New York, in connection with the present agitation in favor of a buck law in Michigan, which George Shiras, 3d, one of the foremost naturalists of the country, has been advocating.

"In connection with Dr. Fisher and Professor Beal, of the Biological Survey," Mr. Burnham continued: "Mr. Shiras has prepared a table which shows in a striking way the advantages of the buck law in increasing the number of deer which can properly be killed each year. These figures show that if twenty-four does and twenty-four bucks, age two years, be protected for ten years, allowing annually thereafter an average of one and one-half fawns per pair, there would be 1,560 of each sex, or a total of 3,120 deer in the herd. Taking the same number to start with, and shooting 50 per cent. of each year's bucks and does indiscriminately, the herd would be exterminated at the end of the same period, and only 155 deer would have been killed. If we shoot only 50 per cent. of the bucks, we will have killed 781 of them in ten years, a like number will remain, and there will be a breeding herd of 1,562 does.

"These figures should convince even the

game hogs of the advisability of protecting does. The only people who can be impervious to the argument which they present are those who would like to exterminate our deer immediately with no thought for the rights of future generations, and the wishes of such persons should hardly be considered by legislative bodies.

"To put the matter in a way with which everyone is familiar, our herds of deer present to the people who own them the same problems that owners of cattle have to face. In any one year a stockman could realize more heavily by killing and marketing all his cattle. However, as such a course would put him out of business or force him to lose his profit in the purchase of new animals, he keeps the greater part of his cows and disposes of most of the bulls. Any other method would be considered insane if followed by a private owner, yet there are still many States in which the public owners of deer pursue the disastrous course of killing the males and females alike.

"Besides the figures given by Mr. Shiras in support of the buck law, we have the practical experience of more than half the deer hunting States of the Union, in which it is now in force, and in every case this tends to establish the accuracy of the theoretical estimate. When the law was enacted in Vermont, the deer had been practically exterminated in that State, and it was necessary to import them. At the present time more deer are killed in Vermont than in any area of similar size in North America, and that this is so is due entirely to the protection of does.

"But it is not only for economic reasons



ELK IN JACKSON'S HOLE.

that the buck law is necessary. The appalling number of people shot by mistake in the woods in States which do not demand that a hunter see the horns before he shoots, supply eloquent testimony that this precaution is essential to public safety.

"With the increase in population, dangers from the incautious use of firearms become yearly greater. The only argument that can be offered against observing the restrictions placed on hunters by the buck law is that in trying to tell whether a deer is a buck or a doe, the hunter may lose a shot, and such an argument carries no weight when we know that the time taken to make the distinction may save the life of another hunter. This argument is only offered by the tyro, and while it would be foolish to say that the tyro should not be allowed to hunt, it is certain that his inexperience should not be allowed to endanger the lives of others. There is no one thing which will do as much toward cutting down the annual loss of life in the woods as the general adoption and stringent enforcement of the buck law."

**Bringing Game into New Jersey.**

LINDEN, N. J., Jan. 6.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I have read with interest several notices in different "sporting papers" regarding the arrest and fining of sportsmen in New Jersey.

I cannot sit idly by and see the State Game and Fish Commission of New Jersey maligned in such a matter. I think a little frank statement of my experience of having been arrested and fined will suffice to set at rest all such reports.

I had been shooting at Greenwood Lake, N. J., several days and my bag consisted of two partridges and six rabbits. I took the afternoon "Sunday" train at Greenwood Lake Glens. On my arrival at Erie Station, Jersey City (had no gun or dog with me), I was arrested by Deputy Rayner, who demanded to know where I had gotten my game. I told him I had shot it up at Greenwood Lake, N. J. He took me to Hoboken, before Justice of the Peace. J. J. O'Brien, who fined me \$46.80. I explained to the Justice of the Peace that if he would call up the clerk who had issued the license to me in Linden, N. J., he would verify my statement. This he refused to do. I was detained several hours in the office of J. J. O'Brien and finally was fortunate enough to catch a friend at the club who very kindly came down and paid my fine.

I called on Ernest Napier, president of the State Fish and Game Commission of New Jersey, and stated my case to him. He immediately took steps to have my fine and costs returned to me (which was done) and assured me he very much regretted such action on the part of Deputy Rayner.

He sent his very able game protector, Mr. Stratton, to Hoboken to hear my case, and after the hearing exonerated me from all charges brought against me.

I was present at the hearing after which and in my presence Mr. Stratton told Magistrate O'Brien and Deputy Rayner that he did not want such a miscarriage of justice to happen again, and further admonished them to exercise some sense and judgment in handling such cases in the future. I have been informed that Rayner

has been dismissed. I was never treated with more consideration and courtesy than I received at the hands of Messrs. Napier, Stratton and Hall; no partiality was shown me. Anyone who had proceeded in the same manner would, I am sure, have received the same kind and courteous treatment.

EDWARD MITCHELL.

**My First Pheasant.**

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 28.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* How familiar is the adage, "Of all sad words of tongue or pen, the saddest are these—it might have been." However, in this case, being perverse, I reversed the order of



THE EVIDENCE.

things. "It" was. If I hadn't hollered at a bunch of people coming up the road I couldn't have turned author-sportsman, nor could I have shot the pheasant pictured herewith. It was done this wise: On Election Day I went over into New Providence township to take a look at our old homestead, since converted into the Union County Tuberculosis Sanitarium. I took my gun, more for companionship than with any idea of getting a shot. I had nosed along, quartering the fields in the best imitation I could give of a well broken pointer, and had about decided to hike homeward. As I turned toward the road, a hundred yards away, I saw some people whom I recognized. I let out a whoop to attract their attention, and whirr! whirr! cuck! out of the brush rose a cock pheasant. He beat me around a big tree and I didn't get a shot. I marked him and trailed. He ran a considerable distance from where I marked, flushing twenty-five yards away. My story ends here. The picture indicates my luck. He was said, by the taxidermist to whom I took him

for preservation, to be a very fine cock ring-neck. I haven't recently seen a picture of a pheasant in FOREST AND STREAM, to which I am a subscriber and an ardent reader, so thought you might be waiting for a good one to publish. This is it. Caption:

Of all good luck o'er moor and fen,  
'Twas a cock pheasant and not a hen.

H. S. F., JR.

**Big-Game Resume for the Season.**

BANGOR, Me., Dec. 28.—A table showing the total game shipments for the season of 1912 over the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad has been prepared in the offices of the railway in this city and given out for publication. According to the railway statistics there were more deer shipments this season than a year ago, the total being 3093 for 1912 and 3,025 for 1911. The moose shipments are much smaller, there being but 97 shot this year, against 188 last. The present season brought out more bears, the figures showing 66 for 1912 and 42 for 1911.

The following shows the total shipments from each station in the game country:

	Deer.	Moose.	Bear
Hudson	4	1	..
Bradford	4	..	..
South La Grange	7	..	..
Alton	3	..	..
Old Town	10	..	..
Medford	7	..	..
Rand Cove	22	1	2
La Grange	13	..	1
Dover	7	..	1
Foxcroft	10	..	..
Sangerville	3	..	..
Guilford	5	..	..
Abbot Village	6	..	..
Monson Junction	5	..	..
Monson	14	..	..
Blanchard	61	..	..
Shirley	94	..	..
Greenville	459	16	17
Milo	7	..	1
Brownville	42	..	4
Brownville Junction	18	..	..
Iron Works	54	..	..
Schoodic	10	..	..
West Seboois	58	1	2
Norcross	86	6	9
Millinocket	30	1	..
East Millinocket	12	..	..
Grindstone	143	..	1
Davidson	16	..	..
Stacyville	119	1	2
Sherman	68	1	..
Patten	525	52	16
Crystal	3	..	..
Island Falls	85	1	..
Dyer Brook	2	..	..
Oakfield	60	..	..
Smyrna Mills	9	..	..
Hillman	76	1	..
Howe Brook	98	..	..
Griswold	80	11	..
Masardis	324	4	3
Squa Pan	5	..	..
Ashland	172	2	6
Portage	74	..	..
Winterville	46	..	..
Eagle Lake	1	..	..
Wallagrass	1	..	..
Ludlow	1	..	..
Houlton	16	..	1
Littleton	2	..	..
Monticello	21	..	..
Bridgewater	13	..	..
Robinsons	2	1	..
Mars Hill	6	..	..
Westfield	9	..	..
Easton	2	..	..
Presque Isle	10	..	..
Mapleton	4	1	..
Perham	1	..	..
New Sweden	2	..	..
Stockholm	30	4	..
Van Buren	1	1	..
Grand Isle	..	2	..
St. John	3	..	..
St. Francis	15	..	..
Total for 1912	3093	97	66
Total for 1911	3025	188	42

MANY of our readers take FOREST AND STREAM, and we would advise all of them to do so, since many interesting articles are printed weekly.—From the Game Breeder.

## Land Owner, Rabbit Hunter, Game Laws.

PRATT, Kans., Jan. 4.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Before the present fish and game law was enacted, many complaints were made to the Department of Fish and Game by farmers and owners of ranches against "rabbit hunters."

Under the old law, persons who hunted rabbits were not required by law to carry hunters' licenses.

It would seem, judging from the reports that come to the Department, that many hunters and sometimes parties of hunters would tramp through fields and pastures with dogs and guns shooting rabbits, and in many instances it was reported that these hunters shot things that were not rabbits.

When a game warden interfered with these parties, he was told that they were only hunting rabbits and did not have to carry a hunting license. Much complaint was made by farmers and stock raisers concerning the damage done by such hunters. Many times these rabbit hunting trespassers had packs of dogs with them. The shooting done by the hunters and the chasing of rabbits by the dogs frequently frightened domesticated animals, causing them to run into barbed wire fences, break out of their inclosures, or otherwise do damage to themselves or adjacent property. Numbers of domesticated animals were reported as having been shot, some killed and others crippled by these so-called rabbit hunters.

The law passed by the last Legislature requiring rabbit hunters to carry licenses was not intended to protect the rabbits, but the farmers and stock raisers who are continually annoyed by rabbit hunters. But little complaint has come to this department on account of the enactment of this law, except from some parties in the western part of the State, where jack rabbits are a nuisance. In such places the people sometimes have what they call a "round-up" hunt for jack rabbits or for coyote wolves. From twenty-five to a hundred or more people frequently desire to join in these hunts. Many of the hunters do not have hunters' licenses.

A number of applications have been made to this department for permits to carry on these neighborhood hunts. The department has no authority to give such permits. There was no provision made in the law for conducting such hunting parties. Even though the members of such hunting parties carried hunting licenses, the trespass laws forbidding hunting on occupied lands without permission, should be considered.

This department has no objection to such hunting parties made up for the purpose of hunting wolves and rabbits, provided they can be conducted according to law. However, we desire to say that we have received many letters from parties living in districts where these hunts have been carried on, making protest and calling upon this department for advice and help. Complaints have been made in many instances that these hunting parties, in their chase for wolves and rabbits, cut and tore down fences, left gates open that allowed stock to escape, and did other and further damage by running over cultivated fields. Serious objections were made to such "reckless" hunting parties going through farms and over other grounds. We have no particular recommendation to make along these lines, but will favor any measures that may seem advis-

able for the benefit and protection of all parties concerned.

L. L. DYCHE,  
State Fish and Game Warden.

## A New Policy for Fisheries and Game

BY HERBERT K. JOB, STATE ORNITHOLOGIST OF CONNECTICUT.

THE fact that strong organizations of sportsmen, fishermen and nature lovers are arising in Connecticut for the purpose of securing change in existing conditions as related to fisheries and game, together with widespread expression of individual dissatisfaction, is suggestive. One of these organizations has increased of late well on toward the thousand mark of membership. The chief plank in their platform is the securing of a single-headed commission of fisheries and game. Their argument is that under the three-headed system it has proved practically impossible for those intelligently interested in birds, game and fish to get what they want done in the line of progressive, up-to-date measures. They also say that under the system of divided responsibility each member shelters himself behind the others, and the whole system, whether bi-partisan or otherwise, gets hopelessly involved in politics. If there were but one head, those interested in fisheries and game could make known their wishes, and if the commissioner did not come up to the mark, they would know just what to do.

Of course this is no panacea. If an ignorant, crafty politician were appointed, it would be as disheartening as under the old system. Certainly, however, this principle of single personal responsibility is the soundest and strongest, and is being adopted more and more in modern government.

Whether a commission consists of one or more members, there are certain general principles which apply. First, every commission should be a body of experts or specialists in the subject. Selection for such responsibilities on political grounds is the shame and weakness of our American institutions. Should there continue to be a board of three on fisheries and game, certainly one should be an expert ornithologist and understand the propagation of game and all the modern methods; another should be an expert in fishery matters and fish culture. The other might be either, but one at least should be a good business manager. To be fond of hunting or fishing is distinctly not sufficient qualification for such responsible position. Moreover, politics has clearly no place in matters connected with the delights of the open and should not be tolerated.

Second, men being considered for a commission could properly be asked to pledge themselves to carry out definite policies for the public betterment if appointed. Candidates might well announce the policy to which they would pledge themselves, which would both assist in an intelligent selection and make it easier for the appointee to steer his course true.

Following is a platform which I would suggest for a new policy of fisheries and game. Details, of course, could be varied, but as to the main principles I believe that any man or men, who aspire to make a notable record of public service, would have no reason to be ashamed of them:

SUGGESTED OUTLINE OF A PLEDGED POLICY FOR THE NEW COMMISSION OF FISHERIES AND GAME IN CONNECTICUT.

I. Adopt the policy of the propagation of game birds, especially native species, both by semi-artificial and natural methods. Import no more foreign birds for direct distribution. Establish a central State game farm on the State tract of the Connecticut Agricultural College. Employ as superintendent an expert game breeder who has had large success. Breed quail and Oregon pheasants for immediate distribution and experiment with other species. Also distribute eggs of game birds for hatching. Train the warden force in methods of feeding and protecting wild game, and in those of feeding and attracting song and insectivorous birds used by the German Government. Extend the system of State reserves for game and bird life, including added reserves specially for the breeding, attracting and protection of wildfowl, particularly wild ducks.

II. (Extension work. By printed matter and supervision instruct and assist farmers, landowners and sportsmen in the propagation of game birds and wildfowl. Co-operate with the private game preserves in propagation and increase of game. Co-operate with the Connecticut Agricultural College in training students and poultry school attendants to become expert game propagators to fill good positions which are already waiting. Start branch game farms over the State as rapidly as expedient, and employ these trained men to run them. Encourage game breeding as an industry.

III. Tone up the game warden service in line with methods similar to the civil service, as recently adopted in Massachusetts, as follows: Select wardens by competitive examination. Have a chief warden and a small staff of rangers on salary and giving their entire time. Pay local deputy wardens at least a small annual fee, as funds allow, and expect them to do some real work. Make promotion by merit. Abolish politics from the service.

IV. Regulate distribution of fish, preventing distribution in private waters contrary to law, and also the subsequent posting of waters stocked with State fish. Secure open stocked waters for public use. Increase the supply of fingerling fish and discourage distribution of fry.

V. Institute full publicity as a policy, both as to methods and expenditures. Establish regular publicity system, to obviate complaint that things are done in the dark, and give out frequent and ungarbled information, both of success and failure, which is the right of the public who pay the bills. Use the hunting license fund only for the increase, protection and propagation of game.

VI. Strictly keep out politics from the entire department, without doing which full efficiency is impossible. Put everything on the best possible business basis, courting suggestions and publicity.

"MOTHER," said Jim, "why doesn't Pop get FOREST AND STREAM every week? I'm keen to read all about animals and hunting; and I like fishing, too."

"I don't know why, Jim, but your Pop seems to be always doing silly things anyhow!"  
Moral: Don't be like Pop.



## Large- and Small-Mouthed Bass.

BY CHARLES CRISTADORO.

THOSE who have followed the gamy bass in many waters seem to agree that around Osakis and Alexandria, Minnesota, are grouped more superb bass lakes than in the same area elsewhere in the world.

Over twenty years ago I fished these lakes, favoring Lake Ida, and like the shattered jar, the memory clings around it still. Suffice it to say that having been a shut-in for nearly eight years, now oscillating between a sick bed and an invalid chair, I am fishing always in the past, the days that are gone. My favorite 12-bore gun, the muzzleloader, stub and twist double barrel of my youth (a superb masterpiece of the gunsmith's art before the advent of the breechloader, a gun that had been made to order "regardless" in England for Commodore Chauncey, of the U. S. Navy); a dozen or more fly-rods, tried and not found wanting; reels and duffle of all kinds, an accumulation of thirty years; instead of "vending" these off to fall into the hands unappreciated, I turned the whole kaboodle over to a young trout and camera enthusiast with the understanding that he was to hold them "in trust," and when the hand of fate in years to come kept him aloof from forest and stream, he was to likewise pass them along in trust.

It was a good move, for when that enthusiast visits Shovel Creek near Klamath River, and whips the pools harboring four and five-pound rainbows, a friend is with him with a camera, and a faithful record is made, even to the photographing of the workings on the spring balance when the fish were weighed. I insist on this because I too have been a fisherman, and everybody has heard of how the trout fishing father's scales were called on for an interesting family event and made a seven-pound normal baby into a twelve-pounder, much to the surprise of doctor and nurse and pride of the mother. The father was undemonstrative, for he knew the scales, and he made the mental calculations, deducted five, and he alone, at the interesting ceremony, knew the real weight of that kid phenomenon.

So when my friend goes fishing, I go fishing, too, for his camera is such a fine lensed one that the pictures are superbly true to life.

But back to Lake Ida and the bass. It was my first visit, and Bedman, the guide (now let us hope carrying on the same occupation across the silent river) started off in the boat, loaded with lunch basket, frying-pan and coffee pot, turning eventually into a small bay where the water was still.

It did not look good to me for small-mouthed bass (I did not want the large-mouthed cousin, especially in still warm water), but Bedman was doing the guiding and I let him so do.

It was a minnow or small frog bait proposition, flies never seemingly producing anything further than a tired wrist on Lake Ida waters.

A half-submerged log rested on the bank, thirty or forty feet away. "Lay your minnow alongside that log," and I did. A swirl, the bait disappeared, a strike, and from the immobility at the business end of the leader I felt I had missed the fish and caught foul of the log. "Giving the butt" did not help any when "of a sudden" the line cut its way twenty feet or more toward deep water and stopped. More butt tactics produced no result. The fish was hugging the bottom, and thinking it over. I took out my jack-knife and tapped the metal reel-seat, when something happened, and up came the fish to see who was telephoning to him. He made no fight and came in after a few moments. Bedman tried the net on him, discarded it, had me reel him up close, slipped his fingers under his gills and holding him over the boat actually placed his big fist into his opened jaws. The scales noted  $7\frac{3}{4}$  pounds, and the scales were right, for they were the ones used by Charlie Fitz Maurice, who had used them on the lochs of Scotland. They were right then, and are right even yet. Three further casts were made resulting in much the same procedure and a  $6\frac{3}{4}$ , a 5 and a  $4\frac{3}{4}$ -pound large-mouth were the results.

Turning to the elated Bedman, I asked him if there was nothing else in the lake but large-mouths. "Why, yes, over there in the open lake at Sandy Point." "There's where I want to go," I replied. Bedman, when he knew me better, said at the time he thought me crazy for leaving such fishing.

But we struck them rich on the sandy bottom and the reel sang the sweetest of all music to the angler's ears. And at each strike as the small-mouth darted up in the air at the first contact with the hook, it was for me to stand on my feet and fight it out.

And then the afternoon after an indifferent off day, an hour before sunset, after a shower, when we were feeling our way along, the water around the boat was cut by the dorsal fins of a school of big fish, and as quickly to sound again. "Here they are!" said Bedman; "slews of them," and with that he dropped the anchor as gently as a summer's rain.

I had two two-jointed fly-rods as supple as a whip. I told Bedman to bait them both. He for a moment demurred, but obeyed. Over went my first line, weighted on the leader by a split BB shot. Down it went slowly, as I laid the rod momentarily upon the gunwale to reach for the second rod, which, baited, I threw over, and before the second line had plumbed out, the tip of the first rod began to ominously bend down. Laying the second rod down, I arose upon my feet, and when I thought the bass had gorged the minnow (the minnows were small and the fish were large), I struck. Zip! came the small-mouth like a submarine bomb high in the air and splattering the water well around him. He certainly was full of ginger and meant to give me a run for my money. Here and there, and then the second rod began to bend as I maneu-

vered the first fish well to the left on a taut line and well-bended rod. Carefully I reached for the second rod and struck, and then with a rod in each hand and a pair of lively bass I had my hands full, literally, for a moment. Running my second fish to the right I called to Bedman to take the second rod from my hand and to keep the fish on the tip, out of the way, and not to tire it, just keep the hook "sot." And then free from dangerous snarling, I played my first fish, and he was a good one, and only came to the net which Bedman had ready for him after the last ounce of fight was out of him. The net under him, I pulled a couple of yards free from the reel and laid the rod in place so that when the baited hook was thrown over by Bedman, all would be in order. I reached back then for the second rod and found I had a very lively bass on my hands. Here, there and everywhere and care taken to "butt" him every time he journeyed toward the other line. Another ominous bending of the first rod, a setting of the hook and again I had a pugnacious fish on each rod and my arms extended as far as I could like a railroad semaphore. Again did Bedman take the rod as before. Suffice it to say that this lasted for one hour, and as the sun went down over the hills, action ceased. There was nothing more doing.

As I was tired carrying fish to town to present them to the neighbors, who in some cases demurred because the fish were not all prepared for the pan, I in my latter fishing days put them all back and I always returned to town empty-handed, a thing my friends wondered at.

The morning's catch, enough for our noon day fry, under the trees on Rocky Point (the aroma of the hard wood camp-fire smoke, boiling coffee and frying bacon and fish lingers yet in my nostrils) was always saved, all the rest got their freedom and none the worse for wear.

And that night in the darkness as we made the six or seven miles toward camp, we passed Sandy Point. Suddenly a loud quacking from a flock of shelldrakes and a whirring of wings and a dripping of water, followed by a swish of some upward darting body! For a second or more silence followed, and then came a splash as if a Newfoundland dog had leaped into the lake. "Only one of our overgrown pickerel striking at those ducks. We surely have some big ones in this lake. An Englishman with a chalk line, a large mascalonge spoon and an interspacing of heavy sinkers to take his line down sixty or eighty feet used to troll and now and then land one of those old whales."

My experience with those two rods was unique. Bedman said he never saw such fishing, and I surely never again had such fishing from that day to this, and of course never will have any more fishing, good, bad, or indifferent, except in my mind, and when my young enthusiast using my old reliables of thirty years, lands the big rainbows up on Shovel Creek and has the camera tell me the story so real that I feel I have been there doing it myself all over again.

## Winter Fishing in Maine.

BY SAM R. WEBBER.

BESIDE a huge beech tree which towers majestically toward the firmament above, stands cozy camp Nashwaak, the retreat of the winter fisherman. Before it almost as far as the eye can reach stretching in a vast expanse of white lies Nash's Lake, the home of the trout and the pickerel.

After the delightful sports of the summer season and the hunting in the fall which we so love are but memories in our dreams and reveries this scene grows before us, and we long for the days when Jack Frost's inexorable power shall sheath the blue waters in a thick ice armor.

And so it was that when one crisp afternoon in February I received an invitation to go fishing with the captain, I packed my knapsack with all celerity and joy.

Next morning when the alarm clock went off with a thrilling whirr, the star-studded sky gave promise of pleasant weather, and we thanked the Red Gods silently for their smiles. After a hearty breakfast the old horse was harnessed and we climbed aboard the pung and started on the long drive for the fishing grounds. Presently the captain joined us, his hardy face wreathed in smiles, and the drive continued uninterrupted, the woodsman clambering aboard. From this point the road lay through the woods, and it seemed that the two veterans had hardly begun to tell their anecdotes of past experiences when the lake, glistening as the morning sun peeped over the eastern ridges, lay before us. In a short time camp Nashwaak loomed up in the distance, and we had reached our destination.

The prosaic part of ice fishing, the chopping of holes through twenty-six inches of solid ice, and the baiting of hooks in a freezing wind is enough to dampen the ardor of even the most enthusiastic; and so when fifteen silvery shiners were swimming in the deep waters of Coleman Cove, we adjourned to the camp for dinner.

The remaining hours of the day passed pleasantly and quickly, and the catching of several large pickerel added excitement. A rabbit contributed his share of the fun when he tried, much to his sorrow, to ascertain if the captain's .32 revolver were a popgun or a real man's weapon.

When the sun began to sink behind Mount Seeall in the west, we took in our lines and again set out to Camp Nashwaak to prepare supper. And yea, verily, mighty was the eating in the little cabin that night, and with good reason, too, for who could not eat when camp-baked beans, fried rabbit, porcupine's liver and bacon lay steaming on the table before him?

Supper over and the dishes cleaned it was not long before the bunks on the wall began to look inviting, so we promptly "hit the hay."

The next day passed even more quickly and pleasantly than the previous one, and when we landed several large squaretails, for which the lake is noted, our trip seemed a success. We drove back beneath a starlit sky, extremely happy, happy because we had spent two days in the open, happy because we had caught fish enough to reconcile the ones at home, happy because we knew that we should again undergo the same delightful experience.

## How Long Will a Fish Live Out of Water?

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I have read with much interest the article in your issue of Jan. 4 by Dr. L. O. Howard on "How Long Will a Fish Live Out of Water?" The article interests me very much. The little so-called "black minnow" to which Dr. Howard refers is the Eastern mud minnow, whose scientific name is *Umbra pygmaea*, originally described in 1842 by De Kay from Tappan, Rockland county, N. Y. This and one other species (*Umbra limi*) which is very abundant from Quebec to Minnesota and southward to the Ohio, constitute the only American species of the family *Umbriidae* or mud minnows, to which they belong. The Eastern mud minnow reaches a length of about four inches and is found pretty generally distributed in lowland streams and coastwise swamps from Long Island and Northern New York to the Neuse River, N. C. Many years ago Prof. Baird said: "A locality which with the water perfectly clear will appear destitute of fish will perhaps yield a number of mud fish on stirring up the mud at the bottom and drawing a seine through it. Ditches in the prairies of Wisconsin or mere bog holes, apparently affording lodgment to none beyond tadpoles, may thus be found filled with *Umbra*." I myself have found these little fish in abundance in swamps, ponds, ditches and weedy streams in Northern New York. I have found the other species in equal abundance in similar places in Indiana and elsewhere in the upper Mississippi valley. Each species is in considerable demand as a bait minnow. Perhaps the chief thing recommending them for that use is their great tenacity of life. It is a common thing for people to catch them and keep them in rain barrels or similar receptacles indefinitely.

One would infer from Dr. Howard's article that he thinks it probable or possible that these little fish get into the swamps from the larger streams during high water. Such is not the case. They are not found in the St. Lawrence River or similar streams, except perchance in nooks and corners where there is quiet water with mud bottom. In some places they are called "mud fish"; in others "dog fish" and are believed by those who have that belief to be the young of the bowfin or common fresh water dog fish (*Amia calva*). They are, of course, nothing of the kind.

In Northern Alaska there is a fish known as the Alaska black fish or Chornia ryba (*Dallia pectoralis*) belonging to a closely related family and having habits similar to those of the two mud minnows of the United States. They are also equally if not more tenacious of life. The story is frequently told that the Indians collect them in the fall of the year and retain them in baskets, frozen, to feed to the dogs during the winter. It frequently happens that the dog swallows the fish whole, and then the deuce is to pay, for the warmth of the dog's stomach very soon thaws out the fish, and then the movements and contortions of the fish in the dog's stomach provide an uncomfortable situation for the dog, resulting in severe vomiting and the throwing up of the disturbing fish. I understand that stories of this kind are vouched for by early Alaska travelers who elsewhere are recorded as men of truth and veracity.

BARTON WARREN EVERMANN,  
Bureau of Fisheries.

## American Fisheries Society.

THE members of the executive committee of the American Fisheries Society have decided to hold the forty-third annual meeting at Boston, Sept. 8 to 12 this year, and arrangements are being made to make it the largest meeting ever held. It is proposed by the Massachusetts members to have all New England join with Massachusetts in giving the members a royal welcome that they will never forget.

This society was organized in 1870 and has numbered among its presidents many noted men, among them being the following: Wm. Clift, Robert B. Roosevelt, Theodore Lyman, Marshall McDonald, Dr. James A. Henshall, George F. Peabody, John W. Titcomb, Hon. George M. Bowers, Dr. Hugh M. Smith, Dr. Tarleton H. Bean and Seymour Bower.

The society is divided into five divisions—fish culture, aquatic biology and physics, commercial fishing, angling, protection and legislation.

The present officers are: President, Dr. Chas. H. Townsend, New York; Vice-President, Dr. H. B. Ward, Urbana, Ill.; Recording Secretary, Ward T. Bower, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer, Charles W. Willard, Westerly, R. I.; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. George W. Field, Boston, Mass.; Executive Committee, Daniel B. Fearing, Chairman, Newport, R. I.; J. Q. Ward, Kentucky; N. F. Buller, Pennsylvania; Ernest Schaffle, California; Dwight Lydell, Michigan; George W. Miles, Indiana; George H. Graham, Massachusetts.

## Shrinkage of Fish

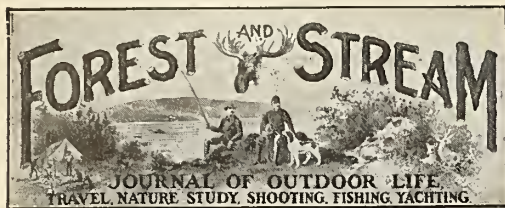
PARK RIDGE, N. J., Dec. 12.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In reading your Christmas number it is with great pleasure I noticed your table of the shrinkage in the weight of fish. I have not made very many tests of this, but last spring on Moosehead Lake I did make a test of a 10-pound lake trout, which when caught weighed exactly 10 pounds, and after a matter of about six hours weighed exactly 9 pounds 8 ounces. I also made a test of a 5-pound trout which seven or eight hours after weighed 4 pounds 12 ounces. So taking these two instances into consideration I think that your scale of shrinkage is as near to being correct as you can ever possibly come to it.

I trust that this will bring up some very interesting correspondence which will appear from time to time in your valuable paper.

GEO. E. DUNCAN.

At the annual meeting of the Crawfish Club, composed of hunters and fishermen of Tazewell county, Illinois, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Louis Luick; Secretary, G. F. Taubert; Treasurer, W. A. Stockert. The club has been incorporated and will shortly erect a first class club house.

DURING the present year, forty-three convictions of persons violating the game and fishing laws have been reported in Central Illinois, the fines ranging from \$5 to \$100. The numerous convictions are credited to sportsmen who cooperate with the game wardens in reporting instances where the laws are being violated by the irresponsible classes.



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### THE OBJECT OF THIS JOURNAL

will be to studiously promote a healthful interest in outdoor recreation, and to cultivate a refined taste for natural objects.

—FOREST AND STREAM, Aug. 14, 1873.

### THE TARIFF AND BIRD PLUMAGE.

ONE of the first things likely to be done by Congress is to amend the tariff laws. The attempt for such a revision is likely to come, and when it comes, it may linger long with us.

A movement is in contemplation so to change the tariff law as to prohibit the importation of bird plumage for millinery purposes. Such a prohibition would no doubt except ostrich plumes and the so-called fancy feathers, which are, in fact, the plumage of poultry. This movement is quite sure to receive the support of bird protectionists individually, of the bird protective societies and of the Biological Survey. It will be welcomed as a more efficient and sweeping means of bird protection than anything yet suggested.

It is intended that the amendment shall be so carefully drawn as to be of unquestionable constitutionality, and it will be so simple and unmistakable in terms as to be easy of comprehension by anyone and to enlist hearty and enthusiastic popular support. Such an amendment, if adopted, can be enforced by the customs service without additional expense. It is believed that it will settle the plumage question for this country and will greatly encourage and strengthen those who are trying to secure like legislation in England and in Germany. Passed and enforced, it will be a great stroke for bird protection.

Even if it should fail to become a law, those who are urging it believe that it will greatly advance the cause of bird protection by calling renewed attention to it, and will avert any reduction of the tariff now imposed on finished millinery products. The effort is now in its infancy, but we are likely to bear more of it before long.

WHEN you think of an outdoor publication, there stands FOREST AND STREAM.

### ACID KILLS WILD DUCKS.

INVESTIGATIONS of the causes for the enormous mortality among wild duck in the neighborhood of Salt Lake City, Utah, which were instigated by the American Game Protective and Propagation Association, have revealed the fact that sulphuric acid poisoning, and not a contagious disease, as was believed, was responsible for the death of two million waterfowl in 1910 and nearly as many during the past season.

The association solicited the aid of the Biological Survey at Washington, and through its officers Dr. Buckley, of the Pathological Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry, was sent to the scene of the supposed epidemic. All those who have given the matter attention now concur in Dr. Buckley's conclusion that sulphuric acid discharged into the marshes by industrial plants has destroyed the birds. This discovery paves the way for legislation, which should be immediately enacted to prevent this great waste of valuable animal life.

### OF THREE THINGS BEWARE!

TRAGEDY treads close upon the heel of mirth. We set out on pleasure, and it is likely to end in sorrow. Of three things beware!—a loaded gun, an unloaded gun and a canoe.

In an interior village of this State one day last week a son, returning from a shooting excursion, came into the house with game and fun. The father picked up the gun, thinking it to be unloaded, pointed it at the mother and said in fun, "Suppose I should shoot you," pulled the trigger for a joke—and shot her dead.

Last Sunday, two young men set out in a canoe to cross the Hudson. The rudder paddle didn't handle the craft very well, so the men tried to change seats—and only one was left to tell the story of joy turned into mourning.

And yet three of the most harmless things in all the world are a loaded gun, an unloaded gun and a canoe.

### DR. RAINSFORD'S REPORTS.

DR. W. S. RAINSFORD, who is conducting the third African Expedition of the American Museum of Natural History, has agreed to report to FOREST AND STREAM his progress from time to time, as he gets a chance to arrange data gathered along the way. The first of these articles appeared last week. A second paper, just received, will be found in our next issue. Dr. Rainsford's writings will interest both big-game hunters and naturalists, as they will give intimate detail of present conditions in Africa, told in the inimitable style of one who knows.

### THE HERO OF 1858.

CAPTAIN OLIVER N. BROOKS, an old-time skipper, and for nearly a generation the keeper of the lighthouse on Faulkner's Island, in Long Island Sound, died Jan. 5 in Derby, Conn.

It was a piece of heroism performed on the night of Nov. 23, 1858, that caused Captain Brooks to be spoken of as the "Hero of 1858." That night the schooner Moses F. Webb went ashore in a heavy gale on Goose Island, not far from Faulkner's Island. Captain Brooks, disregarding the weather, put out to the stranded

vessel in an open boat, and safely took off the five men of the crew. This feat was widely heralded. The Life Saving Benevolent Association of New York presented him a gold medal and the citizens of New Haven gave him a purse of gold.

Captain Brooks was known to every Connecticut ornithologist of thirty years ago as a careful observer of birds, and as possessing in his home at the lighthouse a collection of birds of unusual interest. His name has been quoted in many a list of Connecticut birds during the last forty or fifty years.

Captain Brooks was a delightful man, full of stories of his experiences and observations. He was twice a member of the Connecticut General Assembly.

### THE VISION OF ST. AUGUSTINE.

TAUNTON, Mass., Dec. 1.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Some years ago I chanced to be locked up in the fortress by the guard who was unaware of my presence. I however managed to attract his attention, and he returned and let me out after a short incarceration. Otherwise I should have stayed there all night. I occupied the cell allotted to Osceola, the Seminole chief, and subsequently to Geronimo. This poem owes its existence to that fact.

HENRY D. ATWOOD.

The sun had set,  
 The dark lunette  
 Of Marion's ancient fortress gleamed  
 Beneath the moon  
 All pale; but soon  
 The clouds were parted and it seemed  
 A fairy scene  
 So calm, serene—  
 The while the waves with muffled roar  
 Upon the beach,  
 A pure white reach  
 Of sand, in constant tumult pour.

I gazed, sad-eyed,  
 On every side  
 Until upon the waters mild  
 I saw a sail,  
 And o'er the rail  
 A stalwart form appeared and smiled:  
 It seemed in joy,  
 Without alloy—  
 And yet his face I did not know;  
 Some happy thought  
 His fancy caught,  
 Or he could not such pleasure show.

Perhaps his eyes  
 Saw other skies—  
 Perhaps he saw one loved of yore  
 In vision sweet,  
 Whom he would greet,  
 If he should ever meet her more;  
 For time nor place  
 Can e'er efface  
 The love in sweethearts taught to grow;  
 Go where they will  
 It lingers still—  
 It ever was, and will be so.

So may it be,  
 Good friend, with thee—  
 Thou valiant heart and seaman bold;  
 And now at last,  
 Thy voyage past,  
 Before the rising moon is old,  
 Mayest thou on shore  
 Meet her once more—  
 Once more within thine arms enfold,  
 And plead again,  
 And not in vain,  
 And bring her jewels, silks and gold.





## An Archer's Confession of Faith

By E. J. RENDTORFF

(Concluded from last week.)

WHEN the feathers are badly injured it is necessary to replace them. Be sure that you do not select a right-handed feather when the remaining two are left-handed, or vice versa. A good way for fastening these feathers is as follows: Purchase a  $\frac{2}{4}$ -inch butt, or door hinge, and file the two halves until they are of the same width. Place the feathers between them with the fibre part projecting. Smooth the fibre with a file, put on a rapidly drying glue and then place radially on the proper place of the shaft. Remove the hinge after the glue has set. The wood below the feather must be scraped, so as to remove all traces of paint from directly underneath the feather. It is, of course, also necessary to apply glue to the wood before the feather is put in place.

The arrow should be of such length that, when fully drawn, the nock will be directly under the vertical axis of the eye. In this case the point can be moved to the right or left without throwing the arrow out of the horizontal axis of the eye, but if it is either too long or too short, every shifting of the point must be accompanied by a slight shifting of the nock. The length depends somewhat on the position at which the left arm is held, but it can certainly be determined within one-quarter of an inch. As a general rule, a long arrow will shoot better than a short one.

When it comes to the choice of weight of arrows, the general practice seems to be to select the lightest one that can be used. This I consider a great mistake. My first arrows were of 4-3 S. weight. They were gradually increased to 5 S., with a consequent increase in accuracy for every weight. For the American round, I believe, an arrow heavier than 5 S. would be a distinct improvement. This would put the point of aim on the target for sixty yards, and approach the conditions under which Maxson made his remarkable American round score of 90-666.

Any lack of regularity in releasing affects a heavy arrow less than a light one. The same is true of the action of the wind. Furthermore, a heavy arrow is generally a stiff one, so that less energy is wasted in producing internal vibration and more devoted to its actual propulsion. Any lack of velocity of a heavy arrow is more than counterbalanced by a truer flight, less flirring and wobbling, and a higher point of aim, which is desirable for short-range shooting.

The shaft of an arrow should not have a bright, lustrous finish, although a smooth one, for else the line of maximum illumination pro-

duced by the light reflected from such a surface is apt to be mistaken for the true axis of the arrow.

It is customary to hold the nock of the arrow below the chin, with the index finger in contact with it. I must confess that I do not like that method, and consider the hollow between the mouth and chin a better position. There are two reasons for this. At the shorter



T. R. WILLARD, WHO HAS MADE MUCH HISTORY FOR ARCHERY.

ranges a point of aim on the target or near to it is far preferable to one far away. The closer the nock is held to the eye, the nearer to the target will be the point of aim for all distances up to eighty yards. There is a point in the hollow between mouth and chin which is directly below the vertical axis of the eye. If the arrow is of the proper length, and the nock is held at this place, then the point of the arrow can be shifted to the right or left at pleasure, without throwing the arrow out of the horizontal axis of the eye. If, on the other hand, the nock is held under the chin, where there is no convenient place of reference, so that the fingers can instinctively feel when the nock is in the vertical axis of the eye, it be-

comes necessary to look along the entire length of the arrow to insure that it is held in the proper position. In the one case it is held in the true position mechanically, and the point only need be watched to insure the proper direction and a uniform length of draw, while in the other case several different adjustments must be made and frequently altered.

The length of draw should be such that the point of the arrow rests on the top finger of the left hand, but great care should be taken that the point does not slip below the level of the finger, for else an upward thrust is produced that will throw the arrow higher than it is aimed. The draw should be completed and the left hand closed firmly before the aim is taken. If the rigid closing of the hand is performed after the aim is completed the point of the arrow is apt to be elevated.

Now comes the important and much-mooted question of aiming.

Taking it for granted that the draw is perfectly made, both with regard to length and direction of the arrow with reference to the eye, the question arises how it should be held with regard to the target and the point of aim. I believe the novice will do best by riveting his attention on the point of aim and totally neglecting the target. It is good practice for the beginner to place a small white object on the ground at the position of his point of aim, and then move sideways until the line from the right eye through the point of aim intersects the center of the target. He should thereafter neglect the target and consider his point of aim only.

After an entire season of shooting, during which he has acquired a certain amount of skill, and can intuitively perceive when the various adjustments are properly made, he should regard his point of aim as of secondary consideration. He should focus his direct or primary vision on the center of the target, with his secondary or indirect vision on his point of aim. As a novice his point of aim gives his adjustments, both lateral and vertical, but as an expert the point of aim should be used only for the vertical adjustment, or elevation, at which the arrow is to be held. This will allow him to watch the arrow during its flight and thus avoid the shifting of the left hand, when the arrow is released, that would unconsciously be produced when the archer alters his vision from the point of aim to the target, in order to note the success of his shot.

The release is the most difficult knack to be acquired in all archery. Many different methods are employed. Many good archers combine the final drawing of the arrow, and the completion of the aim, with the release. I believe firmly in first adjusting the arrow to the bow, then to the eye, next to the proper length of draw, then to the target, and finally to the point of aim, for elevation purposes; and then standing pat on all of these adjustments, in

each and every case, in exactly the order in which they are made, so that the release is a final and absolutely separate and distinct accomplishment.

When the aim is completed, and the arrow ready to be released, it will be noticed that the point has a habit of wobbling in spite of the greatest care. The true position will be reached only to be lost again. The release must be made at what is called the "psychological moment"—i. e., at the instant when the position of true aim occurs.

The release should be a synchronous combination of an opening of the hand, a rotation of the fingers above the string as an axis, and a sharp pull backward, so that while the three are accomplished in unison, the position of the string does not change until the release is completed.

In order to insure the holding of the bow in the proper position, until it is no longer in contact with the arrow, it is good practice not to lower either the bow or the right arm until one second after the shot has been completed.

One common fault with archers is the lack of rigidity of the left arm in holding the bow in position. It is very evident that a motion of the bow to the right or left, as the arrow is released, will deflect it somewhat from its true course. This effect of lateral rigidity is universally recognized and every archer attempts to meet the condition, but the effect of rigidity in the longitudinal direction, viz., from the archer to the target, is generally not understood.

Why is it that various arrows of the same length and weight do not carry the same distance when drawn to the same length, held at the same elevation, and properly released? Why can one archer make a longer flight-shot with the same bow and arrow than another, when both elevate the arrow to the proper angle of slightly over 45 degrees? The standard answer is that his release is better. It is customary to blame the release for a multitude of sins when the true defect lies in some other source.

No broad jump record could be made by jumping from a feather bed, or from a movable rowboat. Similarly no arrow can be shot with great velocity unless the left arm is held rigidly in the longitudinal direction, so that it does not bend or give during the recoil. The true answer is based on the physical principle that for every action there is an equal and opposite reaction. The good flight shooter holds his left arm and body strongly braced, so that on releasing the arrow there is a minimum give along the direction of his arm, with a consequently greater velocity imparted to the arrow. The reaction of the bow is absorbed, not by the muscle of his triceps, producing a flexure of the arm, but by the muscles of his shoulder, back and legs. These muscles must, at every shot, be held uniformly tense, or rigid, when the arrow is shot, or else the arrows will shoot untrue in the vertical plane.

My legs always become tired long before my arms show the effect of shooting, though the muscular development of my arms is, if anything, below normal. The longitudinal recoil is in reality a complex resultant of three different component reactions. When the arrow is drawn, the left arm is under a compressive

strain, and the hand has a tendency to move toward the archer. At the moment the release occurs the strain is removed, and there is a tendency to move the arm forward. This effect is instantaneous. The projection of the arrow forward produces a recoil backward, causing a compression or flexure of the arm. This effect lasts during the entire time the arrow is in contact with the string. At the moment the arrow leaves the bow there is again an instantaneous tendency for the arm to move forward. As these three reactions do not occur in unison, and are unequal in magnitude, the resultant recoil is rather complicated in its effect. As none of the reactions act directly along the axis of the arm there is also a tendency to shift the left arm laterally and, generally, to the left.

In addition to the lateral and longitudinal rigidity of the arm the effect of the distinctly different torsional rigidity must not be overlooked.

When the bow is tightly gripped at full draw, the bent legs of the bow and the two segments of the string lie practically in one plane. The left arm, wrist and hand are under considerable strain. When the arrow is released the force that holds the bow in that particular plane is suddenly removed and there is a tendency to revolve the bow, with the wrist as an axis. This will throw the arrow to the right or left, and also introduce a lateral vibration in the bow that will not improve the feeling of the recoil.

To remedy this defect, grip the bow so that there is no tendency to rotate it either to the right or left while the arrow is drawn, for then no turning movement will exist when the arrow is released. The improper flexure of the wrist and lack of torsional rigidity is the main cause of striking the bow string against the arm guard and thus spoiling what would otherwise be a successful shot.

There is another defect of a similar nature that must be considered, viz., the tendency on release to rotate the bow through a vertical plane. The pull on the string is some two inches above the axis of the left wrist and arm. This introduces a turning movement, when the arrow is drawn, the amount of which is the strength of the bow multiplied by the distance (about two inches) between the position of the shaft of the arrow and the axis of the wrist. This amounts to a turning moment of about nine foot-pounds and produces an appreciable motion of the top of the bow toward the archer, on the draw, and a reaction in the opposite direction on release, with a consequent tendency for the arrow to undershoot. This tendency is increased by bending the wrist upward, but it can never be eliminated. The remedy is the proper rigidity of the wrist in the vertical plane when the release occurs.

Although it is not essential to good shooting, we are frequently interested in the actual velocity of our arrows. This can best be determined by shooting them straight upward and taking the interval occupied by their flight with a stop-watch. The time required for the upward flight is the same as for the downward motion. The velocity of the arrow the moment it returns to earth is the same as when it first leaves the bow.

(Continued on page 94.)

## Archers in Winter.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 9.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* At this season of the year, when the range is covered with snow and bows and arrows have been put away, archers have various ways of spending the time, which, were the weather favorable, would be devoted to shooting.

Some simply hibernate. These are not good archers.

A few who are expert workers in wood, make bows and arrows.

Most all read everything they can find on the subject of archery, and get together to discuss questions of interest on which there is not universal agreement. And there are many such questions. Now is the time we should write for the papers. Everyone has something of interest to say, and everyone wishes to hear it.

Subscribe for a paper in which you are sure to find some space devoted to archery.

Perhaps the following figures will be read with interest by devotees of the sport.

Rank of the men champions of the National Archery Association of the United States, from the first meeting in 1879 to 1912, both inclusive:

Double York Round:		Average	Highest
Rank.	Times Champion.	Winning Scores.	Score.
1	H. B. Richardson...	3 207 955	231 1111
2	G. P. Bryant....	4 205 901	230 1094
3	Col. R. Williams, Jr. 3	188 838	215 995
4	F. H. Walworth... 1	173 763	173 763
5	A. R. Clark..... 1	180 758	180 758
6	H. S. Taylor..... 2	179 757	181 835
7	W. H. Thompson. 5	178 754	211 973
8	W. B. Robinson... 1	169 749	169 749
9	L. L. Peddinghouse 1	152 708	152 708
10	L. W. Maxson.... 7	166 702	180 766
11	Wallace Bryant... 1	157 653	157 653
12	W. A. Clark..... 3	155 643	153 713
13	M. C. Howell..... 1	138 590	138 590
14	D. F. McGowan... 1	118 462	118 462

Double American Round:		From 1883 to 1912, both inclusive.	
Rank.	Times Champion.	Average	Highest
1	G. P. Bryant....	3 176 1102	177 1153
2	H. B. Richardson.. 2	177 1055	177 1055
3	Dr. R. P. Elmer... 1	175 1041	175 1041
4	A. R. Clark..... 1	177 1025	177 1025
5	Col. R. Williams, Jr. 7	176 1008	176 1086
6	C. C. Beach..... 1	174 1006	174 1006
7	L. W. Maxson.... 7	174 992	177 1041
8	J. T. Shawan..... 1	171 951	171 951
9	W. A. Clark..... 4	168 898	173 1097
10	Rev. J. L. Taylor. 1	165 885	165 885
11	J. Beckenstein... 1	169 871	169 871
12	C. S. Woodruff... 1	159 853	159 853

EDWARD B. WESTON.

## Pittsburgh Archery.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 7.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Contrary to expectations, New Year's day was remarkably warm and bright, consequently the Bon Air archers had ample opportunity to shoot until fatigue compelled them to stop. Scores:

Double American round scores:		60yds.	50yds.	40yds.	Total.
W J Holmes	.....	26 118	28 148	30 182	84 448
		28 118	27 149	29 181	84 448
		54 236	55 297	59 363	168 896
O. L. Hertig	.....	29 127	30 142	30 192	89 461
		28 174	29 129	30 190	87 493
		57 301	59 271	60 382	176 954

Ninety-six arrows at 80yds.:  
Jiles ..... 50 202 Hertig ..... 76 324  
Holmes ..... 51 199

Mr. Holmes' shooting in the American round was remarkable for its regularity. It is seldom that two rounds in succession are shot with so little variation of hits and score at the different distances and with total of hits and score alike.

The writer fell down badly at the 50 yards, making a score fully 70 points below what should be made at that range. O. L. HERTIG.



# YACHTING



## Racing on Long Island Sound.

BY CLARENCE CONVERSE, IN THE FLASH LIGHT, PUBLISHED BY THE ERIE Y. C.

It gives me pleasure to note that you are not allowing the gasolene motor to make the grand sport of wind-jamming a lost art where the conditions for sailing are so ideal as at Erie. By adopting your recent small one-design sailing class, you are right in line with a popular movement among the yacht clubs here in the East on Long Island Sound. Oyster Bay has a class of 15-foot boats which is raced every week on their club courses—the outside course on the sound in nice weather; the inside course, off Seawanhaka Club, in threatening weather. Stamford Y. C., across the Sound, has a similar class; Bridgeport another; Hempstead Harbor, the jewel class (beautiful little knockabouts of polished mahogany) each handled by a young millionaire of the Red Spring colony of Hempstead; Manhasset Y. C., of Port Washington, L. I., has contributed four popular one-design classes to the Sound racing fleet in its short life of about ten years; Bay Side Y. C. brought out a splendid class of Gardiner-design last summer, called the bird class, each boat bearing the name of some waterfowl; and in recent years here the clubs have found the one-design idea so popular that they have been building what have become known as "interclub" one-design classes, where the boats are owned by members of different clubs, but are all of the same class.

The friendly rivalry between the skippers in these classes is very keen, as you have doubtless found by your experience in your class. We, on the Sound, have some twenty-two association regattas each season, not counting the many extra races on Sundays, and it is very interesting to see how differently some of the boats of a one-design class perform under the changed weather conditions of so many races, some of the skippers proving to be better heavy weather sailors and others getting more out of their boats on light fluky winds. The tide here, too, is a great factor to be taken into consideration. Often, on the short five-mile triangle of the Larchmont Y. C., the current will be setting north along the shore with many eddies which can be worked to good advantage, while one mile out in the Sound, at the southeast stake boat, the current will be strong to the southward. And if the regatta is started at either turn of the tide, these conditions will often be changed diametrically before the boats have covered the triangle. Then again we will sometimes start with a west wind blowing out from the New York shore, only to find it dying out half a mile or so off shore under the influence of a south wind which is coming over from Long Island. When there is very little wind here of a summer afternoon, and a change of tide due during the regatta, the experienced skipper looks for a change of wind to a brisk southerly—though it does not always come—and

it is amusing to see the different skippers weigh their chances of sailing to the southward of the triangle perhaps against a head tide to get advantage of the first of the new breeze, while some of their adversaries calculate it is better to trust to the dying northwest zephyr and perhaps more favorable tide. Then again the two leading boats of the class often have a luffing match which takes their skippers so far out of the course for the next stake boat or finish line before they realize it that the slower boats, by holding on toward the mark, will get in ahead. In this way now and then a boat which has not been kept in racing trim, and which has consequently not won a race all the season will come in leading her little fleet to the mortification of the leaders of the class. As we sail for championship counts in every association regatta, we sometimes get so absorbed in attempting to beat some particular rival whose points tally up to that time closely with ours that we both lose the first and second prizes we should win in that regatta, and our other adversaries add to their point score correspondingly.

## Yacht Sales.

THE Hollis-Burgess yacht agency has sold the following:

The 35-foot water line auxiliary yawl Rebecca, owned by Dr. Coleman Tousey, of Boston, to W. E. Scull, of Philadelphia.

The 25-foot water-line yawl Spectre, owned by Russell S. Paine, of Worcester, Mass., to Professor George E. Russell, of Roslindale, Mass.

The 25-foot waterline auxiliary knockabout Annie L., owned by Commodore William F. Oburg, of the Cottage Park Y. C., of Winthrop, Mass., to Frank L. Mott, of Buffalo, N. Y.

## Canoeing

### A. C. A. Membership.

NEW MEMBERS PROPOSED.

Atlantic Division.—Eric G. Anderson, P. O. Box 191, Cranford, N. J., by F. E. Ahrens; Benj. F. Cromwell, 32 Fairfield Road, Yonkers, N. Y., and Frederick C. Cromwell, 32 Fairfield Road, Yonkers, N. Y., both by B. Frank Cromwell.

Central Division.—George M. Eaton, 726 East End avenue, Wilkinsburg, Pa.; Paul R. Applegate, 5525 Kentucky avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Lew E. Duva, 5417 Coral street, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Wm. F. Patton, Jr., 403 Gray Apartments, Wilkinsburg, Pa., and Bert E. Dart, 210 Hutchinson avenue, Swisssdale, Pa., all by F. D. Newbury.

Western Division.—William Hawley, Dundee, Ill., by Thomas C. Angell; Henry Bergholtz, 438 New York street, Aurora, Ill., by John Deneau; George T. Bean, 504 Woolner Bldg.,

Peoria, Ill., by Hugh P. Miller; George W. Schoeffel, Y. M. C. A., Peoria, Ill., by Jos L. Furst; Harry T. Stubbs, 315 Kishwaukee street, Rockford, Ill., by H. F. Norris; Rae Dupree, Dundee, Ill.; Cecil H. Bingham, Dundee, Ill.; Irving M. Western, Dundee, Ill., and Nelson J. Gothard, Dundee, Ill., all by Thos. C. Angell.

### RESIGNATIONS.

Atlantic Division.—1620, Fred B. Collins, Bayonne, N. J.; 4955, Charles F. Ash, Brooklyn, N. Y.; 5741, James G. D. Burnett, New York, N. Y.; 1493, Lucius M. Stanton, New York, N. Y.; 1935, Gilman S. Stanton, New York, N. Y.; 5990, William P. Randall, Mt. Holly, N. J.

Central Division.—153, Nathan S. Smith, Newburgh, N. Y.; 5484, Frank N. Spellar, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Eastern Division.—4100, William C. Corey, Wilmington, Delaware; 5725, Crosby J. Wells, Providence, R. I.; 5620, Lewis P. Allen, Reading, Pa.; 5763, Albert S. Hayward, Providence, R. I.; 5270, Howard F. Mulcahey; 5168, James S. Gibson, Boston, Mass.; 5150, Robert Sibor, New Bedford, Mass.

Western Division.—6406, Elmer D. Becker, Chicago, Ill.; 6468, Fred L. Frauenhoff, Aurora, Ill.

### MEMBERS DECEASED.

Atlantic Division.—121, Manning Skinner, 235 West Seventy-fifth street, New York, N. Y., one of the old members of the association.

Central Division.—2066, Edward D. Taitt, Gouverneur, N. Y.

Eastern Division.—Edward T. Brigham, E. Peperell, Mass.

## Simple Sterilization of Water.

A FRENCH scientist, M. Dienert, has discovered that drinking-water can be completely sterilized by being placed in a vessel containing a small piece of zinc and stirred from time to time, says Harper's Weekly. He has placed distilled water in test tubes, with a small piece of zinc in each, and then added cultures of various microbes. After a time the microscope shows the microbes gathered about the zinc and all dead. Zinc and zinc oxide are practically insoluble in water, but the bacteria cause slight quantities of these substances to be dissolved, probably because they secrete a small amount of some acid. The amount of zinc dissolved, however, is so small as to be absolutely harmless when taken in with the water.

The extended use of zinc and "galvanized" iron vessels as receptacles for drinking-water shows that the zinc will last a very long time. This use of zinc or zinc-lined containers works thus automatically to sterilize the water placed in them. Experiments in which cultures were made from water that had been kept in zinc vessels for various lengths of time will tell us before long whether this principle can be utilized on a large scale for sterilizing drinking-water intended for domestic or community consumption.



# TRAP SHOOTING

## The Pipe of the Piping Rock

AS AN indication of the trend of trapshooting, of the invasion of, and popularity in, exclusive and aristocratic circles, I have selected as an example the Piping Rock Club at Locust Valley, L. I. Of course, we know that among yacht clubs trapshooting is, and

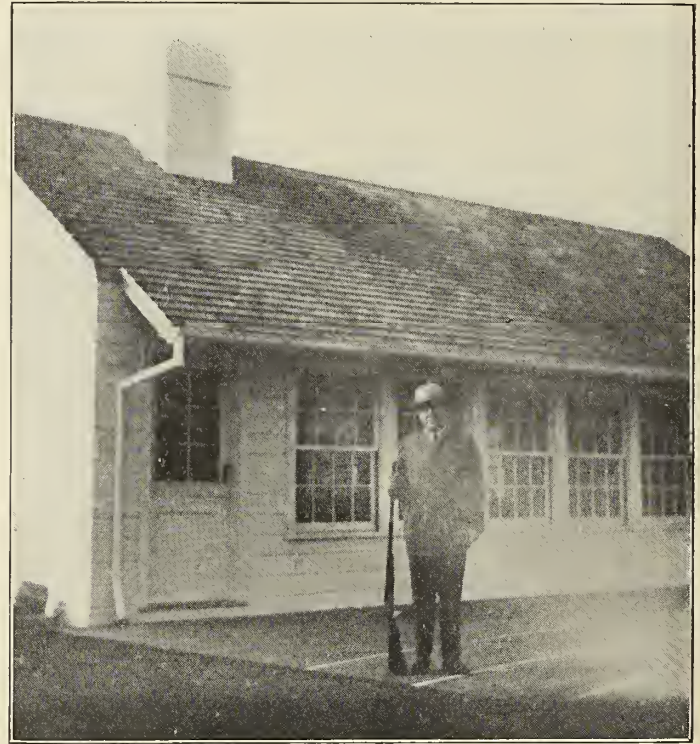
exclusive in this country, is one of the wealthiest, with a large "coed" membership. Its racing and hunting events always bring out class, both equine and human. Last October, a little bunch of the club impetus, including Frank L. Crocker, Jr., John B. Dennis, Jas. H.

Long Island an inkling of what these gentlemen wanted but knew not how to get. He forthwith offered his services to make the best ever of the trap department of the ambitious gentlemen, who yearned to become rock breakers, without a Sing Sing address.

Three months ago the site for the traps was selected with an appropriation of \$3,500 voted to carry out the project. Thus far the gun house has been completed, with outgoing and incoming traps working. The arrangement, as will be seen in illustration, is ground flush traps—the aerosaucers at the pull signal come in or out as though coming out from the ground. Under construction is a tower one hundred feet high, to throw the mud discs overhead, English style—nowhere else in America is there such an arrangement; but, figure the Piping Rocks, the day may come when pheasant drives



MAIN CLUB HOUSE.



MR. FANNING DECOYING SHOOTERS.

has for years, been the yachtsman's alternative—yachting in summer, trapshooting in winter, mere shifting from tiller to gun. However, in the huntsmen's clubs, generally given up to social pleasures, under guise of the much abused term country club, trapshooting has, with few exceptions, not become a prominent pastime for members, both men and women.

The Piping Rock Club, while not the most ex-

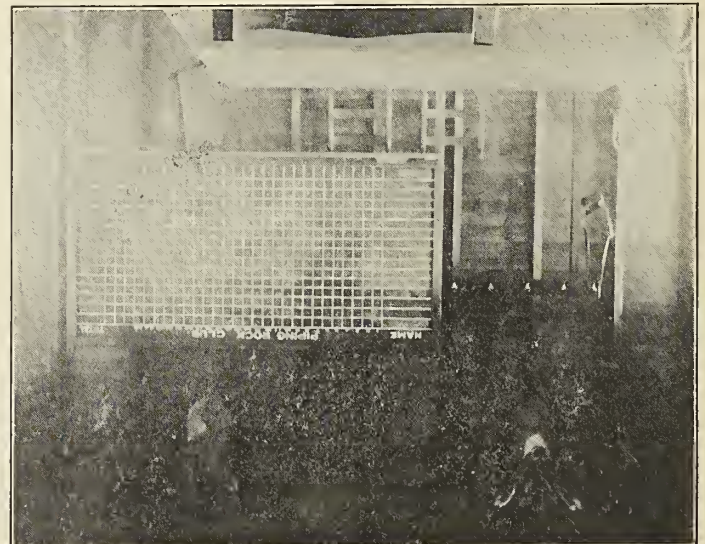
Sears, Percy Chubb and Frank Havemeyer (now the shooting committee) got together and decided that so many of the Piping Rock coterie shot over traps at other clubs, it would be better to offer temptation equally attractive and keep the members at home. Somehow—ask the birds—one Jack Fanning, an expert in club formation, representing a powder company on the banks of the Brandywine, got from the laden winds of

in America may be possible, and, if they are, the overhead fly will help some.

It is rather interesting to note that out of 368 members in the club, more than sixty are in the trapshooting fold, and of these more than a dozen are from the superior fraction, or hope to be, department. These ladies threaten to become militant shooters; in fact, some already can pick their full quota of aerosaucers from



TRAP HOUSE, SHOWING "INBOUND" AND "OUTBOUND" TRAPS.



INTERIOR SCORE BOARD.

the ambient atmosphere, while others are getting quite proficient with the splatter gun.

If the progressive work goes on, this club portends much in the trapshooting line; in fact, it is bound to grow, because the beginner, the expert and "the woman" has an equal chance to play at the greatest game ever offered lovers of outdoor sports.

New York A. C.

PELHAM MANOR, N. Y., Jan. 11.—Some of the bunch put-putted across the Sound this morning to the Long Island Sound championship at Manhasset Bay Yacht Club. They were lucky to get back, although not hampered by any excess freight in the way of trophies. Ralph Spotts got square here by getting high gun trophy with 92, enough to have won over the water, and the Stern trophy with a straight. O. C. Grinnell won the biggest half of the events, getting a leg on the Thompson cup, after a shoot-off with Brandenburg; Day, won distance and Olympic cups. Charley Billings became permanent owner of Olympic cup with six legs. A. E. Rainey took leg on January cup with (2) 25 after a shoot-off with Ralph Spotts and T. Lenane, Jr. Billy Heer and Geo. W. Maxwell were on hand to take care of the for-wads-only boosters' society interests. Scores:

Table of scores for New York A. C. including January cup, Thompson trophy, and various handicaps.

Table of scores for various trophies and handicaps, including Stein trophy and Travers Island trophy.

Table of scores for high gun trophy and other events, including 100 targets and 100 targets, scratch.

Analostan Gun Club.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—The annual meeting of the Analostan Gun Club was held last night. A large number of members were in attendance. The reports of the secretary and treasurer were read. In the former's report it was shown that 58,221 targets were thrown during the year, and that the average attendance at the weekly shoots was eighteen. The treasurer's report was gratifying, showing a healthy cash balance in the treasury. The annual election of officers was held and resulted as follows: President, C. S. Wilson; Vice-President, Dr. W. D. Monroe; Treasurer, Dr. A. B. Stine; Secretary, Miles Taylor; Captain, George W. Peck; Trustees, M. D. Hogan, R. P. Hawes and Dr. B. L. Taylor.

Mr. George A. Emmons announced that he would present a silver cup to be contested for by the members. The cup was accepted, and Miles Taylor and George W. Peck, Jr., were appointed as a committee to arrange the said contest.

The membership voted favorably on the proposition to appropriate \$200, to be expended in the purchase of four trophies to be awarded to the high guns in Classes A, B, C and D. Those participating in these contests will be required to shoot at 1200 targets during the season.

The president of the club was authorized to have the club house remodeled and enlarged and to make other arrangements for the comfort of the shooters during the coming year.

The contest for the silver spoons which has been so popular during the past two years will be continued. A resolution was also adopted directing the Secretary to make an application to the Interstate Shooting Association for dates upon which to hold registered shoots in May and August.

MILES TAYLOR, Sec'y.

FOREST AND STREAM may be ordered from any news-dealer. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

.9769% ON 825 TARGETS



With Remington-UMC Steel Lined Speed Shells The 1912 Record of a well known Philadelphia Amateur (name on request.)



"Really the most meritorious average of the year in the amateur ranks." —Sporting Life, January 4, 1913.

16 of 20 INTERSTATE HANDICAPS Have Been Won With Remington-UMC

Shoot Remington-UMC — a century's experience to back up your aim

REMINGTON ARMS—UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO., 299-301 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

# Long Island Sound Championship

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Jan. 11.—The mariner's curse trolled itself lingeringly about the ambient atmosphere here to-day and acted as pallbearer to the clay discs, and a deterrent to those ambitious to attain title of champion clay target wrecker of Long Island Sound. Nevertheless the biggest aggregation of aspirants for the title thus far drawn to this classic under auspices of Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, came to the fog front and stayed to the finish. We know of no event handled with more dispatch and smoothness than was this, in which forty-eight gunners did their do and went on their way, with pleasant memory. Much of the credit for the expert handling of the event is due Jim Alker, whose score fell far below his average because of his interest in everybody else. Carl von Lengerke, representing "If it's black, it's us," and Brother Keller, of the "yellow boys," helped considerably. Then, to add to the joy of the occasion, a damsel from Mt. Vernon, Miss Thorpe, cute as a bug's ear, shot fast enough to trim her father, though some uncharitable party said "Pop missed the last four on purpose." Be that as it may, the little lady lent a willing hand and a pretty face. Now, to get back to our mutton. The team that won and the high gun really does not come from teams eligible to win a Long Island Sound championship, for it's a far cry—and a longer jump on the Long Island R. R. from Long Island Sound to Bergen Beach, found on the map of Brooklyn. Paul von Boeckman picked 90 scalars from their hiding places in the fog; F. B. Stephenson lost one more in the dripping atmosphere, while W. S. Silkworth from B. B., and B. M. Higginson from N. Y. A. C., across the way, tied with 88. In the team event Bergen Beach made 432, which was very, very, very high. The high team from those actually domiciled on the Sound was the bunch from Travers Island—not by any means the best five there either, who got away with 394, second high in score figures.

High man in the Mercury Foot aggregation was B. M. Higginson, while Ralph Spotts, probably the best target trailing exponent on the Sound, smashed only 83. The Manhasset team was in hard luck through absence of Hazen Hoyt and Gould, both top-notch rock crackers. E. A. Sierck and I should worry) C. W. Berner, did their little best with 82 shatterings each. Siwanoy's high was 76, made by M. R. Guggenheim, while F. R. Long, of Queens Country Club, spattered the dust of 81 among the waves.

Among the "for-targets-only" contingent, H. H. Stevens broke 95, Carl von Lengerke 89, H. D. Gibbs 10 less.

Port Washington Yacht Club was represented by Charley Hyde, who knows the name and address of every wild duck on the Sound. Charley mistook smoke rings from a passing tug for clay scalars, so his score was pretty well depressed; rather than emphasize its lowliness, we will not mention it here—it's in the tabulation. About the only fellows that had a score that looked like it, came from Siwanoy—and that's outside the fog zone.

The entire affair was so successful that in future the "Long Island Sound championship" in the East will be second only to the Eastern Handicap of the Interstate Association. Scores of team shoot follow:

Bergen Beach G. C.		Queens Club.	
P von Boeckman.... 90	F R Long .....	81	
W S Silkworth.... 88	B Hathaway .....	80	
C H Martin..... 78	R F Nash .....	79	
Dr Sauer .....	H H Shannon .....	76	
F B Stephenson... 89-432	W Hyland .....	73-389	
New York A. C.		Manhasset Bay Y. C.	
R L Spotts..... 83	J W Alker .....	81	
D F McMahon.... 85	E A Sierck .....	82	
A E Ranney..... 70	C W Berner .....	82	
B M Higginson... 88	D E Smith..... 71		
J Cattus .....	H F Clarke..... 69-385		
Siwanoy Country Club.			
M R Guggenheim. 76	A M Dalton..... 65		
E L Haas..... 74	A W Currie..... 60-348		
L D Hill..... 74			
Targets:                           25 25 25 25   Total.			
*H H Stevens.....	23 24 24	95	
*H A Keller.....	16 21 13 20	70	
*C von Lengerke..	22 24 21 22	89	
J W Alker.....	18 22 19 22	81	
H H Shannon.....	21 19 18 18	76	
E L Haas.....	15 20 18 21	74	
Robt Guggenheim	16 22 17 21	76	
C A Wylie.....	9 15 15 16	55	
A W Currie.....	16 19 9 16	60	
P von Boeckman	22 20 24 24	90	
W S Silkworth....	23 24 21 20	88	
W L Groll.....	12 16 19 16	63	
H F Clarke.....	15 15 21 18	69	
D E Smith.....	17 17 21 16	74	

*T A Davis.....	9 12 16 11	48
R L Spotts.....	21 20 19 23	83
A E Ranney.....	16 21 15 18	70
D F McMahon....	23 19 20 23	85
B M Higginson..	23 20 21 24	88
J Cattus .....	21 16 12 19	68
C H Martin.....	20 20 17 21	78
Miss Thorpe .....	9 15 12 16	52
*H D Gibbs.....	17 20 20 22	79
A M Dalton.....	14 17 18 16	65
L D Hill.....	16 20 19 19	74
F L Rowland....	19 18 13 21	71
W Hyland.....	14 16 21 22	73
B Hathaway .....	15 23 18 24	80
W T Thorpe.....	10 6 14 16	46
Dr Sauer .....	22 21 22 22	87
R T Nash.....	15 21 24 19	79
Carl Vogel.....	18 19 14 18	69
J M Kissam.....	16 17 19 20	72
F B Stephenson.	21 23 21 24	89
J H Vanderveer.	15 24 17 19	75
M K Waters.....	20 21 19 19	79
F R Long.....	20 23 19 19	81
F Foster .....	15 16 20 23	74
C Hyde .....	18 21 6 17	62
W Smith.....	18 16 19 24	77
S Isaacs.....	20 18 21 19	78
C W Berner.....	24 20 18 20	82
E A Sierck.....	17 23 20 22	82
Collins .....	15 15 15 15	60

## Midwinter Handicap.

THE sixth annual and midwinter handicap will be held at Pinehurst, N. C., Jan. 22-25, inclusive.

There will be ten regular events of 20 targets each on the first and second days, and five regular events of 20 targets each on the mornings of the third and fourth days. Prizes in all regular 20-target events will be divided according to Rose system, 8, 5, 3, 2.

There will be an additional optional sweepstake, \$2 entrance on every 20-target and 25-target event on the program. Purses in all optional sweeps in 20- and 25-target events will be divided, high gun system, one money for each five entries or fraction thereof. There will be an optional sweep, \$2.50 entrance, on each the first and second 100 of the first and second day's program and in the first 100 of the third and fourth day's program. Money divided high gun, as explained elsewhere.

For high average in the regular 16yds. event (600 targets) a gold medal will be awarded for the first high amateur, a silver medal for the second high amateur, a silver medal for third high amateur.

The Pinehurst midwinter preliminary handicap will be 100 targets, unknown angles, handicaps 16 to 23yds.; high guns, not class shooting. Two hundred dollars added to the purse. The number of moneys into which purse will be divided will be determined by the number of entries. The management will also add to the first money a sum sufficient to make it \$200. Entrance money, \$10, the price of targets being included. In addition to first money (guaranteed \$200), the winner will receive the Pinehurst preliminary handicap cup. Three special trophies will also be given in this event.

The Pinehurst midwinter handicap, 100 targets, handicaps 16 to 23yds., high guns, not class shooting. Five hundred dollars added to the purse. The number of moneys into which the purse will be divided will be determined by the number of entries. The management will also add to first money a sum sufficient to make it \$500. Entrance money, \$20, the price of targets being included. In addition to first money (guaranteed \$500) the winner will receive the Pinehurst midwinter handicap cup. Three special trophies will also be given in this event.

The Handicap Committee will be selected from shooters in attendance. The committee will meet at The Berkshire Hotel, Pinehurst, North Carolina, on the evenings of Jan. 23 and 24, to allot handicaps for the preliminary and midwinter handicaps.

Professionals are welcomed to demonstrate their goods and will be allowed to shoot for the price of targets. Professionals who take part in the handicap events will be handicapped the same as the other contestants, and must shoot for targets only, from the handicap distances as allowed by the Handicap committee.

The Country Club reserves the authority to postpone any event on account of bad weather or other important causes, if in the judgment of the management such postponement is necessary.

The official score will be kept on a score board in plain view of the contestant. It will be the duty of the contestant to see to it that the right result is recorded. In case of error, it will be the duty of the contestant in whose score the mistake has occurred to have it corrected before he fires at two (2) more targets, otherwise the score must stand as shown on the score board. In case a contestant's view of the score board is interfered with through any cause, he may refuse to shoot until the result of the last shot can be seen.

**First Day.**—Entrance in regular events, \$21; additional optional sweeps, \$20; two optional 100-target sweeps, \$5; total entrance, first day, \$46.

**Second Day.**—Entrance in regular events, \$21; additional optional sweeps, \$20; two optional 100-target sweeps, \$5; total entrance, second day, \$46.

**Third Day.**—Entrance in regular events, \$11; preliminary handicap entrance, \$10; additional optional sweeps, \$18; optional 100-target sweep, \$2.50; total entrance, \$41.50.

**Fourth Day.**—Entrance in regular events, \$11; midwinter handicap entrance, \$20; additional optional sweeps, \$18; optional 100-target sweep, \$2.50; total entrance, fourth day, \$51.50.

Pinehurst is on the Aberdeen & Ashboro Railroad, five miles from Aberdeen, and may be reached by the Seaboard Air Line from Aberdeen, N. C. (Pinehurst Junction), or by the Southern Railway via High Point, N. C. Through Pullman cars to Pinehurst from New York and Washington and intermediate points via Seaboard Air Line.

In can also be reached via Atlantic Coast Line from Hopes Mills to Aberdeen, via Aberdeen & Rockfish Railroad, connecting with the Aberdeen & Ashboro at Aberdeen.

## The Sunny South Handicap.

THE Sunny South Handicap, will be held at Houston, Texas, Jan. 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 and Feb. 1, 1913, under the auspices of the Houston Gun Club.

The first day's program will consist of five events at 20 targets, \$2 entrance and \$10 added to each event. Five events at 25 targets, \$2.50 entrance, \$10 added to each event. All shooting from 16yds. mark. Money divided per cent plan, class shooting, 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent. High amateur average on this day will receive \$25; second high, \$25; third high, \$15; fourth high, \$10.

On the second day there will be ten events at 20 targets, \$2 entrance and \$10 added to each event. Money will be divided 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent., class shooting. High amateur average for this day will receive \$25; second high, \$25; third high, \$15; fourth high, \$10.

On the third day there will be five events at 20 targets, \$2 entrance and \$20 added to each event. All shooting 16yds. Money divided per cent. plan, 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent., class shooting. Event No. 6 is at 100 targets, entrance \$10, and is for the Houston Chronicle trophy, emblematic of the Southern Amateur Championship, to be shot for from the 16yds. mark, and is open to all amateurs attending the Sunny South Handicap, and counts for averages on the program. It is now held by J. Graham, of Long Lake, Ill. Money in this event is divided as follows: Fifty per cent. of the purse goes to the holder of the trophy, the balance of the purse divided 50, 30 and 20 per cent., the winner of the event to receive the trophy. This is a valuable trophy, donated by the Houston Chronicle, one of the leading daily papers of the South, and is shot for once every year at the Sunny South Handicap by the amateur trapshooters. The winner of the trophy will receive 50 per cent. of the entrance fee at the next open contest upon surrender of the trophy. High amateur average for this day will receive \$25; second high, \$15; third high, \$10, and fourth high, \$10.

On the fourth day there will be nine events at 20 targets, entrance \$2.50, and \$25 added to each event. All shooting from 16yds. Money in the first four events divided per cent. plan, 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent., class shooting. The next events will be divided Rose system, 5, 3, 2, 1. Event No. 10 is for the Houston Post trophy, emblematic of the team championship. This event is open to any two amateurs living in the same State, and is to be shot for once every year at the Sunny South Handicap. The trophies are now held by Messrs. France and Gardiner, of Houston, Texas. High amateur on this day will receive \$25; second high, \$15, and third high, \$10.

On the fifth day there will be five events at 20 targets, \$2.50 entrance, and \$25 added to each event. Money divided per cent. plan, 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent., class shooting. The Sunny South Handicap, 100 targets, \$10 entrance, \$100 added. Handicaps 16 to 23yds., eight moneys, 25, 20, 15, 10, 10, 5, 5 per cent., class shooting. In addition to first money the winner will receive a beautiful trophy. This event is open to both amateurs and professionals. The balance of shooting is only open to amateurs. The Sunny South Handicap is counted for average. High amateur average on this day will receive \$25; second high, \$15, and third high, \$10.

On the sixth day there will be ten events at 20 targets, \$2.50 entrance, and \$25 added to each event. All shooting from 16yds. Money in first five events divided 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent., class shooting. The last five will be divided Rose system, 5, 3, 2, 1. High amateur for the entire program will receive \$50; second high, \$25; third high, \$25; fourth high, \$15 and fifth high, \$10.

Targets will be thrown from 40 to 55yds.

## Marine and Field Club.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 11.—Murky clouds and dripping atmosphere made shooting hard here to-day. C. D. Sayre decided two-thirds of the events, getting leg on monthly cup with 96 from a free start of 12. S. P. Hopkins with 8 gratis scalars, took second with 95, while E. H. Lott, shooting from scratch, made 91—some shooting under existing conditions. In take-home trophy, Lott from scratch got 24 and the event. Sayre slipped into place with 23, while P. R. Towne trotted along with 22 for the tail of the triple. Trophy shoot, scratch, Sayre slipped one over on the bunch, and, honestly, it shocked 'em some, by breaking straight. Hopkins and Towne smeared the fog with 24 each, while Brother Lott smashed only 23.

Only seven members were cut, but all of them shot remarkably well, considering the conditions.

Monthly cup, 100 targets, handicap:			
C D Sayre.....	12 96	P R Towne.....	8 90
S P Hopkins.....	8 95	J M Knox.....	18 87
E H Lott.....	0 91	E Delewater.....	12 87
Take-home trophy, 25 targets, handicap:			
E H Lott.....	0 24	J Biddle.....	5 21
C D Sayre.....	3 23	J M Knox.....	4 20
P R Towne.....	2 22	E Delewater.....	4 21
N P Hopkins.....	2 21		
Trophy shoot, 25 targets, scratch:			
C D Sayre.....	25	J M Knox.....	22
S P Hopkins.....	24	E Delewater.....	21
P R Towne.....	24	J Biddle.....	20
E H Lott.....	23		

Chicago Gun Club.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 1.—After a close and exciting race, Capt. May's team won from Capt. Fox's team by a margin of 18 targets. Both teams were evenly matched, and after all hands had shot at 30 targets the winners were only two targets in the lead, but Fox's men lost out in the wind up.

The splendid weather of to-day brought out a field of forty-three shooters, thirty of them participating in the team shoot, which was started at one o'clock, after captains Doc May and Fox had carefully chosen their men, and then "swapped" two men. Dave Thomas and Fred Bills were the two high individuals, each breaking 48 out of 50, and both were on the losing team. Kirkwood, with a score of 46 out of 50, was high on the winning team, while Ralph Kuss was a close second with 45. Harry Kahler and Stannard each scored 45 breaks, and F. Meisner tied Jay Graham for third place on their team with 43. The race proved to be very close in the first two frames, for at the finish of the first 15 targets the total scores were: Doc's team 173 to Fox's 171, and the finish of the second frame of 15 resulted in a total of 344 to 342, each team having scored the same number of "dead birds," viz.: 171. In the last frame of 20, Doc's team increased their lead, so that they were 18 targets to the good at the finish. Fox says he knows he had a team of winners, and the only way he can figure out their defeat is that Doc must have bribed some of the team, so he is going to have Phil Miller investigate the case just as soon as he gets through with the counterfeiter who Bob Seelig "tipped" him off to. The scores, 50 targets per man:

Table listing scores for Chicago Gun Club members. Columns include names and scores. Top scorers: F B Fox (Capt.) 33, D E Thomas 48, F G Bills 48, W W Stannard 45, H Kahler 45, Geo Eck 42, J E Dickey 42, W F Riley 41, L M Fetherstone 41, F Cook 39, W C Betman 38, J A Taggart 35, E B Thogren 31, J Porter 29, T Holleman 22-577.

Table listing scores for other events. Columns include names and scores. Top scorers: F Cook 18 16 18, O P Goode 18 24, T H Lewis 16 21, O W Croker 15 18, W C Boltman 18 16, John Eck 22, A Moore 18 21, L B Clark 20 23, F W Belknap 19 20, F B Fox 18 20 9, H Hlavka 16 19, R Patterson 13 4, H Hollerman 20 19, T A Taggart 17, J F Pitts 12 16, P C Malley 11 15, H W Rockwell 7 14, Dr H W Gettles 15 11, Mrs Featherstone 15, H B Northcott 6.

Jan. 4.—Ten shooters came out to the club grounds today, several of them making fine scores. Fetherstone climbed up to the top of the ladder in the first club event, making 48 out of 50, Goode running a close second with 46, while Barto, Stannard and Graham each broke 45. In the second 50, Goode and Graham tied on 47 for first place, Stannard scored another 45, while Silver came in for third with 43. In the practice event at 15 targets Stannard and Graham broke them all, Goode, Fetherstone and Lynn each scoring 14. The scores:

Table listing scores for Jan 4 events. Columns include names and scores. Top scorers: J R Graham 15 45 47 19 19, Silver 42 43, Cannon 9 30, Fox 32.

Jan. 5.—The second monthly shoot of our club was shot under the most difficult weather conditions, as a gale of wind from the northeast drove the sleet (which came down all afternoon) directly into the faces of the shooters, many of them being unable to see the targets after calling for them.

A glance at the scores will show that high scores were out of the question, when 77 out of 100 won first place, and many of the marksmen who seldom get below 90 per cent, dropped to 70 per cent, and lower, the reader may well know that something was doing in the weather line. Kuss landed the top score of 77, while Silver was a close second with 76 from 16yds. Wm. Stout, who came from Burlington, Ia., with our good friend Breitenstein, landed third place with 75 out of 100. He says he will be back for our February shoot, and may bring some more of the Burlington shooters along. Kammerer was going along fine and looked to be the winner until the last frame, when the sleet got the best of him. The scores:

Table listing scores for Jan 5 events. Columns include names and scores. Top scorers: T P Bue 65, P Miller 65, C F Seelig 65, L Featherstone 64, H Wehmhofer 62, H Stade 58, Breitenstein 55 27 17.

OFFICIAL SEASON'S AVERAGE WINNERS FOR THE 11th TIME

WINCHESTER

Shotgun Shells Show Their Superiority Again in 1912

FOR thirteen years the Season's averages of trap shooters have been recorded. Eleven years of the thirteen, the Season's High Average has been won with Winchester Loaded "Leader" or "Repeater" Shotgun Shells. The year 1912 was no exception, as the following shows:



W. R. CROSBY

Allen Heil of Allentown, Pa., won the Season's High Amateur Average on Single and Double Targets combined, and the Interstate Association Official Season's High Amateur Average on Double Targets, with Winchester Loaded "Leader" Shells.

W. R. Crosby, of O'Fallon, Ill., won the Interstate Association Official Season's High Professional Average on Single Targets, and the Season's High Professional Average on all targets shot in Registered Tournaments, with Winchester Loaded "Leader" Shells.

Fred Gilbert, of Spirit Lake, Ia., won the Interstate Association Official Season's Average on Double Targets, with Winchester Loaded "Leader" Shells.

Two 1910 Interstate Association Records That Beat 1955 x 2000

E. F. Forsgard won the Season's High Professional Average for all targets shot in tournaments Registered by the Interstate Association. He broke 4799 x 4895 targets, 98+ per cent.

Shooting in five consecutive tournaments Registered by the Interstate Association, he broke 2077 x 2100, 98.90 per cent.

Mr. Forsgard in all his shooting used Winchester "Leader" or "Repeater" Loaded Shells. His gun was a Winchester Repeater—not a double-barreled one of a make so "modern" that it is no longer manufactured.

For Records and Results Shoot W Shells and Guns

Smith Gun Club.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 11.—Smith Gun Club held their shoot over traps at Wiedemeyer's Park to-day. Hassinger got first with 47 out of 50. Sam Thornton and Louis Colquitt each smashed 45, and in the draw Thornton won out, giving him second place and Colquitt third. Fourth went to T. Compton, and Fifth to J. Thompson. The former broke 44 and the latter 43. Another tie was had in the scores of Dr. Moeller and J. Baldwin for sixth place. Each broke 42, and as in the previous case, it was decided by a drawing. Dr. Moeller pulled the lucky slip, giving him sixth, and Baldwin seventh.

Sweepstake shooting was indulged in both before and after the prize event. High gun honors for the afternoon were captured by L. Colquitt, who broke 189 out of a possible 200. J. Thompson, J. Baldwin and S. Thornton also made creditable scores. The following scores were made: R. Hensler 18, 20, 23, 39; W. Hassinger 21, 21, 23, 47; J. Weiler 20, 18, 21, 21, 36; John Kink 20, 21, 36; W. H. Dickenhorst 20, 15, 18, 17, 36; J. Thompson 18, 25, 25, 24, 43; L. Colquitt 24, 24, 25, 23, 24, 24, 45; Dr. Moeller 18, 19, 20, 42; F. Compton 24, 22, 44; F. Kusterer 18, 11, 25; J. Baldwin 19, 20, 23, 24, 24, 23, 42; John Erb 19, 18, 19, 30; H. Sindle 20, 21, 24, 40; J. Francisco 20, 21, 22, 38; S. Thornton 25, 24, 24, 45; L. Castle 34; H. Hassinger 37.

Essex Country Club.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 11.—L. H. Ross won three out of the four events here to-day. In two of the events he was tied with James A. Hart and won the shoot-off. Ross shot with a handicap of 6 in 25, while Hart was a scratch man. Sweepstakes was won by B. M. Shanley, Jr. The scores:

Table listing scores for A. O. Headley cup, 50 targets, handicap. Columns include names and scores. Top scorers: Shanley 0 45, Hart 0 40, Ross 12 49, A Brandt 4 44, Daly 0 41.

Table listing scores for Take-home trophy, 25 targets, handicap. Columns include names and scores. Top scorers: Shanley 0 24, Hart 0 23, Ross 6 23, Brandt 2 19, Daly 0 18.

Table listing scores for January cup, 25 targets, handicap. Columns include names and scores. Top scorers: Shanley 0 22, Hart 0 23, Ross 6 23, Brandt 2 21, Daly 0 17.

Table listing scores for Sweepstakes. Columns include names and scores. Top scorers: Shanley 0 24, Daly 0 23, Ross 6 20, Hart 0 23.

# Peters

## "steel where steel belongs" FACTORY LOADS

### High in 1912 Amateur Averages

Of the Amateurs shooting at 2000 or more targets at Registered tournaments during the year 1912, first honors went to Mr. Barton Lewis of Auburn, Ill., who broke

**4440 ex 4645=95.59%**

Mr. Lewis used **P** Shells in all his shooting

### HIGH GENERAL AVERAGE AT POST SEASON TOURNAMENT

Won by Mr. Woolfolk Henderson { **771 ex 800 Singles**  
**172 ex 200 Doubles**  
**943 ex 1000**

### HIGH GENERAL AVERAGE FOR DOUBLES AT POST SEASON TOURNAMENT

Won by J. S. Day, 179 ex 100 Pairs

The best shooting of the year was unquestionably done with the **P** brand

### THE PETERS CARTRIDGE COMPANY, CINCINNATI, OHIO

NEW YORK: 98 Chambers St., T. H. Keller, Manager.

SAN FRANCISCO: 608-612 Howard St., J. S. French, Manager.

NEW ORLEANS: 321 Magazine St., Lee Omohundro, Manager.

#### Spring Valley Shooting Association.

READING, Pa., Jan. 11.—In the third event, a miss-and-out, 5-bird limit, Lee Wertz, Fred Wertz and Eisenhour killed straight. The fast birds and cloudy day kept the shooters guessing. Harry Coldren, an old-timer at this game, fell shy.

The annual 20-bird handicap of the Spring Valley Shooting Association will be held on Saturday, Feb. 8. A large attendance is anticipated. For particulars address E. H. Adams, 1805 Perkiomen avenue, Reading, Pa.

Manager Charles Hass, of the Blandon Rod and Gun Club, announced a 15-bird handicap, entrance \$8 and \$9; 7-bird, \$4 entrance introductory on Saturday, Jan. 25, on the grounds of the Blandon Rod and Gun Club.

Harry Ball, E. H. Adams and W. S. Behm are scheduled to shoot at the Midwinter Handicap at Pinehurst, N. C., Jan. 22-25. Something doing, boys, when their old-time coacher, H. I. Melchior, has charge of this trio. Oh, gee, look at that "Hass-a-pepper." Walter says this is like kissing a pretty girl—the more you get the more you want. Scores:

Event No. 1, 12 live birds:					
Pruzman	28	11	Irwin	28	11
F Wertz	29	10	Ice	29	7
E Adams	30	11	F Wertz	29	9
W S Behm	29	11	O Melot	29	7
L Wertz	30	10	Marburger	29	10
H Wolf	29	9	Wentzel	28	9
H Coldren	30	6	Schmoyer	28	9
Haas	30	7			

Event No. 2, 10 live birds:					
Pruzman	28	7	O Melot	28	6
F Wertz	29	8	Fred Wertz	29	10
E Adams	30	7	Marburger	29	9
Behm	29	7	Ice	29	8
L Wertz	30	9	Coldren	30	8
H Wolf	29	6	Schmoyer	28	5

The first event, of 12 birds, was won by four ties of 11 kills each—Pruzman, Adams, Behm and Irwin. The second event of 10 birds was won by Fred Wertz, of Fleetwood, who killed straight. Lee Wertz and Marburger were second with 9 kills.

LUDDY.

#### Cincinnati Gun Club.

The team match, which was the feature of the weekly shoot on Jan. 12, was won by the team of the Northern Kentucky Gun Club, with a margin of 13 targets. Capt. G. W. Dameron, of the winning team, made high individual score, 93; Hammerschmidt, of the opposing team, being his nearest competitor, with 89. The Northerns took the lead in the first round at 20 targets, and increased their advantage in each round until the last 20, when the Cincinnati team beat them by 2 targets. The return match will be shot on the Northerns' ground as soon as the high water will permit.

W. R. Chamberlain, of Columbus, was among the visitors, and tied for second high score with R. L. Trimble, the local expert, on 91 in the regular events.

The flood prevented W. R. Randall, of Mason, a member of the Cincinnati team, from reaching the grounds, and his place was taken by Supt. Arthur Gambell. The latter was not in his best form, or the story might have had a different ending, at least the teams would have finished nearer together. Dameron shot well up to his usual gait, missing only one target in the last 60.

The new Westwood Gun Club was represented by J. Schneider, A. C. Kuball, M. Stopper and J. Nocheck, all of whom took part in several of the events, although they arrived at the grounds late in the afternoon. L. J. Squier, of Pittsburgh, was present, and shot through the program, but had luck in the first and last events kept his score below his usual mark. Back-water from the Licking River transformed the grounds into an island, and was still rising when the shooters left, being only about a foot below the planks of the bridge. The conditions were hard—poor light and cold—and this had its effect on many of the scores. Irwin has been doing much better work lately than he did to-day. Schreck has also been putting up scores in the 90 per cent. class of late, and was one of the four men to go straight in any one of the events to-day, but the targets were too rough for him in the last three events, and he dropped. A. Sundry, couldn't connect, as he did at Dayton on New Year's Day, and finished several targets below the mark that was expected of him.

Shot at. Broke		Shot at. Broke			
*Squier	100	88	II Sundry	100	63
Schreck	100	88	*Ertel	100	33
Hammerschmidt	100	89	R L Trimble	100	91
Frohlinger	100	71	Davies	100	79
*Chamberlain	100	91	L Gambell	20	12
Dameron	100	93	Holaday	20	16
Irwin	100	85	Schneider	60	45
J B C	100	70	A C Kuball	60	45
Ford	100	71	M Stopper	40	28
A Gambell	100	73	J Nocheck	40	26
A Sundry	100	87			

\*Professionals.

Team match, three men on a team, 100 targets per man:

Northern Kentucky G. C.	Cincinnati G. C.	
Irwin	Hammerschmidt	89
Dameron	Sundry	87
Schreck	A Gambell	73—249

#### Boston A. A.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 11.—T. C. Adams made 96 out of 100 from scratch; G. L. Osborn won take-home trophy, while Capt. C. B. Tucker took January trophy. Scores:

Osborn	10	99	Whittemore	14	89
Adams	0	96	Owen	15	89
Faye	0	93	Clark	15	88
Dickey	0	92	Hassam	3	87
Snow	0	92	Farmer	6	86
Tucker	5	91	Sweet	0	84
Whitney	18	91	Brooks	8	82
Ballou	5	89	Munroe	16	75
Davis	8	89			

#### Eugene Gun Club.

EUGENE, Ore., Jan. 3.—To-day was very blustery and cold, some snow in the air, but ten of the boys would not be denied, and spent a very pleasant afternoon at the club grounds. Moulten was high man with 96 to his credit, which is sure going some, taking into consideration the weather conditions. After the regular 100 birds, Moulten and McCormack chose sides and shot for the supper which was won by the McCormack squad, although they finished in the dark.

At 7:30 this evening, pursuant to call, a meeting was held at the club rooms, and the Oregon State Sportsmen's Association was organized, and from the interest shown, there is no doubt but what it will be a success.

Dr. F. M. Day, of Eugene Gun Club, was chosen President; F. P. Tracey, of Albany Gun Club, Vice-President; E. A. Bean, of Eugene Gun Club, Secretary-treasurer. The Board of Directors are: M. Abraham, of Portland Gun Club; A. B. Weatherford, of Albany Gun Club; Wm. Beagle, of Ontario Gun Club; C. P. Murphy, of Baker Gun Club; Dr. E. R. Seely, of Medford Gun Club, and Ira Johnson, of Coquille Rod and Gun Club. Eugene was selected as the place for holding the first annual tournament, under the auspices of the Eugene Gun Club, and as the boys here have the reputation of doing things about right, every lover of the game can be assured of a good time. The dates will be announced later. To-day's score:

Moulten	96	Deierlin	82
Kompp	90	Holohan	81
McCormack	89	Cook	79
Seavey	89	Veatch	76
Bean	84	Smith	69

Team shoot:			
Mollen	21	McCormack	22
Holohan	23	Kompp	24
Seavey	23	Cook	24
Deierlin	18	Veatch	17
Smith	16—101	Bean	24—109

E. A. BEAN, Sec'y.

#### Stanley Gun Club.

TORONTO, Can., Jan. 4.—The following were the scores made on the Stanley Gun Club grounds to-day:

Shot at. Brk.		Shot at. Brk.			
Jennings	130	117	Ingraham	50	28
Marsh	125	105	Dewey	50	21
Stevens	115	99	Halford	45	39
Dunk	110	99	Black	45	32
Schelbe	100	83	Hogarth	35	27
Norman	95	81	Ten Eyck	35	26
Lundy	75	60	Albert	25	16
Ely	65	56	Sheppard	25	15
Sockett	55	33			

FOREST AND STREAM may be ordered from any news-dealer. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.



**Fixtures.**

If you want your shoot to be announced here, send a notice like the following:

**REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.**

- Jan. 22-25.—Pinehurst (N. C.) Country Club sixth annual Midwinter Handicap. Leonard Tufts, Pres.
- Feb. 22.—Birmingham (Ala.) G. C. tournament. O. L. Garl, Sec'y.
- April 8-10.—San Antonio, Tex.—The Interstate Association's Southwestern Handicap, under auspices of the San Antonio Gun Club; \$1,000 added money. Winner of first place in the Southwestern Handicap guaranteed \$200 and a trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$150 and \$100 respectively. E. E. Shaner, Mgr., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- May 27-29.—Fort Dodge, Ia.—Iowa State tournament, under auspices of the Fort Dodge Gun Club. Jos. Kautzky, Mgr.
- June 9-12.—Buffalo, N. Y.—N. Y. State Sportsmen's Association tournament. C. F. Lambert, Sec'y.
- July 8-13.—Cedar Point, O.—The Indians' tournament. D. H. Eaton, Sec'y, Cincinnati, O.
- Aug. 5-7.—Omaha, Neb.—The Interstate Association's eighth Western Handicap tournament, under auspices of the Omaha Gun Club; \$1,000 added money. Winner of first place in the Western Handicap guaranteed \$200 and trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$150 and \$100 respectively. E. E. Shaner, Mgr., Pittsburgh, Pa.

**DRIVERS AND TWISTERS.**

C. F. Lambert, Secretary-Treasurer, writes: "The committee for arranging details in connection with the forthcoming tournament of the New York State Sportsmen's Association, to be held in Buffalo during the second week in June, next, held their first meeting recently, and the results cause the belief that visiting shooters on that occasion will be interested and entertained."

W. G. BEECROFT.

**Evanston Gun Club.**

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 9.—Nine shooters appeared at the traps of the Evanston Gun Club on Saturday, Jan. 4, and on account of a high wind high scores were out of the question. Scores:

Shot at. Broke		Shot at. Broke	
Kirkwood	50 36	Darby	50 30
Kennicott	50 41	Millen	25 19
Coleman	25 16	Gamble	50 5
Bristle	25 18	Van Petten	25 12
Phalen	50 28		

At the 20yd. line out of a possible 25, Kirkwood made 20, Kennicott 21, Coleman 18, Bristle 14, Phalen 14, Darby 14, Millen 13, and Gamble 14.

In doubles, out of a possible 24, Kirkwood made 15, Kennicott 13, Bristle 15, Phalen 11, Millen 12 and Van Petten 7.

On Sunday seventeen shooters took advantage of the day and made the following scores:

Shot at. Broke		Shot at. Broke	
Searle	50 16	Millen	75 51
Thwaite	75 46	Miller	50 29
Hanson	75 37	Scowley	50 28
Davis	50 26	Winkler	75 61
Van Petten	75 43	Watson	50 34
Langworthy	50 13	Kumfer	25 17
Kennicott	50 37	De Clercq	50 26
Gormley	50 17	Coleman	50 36
Carman	50 30		

At 20yds. the following scores were made from a possible 25: Kennicott 13, Millen 13, Scowley 13, Winkler 18 and Kumfer 14.

Two of the members shooting Sunday might have made better scores had they not been arrested while speeding to the grounds in their automobile. The Chief of Police was kind enough to allow them to continue to the traps upon their promise to appear in court the next day.

W. J. PHALEN, Sec'y-Treas.

**Team Matches.**

THE following conditions have been drawn up to govern the series of inter-club team matches between the Cincinnati Gun Club, N. C. R. Gun Club, of Dayton, Ohio, and Springfield (Ohio) Gun Club:

Three contests to be held at Cincinnati, Feb. 2; Dayton, Washington's Birthday, and Springfield, Decoration Day.

Each club will be allowed to enter fifteen men and select the ten best scores at each contest. The total scores in the three contests to decide the winning team.

Each contest will be at 100 targets per man, five events, twenty targets each.

Two cents will be charged for targets, and one cent for each target set aside, the total amount to be given the winning team at the final contest. A statement to be furnished each club at the conclusion of each contest as to the number of entries, etc.

Squads to be made up with a contestant from each team alternating.

Each club may arrange a program in connection with the team race.

Capable referees and scorers are to be furnished and the score kept in plain view of the shooters.

Copies to be given each club at the conclusion of each contest.

Professionals who are recognized as members of the competing club are not barred.



The  
**Perfect Smokeless Shotgun  
P O W D E R**  
EASY ON YOUR SHOULDER

SCHULTZE is increasing daily in popularity amongst field and trap shooters. Its very light recoil appeals to new shooters, and it is an aid to increasing their proficiency with the shotgun.

☛ Schultze Powder has the distinction of being a potent factor in making

**The 1912 Long Run Score**  
of 309 straight. This achievement by Chas. G. Spencer of St. Louis, Mo., is evidence that Schultze Powder retains the essential velocity, penetration and reliability which make every Du Pont Smokeless Powder so effective.

☛ Remember that the amateur long run record for 1910 of 426 straight was made by J. R. Graham with Schultze powder.

☛ All dealers sell Schultze loads. Try these and increase the pleasure derived from your shotgun.

**The Du Pont Gun Club.**

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 11.—Du Pont Gun Club was two years old to-day, and her anniversary party was attended by fifty-five of the elite from the powder burners' fraternity. Everybody who was anybody was there, and, en passant, we may make so bold as to mention that W. S. Colfax was present, dressed in his best shooting clothes. He missed only one target out of 150, making a run of 124—not bad for a foggy day. The usual class shoots were held.

The first prize in Class A was won by E. M. Daniels, who was high amateur, with a score of 94 out of 100. Second prize in this class went to William M. Foord, with 91 out of 100.

Victor du Pont was high in Class B, with 91 out of 100. Second, Stanley Tughton, 87 out of 100.

C. H. Simms was high in Class C with 85 out of 100; second, B. T. Stevens, 83.

D. L. Hoopes, Jr., won first in Class D with 82 out of 100; W. P. Jensen second, 79.

First in Class F was D. S. Wood, with 58 out of 100; second, C. H. Lambert, 50.

H. L. Worthington, from prodrom, eligible for wads only, was high man, his score, 96 out of 100, being the best made in the regular event.

The total number of targets thrown during the day was 7,000. Scores were:

Class A—Hammond 88, Edmanson 74, Richardson 90, E. E. du Pont 90, Carlon 87, Minnick 83, Lyon 84, Sloan 84, W. G. Wood 68, McHugh 88, Roberson 88, Foord 91, \*W. A. Joslyn 85, \*H. L. Worthington 96, \*E. A. W. Everett 83, \*J. T. Skelly 93, Daniels 94.

\*Not eligible for prizes.

Class B—Jarrell 81, Willis 83, Leedom 84, Turner 81, N. K. Smith 72, Coyne 73, Anderson, Jr., 73, Tomlinson 77, Winchester 84, W. B. Smith, Jr., 70, Victor du Pont 91, J. I. Magahern 85, S. Tughton 87, Dr. A. Patterson 80, G. R. Cleveland 80, M. F. Morris 85.

Class C—Dr. H. Betts 65, C. H. Simms 85, S. J. Newman 75, Mathewson 65, Highfield 70, Lord 65, Ewing 67, Stevens 83, W. L. Smith 68, Lofland 74, Springer 73.

Class D—Hoopes, Jr., 82, Jensen 79, Squires 76, King 73, Raymond 54.

Class E—Couson 81, D. S. Wood 58, Lambert 50.

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A "Dense" Smokeless Shotgun Powder Standard the World Over "ALWAYS THE SAME UNDER ALL CONDITIONS OF CLIMATE"

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**A "Bulk" Smokeless Shotgun Powder** "AN OLD NAME BUT A NEW POWDER"

Absence of recoil make these powders remarkably pleasant to shoot  
*Give Them a Trial — and — Note the Jump In Your Averages*

**HERCULES POWDER CO.**  
 WILMINGTON, DELAWARE, U. S. A.

### Meadow Springs Wins Shoot Off.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 11.—The disputed Meadow Springs-Camden Shooting Association Trapsshooters' League match shot on Dec. 7 and won by the latter by 425 to 417, then ordered shot over again by the Board of Directors, was decided here today. Two men from each team shot the event, this being one less than those eligible. Meadow Springs won, Letford and Christman breaking 43 and 42, while Lippincott and Dungan broke 39 and 35.

The scores made by the Meadow Springs were higher than the two low men who made the team match on Dec. 7, while the totals registered by the two Camden men fell below the marks made by their lowest scorers on that day. This enabled Meadow Springs to add 9 targets to their total of 417, made in the December match, giving them 426, and as the Camden score of last month only amounted to 425, the West Philadelphians captured the match.

This causes a general shift in the standings of certain clubs in the league race. Meadow Springs has a point added to their total, giving them 5 scored to date, and increases their target breakage to 1313. Camden loses a point by going down to defeat, giving them a total of 3 scored, but their broken targets, 1241, remains the same, for they failed to better their score of last month by to-day's effort.

This ties Meadow Springs with Highland and Lansdale for second place and drops Camden to a tie with Clearview and Glen Willow for tail end position. The present standing follows:

	Points Scored.	Targets Broken.
Du Pont	6	1349
S. S. White	6	1338
Meadow Springs	5	1313
Lansdale	5	1271
Highland	5	1252
Clearview	3	1276
Camden	3	1276
Glen Willow	3	1170

### Independent Gun Club.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 11.—Howard Wilson, of Frankford, won the principal trophy at the Independent Gun Club monthly shoot over the Keystone traps at Holmesburg Junction to-day. On the main program, Wilson, Dr. F. W. Matthews, Betson, C. H. Newcomb, Thos. Tansey, Keenan, J. B. Fontaine and W. H. Mathews tied with full scores. In the first shoot-off Betson, Tansey and W. H. Mathews were eliminated, and on the second Keenan and Newcomb passed the bunch. The third eradicated Fontaine, leaving Wilson and F. W. Matthews to go to it. Wilson had a handicap of 1 1/4 targets, and Matthews 1. The race in the fog and settling dusk was balanced well. At the end of the 25 targets, each had broken 22, which gave the prize to Wilson on his handicap of 1/4 target.

The silver spoon for the best net went to Chas. H. Newcomb with 96, one better than Jesse Griffith, who won the runner-up dipper after being tied with Eyre. The spoon for Class B was captured by Benjamin Deist, while Edmund T. Rumble added another spoon to his collection of silver by getting booby prize in Class C.

In addition to the regular shoot, Isaac W. Budd put up a special trophy for a 50-target event to the shooter coming nearest to a score that was kept secret until the shoot was over. This proved to be 39, and

Harvey Wiley was the successful one by just making the necessary total.

Clarence Hand equaled the year's score with J. B. Fontaine by winning their dual race yesterday by just one bird, Fontaine having led his side at the last League shoot. It was quite some feat even to win by the single target, as Hand had to shoot from the 18yd. mark, while Fontaine stood at 16yds. Scores:

H. George, 16	8	86	Hineline, 19	4	85
Fontaine, 16	15	100	Hand, 18	4	92
Betson, 16	17	100	Apgar, 20	4	96
Davis, 16	16	97	Keenan, 16	22	100
Clegg, 17	14	93	Perry, 17	14	96
Tansey, 18	10	100	Eyre, 16	13	99
F. Matthews, 18	8	100	Deist, 16	25	90
Pratt, 18	8	89	Wiley, 16	12	97
W. Matthews, 18	9	100	Rumble, 16	25	73
Wilson, 17	9	100	Slear, 16	8	97
Newcomb, 20	4	100	Appleton, 17	12	99
Griffith, 20	4	99			

The scores made in the Budd trophy shoot, 50 targets, follow: H. George 38, C. Betson 42, Clegg 41, F. W. Matthews 47, W. H. Matthews 47, Newcomb 48, Hineline 42, Apgar 46, Perry 40, Deist 33, Rumble 23, Appleton 41, Fontaine 41, Davis 38, Tansey 48, Pratt 40, Wilson 46, Griffith 47, Hand 49, Keenan 45, Eyre 44, Wiley 93, Slear 46.

### Larchmont Y. C.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., Jan. 11.—A 30-mile-an-hour breeze makes an uneven cradle for clay saucers, so scores made here to-day are most creditable. Geo. W. Maxwell broke 123 out of 150. Billy Heer, H. D. Gibbs and C. Williams were other trade representatives present.

T. J. McCahill carried off the honors. He got the leg for the monthly cup with a full score of 25; also the special trophy match with 25, and the accumulation cup contest with another full score. Ralph L. Spotts was high gun in the 150-target scratch contest with 127 broken targets. B. M. Higginson, of the New York Athletic Club, broke 132, but this prize was for members only. Higginson was the winner of the 15-target scratch event, and he also captured the take-home trophy at 25 targets with a score of 22.

A Whiting won the visitors' trophy, after a shoot-off with Dr. L. Culver, and he also won the 100-target handicap match with a score of 93. The special take-home trophy was won by A. L. Bruns, and M. K. Waters carried off the 10-target scratch prize.

### Riverside Gun Club.

CHESTER, Pa., Jan. 11.—The Riverside Gun Club, of Essington, defeated the Chester Gun Club, of Chester, to-day over the Essington traps by 424 to 366. The scores:

Riverside.	Chester.
Bonsall	45
Fisher	45
Bowers	45
Hamlin	43
Doeling	42
Steller	42
Walber	42
Wiltbank	42
Harper	39
Eachus	39—424
Lord	44
Spackman	42
Coppie	41
Dehmer	37
Birney	36
Jansen	35
Harrison	34
Carter	33
Spear	32
Bostwick	32—366

### Crescent A. C.

BAY RIDGE, N. Y., Jan. 11.—J. F. James shot a great gun to-day, getting 92 out of 100 from scratch, which, under hazy conditions, was exceptionally good. In addition to take-home trophy, he tied W. W. Pell for Remsen cup. G. G. Stephenson, Jr., won committee cup with 45 from 6 graft rocks, and monthly cup with 24 from 3 handouts. C. R. James trophy limb was lopped off by F. S. Hyatt with 46 from a couple duly presented him. Two brilliants were present from the helping-hand firmament—R. O. Heikes, who broke 94, and E. S. Graham, an amateur when he won Olympic championship last year, now saying nice things for Hercules. Mr. Graham put the blinds on Rollo in two events. Mathematically calculated, this would be two-fifths of the day's events. Ed. hasn't got his professional cleats in the turf yet. The scores follow:

Committee cup, 50 targets, handicap:					
*R O Heikes	0	47	J F James	0	42
G G Stephenson, Jr.	6	45	*E S Graham	0	40
C R James	0	44	F S Hyatt	2	40
W W Pell	2	42	G Bingham	7	38

Take-home trophy, 100 targets, handicap:					
*R O Heikes	0	94	C R James	0	82
J F James	0	92	G Bingham	14	80
*E S Graham	0	87	W W Stake	10	59
F S Hyatt	4	86	C E Aldrich, Jr.	14	55
W W Pell	4	85			

Monthly cup, 25 targets, handicap:					
G G Stephenson, Jr.	3	24	W W Pell	1	21
*E S Graham	0	24	C R James	0	20
*R O Heikes	0	23	R C Williams	3	19
J F James	0	23	C E Aldrich, Jr.	7	18
F S Hyatt	1	23	W W Stake	5	14
George Bingham	7	21			

C. R. James trophy, 50 targets, handicap:					
F S Hyatt	2	46	*E S Graham	0	43
C R James	0	45	R C Williams	6	40
*R O Heikes	0	45	W W Pell	2	38
J F James	0	43	G Bingham	14	35
G G Stephenson, Jr.	6	41	W W Stake	10	27

Remsen trophy, 25 targets, handicap:					
W W Pell	1	23	F S Hyatt	1	21
J F James	0	23	*R O Heikes	0	20
C R James	0	22	G G Stephenson, Jr.	3	20
*E S Graham	0	21	G Bingham	7	20

### Indianapolis Gun Club.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 4.—High wind and low temperature combined against the target breakers to-day. In the practice numbers, W. Hillis, of Greencastle, Ind., led and was strong in spots, getting two straights of 25 each and one of 15. In the trophy event, a shifting distance handicap, Lewis was high gun and is now in the lead. The scores follow:

Practice:

	Shot at.	Brk.		Shot at.	Brk.
W Hillis	170	151	Lewis	60	47
F Hillis	170	140	Hofer	60	44
Edmonson	130	110	Alig	60	41
Moller	130	109	Dixon	50	40
*Veitmeyer	100	79			

Du Pont fob, 550 targets:

Edmonson	34	Hofer	32
Moller	36	Alig	30
Lewis	37	Dixon	33

The following scores were made in practice on Dec. 28 at 100 targets:

*Veitmeyer	97	Alig	82
Dixon	90	Lewis	82
*Hymer	87	Neighbors	66

Jan. 12.—Edmonson, with 90 per cent. broken, was best in the practice to-day. Shooting for spoons, Lewis and Hofer, both at 18yds., tied, and in the shoot-off at 20 targets the former won, 19 to 18. The scores follow:

Practice, 50 targets: Edmonson 45, Moller 44, \*Veitmeyer 44, Hofer 41, Dickson 40, Lewis 38, Alig 36. Spoon event, 50 targets, distance handicap: Edmonson (20yds.) 39, Moller (20yds.) 40, \*Veitmeyer (20yds.) 42, Hofer (18yds.) 43, Dickson (20yds.) 38, Lewis (18yds.) 43, Alig (18yds.) 36. \*Professional.

### Birmingham Gun Club.

SEVEN shooters were at the weekly shoot of the Birmingham Gun Club, held Jan. 11. The wind was blowing very hard, consequently the scores are away below the average. J. C. Broyles made the remarkable score of 87 out of his 100 shot at in the gale of wind. Scores follow:

	Shot at, Broke		Shot at, Broke		
K T Lee	175	108	E M Cornwell	75	44
J C Broyles	100	87	O L Garl	50	36
John Lambeth	100	72	Mrs Garl	25	18
R H Baugh	75	55			

The day was an ideal one for trapshooting, except for a light wind. Our best shooters do not come out often during the winter so the scores are not a sample of the shooting that can be done by the Birmingham Gun Club regulars. T. K. Lee is a beginner at the trapshooting game, though a veteran with the rifle. H. Hamilton, the only professional present, was shooting away below his average. Scores:

	Shot at, Broke		Shot at, Broke		
T K Lee	100	72	O L Garl	60	53
H Hamilton	100	70	E M Cornwell	80	46
Mrs Garl	80	63	Ganes	20	10

O. L. GARL, Sec'y.

**Jersey City Gun Club.**

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 11.—Enclosed please find scores made at the Jersey City Gun Club to-day. Geo. Piercy won high average prize with a mark of 84 per cent, and in the silver spoon event Kearney showed good form, and after tying Lawton, won the shoot-off with two birds to spare. The day was fine for shooting, but the scores were only ordinary. Piercy, in addition to winning high average, also scored a straight 25, the only one made during the afternoon. The scores follow in strings of 25:

Targets:	25	25	25	25	25	25
Burlington .....	22	21	21	14	..	..
Engle .....	20	20	14	19	21	..
Lawton .....	10	15	18	17	14	..
Kearney .....	18	14	19	19	19	..
Hallinger .....	19	18	21	19	22	..
Piercy .....	16	23	25	22	20	21
Tewes .....	15	21	16	11	..	..
Hubbell .....	20	13	21	16	..	..
Summerfield .....	14	7	13	11	..	..
Kellinger .....	6	7	5	4	5	..
Dr. Ittner .....	6	6	..	..	..	..
Dixon .....	20	19	14	..	..	..
Jones .....	10	15	14	..	..	..

SECRETARY.

**Fox Logan Gun Club.**

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 11.—The members of the Fox Logan Gun Club met to-day for their regular shoot over the traps. Among those present were Mrs. Moulton and Mrs. Blaise, both of whom shot well. Dr. Hutton took high gun. In the event at 12 pair of doubles, Dr. Hutton broke 21, while Gideon and Cox broke 19 each.

In the regular 50-target handicap, Class A spoon went to Dr. Hutton; Class B to Peden, and Class C to Moulton. Scores:

Fifty-target handicap: Smith (3) 43, Cox (3) 42, Hutton (0) 47, Gideon (0) 38, Dalberg (0) 38, Delaney (0) 37, Maracon (0) 33, Peden (0) 42, Blaise (0) 38, Beattie (0) 37, Gough (2) 27, Moulton (0) 39.

Special club event: Smith 20, Delaney 19, Maracon 17, Cox 20, Peden 21, Blaise 19, Mrs. Moulton 11, Mrs. Blaise 10, Davis 17.

Two events at 6 pairs each resulted as follows: Hutton 10, 11; Gideon 10, 9; Cox 9, 9; Blaise 5, 10; Moulton 6, 6.

**Monmouth Beach Gun Club.**

MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J., Jan. 8.—At the regular annual meeting of the Monmouth Beach Gun Club the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President Frank M. Johnson; Vice-President, Percy A. White; Treasurer, Morgan Woolley; Secretary, Nicholas F. Woolley; Field Captain, Frank Horner. The following members were elected Trustees: Wm. Buxton, P. H. Sheridan and F. P. Kampf.

It was decided to hold regular meetings on the first Monday of each month and a weekly shoot on Saturdays at 2 o'clock. Visitors are welcome at all the club shoots, and special events will be arranged for at intervals throughout the season. A committee is now completing the arrangements for an entertainment and reception to be held in the near future, and a cordial invitation will be extended to all discerning sportsmen to attend.

A ways and means committee was appointed to get some action on a combination gun, ice and yacht club house, and will probably have a definite report to make at the next meeting.

**Eagle Gun Club.**

MANOA, Pa., Jan. 11.—Nolan, shooting from the 28yds. mark, ran straight in the weekly event of the Eagle Gun Club to-day. He grassed every one of his birds cleanly.

Seven miss-and-outs followed the 10-bird race and most of them ended in ties, the money being split between the high men. In the first Rose and Jackson tied with 1 kill apiece. In the second Nolan shared with Rose with 4 kills, and in the third the former split the coin with Coyle at 3 all. Miller and Walker split the fourth with 1 bird each and Jackson and Coyle the fifth with 5 in a row. Rose won the sixth with 3 grasses and the seventh was shared by Smith and Kirsch with 4 each. Scores:

Ten-bird event, handicap yards rise: Nolan (28) 10; Walker (28) 9; Brown (30) 9; Rose (28) 9; Black (28) 9; Hill (29) 8; Smith (28) 8; Kirsch (28) 8; Emerson (28) 8; Soley (28) 8.

**St. Thomas Gun Club.**

ROBERT D. EMSLIE, National League umpire, has been selected as President of the St. Thomas Gun Club, St. Thomas, Ont. Other officers are: Vice-President, George S. McCall; Captain, Robert Coffee; Treasurer, Dr. S. M. Lipsey; Manager, W. J. McCaone; Assistant Manager, E. H. Flach. The club has decided to hold another registered grand international shoot Dec 1 to 5, 1913, inclusive, and in the meantime the grounds will be greatly improved.

**Montclair Gun Club.**

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Jan. 11.—Four baked mud shatters went after 25 scalars each to-day in the weekly competition for fall trophy—leg seven. I. S. Crane sewed up the leg with a full from 4 sent him by the grace of the handicapping committee. H. F. Holloway, whose gratuity was 7, scored 23. Winslow from 6 made 21, and Findlay had 18 from 7.

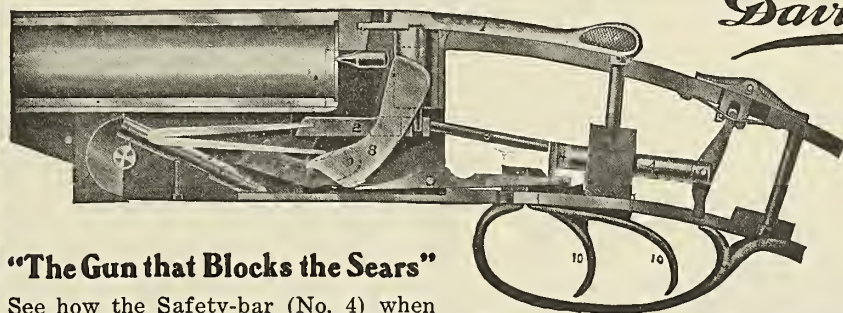
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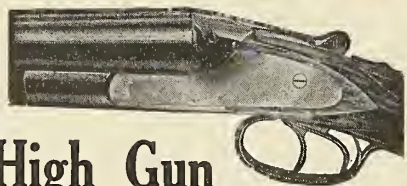
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### Huntingdon Valley Gun Club.

JENKINTOWN, Pa., Jan. 10.—Four 25-target matches were on the program to-day. Good scores ruled:

Targets:	25	25	25	25
G Lovering .....	8 16	4 23	3 24	5 22
Morgan .....	8 16	5 20	3 24	5 19
Fox, Jr. ....	9 19	9 20	.. .	7 21
Rowland .....	8 20	7 21	5 18	8 20
Ross .....	10 22	.. .	3 24	8 24
Archer .....	2 23	.. .	1 24	.. .
Herron .....	5 19	.. .	.. .	7 18
Elkins, Jr. ....	3 25	.. .	4 25	6 23

### Paleface Shooting Association.

WELLINGTON, Mass., Jan. 11.—S. W. Putnam 3d was high gun in the 100-target practice shoot of the Palefaces to-day with 94. W. F. Clarke, of Roxbury, second with 93, including a run of 59, breaking 20 straight in the second and third rounds, and missing his last bird in the fourth. Dr. W. C. Newton, of Revere, trailed with 92. The scores: Wilder 94, \*Gil Wheeler 93, W. F. Clarke 93, Dr. Newton 92, C. Blinn 91, B. N. Burnes 91, C. F. Marden 91, Wiggs 84, Foster 83, Waters 80, Cassidy 79, J. Clarke 78, Reece 58.

\*Professional.

### Orange Gun Club.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 11.—Ernest von Lengerke, of Von Lengerke & Detmold, was high gun here to-day, shooting as an "amateur." Ernest does to the queen's taste what we all try to do—mix business with pleasure—and successfully keeps his weather eye open for an order for a gun "just like he uses." Three ten-bird

events brought out good scores, Mosler getting 27 in strings of 9; Dukes doing the same with 8, 9, 8; Wakeley 8, 9, 9; Mosler 9, 9, 9; Lockwood 10, 9, 7; Dukes 8, 10, 9; Perkins 7, 10, 8.

Von Lengerke took the 10-bird walking match with a straight, while in the two 25-bird events Wakeley made 24 and 22, which gave him high in the second and second in the first. Scores:

Walking match: Wakeley 4, Mosler 9, Lockwood 8, Dukes 9, Perkins 9, J. von Lengerke 3.

Two 25-target matches gave these results: Wakeley 24, 22; Mosler 20, 21; Lockwood 20, 21; Dukes 22, 21; Perkins 22, 22; E. von Lengerke 25, 20; J. von Lengerke 19, 21; Howe 23, 22; Kingsland 14, 18. Ties were not shot off.

### New Rochelle Y. C.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Jan. 12.—Visiting gunners were Messrs. Pelham, Offutt, Thompson, Moore, Griffith and Apgar. Targets were difficult, strong puffy wind all day, and during Olympic event a 60-mile gale and torrents of rain made the yachtmen feel glad that they were on terra firma instead of in their boats. On Saturday afternoon Granbery made a clean score of 25, and went on to 36 before missing; he also won the Saturday cup and a leg on the Olympic trophy. Considering the conditions on Jan. 12, the shooting was creditable. Thompson did the best work on singles, and Offutt with 17 out of 20 doubles, was easily high score. Donovan and Granbery are rounding into form. Scores of Jan. 11:

Event No. 1, 25 targets, handicap:

Granbery .....	0 19	Marsland .....	2 16
Stoddard .....	0 17	Eldredge .....	2 15
Black .....	2 17		

Event No. 2, Saturday cup, 25 targets, handicap:

Granbery .....	0 25	Marsland .....	2 18
Stoddard .....	0 19	Eldredge .....	2 16
Black .....	2 19		

Event No. 3, sweepstakes, 25 targets, handicap:

Granbery .....	0 21	Stoddard .....	0 17
Marsland .....	2 20	Eldredge .....	2 20
Black .....	2 16		

Event No. 4, sweepstakes, 25 targets, handicap:

Stoddard .....	0 22	Black .....	2 19
Granbery .....	0 20	Eldredge .....	2 16
Marsland .....	2 18		

Scores of Jan. 12:

Event No. 1, 10 targets, scratch: Donovan 7, Offutt 7, Pelham 8, Moore 5, Apgar 8, Thompson 8, Chandler 10, Molloy 6, Granbery 9.

Event No. 2, 15 targets, scratch: Thompson 15, Pelham 11, Offutt 9, Molloy 8, Apgar 14, Donovan 10, Chandler 9, Moore 11, Granbery 11, Stoddard 10.

Event No. 3, Du Pont trophy, 25 targets, handicap: Pelham 22, Apgar 21, Chandler (2) 19, Stoddard (1) 18, Moore 17, Offutt 22, Donovan 20, Granbery (1) 19, Eldredge (3) 17, Thompson 21, Krauss 20.

Event No. 4, Olympic trophy, 10 targets, scratch: Granbery 9, Moore 6, Stoddard 5, Donovan 6, Apgar 8, Krauss 7, Eldredge 4, Pelham 8, Chandler 7, Molloy 3.

Event No. 5, 10 pairs doubles, scratch: Offutt 17, Donovan 12, Chandler 9, Apgar 14, Pelham 9, Moore 8, Marsland 13, Stoddard 11, Eldredge 7.

Event No. 6, 25 targets, sweepstakes: Apgar 21, Thompson 15, Krauss 17, Donovan 19, Offutt 15, Chandler 14, Moore 18, Marsland 16.

Event No. 7, 25 targets, January cup: Griffith 22, Krauss 19, Chandler 17, Granbery 20, Marsland 18, Eldredge 15, Stoddard 19, Donovan 17, Molloy 13.

### Sportsmen's Show.

THE building of New York's yearly sportsmen's show at Madison Square Garden is going busily forward, and its "open season" will be the time for anglers, shooters, outdoors generally and guides to fraternize, tell of past performances and promise achievements for next season. The dates of the 1913 exhibition will be Feb. 27 to March 5, opening Thursday evening and closing the next Wednesday night. The action of the show will be led by trapshooting, in the third annual indoor international tournament. The conditions for smashing clay pigeons by electric light were improved last year over the 1911 tournament so greatly that the shooters have suggested no further improvements. In the basement school boys will have their annual rifle shooting competitions under the auspices, management and rules of the Public School Athletic League. There will be six individual matches and six team matches. Six city public high schools of New York and several from out-of-town besides private schools will be represented. For fine enthusiasm it would be hard to find an element that can surpass anglers who compete in fly- and bait-casting tournaments. The anglers will rally round the tank again, but in the coming show the artificial "stream" will be transposed to the northern balcony, where the indefatigable Waltonites may cast from eleven o'clock A. M. to eleven P. M. In the sportsmen's shows of the two previous years the tank was laid diagonally across the trapshooters' field, which was also used for many spectacular activities when the guns were not cracking and the waiting were patient and stoical, but only by a supreme effort.

The scenic phase of the two last shows will again be strong, but with new effects, and there will be guides, frontiersmen, cowboys, Indians, boy scouts and campers doing stunts whenever the shot is not flying across the field at the tall steel barrier. The owners of the new sportsmen's shows, since 1910—S. M. Van Allen, of Jamaica, L. I., and William J. Poth—are the managers of the Madison Square Garden, and they promise to produce an outing show that will do both owners and the historic Garden credit. "Steve" Van Allen is the inventor of indoor trapshooting by artificial light and for the third time will smile his satisfaction at the pessimists who prophesied that it would never work. The "gun houses," "loading companies" and powder companies have been convinced, because they are all coming into the show with contracts for an increased exhibition space.

# KENNEL

## Dog Show Dates, 1913.

Jan. 18.—Bulldog Breeders' Association, at Murray Hill Lyceum, Thirty-fourth street, New York city. A. D. Gillette, Sec'y.  
 Jan. 22-25.—Cleveland Fanciers' Club Company, at Cleveland. J. T. Conkey, Sec'y.  
 Feb. 4-7.—Fanciers' Association of Indiana, at Indianapolis. C. R. Milhouse, Sec'y.  
 Feb. 8.—Newark Kennel Club of New Jersey (licensed), at Newark. John L. Whelan, Sec'y.  
 Feb. 15.—American Foxhound Club Specialty Show, at Baltimore, Md. Lester Jones, Sec'y.  
 Feb. 19-22.—Westminster Kennel Club, at New York city. William Rauch, Chairman Committee.  
 Feb. 25-28.—Eastern Dog Club, at Boston. T. Dickson Smith, Sec'y.  
 March 5-8.—Duquesne Kennel Club, of Western Pennsylvania, at Pittsburgh. R. W. Kenny, Sec'y.  
 March 6-8.—St. Paul Boston Terrier Club, at St. Paul, Minn. Show for all breeds. P. H. Efferts, 247 Richmond street, St. Paul.  
 June 3-4.—Ladies' Kennel Association of America, at Mineola, L. I. James Mortimer, Supt.  
 April 18-19.—French Bulldog Club of America, at Hotel Astor, New York. O. F. Vedder, Sec'y.

## Starting the Beagle Puppies.

BY AMOS BURIHANS.

LIKE the Frenchman who vended flea powder and advised in applying it that first the flea be caught, I advise first getting a beagle that is worth the time and effort expended in training it. The first beagle I trained to follow rabbits was a large female of a size and conformation I afterward found to be nearly that of a foxhound. Not knowing the difference, and the hound doing better work at getting the rabbits out of the brush than the curs I had been using, I was tickled with the way she went at her business.

First, be sure you have a real beagle, one bred from working parentage, from eight months of age up, or if you are fortunate enough to possess a beagle matron that can and will hunt and she has presented you with a nice litter of puppies early in the year, they will be ready to start before this age, if hunted with their dam. You will have little trouble in getting a beagle started if you are located in a rabbit section. Bred right, they take to the work quickly. I start them as young as they will follow afield, teaching them that a light load of powder is just the thing they should be glad to hear. If a puppy is kept in the kennel or on chain, and strangers or other dogs are seldom about, and the pup is never taken out, you can expect it to grow up shy of the gun or any strange sounds that it may hear. Shoot about the kennels as much as possible with a small rifle. Especially do this if you are not located where you can take them afield a few times per week. Let them learn that when they see the gun, there is going to be some pleasant excitement for their particular benefit. From what I have learned from other breeders, there is a greater percentage of gun shy beagles than bird dogs. And once a Chesapeake breeder told me that it was a natural fault of all Chesaupes. How true this is I do not know.

As soon as beagle puppies want to run afield with you or with another dog, they will begin to get their noses to earth. A few rabbits thrown into the yard where they can mull them over and drag them about will hasten their appetite for scent. They will sooner know what they are after if this is practiced and refuse to pay attention to woodchucks, gophers and other var-

mints which they come across. When they know what they are hunting for, take them into a thicket or field where rabbits are abundant and slowly work along with the puppies until they get interested in a warm scent. When they start off on it, snuffling and puttering about, making the most out of what they smell, stand still and wait for them to flush the rabbit. Do not walk on and lose the puppies. If they get lost a few times, it won't be long before they will want to keep in sight of you, and will refuse to hunt independently. Nothing is more exasperating than to own a dog that will not get out and hunt away from one.

A dog puppy I knew of was taken afield at four months of age after he had been dragging dead rabbits about his yard for a month. His dam was taken along twice, the first trips the puppy ever made. He started a rabbit, and his mother harked in with him on the trail. He gave tongue for the first time, and when they turned the rabbit toward me, it hopped along in the grass where I shot it with a small rifle. Then the pair came up to it, and the pup seized the game. This was repeated three or four times the same afternoon. The following day the puppy was taken afield, and he went to work like an old dog when the thicket was reached. The sister of this pup broke her chain and made off in a field of high cane, started a rabbit, and late that night I had to saddle a horse and go after her, so persistently did she stay on the trail.

THAT every line printed in this magazine is carefully read is attested by the voluminous correspondence reaching the editor's desk.

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## AN ARCHER'S CONFESSION OF FAITH.

Continued from page 82.

In its upward flight the velocity is decreased by thirty-two feet every second, due to the action of the force of gravity. In its downward motion there is a corresponding increase of velocity of thirty-two feet for every second of its fall. This rate of increase and decrease of velocity is called the acceleration of gravity, and is entirely independent of the weight of the arrow. In other words, a heavy arrow will fall no faster than a light one.

The velocity of the falling arrow at any point of its flight is equal to the product of the acceleration of gravity by the time elapsed, or  $v = at$ . Thus, if it takes eight seconds for an arrow to return to earth, its velocity on leaving the bow is  $32 \times 4$ , or 128 feet per second.

The height which the arrow reaches, when shot vertically upward, can be calculated with equal ease. This height is the product of one-half the acceleration of gravity by the square of the time elapsed, or  $space = 16 t^2$  feet. For the above arrow a height of  $16 \times 4 \times 4$ , or 256 feet would be reached.

The calculation of the greatest distance to which this arrow can be shot may also be of interest. The best elevation for a flight shot is slightly over 45 degrees. For that angle the arrow would fly over a horizontal distance equal to the square of its velocity divided by the ac-

celeration of gravity, or  $\frac{v^2}{32}$  feet. The arrow previously considered would therefore make a

flight shot of  $\frac{128 \times 128}{32} = 512$  feet.

This arrow shot at an elevation of 18 degrees would strike the gold of the 100-yard target in 2.465 seconds.

During that time gravity would pull the arrow down 97.3 feet. As the nock is generally held some five inches below the eye, this is equivalent to aiming some nine target diameters above the gold.

If, at the next shot, the arrow is held at the same elevation and perfectly released, but with a somewhat shorter draw, so that the arrow would take only .03 seconds longer to reach the target, the force of gravity during that short interval of time would draw the arrow down an extra 2.5 feet and produce a clean miss of the target.

Again, if an arrow is correctly drawn and aimed, but on release the nock is displaced slightly over one-fifth of an inch, the target will be missed.

These examples illustrate the uniformity and accuracy with which the various manipulations must be performed for record shooting, and explain why archery is the king of sports.

In closing I wish to submit a few general words of advice:

Do not attempt any distance above sixty yards during your first year of practice. Do not get discouraged and consequently careless. Shoot every arrow as if your very life depended on its success. If, on a certain day, everything goes wrong, lay aside your bow until you are again in the proper state of mind. Do not give up because some other archer is making more rapid progress than yourself.

Study your defects, contemplate your sins, correct your imperfections. Shoot with your head as well as with your hand and arm.

## Elk for Georgia.

In a recent interview, Jesse Mercer, State Game Warden of Georgia, said various Elk lodges has received with favor his suggestion that they contribute toward a fund for the purchase of a herd of elk to be placed on that portion of the government's Appalachian reservation which lies in Georgia.

He hopes within the next few weeks he can get the lodges to take formal action. He has been assured by the Federal authorities that the herd of elk would be welcomed, and that the government's reservation caretakers would look after the animals.

Mr. Mercer favors the purchase of a herd of about twenty elk and it is his opinion that within five years this herd would number 500. He says that the government bought the Appalachian reservation primarily for a timber reserve, but that it is preparing to afford protection to all kinds of game which may be found there.

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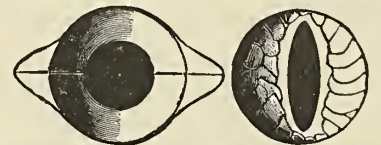
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**Breeding Fur-Bearing Animals.**

ACCORDING to the annual report of the Biological Survey, recently submitted to Secretary Wilson, the rearing of fur-bearing animals in the United States for their pelts continues to be a subject of much interest. Skunks, muskrats, mink, and foxes are bred in captivity or on preserves. The large prices asked for mature black foxes for breeding purposes have resulted in confining the industry in the hands of a very few. Comparatively few attempts have been made to raise mink in the United States, but experiments are being conducted in co-operation with the National Zoological Park, with a view to determining the

most successful methods of rearing these animals. Muskrat farming has probably reached its highest point of development on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Muskrat marshes are worth more, measured by their actual income, than cultivated farms of like acreage in the same neighborhood. Only one other animal in the world, the European rabbit, exceeds the muskrat in the number of skins marketed.

This report also calls attention to experiments for the extermination of prairie dogs, ground squirrels, and gophers that are being conducted by means of poison baits, traps and other methods. Spotted-fever ticks in the two younger stages live almost wholly upon small native rodents, and the California ground squirrel has been infected with bubonic plague by fleas from rats. The danger that these dis-

eases may become endemic furnishes an additional important reason for the destruction of the animals.

The bureau reports that the antelope is in greater danger of extermination than any other kind of American big game; that there is great need for a suitable preserve in the antelope country.

The buffalo on the National bison range have now increased to eighty-one, or forty-four more than the original number three years ago.

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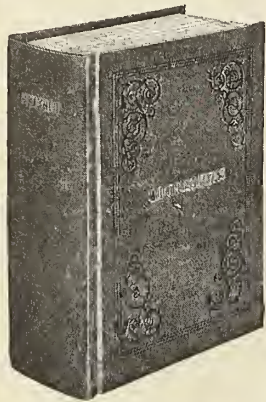


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But of all these thousands of birds, scarcely any remain within the borders of the State to nest and rear their young. A few varieties of ducks, such as the wood duck or brancheur, the Florida duck or canard des isles, an occasional pair of teal—that is about all. As for geese, at the earliest sign of spring these big fellows start for the far North and select the wildest and most inaccessible portions of this as the most suitable location for their summer homes.

Not until the past season, it is believed, have a pair of Canada geese ever been known to rear young in Louisiana.

About two years ago a sportsman living in West Feliciana while hunting in the marshes near the Mississippi River shot and slightly wounded a pair, male and female, of wild Canada geese. Seeing that the wounds were very slight and would not permanently injure the birds, except to prevent them from flying, he took them home and placed them in his barnyard.

As time passed the birds completely recovered from their injuries, became quite tame and associated with the other domestic fowl. They were novel pets, and were kept and fed for this reason.

Winter passed and with the coming of spring the instinct to go North, mate and rear a brood of downy goslings took possession of the birds and they would have carried out their desire had it not been for the fact that neither could fly.

This being the case, they did the best they could, and mated and produced their brood where they were, probably a thousand miles further south than they would under ordinary circumstances have remained.

The young birds thrived and grew and the flock, now numbering five, was the pride of its owner. Then came tragedy in the shape of a hungry dog, which happening to catch the mother goose on land one day ran her down and killed her and was in turn killed by the owner for its murderous propensities.

The damage it seemed was irreparable, for no other wild goose could be secured as a mate for the old gander. With the advent of spring, however, the old fellow solved the problem for all by mating with one of the tame geese on the farm and from this mating was produced a hybrid, a pale edition of the wild stock.

The old gander, the three young birds and the hybrid are now alive and well, according to the owner, who intends trying a number of experiments in mating with the rare stock that he possesses as a result of two lucky shots.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

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lie idle or grow up to useless accumulations of plant life. Moreover the example which the municipality is setting may be of value in that it will encourage the reforestation of other tracts of land in the vicinity.

Other Vermont communities which have idle land would find it a good investment to set out seedlings now and let nature work for them in growing trees. Such efforts would counteract in part the devastation of the forests which is constantly going on in Vermont.—Barre Times.

**Irish Rain and Game.**

It is frequently said that Ireland will never be able to equal England and Scotland for

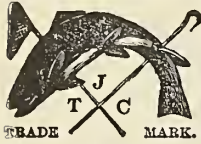
game, because of its heavy rainfall, but it is doubtful if that exercises any adverse influence. At all times of the year the rain in Ireland is beautifully soft and warm, and those marrow-chilling falls so often experienced elsewhere never occur. Most of the soil, too, is very porous, and water does not easily accumulate on the surface, except in a low-lying district. The Irish peasant has the greatest contempt for rain, and is to be seen working placidly in the fields on a thoroughly wet day, which would send his English confrere home in an hour. Irish game birds treat wet weather just about the same, and seldom seek shelter as birds on this side of the Channel do. In Ireland cold is seldom added to the discomfort of wet.—Shooting Times.

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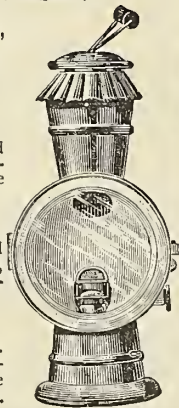
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# Forest and Stream

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## In East Africa for American Museum Natural History

By DR. WILLIAM S. RAINSFORD

**W**E who live in lands where civilization has gradually developed, where science has been the handmaid and helper for generations of the adventures, cannot easily realize its newness, the unexpectedness of the dangers and difficulties that confront those who thrust their way and fortune among regions where science is quite unknown; where no civilized or even semi-civilized people have ever developed the country or themselves.

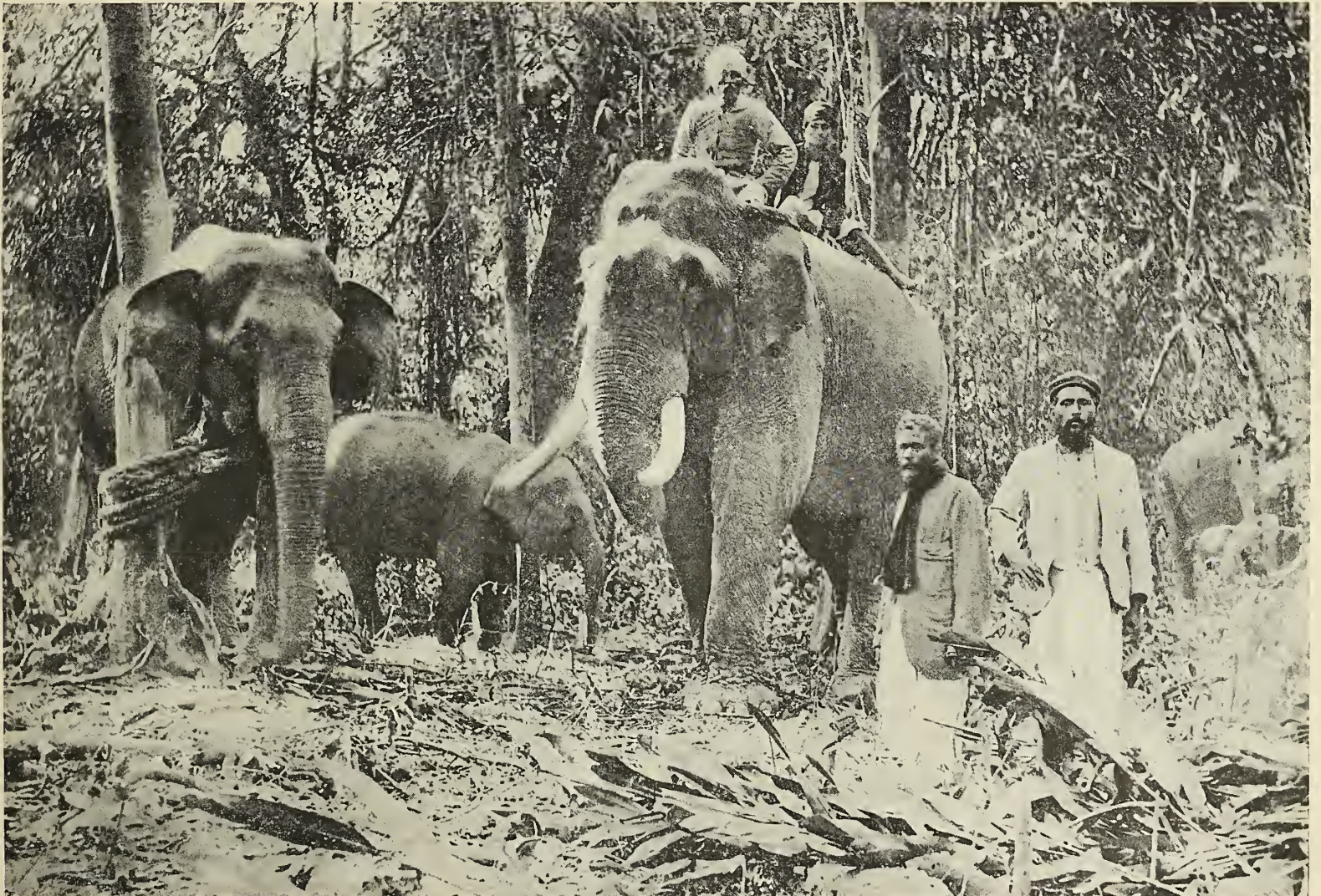
East Africa of all regions on earth has been till very lately the least known, the least affected by European life. It stands to reason

that if there still remain any large mammals unknown to our zoologists, they must be found in such a land, and this is what has happened in British East Africa.

Three of such animals there are. Just now, Nov. 29, 1912, a report says there is a fourth, and two certainly, viz.: the giant pig and the bergo have been found here.

Just lately, I say, persistent reports of a fourth new mammal have been coming in. But so strange, so unlikely are these reports, that it is hard to give much importance to them. A quite new and large savage beast is declared to

exist among the woodlands reserved for the Naudi tribe to the southwestward of Kewasin Gisher plateau. These natives have constantly spoken of such a beast. Its name among them, as nearly as I can get it, is chemosit. It is supposed to have the general appearance of a bear, with a wolf's head. Now, unconfirmed native reports of living things, possible and impossible, we all give little heed to, but several white settlers in the last four years declare they have seen such an animal, and now a few weeks ago one of them states that he has shot one and has taken the skin.



CAPTIVE AND CAPTORS.  
Photograph by Edwin Pinches.

I shall make a point of visiting this man (a Dutchman) on my way back to the railroad, and if I can find any reliable evidence of the new beast's existence, I will report the result of my inquiries to FOREST AND STREAM.

The East African tribes, so far as I can learn, unless when and in so far as they have been touched by Mohammedanism or Christianity, have no belief in either a supreme being or any spirit life. Death for them ends one brief all. A modified belief in witches and witchery generally prevails. It does not take as important a place in their lives as it seems to have done among other African peoples.

Occasionally, and as a very extreme measure, they will put a witch to death or force them to undergo (even as our own forefathers of the seventeenth century did) an ordeal that amounts practically to death. They are apt to follow the old Bible law which said: "Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live."

Lately I camped by the borders of a bewitched lake, and one page at least of its unwritten story is curious and tragic enough. It is clear for an African lake and deep. A narrow margin of weed and sedge extended a few feet from the shore. There are always wildfowl on it, but I could discover no sign of fish life. Its height above the sea, over 8000 feet, forbids the possibility of crocodile. The natives assert positively that no one can swim in it and live.

Just before my visit, a civil officer, in charge of a large gang of natives, working on the Government road nearby, had witnessed a strange tragedy. He told me that a Dutchman with his wagon and "boys" had camped nearby. The Dutchman shot a duck, which fell some way out in the clear water beyond the weeds. He sent in his Kavorondo boy, who was a good swimmer, to get it. The lad had no difficulty in passing the weedy margin, and immediately struck out in the clear water. Just before reaching the duck, he gave one shrill cry, threw up his hands, and went down. Of course there was no boat. The wood growing near the shore was too heavy to make a raft. No one could rescue him, nor retrieve the body. Next day it floated. None dare swim out to it, and a couple of rifle shots insured its only burial. This was the third man who had perished under almost similar circumstances in a short time in that lake. Small wonder that the natives firmly believe that lake bewitched. Mr. ——— told me that he had been many years in Africa and had seen some strange things, but none stranger than this.

Returning to the country after four years' absence, I found, as I expected, a great change and diminution in its wild life. Great sections of the country where the soil is good and where game was therefore most abundant have been allotted to settlers, and though as yet but a small proportion of these are actually dwelling on their properties, the possession of the game has passed naturally with the land. Settlers, too, can buy game licenses at a reasonably low figure, and it is before the advent of the settler, not of the sportsman, that the wild life goes. It must be so; it should be so. It was so in our own Western land. Some animals, such as buffalo, waterbuck and bushbuck, carry hides that are of considerable value for ox and horse harness and command locally quite a high price. Naturally these go first. Then the lesser buck, such as oraby, steinbuck, dinkebuck, supply the strug-

gling new arrival with the only meat that is reasonably good. (No wild meat in Africa is really good, but strangely enough the halfbreed mutton, now being raised, is quite delicious.) So the small buck go, too. Lions are doomed when land is thrown open for settlement. They are too dangerous and too destructive. The settlers' dogs rob their chase of most of its peril, and a poisoned carcass may make away with a dozen. Still even now there are a good many lions left. Between the first of last January (1912) and Oct. 1 of the same year, one man had shot eleven on a farm I camped at, and still one night while there I heard lions grunting at three different points within, say, three miles, and I shot two in the immediate neighborhood myself. My friend, the farmer, had three fine oxen taken from his very tent door, and he struck on a method of shooting the thieves which, I think, is original so much so that I fancy few will care to follow his example. When he knew by the bellowing of his oxen in the kraal that a lion was at his door, he "induced" his wretched tent boy to come outside with him; he with his rifle, the boy with a lamp held high on his head. Together they moved round the place in the pitchy darkness, till by the raised lamp light he could make out the lion's eyes shining. He shot, he told me, about eighteen inches below these, and then went back to his tent. Naturally, he did not push matters any further just then. The readers of FOREST AND STREAM will, I think, agree with me when I say few men would have the nerve to push them so far. On none of the three occasions had the lion gone further than one hundred yards. He found them dead in the morning. Incidentally this man was guarding another man's oxen.

Man-eating lions are fortunately rare, but have sometimes to be reckoned with. Last year the Government road from Meru to Neri, one of the chief roads near Nairobi, was closed to traffic for several months by man-eating lions. Accurate details of native losses are almost impossible to get. The natives themselves are curiously silent when one of their own people is carried off. Certainly many lives were lost, and one of these lions was shot by a friend of mine as he charged full into his marching safari without any warning or the slightest provocation about 9 o'clock one fine morning. But that is another story, to be told in another letter.

### Liked Our Dec. 28th Number.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 4.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I especially compliment you on your last number. It was excellent, and way and far above anything published in the outdoor literature world. And believe me, to eke out a compliment from me you have to "go some." By the way, this story form of outdoor nature is most appealing; for instance, Burhans' Christmas Turkey Hunt, and the one by Travis in the last number on Shark.

You will hear quite a bit from me this coming year.

ROBERT PAGE LINCOLN.

FOREST AND STREAM is as characteristic as is the first robin that raises his voice in the spring.



## THE TOP RAIL.

JO CURTIS, who owned land on which there was good shooting, decided to let it out by the day to whatever sportsman happened to come his way. One day a party arrived and paid a day's hire. They tried to persuade the farmer to accompany them, but he noticed the way they held their guns, and declined. Instead, he gave them dogs and ferrets, told them where to find birds and rabbits, and bade them have a good day's sport.

There was an ample amount of banging as the day wore on, and in the afternoon one of the gunners returned to the farmhouse.

"Hello!" said the farmer; "shot all the birds?"

"Er—n-no," hesitatingly replied the sportsman.

"Been goin' fer the rabbits, eh? Any luck?"

"Not exactly," said the other.

"What have you come back for, then?"

"Er—well, we want to know if you can let us have some more dogs and ferrets; we've used them all up."

\* \* \*

BILL TIGER, Bruce Thistle and John Holdback are being congratulated by their fellow members of the Cheese Box Club, of Irvington, N. J., for introducing a new stunt in hunting. On a former hunting trip this trio saw several English pheasants feeding near a cow, so when they arrived at Denmark recently they paid a dollar to a farmer for the loan of a bell that was attached to a cow's neck, and fastening it on to John, the others started him off into the woods, hoping that the pheasants would hear the familiar sound and gather around. The scheme worked fine. The first pheasant to answer the decoy was so riddled with shot it looked as though it had passed through the gears of a trolley car. Emboldened by their success, John ran round and round in a circle, and before he dropped from exhaustion, three fine birds were killed. So true was the aim of Thistle and Tiger that not one of the birds was a fit subject for the taxidermist when they were picked up. They are going to try it again next season, but John refuses to play the cow.

\* \* \*

M. H. BOALS, eighty years of age, a pioneer hunter of Alton, made his annual duck hunting trip up the Illinois River this year, thus keeping alive the traditions of the Blue Grass Hunting Club of Alton. This club was organized sixty years ago and was famous among the nimrods of a preceding generation. There are but two surviving members, the other in addition to Boals being T. B. Geran, of Middletown, Ohio, now in his ninety-second year, and who has laid aside the gun and fishing rod forever.

GRIZZLY KING.

# The Tenants of the Iron Barrier

By ROBERT PAGE LINCOLN

(Concluded from last week.)

THE length and height of the dam depends entirely upon the width of the stream. Some dams have been noted as high as eight feet and up to 150 feet in length, but there are some a good deal shorter than this and not so high. When the dam is built it is noticed that the water forms an even flow over the top and just of such a height that it will drop over easily without force or wear. A sentinel is stationed at a commanding point to warn his working kindred of the approach of a dangerous element either in the shape of brute or human. The beaver sense of smell is very much developed, and this feature aids him greatly in telling if there are others present in the neighborhood.

When the dam has been built the beaver sets about putting in his winter's supply of food. In the main this food consists of the bark of tender young saplings and twigs, although the inner fiber of the wood is also consumed. In the winter time, however, most of this food is the bark of willows, poplar, birch, aspen, alder, ash, hazel and hemlock and various others, all depending upon what varieties may be found in the immediate vicinity of the dam. These shoots are cut up into certain lengths and conveyed to the deadwater, where they are stored for the winter's consumption. When the winter has set in and the stream is frozen, the beaver is perfectly safe from the clash of the elements, and nothing breaks in upon him in his subterranean retreats. There is the dense gloom of the dry chamber in which the family is content. The monotony does not seem to be realized, and between eating, sleeping and swimming they have a gay time indeed, making a hundred journeys a day to the food bed in the deadwater and dragging into the house a stick to eat on. When these sticks have been thoroughly shaved of their bark, they are carried to a place alongside of the dam, where they are utilized in time of need in repairing the structure. Such an emergency as a breakage in the dam, the beavers are well fitted to meet, and then as by an unknown call all are out and busy, dragging in wood and carrying in mud and clay to keep this in place. With the constant wear of the water upon their work it can readily be recognized that it is a tedious task indeed, and often very discouraging, but they never leave it go unfinished. I have taken the liberty of setting down the "observations" of one Dr. William Allen who published a private book, evidently for his friends alone, and which I am told by relatives never got beyond eighty copies. The name of the book is "Twenty Years in the Rockies," and seems to me to be more or less of a "story" all through from beginning to end. The following extract does not lead us to have much hope on other statements contained in the book:

"The stream at this point was a series of little lakes, and about 200 yards below I could hear the triphammer and piledriver thumping away as each beaver's tail came down on the new construction. I was soon near the dam, but could get no satisfactory point of observa-

tion. A few yards ahead of me stood a box elder tree, and I began to crawl toward this as carefully as if I were stalking a band of deer. The bushes and willows covered my approach and presently I was among the branches. Carefully I peered from out the green foliage. What a sight met my gaze! Seventy or eighty beavers were working in broad daylight, and as though they feared none of God's creatures. I took a careful survey of the country for Indians, saw that my horse and gun were within easy reach, and dismissed all fears. I was eager to give my entire attention to what I had often sought after, but never had had the pleasure of seeing until now. The dam was nearly one hundred yards long, about six feet wide at the bottom and narrowed to two feet at the top. It comprised stones, logs and willow branches packed together so firmly that it was impossible to dislodge any portion of the structure. I first sought to divide the workmen according to their respective duties. The most prominent figure was that of an old beaver, gray with age and of enormous size, whose function seemed to be that of general supervisor, for he sat apart on a sandbar.

"My attention was next attracted to some very large, strong beavers which placed in position material brought forward by others. I begrudged the occasional glances which I was compelled to give to satisfy me that no Indians were approaching. I was curious to know how these hod carriers, who came forward with their tails loaded down with mortar obtained their load. The master mechanics with their tails beat this mortar into position. I peered a little

further over the boughs and saw that down below the dam close to the original creek bank where some water was creeping forth was the mortar trough. Some beavers were engaged in mixing this sticky clay and placing it on other beavers' tails who in turn went straight to the dam with it. I could scarcely remain silent when I saw this proceeding, for how this mud was moved had always been a mystery to me, as it takes tons of it to make a dam. I beheld with delight even the youngest beavers coming with long willow twigs in their mouths to lay beside the masters. These in turn took them, cut them in pieces and stuck them down by rearing upon their hind feet, holding the twigs fast in their teeth while pushing them firmly into the dam. As soon as the mortar was taken from the hod carriers, it was stamped solidly into position by the tails of the workers. Such precision and orderly work I have never seen carried out, except by the bees and the red ants of the plains. I noticed two or three times that the youngsters had a disposition to play between loads. The masters would then thrust out their necks and show their teeth. This would cause them to scamper back to work.

"In my delight and curiosity I pressed far and further out on a small limb and suddenly it broke, letting me down noisily. The superintendent beaver upon hearing the sound jumped into the water and gave one stroke of his tail which sounded all over the series of dams, and instantly every beaver had disappeared and dead silence reigned. My horse was still cutting grass without fear or excitement, so I slid to the

(Continued on page 125.)



"THESE SHOOTS ARE CONVEYED TO THE DEADWATER."

# Hunting Emus

By AUSTRALIS

OUR station (ranch) in Australia was situated away in the west of the State of New South Wales, about 200 miles from the nearest town. It was in the heart of what we call the bush—the wild open and unsettled plains. The station itself covered some 300,000 acres, and it in turn was surrounded by other stations, some larger and some smaller. The paddocks were huge affairs, being usually four miles long by eight broad. Most of the country was covered with small trees and scrub, nowhere too thick to ride through, though often you had to ride slowly. Naturally this sort of country being in its wild native state, and few people bothering to trouble the animals and birds, was full of game. Our station had a couple of creeks running through it and a large lake (about 800 acres) of fresh water. It was, therefore, the home of countless kangaroos and emus.

The emu is a very large bird, ranking next to and much resembling the ostrich. Fortunately for itself, however, it has no valuable feathers. Instead it carries a dense brown covering of what at a distance looks like thatch. It is really a coarse sort of fibrous feather. If the skin be

completely removed and dressed with the feathers on, it makes a fair mat, something like a sheepskin. But it is nothing to rave over. Nobody thinks of making his living at emu hunting. At the same time hunting emus is very good sport. It needs a good horse and a couple of good fleet dogs. The emu of course cannot fly. He has a pair of stubby wings which he spreads out while he is running, but I do not think they are of much assistance to him. But if he cannot fly, he can run to some purpose. Nothing slower than a greyhound or deerhound has any chance of catching him. Although a harmless bird, he is an awkward customer to handle, especially to one not used to him, and the dog on his first introduction usually get the worst of it. I had a very speedy little greyhound sent up to me from the South. I took her out one afternoon and sent her after a big cock emu. She soon caught up to him and jumped at his side in an endeavor to bring him down. The result was first a mouthful of feathers that half choked her, and second a kick in the side that sent her reeling and howling twenty feet away. She picked herself up and limped back to me, cough-

ing up feathers and evidently wondering what she had struck.

The kick of an emu is like that of a horse. If the kick catches the dog fairly, it often kills him, and I have seen a man get his arm broken with one. Also the emu has a tricky habit of reaching forward with his leg and sweeping you with his claw. I remember one day finding an emu caught in a wire fence. I got him out after some trouble, and he was half suffocated before I finished. I was holding him by the neck, just behind the head, when there was a "swish." It was the emu's leg shooting out. It just missed my head, but caught the sleeve of my coat and ripped it to the shoulder. I let go at once and the bird was off at full speed.

A trained dog never grabs at the emu's body. Instead, it races until it gets level with the bird, and then it springs at its long neck. It takes some experience and cleverness to accomplish this, but once it is done, it is very effective. The emu topples over instantly and is easily dispatched. It is capital sport of an early morning to get a couple of dogs after a big emu cock. Your horse, if a good one, enters



SABLE ANTELOPE.

From painting by Archibald Thorburn.



into the spirit of the chase, and all you have to do is to sit him and ward him off the timber. Away in front the emu, with neck outstretched, is striding off at a tremendous rate, while your dogs are stretched out in a desperate endeavor to overhaul him. If the brush is very thick, the emu, who is used to it, will double and twist so much that the dogs are unable to head him. But if the brush is fairly open, the result will be that the dogs are presently beside him. If your horse is a good one, you are not far away. Then one of the dogs makes a mighty leap at the emu's neck. Probably he misses, as the emu makes a desperate effort to evade him. The dog falls over and goes rolling into the scrub, making wild efforts to recover himself. But the other dog is now beside the emu, and he hurls himself at his prey. Very probably he, too, makes a miscalculation. I have seen this business repeated half a dozen times before the emu was pulled down. On the other hand I had a dog once that hardly ever failed to pull his bird down at the first jump.

Emus are very curious birds. I mean their bump of curiosity is very highly developed. Often while camped out in the bush for lunch I have had them come right up to me. Anything strange seems to excite their curiosity. A red rag hung on a bush will bring emus up to it from a long distance. I have often amused myself by attracting emus to within a few yards and then firing a revolver at them. The manner in which they tumbled over one another in a desperate endeavor to get away was very amusing, and each shot sent them faster. Of course on these occasions I never fired at the birds, except on an odd time when I wanted a skin. A bullet sputtering at their feet had the best effect.

I was lying asleep under a bit of scrub one day, when a slight noise awoke me. I opened my eyes, and there were a dozen emus inspecting me and my belongings. One fine cock bird was standing nearly on top of me. After studying the birds for some little time I suddenly gave a yell and sprang to my feet. The effect was almost incredible. The emu is a clumsy bird and cannot get up speed quickly. This little flock just tumbled over each other and several birds went sprawling in the dust. Some kicked at other birds and at imaginary foes. I could have caught the legs of one of them when I jumped up had I been foolish enough.

The emu gets sadly bothered by the wire fences on the stations. Usually it pokes its long neck between two of the wires and scrambles through. Sometimes it trips, however, to step through, often with disastrous results. The emu after getting one leg through throws himself forward and of course falls over on the other side. His leg acts as a fulcrum and gives a twist to the wires, at the same time tightening them up. If the emu is very strong and the wire a bit corroded, he can break away. But usually he is held as in a vise and perishes miserably if no one comes along to get him free.

In times of drouth the emu suffers very much. All the water in his district sometimes dries up, and the grass of course goes, too. Then the emu will wander long distances in his search for water. Often he will strike an extra strong fence and wander up and down it, making vain endeavors to get through, until he falls and dies. The last water hole, with its foot or

so of muddy water, is often quite an emu cemetery. I have seen scores of the birds bagged in the mud, and too weak to get out. At drouth times the birds get too weak to run and can be caught on foot.

Emu eggs are a curiosity and are largely exported. They are very large, about twenty times that of an ordinary hen, and are of a very rich and deep dark blue. An emu lays ten or twelve eggs at a clutch, in a rough nest made in the sand, and the station hands and stockmen often collect them for sale. Beneath the dark blue coloring there is a basis of pure white and the shell is very thick. The black fellows take advantage of these facts to carve the eggs, or rather to form cameo pictures of bush scenes on them. The bushmen themselves often put in their spare hours at the pastime, and I have seen some really artistic work done on the eggs. The young emus are prettily striped and the old birds are very careful of them. Sometimes a dingo or a fox will try to get at the young ones, but the mother bird goes at them furiously, and always drives them off. I once saw a dingo get his leg broken in this way.

The emu has a curious custom, if he sees you at a distance, of squatting down on the ground, and of laying his long neck on the ground, to keep it from betraying him. It seems akin to the well-known custom the ostrich is reputed to have of burying its head in the sand. This habit is mostly adopted at nesting time and is of course done to prevent the nest from being discovered. Often, too, the hen emu will leave her nest if she sees anyone about and will go away from it in a curiously crouched attitude with her neck and body almost touching the ground.

### New Publications.

THE BOOK OF WOODCRAFT AND INDIAN LORE, by Ernest Thompson Seton, with over 500 drawings by the author. Doubleday, Page & Co. 557 pages, cloth.

Mr. Seton's large and interesting volume—really the eleventh edition of the "Birch Bark Roll"—contains much useful and interesting information and is very suggestive. It is a book for boys, appealing especially to those who wish to be Indians and those who choose to be boy scouts, but may profitably be read by every outdoor man. Perhaps there is no better way of suggesting its contents than to name the seventeen sections into which it is divided. These are: Principles of Scouting; Spartans of the West; Purposes and Laws of the Woodcraft Indians; Honors and Degrees and Indian Name; Woodland Songs, Dances and Ceremonies; Suggested Programs; Indoor Scouting Possibilities; Outdoor Scouting; Signaling and Indian Signs; Campercraft; Games, Health and Woodland Medicine; Natural History; Mushrooms and Fungi; Forestry; Some Indian Ways and Campfire Stories.

The field of outdoor life is wide, but Mr. Seton has covered much of it, and has given the small boy who longs to know something of the way in which his forefathers lived a vast deal to think about.

Mr. Seton's Woodcraft Indians—a boys' club which he started near his place in Connecticut a number of years ago—have become famous, yet the author has been told that the inclusion of

the word "Indian" in the title has hurt the movement. In his section, "The Spartans of the West," therefore, he endeavors to show that the typical Indian—the best Indian—was a splendid man and had high ideals. Since in all communities there are people who are good and bad, strong and weak, efficient and worthless, he reasons that in considering the Indian it is fair to take the best examples of the race to represent his philosophy and excellence, just as we ourselves would prefer to have white Americans represented by Emerson, Lincoln or George Peabody. With this in mind, he has given fifteen items in the Indian's creed, most of which are just, fair and true. He quotes from a large number of excellent authorities—people who have lived among Indians and know them—statements going to show that the Indian had this creed. Among these writers are George Catlin, Captain John G. Bourke, W. P. Clarke, Charles Eastman, Geo. Bird Grinnell, General Nelson A. Miles and others. The proof is of extraordinary interest.

In a book so large as this almost every man will find something to which he can take exception, yet the portions criticized by different people would be different, and over certain points the best authorities might disagree.

On the whole, the book is extremely interesting, and it will undoubtedly have a large popularity.

On one point Mr. Seton conveys an unjust idea, though after all it is perhaps rather the choice of a wrong word which gives this idea. He says that our soldiers "have been trained to hate the red men." This is not true, as the author shows on many pages of the book. Soldiers have been trained to fight the red men because fighting is their business, and under orders they must fight. Yet Bourke, Dodge, Clarke and Crook—the very authorities who testify to the many good qualities that the Indians possessed—were soldiers and fighters. They did not "hate" the Indians. We should be glad to see the word "fight" substituted for "hate" in the first line on page 58 of this book, the aim of which is to present only just ideas to the many boys who will read it.

### Pleasure for Others.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 20.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In behalf of the trustees of the Kurn Hattin Homes, allow me to express our appreciation of the subscription to FOREST AND STREAM which is to be forwarded to the Homes in Westminster.

We are sure that the boys in the Homes will enjoy the periodical very much, as we have always found that good healthy publications, such as yours, make a direct appeal to our boys. We can assure you that the paper will be well read, and will be appreciated.

Kindly convey our thanks to the kind donor. Appreciating your interest in the matter, I remain,  
GEO. B. GRAFF, Trustee.

THE stories and articles in FOREST AND STREAM coming to its readers once a week, keep them in a closer touch with the magazine than is possible with a drawn-out monthly serial, consequently they do not lose interest in the paper; they are accustomed to read it weekly and anxiously await its arrival.

# A Trip Up Whiteface Mountain

By ELSIE SCHNEIDER

**D**URING the early part of the summer, three years ago, a party of girls spent their vacation in the village of Lake Placid, N. Y., nestled among some of the big mountains of the Adirondack range, hugging the shores of Mirror and Placid lakes. Many a pleasant half day was spent climbing the little mountains, such as Whitney, Cobble and Pulpit. We returned from these to face a challenge from Mount Whiteface. We accepted the challenge and began to prepare for the struggle. At dinner one day we heard harrowing tales of adventurers on similar quests. However, the facts seemed to be that Whiteface was 4,872 feet high, rough and rugged, with an old Indian trail leading a circuitous way up. The length of the trail was about five miles on the

edge we reached Wilmington in good season.

From there we left the Ausable River which is chameleon-like in character as in color. It is clear and sparkling all the way, showing its stony basin in the shallower parts through which one might easily walk, and in the deeper channels, reflecting the green mountainside or the azure sky. The current varied every half mile. In one place the water would rush like a torrent, while just beyond would bicker with the stones and then gurgle along in joyous mockery. It seemed to say:

"Here's a trout, there's a trout,  
Come, get out, get out, get out."

While we were loath to see our rig turn

tain top and went down a gradual slope into another valley.

From there we traveled upward circuitously to the summit of Nippletop, 3,500 feet high. Down into the valley we went again and wondered at the stupidity of the Indians in stretching out a trail through the thick woods and down into the deep valleys. Our guide told us all trails head to the highest points eventually; that the Indian scouts purposely kept to the woods and near the source of water.

Running through the valley was the turbulent tributary of West Branch of the Ausable River. Its waters washed with a musical murmur that was fascinating, the willowed banks. The stream was an unfathomable blue, setting in strong re-



WHITEFACE, AS SEEN FROM MT. WHITNEY.

OVER THE FIRST HILL—WAITING FOR "SECOND WIND."

Photographs by Elsie Schneider.

LAKE PLACID, BUCK ISLAND AND HAWK ISLAND WITH SENTINEL RANGE IN BACKGROUND.

Lake Placid side and about eight miles on the about and leave, we were glad to begin the climb. Wilmington side.

Upon advice of the village counsel we chose the Wilmington side because its trail takes more gradual ascent. A callow youth from a neighboring town offered to accompany us and agreed to bring us home by eventide if we started early enough.

Attired in short skirt, blouse and strong, high-topped shoes, each of the girls took her sweater on her arm and started out for what she thought would be a day's outing. A rig took us through magnificent woods of evergreen. The glistening dew was lingering on the fern.

Light-hearted and carefree, we jogged merrily on, passed our vanquished adversaries, Cobble Hill and Pulpit Rock, and along the West Branch of the Ausable River. We drove through Wilmington Notch, a deep cleft made long ago by the swift river current. On we went to High Falls where we stopped to let the horses rest while we gazed in wonder at nature's handiwork. Our ever practical driver lamented the great waste of power at the falls. We agreed to let man and nature fight it out, but we hoped nature would win. We had come about seven miles, and after three more miles by the river's

We were going at a rapid pace through the thick brush and stubble on the lower trail, leading southwest, when fortunately we met Mr. Marshal. He asked us our destination, and upon reply said he had a camp near the top and was himself going that way. We were overjoyed to be guided by one who knew every turn in the trail and could teach us to climb. He had told us to climb at a regular speed, not to stop for breath the first time the intake valve seemed to clog, but to keep on until we got our "second wind." The guide made a picture, long to be remembered, as he labored steadily ahead with his well-filled pack basket strapped to his back, and a two-gallon oil can in one hand. His hair was smooth and black and long; his face was honest and frank. He wore a pair of colorless trousers, so short that they showed his red woolen socks.

About three miles of traveling, through brush and over rocks, brought us to a clearing which overlooked the valley through which glided, in graceful curves, the Ausable River. Mr. Marshal told us we were on the summit of Mount Marble, 2,725 feet high. We tarried here for our second breath and crossed the moun-

tain top and went down a gradual slope into another valley.

Beyond the brook, tall, slender birches beckoned invitingly with their silver fingers. The hardest climb was the last three-mile stretch leading along a winding way through a second growth of pines, over large bare rocks bearing faint and indistinct marks of the trail. Another tramp through brush and brier brought us to a clear and cool spring beneath an immense rock. How different was this spring from the shallow muddy wayside puddle! It thrilled every sense and more. Its fragrance awakened our uncultivated sense of smell. It was sweet to taste and soothing to the touch. When the youth stooped over to give us a drink, a trampess remarked: "O! Jacob's well." "Glad to hear it," replied the youth; "I didn't know he was ill."

A few rods up we came to a clearing upon which we staked our claims for rest. When our hearts beat normally again we had time to view the scenes in perspective. The mountain side looked like a beautiful moquette carpet in varying shades of green, made by the warp of the blue sky and the woof of the yellow sunshine. The clouds were gathering fast and made shadow after shadow pass in rapid succession over the mantle of earth. We turned to observe the

cabins built by Mr. Marshall and saw the site was well chosen. The main shack was of rough logs, one story high, about twenty feet long and ten feet wide. A door and a window faced the lower trail, valley and spring to the south. The long table and benches inside were stationary, reminding one of the lumberman's mess table and benches. A small iron stove drew well (we were drawn toward it immediately) a few pots and pans, odd granite plates, and tin cups gave promise of a hot meal. A half dozen blankets and a cot at one end of the hut served as a seat, hall rack, cupboard, foot stool, bookcase or bed as occasion required.

Facing the "combination room" was the solitary sleeping room, long and low with one door, no windows, and many natural ventilators. Opposite the door at the end of the shack stood a small wood stove upon almost vagrant legs. It seemed to sway, and as you neared it, raised a rusty elbow into your face.

The trunk of a pine sapling separated the pathway inside from the pine bough bed, upon which the toil-worn traveler might rest for the night. A rope overhead was intended for any clothes the traveler could spare while he slept.

We found a monstrous rock southwest of the cabins, from which we could clearly see, looking down defiantly at us, the bare bold top of the mountain half a mile away. Here we ate lunch. We asked if we had time for a siesta, which was granted by our guide, who said he was sure it would rain before we could reach the top. So we stayed and watched the deep purple clouds sink lower and lower, then move like panoramic pictures about the mountain head. We hastened inside, where consternation reigned among the girls, for we knew we couldn't go home that evening.

It was raining a hard, remorseless rain in the valley, and the trails were veritable brooklets. We sat listening to the fretful patter of the rain upon the window, when someone ventured to remark that we had no tooth brushes with us. Our guide promptly said: "There is a good strong tooth brush here that you girls can use if you wish. Dr. Bunner left it here last year, and I don't need it. And don't be afraid, girls. You can sleep on the pine boughs in the other cabin. Henry and I will sleep in here on the cot. I'll build a fire in your stove and give you five of the blankets. Then I'll nail the door shut so no prowling bears will get in."

Encouraged by his solicitude and the clearing sky, we ate heartily of broiled steak and potatoes. Phoebus was sinking to rest when we were alarmed by a couple of masculine voices from the ravine. "Here it is, here it is," and they burst into the camp like a cyclone. Tattered and torn were their trousers, while their arms were bare and bleeding from the briars they passed on the way. They had been traveling since morning and came up the shorter but harder route by way of the Wilmington flume. They stemmed the tide of the mountain torrent and disregarded the trails because they thought they would save time. Mr. Marshall's larder, usually well stocked with canned meats and vegetables, was much depleted after these boys had dined. They ate with a gusto that would have flattered Epicurus himself.

Stepping outside the lamp-lit cabin into the darkness, we felt the hallowed silence brooding over all. I stole away unmissed to the great

overhanging rock and sat there drinking deep of the cup of heaven and fearing it would slip from me if marred by a single voice. It was as though the earth were in lethargic sleep of hibernation. The clouds, grown soft and white and fallen down beneath me, looked like a silver cocoon embracing the larva of a caterpillar and hiding from unhallowed gaze the beautiful mystery of the metamorphosis.

Streaks of lightning encircling the mountain tops prophesied a wondrous change while the deep reverberations of sonorous thunder heralded the birth of a beautiful day. The clouds receded in ever widening circles. Stars appeared like lustrous eyes on the verge of tears.

It was growing cooler, so we went back into the cabin, huddled about the fire and told stories. One of the boys said that on the way up he had seen several panther tracks in the soft mud; another vowed they were the foot prints of a wildcat. The guide assured us that these animals seldom go beyond the line of vegetation, near which we camped. Story followed story, until the lamp burned low and the belated travelers threw themselves down on the pine boughs in one corner of the little shack and fell fast asleep. We enjoyed the flicker of the thirsty wick and so we stayed until the oil gave out. Then we were in a predicament. We could not stay up all night; we were too weary for that. The damp, floorless cabin in which we were would never do to sleep in. We were holding counsel when Mr. Marshall returned and said that there was nothing for us to do but to take the vacant corner in the shed, lie down and cover ourselves with blankets. Having no alternative, we did as advised, and crawled like prowlers of the night into our lair. Although Mr. Marshall acted as guard and stayed up to feed the yawning stove, we determined we would rest but not sleep. For a long time we watched the fanciful shadows made by the intermittent flames and the weird silhouette of our guide sitting by the stove like an Indian chief before a fire to the Great Spirit.

It may have been extreme weariness, the fragrance of the pines or both, that weakened our wills, but it was not long before Morpheus claimed us for his own.

The stillness that followed the storm was broken occasionally by the gnawing of a hedgehog outside. The dull monotony of the regular recurrence of the sound was exasperating. It ceased after a time, and then we heard the delicious soothing sound of the sighing pines. They breathed a rare sweet perfume and lulled us to slumber.

Day dawned clear and bright, and I hastened to my hallowed rock, stood upon it and viewed the transformation. There below me hovered the variegated earth like a beautiful butterfly just out of its cradle. The green was soft and velvety while the blue was deep yet luminous.

The boys had unbunked early and tried to make themselves look presentable. Although they had no visible baggage, they produced a brush and razor and shaved by the unsteady reflection of a poor mirror. Not to be outclassed by the boys, yet having no comb, we betook ourselves to the boudoir outside and arranged our veils upon our heads like breakfast caps. Then we filed in and sat down to breakfast, the men on one side, the girls on the other. Never did we eat with more relish. Formality was im-

possible, for how could you use banquet room manner when you had to borrow your neighbor's tin fork to eat your pancakes? And what would you do if, while trying to raise a battered granite cup to your lips, the handle parted company with the bowl? It was useless to say, 'I beg your pardon; it wasn't my fault,' when the coffee went into your neighbor's lap. Nor did it help matters to add "Never mind, I didn't want the coffee, anyway."

After breakfast we made our adieus to our hospitable host and guide, and started toward the summit just half a mile above us. We went through bushes, wet with rain, and got so cold that when we got to the open verdureless path, we had to run to warm up. The last quarter mile was over bare rocks, some of which were ten feet high. After laboriously scrambling over these, we reached our goal.

Beautiful and clear, as it always is after a rain, was the view. To the southwest lay the silvery Lake Placid with its three well-wooded islands, Hawk, Moose and Buck, and Lake Mirror, but an echo of the larger lake. To the east we could see Lake Champlain stretching in never-ending line beyond the mountains. Looking north, sixty miles away, we could discern the St. Lawrence River. All about us were the many minor mountains and sixty little lakes that make the Adirondack region famous for its grandeur of scenery, and a rendezvous for hunters and fishermen.

Just below the summit of Whiteface, and on the Placid side to the right of the downward trail, there is a tiny spring that bubbles out of a crevice in a rock. Here we drank our fill, then continued down over the large boulders until we reached the slide which is a flat steep rock about 150 feet long and 50 feet wide. It is this bare slide that looks like a face from the valley and that gives the mountain its name "Themogen" which is Indian for "Whiteface." There was nothing on this rock but water that trickled down and made it very slippery. We tacked across at the risk of our lives, for having nothing to take hold of we might easily slip from view into the grave deep below. We crossed Whiteface Brook several times, after reaching the lower half of the trail which is wooded with pine, hemlock, spruce and cypress, interspersed with maples and birches. The density of the forest cast a weird light on the ground, speckled with shadows of the restless leaves. The sun was high over our heads when wearily we reached the end of the trail at the landing at the head of the lake.

After signaling for an hour, we hailed the Silver Spray, a twelve-passenger launch that makes regular tours around the lake. A six-mile skim over the waters of Lake Placid brought us to the home of our adoption, the town of Lake Placid, where our friends were anxiously awaiting us. As we gazed at our adversary, the mountain, we regretted the struggle was over and wished as we often do, that to-day were yesterday.

### Regulation of Killing of Alaska Deer.

THE Secretary of Agriculture, acting under Section 2 of the Alaska game law, has issued a regulation with regard to the killing of deer on certain islands in Alaska. It reads:

"The killing of deer on the following islands in Alaska: Kodiak Island and Long Island, is hereby prohibited until Dec. 10, 1914."



# GAME BAG AND GUN



## Shooting in 1818.

FROM a copy of Nicholson's British Encyclopedia, published in Philadelphia in 1818, comes some interesting material. Definition of "Sporting" comes first and is unique. Here we find mentioned hunting license, scarcity of game, covert beating, ownership of game, night shooting and the fact that fowling is practiced by persons of rank only.

SPORTING.—Although we have not omitted to notice what generally appertains to the winged, finny or quadruped parts of nature, it appeared to us better to collect the whole of the matter relating to sporting, in general, under one head, thereby to preclude the necessity for reverting to other volumes for such information as might be sought. The reader will, however, remark that we have, under the article "Angling," furnished an ample detail of that diversion; therefore we shall proceed to the discussion of what relates to fowling. The first item presenting itself to our consideration is the gun, which ought always to be suited to the occasion. For ordinary field excursions, that is to say, when questing for pheasants or partridges, the piece ought to be conveniently light, and of rather a small bore; the barrel from two feet four to two feet six, or perhaps eight inches in length. Chambered guns undoubtedly strike hardest, and in most instances will be found to scatter least. Hence a good marksman will prefer such, but taking care to allow full thirty yards distance to the bird, unless in cases of emergency, before the trigger is drawn. When this precaution is neglected, the chance of missing is greater, while on the other hand such birds as may be hit are absolutely spoiled by the column of shot which brings them down. The gun requisite for cocking, that is, for woodcock shooting, is of a very light construction and very short, because the birds generally rise well within shot, and that the branches of trees, etc., may be less in the way of the gun's motion while taking aim. We have seen some guns made for this branch of shooting that have been little heavier than a large horse pistol. With regard to such birds as are found on plains, or are aquatics, guns of a larger caliber and more strongly fortified, so as to resist a large charge of powder without recoiling severely, are indispensably necessary. The selection of a gun must after all depend on various circumstances. For instance, a powerful man, in the prime of life, and of a large stature, would be no ways incommoded by such a one, as would prove highly distressing to an elderly person, of a weak frame, and of a diminutive size. Again, we necessarily make a distinction according to the nature of the sport, hence when shooting in a punt, or when laying wait for waterfowl, a heavy gun may be used. In truth, without a very strong charge, some of the more shy, or more full feathered, birds are not easily brought down. Some experienced

persons find that with a stout barrel, weighing from ten to fourteen pounds, they can bear the recoil of even two drachms of powder; which in an ordinary piece would produce at least an highly unpleasant recoil, if not some damage to either the piece or the sportsman. Every barrel ought to be chambered, because the piece is thereby strengthened, and the force or impetus of the shot considerably increased. With respect to the kind of chamber, a variety of opinions exist; for the most part purely theoretical, and in support of some favorite hypothesis, started by way of novelty by some maker anxious to obtain celebrity. After mature consideration, we are rather disposed to accord with a number of old sportsmen in commending the plain cylindrical chamber, made in the butt screw, or by a very small screw stump added to the butt of the piece, the latter being preferable in respect to security against lodging fire in the worm of the screw, but rather more expensive.

The lock of a gun is a most important object. It cannot well be too small and compact, provided space be allowed for the free movement of the several parts. We all know that the lock of a pistol will answer its purpose as well as that of a musket. The great consideration is that friction should be avoided by every possible means, which is best effected by the most simple movements, and by keeping them clear from the plates. Every part subject to the action of another should be well steeled and hardened, and where practicable, friction-rollers should be employed. The pan, above all things, ought to shut very close, and to spring up in a smart manner, when struck by the flint. The trigger should not be subject to action at half cock, but at full cock ought to draw with little resistance; at least, it should not require such force as might derange the aim, or delay the discharge.

Such guns as have double barrels are commonly provided with a trigger for each lock, though some are made with but one trigger. In the former case either barrel may be discharged at pleasure, which is not always the case in the latter mode of construction, which though apparently more simple is by no means so convenient. The alleged reason of having but one is that the interior is simplified, while the sportsman is less bewildered in regard to the choice of triggers, and in the application of the finger thereto, but we conceive that no cool or expert sportsman is ever at a loss in those particulars.

We now come to speak of the sizes of shot in ordinary use, as they are appropriated to various kinds and sizes of birds, observing that many old sportsmen and gamekeepers consider it advantageous to mix No. 4, 5, 6 and 7 in nearly equal quantities. This, however, does not seem to be warranted. The application of particular sizes to corresponding purposes appears to us more proper; nor can we reject that which rests on the solid basis of reason in favor of a system but partially supported, even in words, and with-

out a sufficient course of experiment under the eye of impartiality. We have, indeed, the assertions of various gentlemen of the most candid dispositions, and versed in those experimental tests requisite to sanction a practice, whereby it should appear that no mixture should ever take place, but that where large, shy game is sought (such as wild geese, bustards, etc.), No. 1 should be used; or, in default of that, No. 2. That where wild ducks and other hard-feathered birds are in view, No. 3 or 4 should be used. That for hares, pheasants and partridges, No. 4 and 5 ought to be employed. That for woodcocks, No. 6 and 7 suit well, while for snipe and quail, No. 7 and 8 answer admirably. As for ortolans, larks, etc., No. 9 and 10 should be used, where the birds are not very shy, otherwise No. 8.

From this it will be seen that No. 4, 5, 6 and 7 certainly constitute the general expenditure of the regular sportsman, but we cannot from that deduce that they ought to be mixed. However much we may differ in the above point from the Rev. W. B. Daniel, author of the celebrated "Rural Sports," such is the opinion we entertain of that work, that we shall present our readers with the following passage, extracted from his second volume. He gives the following table:

	Grains.
One ounce of common shot, No. 4, contains.....	166
Charge for double gun.....	317
One ounce of patent shot, No. 4, contains.....	202
Charge for double gun.....	375
(The difference of charge, between the patent and the common shot, is, therefore, 58 grains in the ounce.)	
One ounce of No. 5, common shot, contains.....	230
Charge for ditto .....	437
One ounce of patent ditto.....	271
Charge for ditto .....	512
Difference 75 grains.	
One ounce of No. 6, common shot, contains.....	300
Charge for ditto .....	554
One ounce of patent ditto .....	327
Charge for ditto .....	630
Difference 76 grains.	
One ounce of No. 7, common shot, contains.....	363
Charge for ditto .....	708
One ounce of patent ditto .....	388
Charge of ditto .....	757
Difference 49 grains.	
MIXED SHOT.	
One ounce of No. 4, 5, 6, common shot, contains .....	232
Charge for ditto .....	434
One ounce of patent ditto, No. 4, 5, 6.....	263
Charge for ditto .....	493
Difference 59 grains.	
One ounce of No. 5, 6 and 7, common shot, contains .....	297
Charge for ditto .....	582
One ounce of patent, No. 5, 6, 7.....	330
Charge for ditto .....	599
Difference 17 grains.	

Our readers cannot fail to perceive that the word "charge" is, in the above case, purely arbitrary. We necessarily conclude that Mr. Daniel found such answer well for the double barrel gun which he used, which might be of a large or of a small bore. Taking the average, we compute his charges to weigh about 9 or 10 to the pound, and this we may perhaps find to be tolerably correct as a standard on common occasions, since it is found in general that a bag of shot, weighing a quarter, i. e., 28 pounds, will make about 260 charges.

Mr. Daniel continues as follows:

"The smallest shot above mentioned (i. e., No. 7) will kill at forty yards, the velocity of a charge of No. 7 being equal to one of No. 3 at that distance; and since small shot fly thicker than large in proportion to size, and as there are many parts about the body of a bird wherein a pellet of No. 7 will affect its vitality equal to a pellet of No. 2, the chances for using the former are multiplied in the marksman's favor, for it is the number and not the magnitude of the particles that kills on the spot. If sportsmen would be persuaded to use No. 5 and 6 in grouse and partridge, and No. 7 in woodcock shooting instead of No. 3 and 4, and No. 4 and 5 for black game and pheasants, instead of No. 2 and 3, they would bring home one-third more game and not destroy one bird more than usual. They who prefer large shot and accustom themselves to fire at great distances, leave nearly as many languishing in the field as immediately fall, whereas those that use small shot and shoot fair fill their bag with little spoil or waste, beyond what they take with them from the field."

We derive much satisfaction from the support of so respectable an authority, and from the assurance of another veteran in ornithologic devastation, who assures us that for upward of twenty years he never used any shot for field sport above the size of No. 6, with which he has killed bustards and deer. The same authority further states that for the ordinary birds of small game, such as snipe and quail, No. 8 was always found perfectly adequate. For geese and in general for ducks, it was his constant practice to load with No. 2 and 3, according to the expanse of water. We are likewise indebted to the same authority for a kind of standard, by which sportsmen in general may be guided with propriety, which serves at the same time to supply the deficiency prevailing in all publications on this subject:

"Many persons are unable to estimate the proper charges of powder and shot for their respective pieces. It is true, some authors tell us, to be guided by the weight of the ball, but it often happens that a ball is not at hand, and when obtained, unless it fits exactly and is perfectly spherical, will not determine the true dimensions of the bore. I have always found that with the best powder a charge equal to a diameter and a half of the bore was the best; that is, the most efficient quantity; that it impelled an equal quantity of shot with great force; and that without causing too great a recoil. Thus, if the bore were six-eighths of an inch, the load of powder, poured loosely into the piece, should raise the ramrod nine-eighths of an inch; or one inch and one-eighth. The wadding should be of thick leather, or felt (i. e., old hat) cut out with a machine; that should be rammed down firmly, but not so as to bruise the grains of

powder. Then put in the same measure of shot as you did of powder, and ram it down rather moderately, after covering with a second wadding as above. Observe that shot will spread more or less in proportion to the force with which it is rammed down. The more it is rammed, the less it will diverge. The above mode of charging will cause the charge in a piece of three-quarters of an inch bore to occupy a depth of full two inches and a half in depth. Some, who have a great predilection for large charges, may smile at the above quantity, which has, however, answered admirably with me, and will be found under fair and repeated experiments to be the most killing charge that can be used. But I must remark that owing to some fault in the construction, and especially if the vent be placed at all beyond the bottom of the barrel, some guns will recoil severely, even with the above moderate charge. When such is the case, I should recommend that the piece be chambered."

The foregoing perspicuous mode of charging appears so reasonable, and is founded on so regular a computation, that we feel a confidence in urging all sportsmen to give it a fair trial. It is obviously moderated, therefore may be considered as devoid of danger. Upon that principle we could expatiate at great length regarding the highly culpable practice of carrying a piece full cocked, also of letting it swing in such a direction as might cause the charge, in case of accident, to wound any person in the field. The muzzle ought always to be carried above the shoulder, and in general it ought to be the

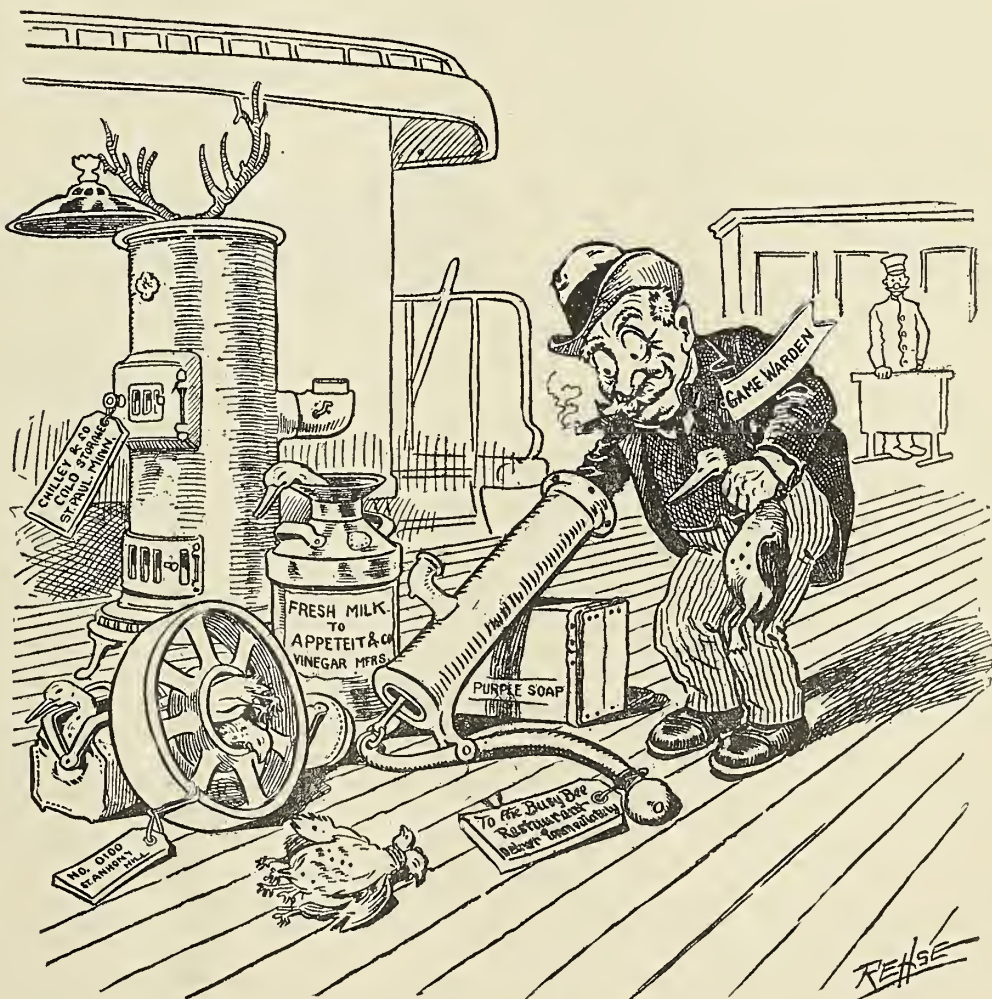
endeavor of every sportsman to avoid every liability to endanger either himself or any other person. However inconvenient stop locks may prove on some occasions, they nevertheless have the great recommendation of being on the safe side of the question. When a gun is put by in a situation accessible to other persons, even when unloaded, it ought to have the lock stopped, to prevent its being injured, but when a piece is loaded, which should never be the case, except under very pressing circumstances, due care ought to be taken to prevent its being in the hands of children, or of any but those for whose use it may be intended.

Having said thus much in regard to the construction or kinds of guns proper for shooting in general, we shall proceed to state a few particulars relating to the various kinds of game generally sought, and to give the sportsman as much insight as our limits may allow, regarding the laws in force on the subject of shooting, etc.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

**Prizes for Michigan Schools.**

W. B. MERSHON, of Saginaw, Mich., author of "The Passenger Pigeon," and an active worker for bird protection, has offered seven prize medals to the school children of Michigan for various essays on birds, for feeding birds, for photographing them, and for success with bird houses. The prizes will be distributed next May, on Arbor and Bird Day, 1913.



WHEN THE TRAIN ARRIVED IN JERSEY CITY.

REASE

### New York Zoological Society.

THE nineteenth annual meeting of the New York Zoological Society was held on Tuesday, Jan. 14, at the Waldorf-Astoria. John L. Calwalader, Vice-President, presided. There was a large attendance of members from New York and other places.

Madison Grant, Chairman of the Executive Committee, gave an outline of the events of the year. A census of the animals in the park taken Jan. 1, 1913, shows 1,251 different species of mammals, birds and reptiles, represented by about 5,000 specimens.

The zebra house and yards have been entirely finished, and are occupied by the equine animals of the Society's collection, the herd of Przewalsky horses, the wild asses and the zebras. Considerable additions have been made to the Rocking Stone Restaurant. A winter house for pelicans and other birds is in process of construction, and a shelter is to be built for the yaks.

The maintenance fund for 1913 provided by the city is \$191,925, which contrasts interestingly with about \$60,000 provided during the first year that the park was in operation.

The city's finances have not admitted of the appropriation of money for the construction of the new Aquarium as had been hoped. The finances of the Society are in excellent condition, though the fund for the National Collection of Heads and Horns has been overdrawn. The endowment fund has been increased to about \$300,000.

The Society needs an increased membership. A great city like New York should have many thousands of members for this Society, instead of only two or three thousand.

In 1912 the attendance at the park exceeded by a hundred thousand that of any previous year, amounting to more than 1,700,000 persons.

An expedition has been sent to West Africa in the effort to secure living gorillas for exhibition at the park. The one brought over a year or two ago died after being here eleven days. It is the intention of Mr. Garner to keep in captivity such animals as may be captured until they become accustomed to confinement, and to the novel food they must receive.

Members of the Board of Managers to take the place of those whose terms have just expired were elected.

Mr. Charles Stewart Davison, of New York, offered a resolution, seconded by Major W. Austin Wadsworth, of Geneseo, N. Y., urging on Congress the passage of the Weeks and McLean bill for the protection of migratory birds. Dr. Hornaday supported the resolution, and when the question was put by the presiding officer, it was carried unanimously.

At the close of the business meeting an adjournment was had, and Madison Grant, the Secretary of the Society, showed, and very effectively explained, a series of eighty beautiful pictures representing the cave paintings by stone age man—the man of Cro-magnon—in the caves of Southern France and Spain. These paintings are in one or two colors, or are sometimes sculptured in the rock. They show an astonishing degree of art, especially when it is considered that the painting or engraving must have been done practically in the dark and far under ground.

Mr. Grant was followed by S. N. Leek, of Wyoming, who showed and described a number of interesting pictures, some of them motion pictures, having to do with outdoor life in Wyoming; he showed deer, antelope, elk, beaver and many other things. Mr. Leek's address was a strong plea for the winter feeding of the elk, whose winter range has been cut off by the settlements between the Yellowstone Park and the Red Desert in Wyoming.

### Suggestion and the Bear.

BY L. O. ARMSTRONG.

SOME months ago on the north shore of Lake Superior I came across a very neat camp. It was the headquarters for an iron camp and was in charge of a foreman and a cook. The foreman was a bright rollicking Irishman, all business when there was business to do, but willing to enjoy himself, especially in the way of sport when it came his way. He was the kind of Irishman for which the race makes no apology. The day we reached there, was the last day of the cook's service. He was a very good cook, and as we had some days to spend in the vicinity of the camp, we looked upon his departure with some concern. I asked him why he was leaving. He didn't answer, but instead got busy among the pots and pans. The foreman afterward said to me as we went out for a day's fishing: "I'll tell you why the cook wants to leave. Last Sunday I said to him, 'Let us go out for a stroll. Perhaps we will see the bears that have been around the camp!' He agreed and came. We walked along the trail to the iron mine. On the way we flushed several coveys of partridge, and I saw both wolf and bear tracks. I had taken my gun with me.

After walking about twenty minutes from the camp, we saw a black bear on a hillside not more than 15 yards away. I said to the cook, 'I am going to shoot as near to that bear as I can without hitting him.' I shot and the bear gave a leap, but did not fall. I saw that I had wounded the bear who instead of running away turned our way and started in our direction in a very brisk manner. The fur was out of season, and I did not want to shoot the bear, but it was evident that he had blood in his eye. As he came near I noticed the cook fall back behind me. When the bear got right near I thought I would make him stand on his haunches by throwing my hat toward him. It had the desired effect, and when he stood on his haunches and showed fight, I saw that I had to shoot him. I fired and the bear fell like a lump of lead. At the same time I heard a great crash and heard the cook shout, 'Take off the bear, take off the bear!' I looked around and saw that the cook had climbed up a small dead tree killed by fire. It was a bushy soft maple. The agitation that had evidently taken hold of the man caused him to shake the tree and weaken the roots which were pretty well burnt out, and just as I shot the bear, the tree fell, the branches pinning down the man and his scare. The branches were to him the paws of the bear holding him in his grip, and blinded with fear he kept shouting, but dared not open his eyes until I pulled the tree away, and then it took him a minute or two to recover his composure and to feel absolutely assured that he had escaped. He admitted the corn at the supper table and the joshing has continued so steadily that he thinks he has to give up his job."

I am not a Christian Scientist, but I do believe in the power of suggestion, of which this is a backwoods example.



## An Angler in Ireland

By SHANNON SHORE

ANGLERS in the British Isles speak of "game fish" and "coarse fish," under one or other of which heads we include all fish found in our fresh water.

The distinction makes for convenience, though there is of course nothing scientific or even legal about it, no fish being scheduled as game, but still admirers of the ferocious and daring pike, the bold and sporting perch, and even other coarse fish often protest against its invidiousness. But there is no getting away from the fact that in beauty, sporting qualities and excellence as food the salmos are fish apart and are the aristocracy of the finny tribe. Salmon, trout, grayling and char belong to this category, but the grayling is unknown in Ireland, while the char is only found in the depths of one or two lakes in these islands, and that so sparsely that it is seldom included among British fish at all. This reduces in Ireland to

salmon and trout, but so affluent are our favored waters that few Irish anglers regard as serious the fishing for any other fish except these two.

Strangers to this country, however, intent on salmon fishing, will bear in mind two small matters here. First, that a salmon rod license costing £1, and which is good for the whole country, has to be taken out by each angler before commencing operations; and also that the term "salmon" in this connection includes sea trout, bull trout or any other salmos that migrate to and from the sea, so that the tourist angler down Cork or Mayo way, who may happen to find sea trout, but no salmon, running in a river, has still to take out a salmon license if he wishes to fish for the sea trout. Neglect of these points may lead to trouble, and it is also to be noted that the possession of a salmon license gives the holder no right of fishing whatever on any man's water without that man's express permis-

sion. A salmon or sea trout hooked and landed by an unlicensed angler is to be immediately returned to the water. Penalty in these cases is not less than £2 plus costs. This salmon rod license is unknown in England or Scotland, but no license is required with us for trout (*Salmo fario*), which is the one non-migratory fish we have in this country and of which we are naturally very proud indeed. This common or brown trout is the special glory of our Irish lakes and streams, a fish of unrivaled culinary excellence, a bold yet cautious riser, fierce and powerful in battle, beautiful to the eye in color, shape and movement, and attaining in large waters and where food is plentiful a great size. No fish perhaps shows such individual differences in color, markings and shape as trout, and although there is never any mistaking the species, so pronounced are the contrasts presented occasionally that not a few ichthyologists have insisted on enumerating varieties to the number of a dozen or more. But this was found to be out of the question in practice, for in some of our rivers it is often difficult out of a dozen fish for the angler to find even a brace identical in shape and marking. The feeding habits of the fish, depth, nature of the bottom and other characteristics of this place frequented by them, prevalence of shade or shine, and endless other features have been offered in explanation of this, and there doubtless is something in them, but the interesting point of the situation is that trout in this country at least differ from each other in the most remarkable manner very often, though still possessing the well-marked features of the race in a way there is no mistaking. Passing over minor differences our native trout are either silver or golden, and to one of these two classes every trout of a pound or so in weight and upward may be at a glance referred.

The former fish may be described as exactly resembling a well-conditioned and well-colored little salmon of his size with the addition of a more or less plentiful sprinkling of star-like small brown patches along the sides, especially about the pectoral and central regions. Vividly red spots are sometimes intermixed also, but these seem to disappear with age. In lakes and large waters where these trout attain a size of from six or eight pounds to ten or twelve pounds or more, they are generally known as *Ferox*, and their formidable teeth and other indications seem to show they are rather fiercely predatory in their nature. They are often white and somewhat coarse in flesh, and do not improve with age, being as a rule best for the table when under two pounds or so in weight and before bad cannibalistic habits have time to develop.

The golden fish on the other hand exhibits a brownish yellow flank, tends with time to aldermanic proportions, is curdy and salmon colored in flesh, which is of a rich delicious flavor even in fish of the largest size. As a fighter he is high-mettled and fierce, but his bolt is soon shot where he has been living too well, and after a few heavy rushes he is quickly blown and presently surrenders at discretion. Up to three or four pounds in weight, however, he often exhibits a youthful vigor and obstinacy, which leave nothing to be desired, and so puts up a splendid fight. This trout was known to the old Irish by a name which meant "red fellow" or "red lad" (ghillie rua) and it is still known in many places as the "gillaroo" trout. As this

fish is to some extent red both inside and outside, the true origin of its name is obviously a matter of some dispute, and we shall not here attempt to settle it. But this is not the only difficulty the case presents. The trout is provided with a gizzard-like stomach, it appears, and so not a few anglers now stoutly hold that the gillaroo is simply the trout with the gizzard, and that philology has nothing to say in the matter.

Now, gizzard and gillaroo have certainly no more to do with each other than monmouth and macedon, but still there is an unsuspected something in it when we look closer. This fish is partial to a diet which includes fresh water shrimp, whelks and other aquatic "snails" of all kinds, and it is to enable it to crush and grind this crustacean food it is provided with, or, as we now put it, has developed a gizzard. And this crustacean food it is which makes the flesh of this trout red, so after all the gizzard and the name (gillaroo) have established a left-handed connection we cannot ignore. As a rule the names *ferox* and gillaroo are little used in this country. We speak of a big trout or lake trout or river trout and mean to imply no differences except merely those of size or habitat, and which have nothing essential or racial about them. As a matter of fact our trout, whether big or little, white or yellow, found in lake or river, is one, and no differences of which science can take cognizance as invariable really exist among them. All efforts to establish the like have failed, and trout are trout and nothing more. Such terms as white trout, salmon trout, are properly only applicable to sea trout (*Salmo trutta*), and even here hard and fast differentiation is not too certain, the migratory habit being the characteristic mainly relied on when a legal point is in question.

Anatomical distinctions, even between salmon and trout themselves, are as good as hopeless. Few, if any, of our trout spawn in lakes, and it is a moot point at what age the offspring of the lake trout descend the tributary streams where they were hatched out and join their parents. Trout much exceeding in size any found in the lake are often taken in the river, but whether true river trout or not it is not easy to determine, and in many cases trout of a great size are found in rivers having no communication at all with lakes.

Trout abound in the lakes and rivers of Ireland. One hears on all sides that of late years trout have been rapidly disappearing from our waters, and probably they are not as numerous as they were half a century ago, but for all that they are found in great numbers everywhere still, even the tiniest streams where in long drouths hardly a trickle of water is seen, scarcely ever being without them. Improvements in farm draining by lessening the permanent water area and volume, and the increase in the use of artificial manures which probably introduces pernicious soluble ingredients into the water, doubtless have reduced the number of our trout, but be that as it may, it is difficult to find a streamlet anywhere in this country without trout, even if it hold nothing else. The tenacious vitality of the trout is one of the most striking things about this fine sporting fish.

FOREST AND STREAM used to be "dad's" paper; it is yours now.

## New York Anglers' Club.

THE big pond at Hotel Navarre was full of big fish (stories) on Jan. 14, when the annual election and dinner of the New York Anglers' Club was held there. It was a jolly gathering of New York's best anglers; each having discarded his creel for a "biled" shirt and his Duxback for an open front, as the casting was to be done from elbow instead of wrist. The tournament face gave way to an expression of eagerness to tell one just a little better. A well-stocked speakers' table got a rise from a big one every time toastmaster Julius Seymour cast a dry quip into it.

General Wingate, who has fished in many streams, told of his present occupation of fishing among anæmic school boys for athletes. Reports show how successful he has been. Dan Beard, no one can describe him, unless they say: "Oh yes! Dan Beard; well, he's, well—he's Dan Beard." Anyhow, Dan boy-scouted a bit and told stories worth while. And what more appropriate at a fisherman's dinner than a rising toast. This they gave to Sir Daniel.

Ex-President Lamison, who retired with as much grace as with which he casts, said a few—very few—words about bait, fly or fly bait, and let it go at that. President-elect Hardy introduced Speaker Seymour eloquently, and another year comes with more joy to the New York Anglers' Club. The officers follow: President, William H. Hardy; Vice-President, Harrison Elliott; Secretary, A. B. Hubbard; Treasurer, Harry Friedman; Directors, Harold G. Henderson, John L. Kirk, G. M. L. LaBranche, J. G. Lamison, J. H. Seymour, Tobias A. Wright; Committee on Admissions, A. R. Hanners, Chairman, Dr. B. W. Glover, Fergus Lamb, Henry Mesa, George W. Yuengling; Committee on Nominations, William H. Hardy, Chairman, Harrison Elliott, John L. Kirk, J. G. Lamison; Tournament Committee, Dr. L. Gordon Fulton, Chairman, A. B. A. Bradley, Dr. R. Johnson Held, C. H. Higby, G. M. L. LaBranche, W. C. Metcalfe; Committee on Arrangements, E. H. Myers, Chairman, D. T. Abercrombie, Adolph Grant, Oscar T. Mackey, E. J. Mills, Dr. F. C. Raynor, William H. Zabriskie.

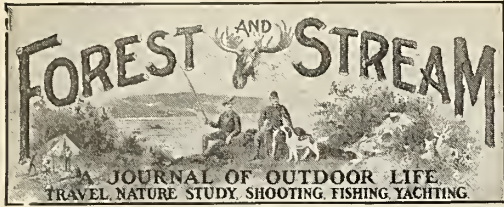
## Congratulatory.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 1.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Congratulations upon the appearance of the Christmas number of FOREST AND STREAM. I was particularly impressed by the flavor of the editorials. The author of "Still Hunter" is evidently a true lover of wild nature, a close observer and one of those to whom in truth "the trees talk and the waters sing."

I had a very enjoyable trip to the famous Dead River region again this fall, accompanied by Mr. Bean, of the Boston Post. We secured our full quota of deer, a bear, two foxes and the limit on partridges.

Wishing you and yours a happy and prosperous New Year, I am, etc., F. O. PRICE.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Dec. 28.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I thank you for your cordial Christmas letter with all its contents. I congratulate you on your success of increased percentage and the promise of what is yet to come. I keep physique as usual in my seventyninth. O. K. CHARLES HALLOCK.



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**CORRESPONDENCE**—FOREST AND STREAM is the recognized medium of entertainment, instruction and information between American sportsmen. The editors invite communications on the subjects to which its pages are devoted, but, of course, are not responsible for the views of correspondents. Anonymous communications cannot be regarded.

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**THE OBJECT OF THIS JOURNAL**  
 will be to studiously promote a healthful interest in outdoor recreation, and to cultivate a refined taste for natural objects.

—FOREST AND STREAM, Aug. 14, 1873.

#### FOREWORD.

MARCH FIRST issue of FOREST AND STREAM will be Sportsman's Show Number, and while our editorial layout for the issue is by no means complete, matter already scheduled offers a wide variety of subjects and territory covered, while no previous single issue of FOREST AND STREAM or of any other sportsman's magazine has offered a list of contributors so prominent in literary and sportsman's circles.

Dr. William S. Rainsford, in East Africa, at the present time, in charge of an expedition of the American Museum of Natural History, will contribute one of his literary gems, descriptive of some part of the journey. Edward Breck, who made New Brunswick popular as a big-game hunting ground, and in turn was made infamous, as he says, by Albert Bigelow Paine in the "Tent Dwellers," contributes a humorous story as to how he tried to get back at Paine. It's a side-splitting story, one that may safely be read only by a coptortionist. Then to get down to the inner man, L. Lodian, known the world over as explorer and engineer, feeds us an article on "Foreign Camp Foods and Camping Accessories." It's a whole book cunningly condensed into a series of magazine articles. So little is known of Alaska hunting, where are the best 'grounds' and how to reach them, that a rattling article by J. C. Tolman, senior game warden of Kenai and Alaska Peninsula, will be devoured by big-game hunters. The Glacier National Park is described intimately by Robert Page Lincoln, an ardent sportsman and an expert angler. He will tell fly-casters and tourists a lot of things they do not, but should, know about this great national playground. Canada's lakes and rivers will be explored for you by S. E. Sangster (Canuck). He will outline canoe trips, short and long, tell

where, what and how to fish Canadian streams. He will describe in a new way the Algonquin National Park and the Temagami region, and picture each so that you will recognize it when you see it. The story of the Grand American Handicap, the trapshooters' classic, will find a place in this number, and then the entire issue will be profusely illustrated. Later we will unfold more plans for your pleasure in the Sportsman's Show Number. Say March first issue to your newsdealer, for you will want copies to send your friends.

#### TRANSATLANTIC RACING.

TOM DAY, who last summer crossed the Atlantic in a 40-foot motor boat, stirred up so much enthusiasm among motor boat owners that it now is proposed to hold an annual across the ocean race for motor boats. Commodore Charles Sagen, of the Yachtsmen's Club, of Philadelphia, is sponsor for the suggestion. It may be remembered that Commodore Sagen won the Philadelphia to Bermuda race last fall with his motor boat Dream. One would think that after the knocking about the little Dream got, Commodore Sagen would realize what a fruitless event an across the Atlantic race would be. The Bermuda race brought out only the fact that small power boats are not fitted for ocean voyages, that there is absolutely no pleasure in such trips for captain and crew, and that every man on the boat "wouldn't take any amount for his experience, nor would he do it again for any amount." All such a trip as Mr. Day's develops is the fact that all that is needed for so long and speculative a trip is a bigger boat and good weather. Why waste time on a phase of motor boat development that is absolutely unnecessary and undesired when so many important details of motor boat construction, useful to the average enthusiast, remain in abeyance? The development in automobiles has so far out-stripped perfection in motor boats that it is time marine engine men took a look into the future instead of living in the past. Why not devote energy toward improvements of value to all of us instead of putting time and money into a phase of the subject in which only a few are interested and none enthusiastic?

#### FISHERMAN'S LICENSE.

It is said the New York State Conservation Commission has in mind a plan to license anglers fishing New York waters.

The proposition is to be placed before the Legislature in the form of a "combination" hunting and fishing license to cost \$1.10. This is the tax that has for some years been annually levied on all who go afield with a gun, and the "combination" simply includes all anglers in the requirement to pay \$1.10 if they wish to continue to pursue the "contemplative man's recreation."

Up-State anglers resent charging them for the joy of a day on the stream. Now, as a matter of fairness, is there any reason why a man who shoots and does not fish should with his license money supply funds for stocking streams for the angler's benefit? Why should not the angler be willing to pay for his own fun? It takes a great deal of money to keep streams in this State stocked, and certainly this cost should not be charged to the non-sportsman, the man who neither shoots nor fishes, nor

should it fall upon the gunner. It is directly up to the rod bearer to take one end of the sportsman's joke and pull along his share of the cost of the day's sport. The proposed charge of \$1.10 certainly is reasonable enough, particularly as it offers the combination privilege of shooting and fishing. As to the question of licensing the boys who fish, this would not be necessary. Boys under sixteen should be allowed to fish unlicensed; there would be sufficient revenue without the boy's contribution. The enormous income from fishermen's license would enable the Conservation Commission to give New York anglers the best fishing anywhere in this part of the country, and sportsmen should see to it that the money is spent under direction of men competent to do the work. Under these conditions it does not seem reasonable to think that any true disciple of Sir Izaak would object to paying \$1.10 a year for the pleasure of fishing where there are fish.

#### DAME NATURE.

WHAT cards is Dame Nature holding up in her cold hand? What does she mean by the allurements she holds out to birds and flowers this winter? In the middle of January we see a robin hopping on a lawn, the grass of which is beginning to get on a spring coat. A maple sends out an olive branch of pinkish hue to make peace with winter, ere she shoots her early buds. The crocus timidly pushes back her earthen blanket to flirt with a warming sun, but Dame Nature is cruel. She is but inviting the robin, the maple and the crocus that she may nip their precociousness and send them back to smart and sulk, until such time as she sees fit to bring them forth in permanence.

JOHN H. WALLACE, JR.

THE appointment of John H. Wallace, Jr., to a place on the advisory board of the National Conservation Exposition, to be held in September, 1913, at Knoxville, Tenn., is a remarkably happy one. Mr. Wallace as game and fish commissioner of Alabama has made a great many reforms in game conditions, while his conservation work has made him a nation-wide reputation.

#### WALKING FOR SUFFRAGE.

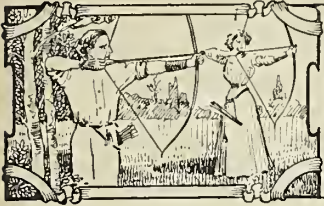
Now that it's all over, it does seem as though the New York City to Albany march was better training for a fall mountain climb than for suffrage. However, 'tis a happy disposition that can exercise its humor as it exercises its legs.

#### An Arrow Song.

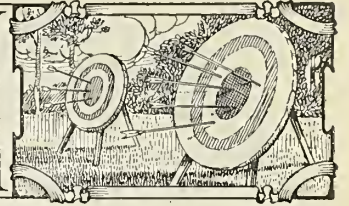
BY WILL H. THOMPSON.

A song from green Floridian vales I heard,  
 Soft as the sea-moan when the waves are slow;  
 Sweeter than melody of brook or bird,  
 Keener than any winds that breathe or blow;  
 A magic music out of memory stirred,  
 A strain that charms my heart to overflow  
 With such vast yearning that my eyes are blurred.  
 Oh, song of dreams, that I no more shall know!  
 Bewildering carol without spoken word!  
 Faint as a stream's voice murmuring under snow,  
 Sad as a love forevermore deferred,  
 Song of the arrow from the Master's bow,  
 Sung in Floridian vales long, long ago!





# ARCHERY



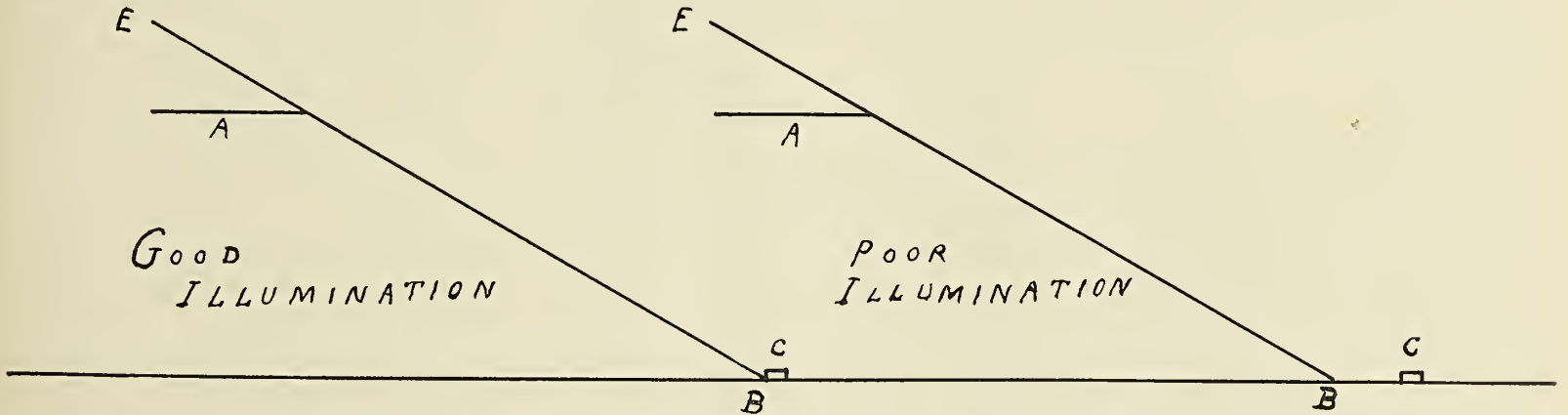
## The Effect of a Variable Illumination.

BY E. J. RENDTORFF.

IN archery as in baseball, golf, football, or any of our other standard sports, it is the man possessing an intimate knowledge of the little details who wins.

Dr. Hertig writes: "At Thanksgiving I had good prospects for straight hits and a score well over 500, but at the last a change of light caused me to shoot low with the result that my last thirty arrows were progressively poor in score. I missed with the 79th, 81st and 83d arrows. Then, when it was too late, I found the cause and incidentally acquired an item of archery lore hitherto unnoticed—that the light may affect one's vision so much as to cause a displacement of the point of aim. The sun had been shining all afternoon, and when it went behind the clouds and my point of aim, a light patch of grass, receded or rather crept toward me, I undershot."

The explanation becomes more evident through the use of an illustration.



In the diagram E represents the eye, A the arrow, B the actual intersection of the line of sight with the ground, and C the point of aim. When the light is good, the line of sight EB is contiguous with the point of aim. We are able to "draw a sharp bead" on account of the good illumination. We do not cover the point of aim with the pile of the arrow, but bring the projection of the pile in immediate contact with the near side of the point of aim, so that it will remain in plain view.

When the illumination is poor the point of aim becomes obscured. In order to see it more distinctly we unconsciously lower the line of sight, as shown in the right hand half of the illustration, and allow more of the point of aim to lie in front of the projection of the pile. We apparently aim as we did before, as the relative positions of the projection of the pile and the point of aim appear the same as they did when the light was good. The phenomenon is an optical illusion, well understood by physicists.

The remedy is to apparently raise the elevation of the arrows when darkness approaches.

The amount of this elevation can be learned through experience only, as it depends on three variables: the acuteness of the archer's vision, the relative darkening, and the nature of the point of aim. For a clear cut, distinct point of aim, the apparent elevation would be less than for a vague, somewhat indefinite "point."

## One Cause of Failure at Public Meetings.

IN the old Archery and Tennis News for Aug. 15, 1882, Launcelot—Will H. Thompson—had a very interesting review of the fourth annual meeting of the National Association. This drew a letter from Colonel Williams, which appeared in the same paper, Sept. 30, 1882. Mr. Thompson wrote:

"On the last day of the meeting a special shoot was arranged at 100 yards for special prizes, donated by three archers, and being curious to study this very matter, I arranged to shoot at a target with the champion Homer S. Taylor and Colonel Williams. It was at once apparent that neither the champion or myself

trajectory to his arrows, and is the choice quality in the shooting.

"Right here he failed. He would shoot perhaps six shots with perfect care and most excellent execution, except at the very last instant of the loose, when I could discover a fainting of the nerves, as it were, and the arrow went on its course with the same line and elevation which the archer intended, but dropped just under the target or lodged in the black or white below the gold. Fully one-half of the shots were thus delivered. Occasionally the strong will would hold everything taut through the critical moment, and the fingers would come backward off the string with a firm and rubbery tenacity of pull that never ceased its vigor until the string had passed the finger tips. In these instances there was always the same result. I could tell without following the flight of the arrow that its destination was 'a gold, a red or at least a blue,' as Fisher said of Ford's.

"Now, Colonel Williams knew that his loose was failing him, but why? He could not tell, nor yet can I.

could force our shooting, but Colonel Williams began as though the range was under his control. But despite the low and steady flight of his arrows, despite the faultless line kept throughout the whole seventy-two shots, and the beautiful grouping of his arrows at every end, either just under or just over the target, the scoring was very poor for even a mediocre archer, much less such an one as Colonel Williams.

"I readily discovered the immediate cause of the failure in keeping the elevation, but I could not tell the cause of the cause.

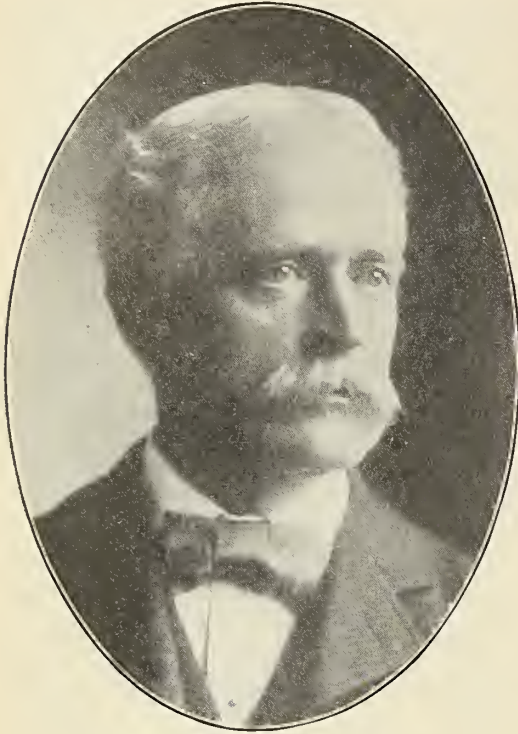
"The perfect elevation is of course only to be kept by an unvarying draw and unvarying loose. The drawing of Colonel Williams was so exactly the same at each shot that only in one instance did I think I detected a variance, but the loose was defective. In practice this gentleman's loose is nearly perfection. His fingers are pulled smoothly and steadily backward off the string with a rather slow, firm and perfectly resolute movement. It is the constant pulling until the string is gone, which gives the flat

"Now, the failure of the loose in his case was only partial. It was not only at the latter part of the loose, but at the very last of it. In a flight of sixty yards the results would have been very little worse than if the loose had been perfect, but at 100 yards the error was fatal. I think many of our archers are troubled in the same way, and communications on this point would be valuable and interesting. Will Colonel Williams, Mr. Walworth, Mr. Hammond, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Nash and other gentlemen give us some notes upon the subject through the Archery and Tennis News?"

Colonel Williams' "Notes" follow:  
Editor Archery and Tennis News:

In your issue of Aug. 15 appears an article from Launcelot in which he refers at some length to my shooting at Chicago in July last. He has discovered the cause of my indifferent score at the York round, but was unable to determine the cause of the cause, and calls for further information on this point.

The cause of this cause was partly lack of muscular and nervous force, and partly a lack



DR. EDWARD B. WESTON.  
The Dean of the Fraternity.

of proper equipments. The bow I used on the first day was a new one, and had never been exposed to the sun. It is marked fifty-five pounds, and after standing in the sun a short time, did not draw forty-five pounds. The bow used on the second day was five pounds below that weight, which I could loose well. But what causes this letting down of muscular and nervous force? This question, or rather the answer, interests all archers. It is common on an archery field to hear of this or that one "breaking up." This "breaking up" is simply a failure of the forces necessary to a proper loose. When a good archer properly equipped "breaks up," he needs rest and nourishment. Excitement will affect him much less than the lack of bread and meat and sleep.

What causes this failure of the necessary forces? There are many causes, chief among them a long ride without proper rest, food and sleep; the performance of labor which you are not accustomed to immediately preceding the shooting; standing in the hot sun on a July day, when you are accustomed to working indoors, or in the shade, and other similar causes.

The great trouble with American archers is that they are always in a hurry and fail to take proper food and rest.

When they go to a national or State meeting, they rush off in a hurry, and when they get there, they retire later and rise earlier than they do at home. No archer who pursues this course can hope to approach his or her score on the private range.

The points to which I refer are within my own experience, and those who take time to read what I have written will at once conclude that I consider good loosing the crowning difficulty in archery. This is precisely what I believe. Most of the bad shooting of good archers is caused by bad loosing. If the loose is bad, it matters little how well the bow is drawn, or accurately the aim is taken; the shooting will be

indifferent. It is difficult, if not impossible, to describe a good loose. But it may be asserted without fear of contradiction that no loose is good in which the fingers of the right hand are not freed from the string by a backward movement of the hand. If the fingers are freed from the string by a continuation of the draw, or backward movement, the bow arm, as well as the right hand, will remain in position after the arrow has left the bow. If, on the contrary, the fingers go forward with the string, at the moment of loose, the bow arm will give way, the shot will be bad, and the archer will appear dazed and disconcerted.

I am conscious of my inability to make myself understood on this point, but if the archer who is laboring under this difficulty will try the experiment of loosing a few arrows with the determination that the right hand shall remain in position after the arrow has left the bow, the point to which I allude will be discovered. If the hand goes backward from the string at the moment of loose, the archer will remain firmer in position after the arrow is gone, but if it goes forward, the right hand will drop and the bow arm will go down at once.

The surest way to prevent the hand going forward with the string is to make the final draw after the aim is taken very slow and even to the point of loosing. By this means the archer will continue the backward pressure on the string to the very instant of loosing, and though the arrow, to the observer, will stop its backward movement over the bow for an instant, the archer will feel from the force he is using to continue the backward movement, that the arrow continues to move until the last moment and does not stop at all. Of course the arrow stops the backward movement before it starts in the opposite direction, no matter how the loose may be made; and if the archer at this instant is keeping up the backward force on the string, he will accomplish a good loose.

### Hark Ye! New York Archers.

NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 17.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* It is earnestly requested that all lady and gentlemen archers in the vicinity of New York communicate at once with the undersigned,

president of the New York Archery Club. This club is a revival of the New York Archery Club, which used to hold meets in Central Park, and the Brooklyn Archery Club, whose range in Prospect Park was famous. The revival was effected last summer and a number of enthusiasts held regular matches in Sheepshead Bay race track, where Superintendent Frank T. Clarke kindly offered a range and other facilities.

Arrangements are now being made to secure an adequate and convenient range in Manhattan or Brooklyn. Announcement of this will be made at an early date. The number of applicants for membership is gratifying, and as soon as the range has been decided upon, a general meeting will be called, at which a constitution and by-laws will be adopted, new officers elected, etc. In case membership is large enough, it may be advisable to have two sections, with a range in Manhattan and one in Brooklyn. For this reason communication with everyone interested is desired. The shooting season begins as soon as winter "breaks up." In a few weeks we ought to be able to let fly our arrows.

The revival of this sport of kings in Greater New York is of historic interest. Up to about thirty years ago Brooklyn had the largest club in the county. Central Park had a big club and Spuyten Duyvil also was in line. Like some other localities, this city lost interest and the clubs ceased activity. Happily the interest did not wholly die, and when the writer set about the revival of the clubs, he found several survivors of the great days keenly interested. E. I. Horsman, who thirty years ago was the leading archery tackle manufacturer in this country, and his son, E. I. Horsman, Jr., who in those days was classed as a "boy archer"; Frank Pearsall, the well-known Brooklyn photographer, who was secretary of the Brooklyn Club and as its official photographer has over 100 negatives of the prominent people and events of the day; D. A. Nash, secretary of the New York Pilot Commission, and in the old days one of the best archers in the county, and Edward Parker, of Brooklyn, are all embers. Mr. Horsman and his son are so much impressed by the growing importance of the sport that they are preparing a revision of Horsman's "How to Train in Archery," the standard guide of thirty years



Left to right: H. S. Taylor, Chicago; H. B. Richardson, Boston; Wm. H. Thompson, Seattle; W. H. Wills, New York.

ago. Mr. Horsman, senior, is in Europe, and on his return in a few weeks will complete the work.

There is a gratifying interest in New York suburbs, which is a splendid thing for the sport. It may not set well with our Jersey City friends to call them suburbanites, but be that as it may, James Duff, of Jersey City, the veteran archery goods manufacturer, is doing great work, and his Jersey City club is now one of the strongest numerically in the country. Harry Du Bois, one of E. I. Horsman Co.'s force, tells the writer that he had a number of residents in the Oranges are organizing a club to begin operations right away with a range in West Orange. There are a number of other items of interest of this kind, all showing the extent of the archery boom that is on hereabouts.

The writer has just returned from Chicago, where he shot on Christmas day on the grounds of the Chicago Archery Association, where he learned the sport. It is a delight to go to Chicago, if only to see and talk with that veteran archer, Dr. E. B. Weston, who is justly entitled to be called dean of the sport. In Dr. Weston's office one day there were besides the doctor E. T. Rendtorff, whose work is setting the archery world by the ears; George Postgate, archery director of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, where such excellent work is being done; H. W. Bishop, of the Chicago Association, whose scores are becoming astonishing, and myself. It was a treat to ply Rendtorff with questions and get his clear cut, well thought-out answers. You understand that Rendtorff, in a sense, is a beginner. He has been shooting in his own yard for two years and ordinarily it takes two years to get out of the beginners' class in archery. But late this last summer we began to hear of Rendtorff's wonderful practice scores, and we woke up to the fact that we had a hitherto unknown genius in the game. Since hearing of him, every archer has been anxious to see and talk with Rendtorff. This is why this meeting is here detailed. The writer wishes to inform his brother archers that when they meet Rendtorff at the Boston tournament next August, they will not only meet a man to delight their hearts, but a man to match their skill. The writer has not seen him shoot, and he has as yet had no public shooting experience; but his sound principles, coupled with what he has accomplished in practice, point to an unequalled first tournament achievement for him.

W. H. WILLS,

116 Nassau St., New York, Member of Executive Committee, National A. A.

**Adventures of Mr. Verdant Green.**

"ARCHERY was all the fashion at Brazenface. They had as fine a lawn for it as the Trinity men had, and all day long there was somebody to be seen making holes in the targets and endeavoring to realize the pose of the Apollo Belvidere; rather a difficult thing to do when you wear plaid trousers and shaggy coats. As Mr. Verdant Green felt desirous not only to uphold all the institutions of the university, but also to make himself acquainted with the sports and pastimes of the place, he forthwith joined the Archery and Cricket Clubs. He at once inspected the manufactures of Muir and Buchanan, and after selecting from their stores a fancy wood

bow with arrows, belt, quiver, guard, tips, tassels and grease pot, he felt himself to be duly prepared to represent the Toxophilite character. But the sustaining it was a more difficult thing than he had conceived, for although he thought that it would be next to impossible to miss a shot when the target was so large and the arrow went so easily from the bow, yet our hero soon discovered that even in the first steps of archery there was something to be learned, and that the mere stringing of his bow was a performance attended with considerable difficulty. It was always slipping from his instep, or twisting the wrong way, or threatening to snap in sunder, or refusing to allow his fingers to slip the knot, or doing something that was dreadfully uncomfortable, and productive of perspiration; and two or three times he was reduced to the abject necessity of asking his friends to string his bow for him.

"But when he had mastered this slight difficulty, he found that the arrows (to use Mr. Bouncer's phrase) 'wobbled,' and had a predilection for going anywhere but into the target, notwithstanding its size; and unfortunately one went into the body of the honorable Mr. Stormer's favorite Skye terrier, though, thanks to its shaggy coat and the bluntness of the arrow, it did not do a great amount of mischief. Nevertheless, the vials of Mr. Stormer's wrath were outpoured upon Verdant Green's head, and such epea pteroenta followed the winged arrow

that our hero became alarmed, and for the time foreswore archery practice."

**Information Wanted.**

EASTMAN, Ga., Jan. 14.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Since reading your paper I have become interested in archery. I am somewhat of an archer myself, having learned the art when a boy. I understand how to make bows and arrows, but have no suitable material. Will you not inform me of places and firms where I may buy bows and arrows? Also let me know the proper material of which both bows and arrows are made, and where I could procure the material?

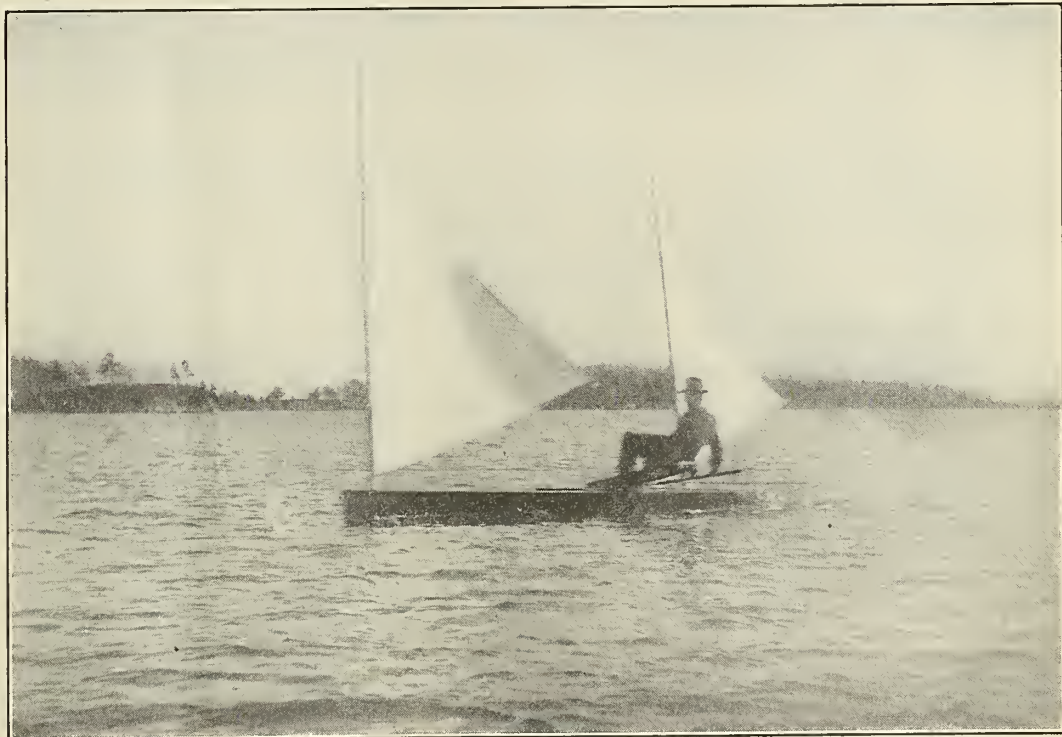
Is it the usual custom to buy supplies from manufactured stock of some supply house or to make such supplies for one's self? I have searched every issue of your paper for the information I need, but have learned nothing of the material.

I can make fairly good bows of yellow pine when of the proper granular structure and sufficiently dry. I make my arrows of reeds cut from the forest and afterwards dried. I can shoot pretty accurately, but I find that the reed is not sufficiently rigid to prevent lateral deflection from the target aimed at.

The furthest effective arrow flights I can make with my own make of bows and arrows is about 200 yards.

N. W. HURST.

**YACHTING**



GANANOQUE, Ont., Jan. 5.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The above photograph may interest you as it shows two things: First, the extraordinary and summer-like condition of the St. Lawrence River on Jan. 1, 1913, when canoe sailing was possible; and second, Ralph B. Britton taking his daily practice spin in view of his

challenge for the international cup, as published in your columns in the issue of Oct. 19.

The light was faint for a snapshot with an F. 8 (my shutter has no slow automatic cut-off), but it shows Ralph Britton in characteristic action on the sliding seat.

VICTOR J. SLOCUM.

**Club Elections.**

**WHITESTONE Y. C.**

THE Whitestone Y. C. elected officers as follows: Frederick M. Van Nostrand, Commodore; William A. Banta, Vice-Commodore; George V. Vanderpool, Treasurer; Richard Battin, Jr., Secretary; Grant S. Kelly, R. A. Freeman, Joseph Ruff and Frederick Wittman, Governors.

**CORINTHIAN Y. C.**

THE Corinthian Y. C., of Philadelphia, elected George W. Childs Drexel as its commodore to succeed E. W. Clarke, who declined re-election. There are now more than 200 members of the club and 111 yachts carrying the Corinthian Y. C. pennant.

**EASTERN Y. C.**

ROBERT TREAT PAINE, 2D, of the sloop yacht *Shinna*, was re-elected commodore of the Eastern Y. C. The other officers are Herbert M. Sears, Vice-Commodore; Henry Taggard, Secretary; Patrick T. Jackson, Treasurer; George A. Goddard and Frank B. McQuenten, members of council at large; Louis M. Clark, Henry A. Frothingham, Frederick M. Hoyt, Henry A. Morss and William B. Stearn, Regatta Committee. The rules adopted by the Atlantic coast conference were accepted by the club with some few amendments for local conditions.

**MANHASSET BAY Y. C.**

THE annual meeting of the Manhasset Bay Y. C., which was recently held, elected officers as follows: Commodore, Henry D. Walbridge; Vice-Commodore, John W. Bird; Rear-Commodore, Edgar A. Sierck; Secretary, B. G. Loomis; Treasurer, Edward J. West; Measurer, William Gardner; Trustees, Class of 1915, John T. O'Rourke, Charles M. Gould. The club is in a flourishing condition. B. G. Loomis, the new treasurer, is what Mayor Gaynor termed Fosdick—a cyclone in boots. His motto is, "Tell me what's wanted and tie the stops on yourself; I will get it." And he will.

**Canoeing**

**A. C. A. Membership.**

**NEW MEMBERS PROPOSED.**

Atlantic Division.—William Walter, Jr., 4617 Oakland street, Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa., by Joseph W. Broomhead; Harold G. Byington, 37 Croton Lane, Ossining, N. Y., by A. Rivers Genet; J. Howard Fell, 1222 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pa., by Chas. M. Swart.

**MEMBERS TRANSFERRED.**

Atlantic Division to Central Division.—5292, Everett V. Walker, 405 East street, Warren, Pa.  
Atlantic Division to Western Division.—5660, Arthur P. Gewehr, c/o Deering, Milliken & Co., 411 South Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

**RESIGNATIONS.**

Central Division.—5661, Fred C. Hanker, Wilkensburg, Pa.  
Eastern Division.—6216, Wallace C. Ray, Providence, R. I.



**TRAP SHOOTING**



**Fixtures.**

*If you want your shoot to be announced here, send a notice like the following:*

**REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.**

- Feb. 22.—Birmingham (Ala.) G. C. tournament. O. L. Garl, Sec'y.
- April 8-10.—San Antonio, Tex.—The Interstate Association's Southwestern Handicap, under auspices of the San Antonio Gun Club; \$1,000 added money. Winner of first place in the Southwestern Handicap guaranteed \$200 and a trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$150 and \$100 respectively. E. E. Shaner, Mgr., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- April 8-10.—Pond Creek, Okla.—Oklahoma State tournament, under auspices of Pond Creek G. C. Wm. M. Hite, Mgr.
- April 10.—Atglen (Pa.) G. C. Lloyd R. Lewis, Mgr.
- April 16.—Mt. Holly (N. J.) G. C. A. J. Delleite, Sec'y.
- April 15-17.—Montgomery, Ala.—Interstate Association's eighth Southern Handicap tournament, under auspices Capital City G. C.; \$1,000 added money. Winner of first place guaranteed \$200 and a trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$150 and \$100 respectively. Elmer E. Shaner, Mgr., Pittsburgh.
- April 23.—Grundy Center (Ia.) G. C. Frank W. Callaway, Sec'y.
- April 26.—Philadelphia, Pa.—Meadow Spring G. C. Wm. F. Letford, Sec'y.
- April 29.—Guernsey, Ia.—Du Pont G. C. J. W. Dobbins, President.
- May 1-2.—Philadelphia, Pa.—Keystone Shooting League. G. F. Hamlin, Sec'y.
- May 5-6.—Laramie, Wyo.—Gem City Gun Club. Tyler A. Rogers, Pres.
- May 6-7.—Eagle Grove (Ia.) G. C. A. L. Yearous, Sec.
- May 7.—Seneca Falls (N. Y.) G. C. C. L. Frantz, Mgr.
- May 7.—Hicksville (O.) G. C. C. E. Maxwell, Sec'y.
- May 8-9.—Kankakee (Ill.) G. C. E. F. Radeke, Sec'y.
- May 13-15.—York, Pa.—Pennsylvania State tournament, under auspices of York City G. C. N. M. McSherry, Sec'y.
- May 14-15.—Waterloo (Ia.) G. C. Nick Webber, Pres.
- May 22.—Aurelia (Ia.) G. C. Frank R. Welch, Sec'y.
- May 22.—Syracuse, N. Y.—Onondaga County G. C. T. E. Clay, Pres.
- May 27-29.—Fort Dodge, Ia.—Iowa State tournament, under auspices of the Fort Dodge Gun Club. Jos. Kautzky, Mgr.
- May 27-29.—N. Platte, Neb.—Nebraska State tournament, under auspices of Buffalo Bill G. C. J. C. Den, Sec'y.
- May 30.—Menominee Falls (Wis.) G. C. J. A. Pike, Sec.
- June 2.—Bunker Hill (Ill.) G. C. C. E. Pettengill, Sec.
- June 3.—Maquoketa (Ia.) G. C. E. L. Hinckley, Sec'y.
- June 4-6.—Circleville, O.—Ohio State tournament, under auspices of Ideal G. C. J. S. Ritt, Sec'y.
- June 5.—S. Madison, Wis.—Triangle G. C. H. G. Waterman, Sec'y.
- June 9-12.—Buffalo, N. Y.—N. Y. State Sportsmen's Association tournament. C. F. Lambert, Sec'y.
- June 10-12.—Buffalo, N. Y.—New York State tournament, under auspices of the Buffalo Audubon Club. C. F. Lambert, Sec'y.
- June 10-12.—Eugene, Ore.—Oregon State tournament, under auspices of Eugene G. C. E. A. Bean, Sec'y.
- June 12.—Brooklyn (Pa.) R. and G. C. Myron O. Tiffany, Pres.
- June 12-13.—Huntington, W. Va.—West Virginia State tournament, under auspices of Huntington G. C. I. R. Shepherd, Pres.
- June 16-18.—Boise, Idaho.—Idaho State tournament, under auspices of Idaho State Sportsmen's Association. E. F. Walton, Sec'y.
- June 17-20.—Dayton, O.—Interstate Association's fourteenth Grand American Handicap tournament, on grounds of N. C. R. Gun Club; \$1,500 added. Winner of first prize guaranteed \$600 and a trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$500 and \$400 respectively. Elmer E. Shaner, Mgr., Pittsburgh.
- June 26.—Fayetteville (N. Y.) G. C. C. C. Snook, Sec'y.
- June 26-27.—Adel (Ia.) G. C. Chas. F. Clarke, Sec'y.
- July 8.—Dows (Ia.) G. C. W. J. Wilson, Sec'y.
- July 8-10.—Cedar Point, O.—The Indians. D. H. Eaton, Sec'y.
- July 8-13.—Cedar Point, O.—The Indians' tournament. D. H. Eaton, Sec'y, Cincinnati, O.
- July 9-10.—Jersey Shore (Pa.) G. C. H. Myers, Sec'y.
- July 12.—Holmesburg Junction, Pa.—S. S. White G. C. W. E. Robinson, Sec'y.
- July 15-17.—Wilmington, Del.—Interstate Association's eighth Eastern Handicap tournament, under auspices of Du Pont G. C.; \$1,000 added money. Winner of first place guaranteed \$200 and a trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$150 and \$100 respectively. Elmer E. Shaner, Mgr., Pittsburgh.
- July 21-25.—Raymond, Wash.—Pacific Indians. F. C. Riehl, Sec'y.
- Aug. 5-7.—Omaha, Neb.—The Interstate Association's eighth Western Handicap tournament, under auspices of the Omaha Gun Club; \$1,000 added money. Winner of first place in the Western Handicap guaranteed \$200 and trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$150 and \$100 respectively. E. E. Shaner, Mgr., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Aug. 9.—Holmesburg Junction, Pa.—Independent G. C. Chas. H. Newcomb, Sec'y.
- Aug. 15-16.—Dickinson (N. D.) G. C. J. W. Sturgeon, Sec'y.

- Aug. 21-22.—Mason City, Ia.—Iowa State Sportsmen's Association's Post-Season tournament, under auspices of Cerro Gordo G. C. R. P. Monplasure, Sec'y.
- Aug. 26.—Mechanicsburg (O.) G. C. F. J. Coburn, Sec.
- Sept. 1.—Ogdensburg (N. Y.) S. A. J. M. Morley, Sec.
- Sept. 4.—London (Ohio) G. C. H. L. Hildinger, Sec'y.
- Sept. 17-19.—Atlantic City, N. J.—Westy Hogans, Bernard Elsesser, Sec'y.

**DRIVERS AND TWISTERS.**

E. M. Daniel, son of the late United States Senator John W. Daniel, and himself an attorney, leaves the ranks of amateur trapshooters to become a professional, having accepted a position with a sporting goods house. He twice held the Virginia amateur championship. During 1912 Mr. Daniel broke 2,037 out of 2,180 targets in registered events.

Jersey City Gun Club will hold an all-day shoot on Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12. There will be ten events of 20 birds, each, entrance \$1.40 in each event; total \$14, targets included at 2 cents. Two dollars added to each event, and to the contestant shooting through the entire program and having the highest average, the club will give \$5. Money divided Rose system, 5, 3, 2, 1.

The New Jersey State trapshooting tournament will be held at Red Bank on June 5, 6 and 7, on the grounds of the Riverside Gun Club. This was decided at the last meeting of a committee from the State Sportsmen's Association. The committee representing the State Association consisted of George Piercy, of Jersey City, president of the Association; Charles T. Day, Sr., of Newark, secretary; B. M. Shanley and Charles T. Day, Jr., both of Newark. The Riverside Club was represented by Alfred P. Ivins, president; George Bray and Wm. Chandler.

We have received from Mr. Elmer E. Shaner, Tournament Manager of the Interstate Association, the following announcements:

"The fourteenth Grand American Handicap tournament will be held at Dayton, O., June 17, 18, 19 and 20, on the grounds of the N. C. R. Gun Club. There will be \$1,500 added money. In addition, the winners of first, second and third places in the Grand American Handicap proper will be guaranteed \$600, \$500 and \$400 respectively. The winner of first place will also receive a handsome trophy."

"The Interstate Association's eighth Eastern Handicap tournament will be held at Wilmington, Del., July 15, 16 and 17, under the auspices of the Du Pont Gun Club. There will be \$1,000 added money."

"The Interstate Association's eighth Southern Handicap tournament will be held at Montgomery, Ala., April 15, 16 and 17, under the auspices of the Capital City Gun Club. There will be \$1,000 added money."

W. G. BEECROFT.

**Manhasset Bay Y. C.**

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Jan. 19.—To-day was no day to expect an automobile enthusiast to go trap-shooting, so only seven trappists got into the rock-breaking contest to-day. It may be that B. G. Loomis couldn't have won all the events, sufficient unto the day, however, is the fact that he won all he entered; limb on January cup with (3) 23, and season trophy handicap with (3) 22, and he just naturally showed class in each of these events. D. E. Smith dragged away take-home trophy with 24 from a gift of 2. In the 15-target scratch, E. A. Sierck was good for 11, one up on Tomlinson. Scores:

January cup, 25 targets, handicap:			
B G Loomis.....	3 23	D E Smith.....	2 20
G M Gould.....	5 21	J Tomlinson.....	0 17
E A Sierck.....	3 20	F L Richards.....	4 16
Season trophy, 25 targets, handicap:			
B G Loomis.....	3 22	F L Richards.....	4 17
D E Smith.....	2 20	G M Gould.....	5 16
E A Sierck.....	3 18	E G Unitt.....	0 13
Take-home trophy, handicap, 25 targets:			
D E Smith.....	2 24	E A Sierck.....	3 19
G M Gould.....	5 23	J Tomlinson.....	0 18
Fifteen targets, scratch:			
E A Sierck.....	11	D E Smith.....	10
F L Richards.....	11	G M Gould.....	9
J Tomlinson.....	10		

**"Dead Shot" High Average Trophy.**

The American Powder Mills offers to the amateur trapshooters a solid gold watch fob, which will be given to any shooter winning the high amateur average of a registered tournament shooting "Dead Shot" powder throughout the tournament. High average of tournament must be figured on targets thrown on the regular program from 16yds. only. No shooter can win more than one Dead Shot fob. However, an additional prize of a solid gold diamond watch fob will be given at the end of the year to the amateur shooter winning the highest number of points at tournaments during the year. Points to be won as follows:

Any shooter winning high average at 16yd. targets for a three days' registered tournament will be given six points; for a two days' registered tournament, four points; for a one day registered tournament, two points, provided he wins the high amateur average for the entire tournament, shooting Dead Shot.

At a registered tournament the shooter winning high amateur average for the entire tournament will receive a Dead Shot watch fob; also points as per above. After receiving one fob, any future averages he may win will be credited to him for the diamond fob, which will be given at the end of the year to the shooter having the highest number of points. (See rule as to unregistered tournaments.)

At unregistered tournaments the following rules govern:

The shoot must be an advertised tournament—that is, advertised in some of the sporting papers, such as American Field, 801 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.; Sportsman's Review, 15-17 West Sixth street, Cincinnati; Sporting Life, 34 South Third street, Philadelphia; FOREST AND STREAM, 127 Franklin street, New York; Arms and Man, 1502 H street, N. W., Washington, D. C., or any of the regular sporting magazines.

Local club meetings or practice shoots will not be classed as a tournament.

The shooter winning the high amateur average of an unregistered tournament will not be given a fob. He will, however, be credited with one point for winning the high amateur average of a one day unregistered shoot; two points for winning a two days' unregistered shoot, etc; that is, he will be given one point for each day of the tournament, provided he wins high amateur average for the entire tournament, shooting Dead Shot powder.

No shooter is eligible to win the diamond fob unless he has at some time during the year won a Dead Shot watch fob by winning the high amateur average at some registered tournament. However, it will not be necessary for a man to win the average at a registered tournament before points he may have won at unregistered tournaments commence to count.

Points, as above stated, will be given on all tournaments from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1913.

Certificate as to a man's winning the high amateur average at a tournament must be made and signed by some professional shooter attending the tournament. Same must be mailed to the American Powder Mills, 1730 Tribune Building, Chicago, Ill.

The names of the shooters who have won fobs or points on the diamond trophy will be published once each month in the sporting papers. At the end of the year the shooter having the greatest number of points will secure the diamond trophy.

**Larchmont Y. C.**

LARCHMONT, N. Y., Jan. 19.—O. C. Hoyt, a new trapper, won four of the eleven events here to-day, each one a take-home trophy. He won the 100-target handicap cup with (28) 93, and broke 100 in the 150-target shoot. B. M. Higginson was high gun with 135 out of 150. Ralph Spotts, Jr., a thirteen-year-old chip of the old block, broke 47 out of 100, and in the handicap scored (32) 79. The scores:

January cup, 25 targets, handicap:	
J G Batterson..... 4 25	S Halstead ..... 6 23
B M Higginson..... 3 25	R L Spotts..... 0 22
A Whiting ..... 5 25	M K Waters..... 3 21
J V Henry..... 3 24	W E Ferguson..... 5 20
T Lenane, Jr..... 5 24	F W Fitzgerald..... 7 19
O C Hoyt ..... 7 24	R L Spotts, Jr..... 8 18
T J McCahill..... 3 23	A W Flinn..... 3 17
A L Burns..... 3 23	

Shoot-off:	
J G Batterson..... 4 25	A Whiting ..... 5 24
*Higginson not eligible.	

Special trophy, 25 targets, handicap:	
O C Hoyt..... 7 25	J V Henry ..... 2 24
B M Higginson..... 2 25	A L Burns..... 3 23
W E Ferguson..... 6 25	F W Fitzgerald..... 7 21
S Halstead ..... 6 25	R L Spotts..... 0 20
J G Batterson..... 4 25	T J McCahill..... 2 20
G W Lembeck..... 2 25	M K Waters..... 3 20
D F McMahon..... 2 24	T Lenane, Jr..... 0 19
A Whiting ..... 5 24	J A Pisani..... 4 16

Shoot-off:	
O C Hoyt..... 7 24	W E Ferguson..... 7 20
B M Higginson..... 0 23	

Visitors' cup, 25 targets, handicap:	
O C Hoyt..... 7 24	R L Spotts, Jr..... 8 21
A L Burns..... 2 24	G W Lembeck..... 1 21
S Halstead ..... 6 24	D F McMahon..... 0 21
J V Henry ..... 3 23	A W Flinn..... 3 20
B M Higginson..... 0 23	W E Ferguson..... 7 20
A Whiting ..... 3 23	T Lenane, Jr..... 4 20
R L Spotts..... 0 23	J G Batterson..... 3 20
M K Waters..... 3 23	J A Pisani..... 4 20
T J McCahill..... 3 22	F W Fitzgerald..... 7 19

Shoot-off:	
O C Hoyt..... 7 24	W E Ferguson..... 7 20
B M Higginson .. 0 23	

Take-home trophy, 25 targets, handicap:	
T J McCahill..... 2 25	J G Batterson..... 3 22
J V Henry..... 3 25	A L Burns ..... 2 22
O C Hoyt..... 7 24	M K Waters..... 3 22
B M Higginson..... 0 23	T Lenane, Jr..... 3 20
A Whiting ..... 3 23	S Halstead ..... 6 19
R L Spotts..... 0 23	G W Lembeck..... 2 19
W E Ferguson..... 5 23	F W Fitzgerald..... 7 15
D F McMahon..... 9 22	A W Flinn..... 3 15

Shoot-off won by Mr. McCahill.	
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Accumulation cup, 25 targets, handicap:	
G W Lembeck..... 2 25	T Lenane, Jr..... 4 21
W E Ferguson..... 6 25	J G Batterson..... 3 21
O C Hoyt ..... 7 25	A L Burns..... 3 20
B M Higginson..... 1 24	S Halstead ..... 6 20
M K Waters..... 3 23	F W Fitzgerald..... 7 19
R L Spotts..... 0 22	D F McMahon..... 1 18
T J McCahill..... 2 22	A W Flinn..... 3 17
A Whiting ..... 3 21	J V Henry..... 2 15

Larchmont take-home cup, 25 targets, handicap:	
O C Hoyt..... 7 25	T Lenane, Jr..... 3 22
J G Batterson..... 3 25	A W Flinn..... 2 21
A Whiting ..... 3 24	J V Henry..... 3 20
M K Waters..... 3 23	R L Spotts..... 0 20
A L Burns..... 2 23	B M Higginson..... 0 19
W E Ferguson..... 5 22	G W Lembeck..... 2 17

One hundred target handicap:	
O C Hoyt..... 28 89	W E Ferguson..... 23 89
B M Higginson..... 5 96	R L Spotts..... 0 88
A Whiting ..... 16 96	M K Waters..... 12 86
J V Henry..... 11 96	T Lenane, Jr..... 12 83
J G Batterson..... 14 94	R L Spotts, Jr..... 32 79
S Halstead ..... 24 94	F W Fitzgerald..... 28 74
A L Burns..... 10 92	A W Flinn..... 12 73
T J McCahill ..... 10 90	

High gun trophy, 100 targets, scratch:	
B M Higginson..... 135	T Lenane, Jr..... 115
R L Spotts..... 133	M K Waters..... 113
T J McCahill..... 123	O C Hoyt ..... 109
J V Henry..... 120	W E Ferguson..... 106
A Whiting ..... 120	A W Flinn..... 104
A L Burns..... 120	S Halstead ..... 103
J G Batterson..... 119	F W Fitzgerald..... 68

**White Plains Gun Club.**

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 15.—Small attendance braved the elements to-day to crack rocks for the take-home trophy. Dr. Martin and Edward Townsend shot remarkably, going straight on 50. Dr. Martin got the shoot-off. Third went to H. O. Allyn with 47. Two jolly boosters were present, T. Davis and H. Keller.

**.9769% ON 825 TARGETS**



With Remington-UMC Steel Lined Speed Shells



The 1912 Record of a well known Philadelphia Amateur (name on request.)

“Really the most meritorious average of the year in the amateur ranks.”  
—Sporting Life, January 4, 1913.

**16 of 20 INTERSTATE HANDICAPS  
Have Been Won With Remington-UMC**

Shoot Remington-UMC — a century's experience to back up your aim

REMINGTON ARMS—UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO., 299-301 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Registered Tournaments.

E. REED SHANER, the new secretary of Interstate Association, has blossomed out handsomely on his job with issuance of an artistic booklet, telling comprehensively why and whereof of the Association.

"The Interstate Association's primary object in registering tournaments is to encourage State associations, leagues of gun clubs and special organizations; therefore, it is the Association's present intention to do all in its power to urge and foster the formation of State associations and leagues of gun clubs in those States where none now exist.

"A broad experience has demonstrated that the registration of tournaments confers many important advantages to trapshooting activities, but that, if not safeguarded and controlled by proper restrictions, it is subject to many abuses, petty and serious. The promoter, actuated by purely business reasons, is the chief offender.

"There is such a thing as too much shooting, with its harmful reactions. Again, under the old conditions, a strong club holding a successful tournament often made excessive profits, which were out of all proportion as compared to the effort and expense of holding the tournament.

"The new conditions eliminate the undesirable features, while developing the sport on lines that are broad, wholesome and permanent. The matter of good sportsmanship is given full consideration.

"In place of program advertising, the Interstate Association has substituted a yearly contribution of \$20,000, to be apportioned to State Association tournaments and to the tournaments of gun clubs members of State Associations as herein defined.

"Thus the moneys which heretofore went to hundreds of clubs, weak and strong, now go directly to the shooters, much to their enrichment. Nevertheless, the clubs directly benefit by the changes, since more shooters support the registered tournaments because of the material inducements offered in the way of added moneys, and because of the greater number of shooters who shoot through the entire program.

"At all times there is a reasonable guarantee that when a tournament is registered it is worthy of the confidence and support of the trapshooting fraternity, and it has the dignity and importance incident to good auspices.

"The yearly averages, compiled from the records of tournaments thus registered and standardized, are incomparably more valuable than are the averages compiled from the data of a multitude of clubs whose standards of competition are loose or non-existent.

"All this in a particular way—in a general way, the present requirements of registration make for responsibility, permanency and good sportsmanship, both of clubs and shooters. At present the mushroom club and speculative promoter have no standing.

"A summarized report of the operation during the year 1912 shows that 250 tournaments were registered, of which number, 201 were conducted under the Squier money-back system; that \$20,000 was contributed by the Interstate Association to gun clubs and State associations and leagues of gun clubs; that \$23,003.62 was paid back to amateurs to cover their losses, and that \$26,680.63 in average money was divided among amateurs after all of said losses were paid back.

"For the years 1911 and 1912 the Interstate Association outlined the program of events, specified what system of money division was to be used, and stipulated how its contribution was to be applied. This plan was quite successful in its workings, and gave the very best of satisfaction, but the Association thinks the time has now arrived for such matters to be left to the clubs holding the tournaments to arrange as they think will best suit their particular localities.

"In the apportionment of the \$20,000 contributed by the Interstate Association, the States are divided into three classes—A, B, and C.

"Class A includes States with a population of 3,000,000 or over. To each State association tournament of this class the Interstate Association will contribute \$300.

"Class B includes States with a population of under 3,000,000 to over 1,000,000. To each State Association tournament of this class the Interstate Association will contribute \$200.

"Class C includes States with a population of under 1,000,000. To each State Association tournament of this class the Interstate Association will contribute \$100.

"The matter of population will be determined by the census of 1910.

"A State association in a Class A or Class B State must have a membership of ten or more bona fide gun

clubs located in ten or more different cities or towns.

"A State Association in a Class C State must have a membership of five or more bona fide gun clubs located in five or more different cities or towns.

"The Interstate Association, at its discretion, may exact proof of the proper organization of any State Association, which applies for a registered tournament.

"The foregoing applies to State Associations, or to a league of gun clubs in a State which has no State Association.

"The following applies to individual gun clubs: Any gun club, a member in good standing in a State Association or of a league of gun clubs, may apply for registration. Applications from gun clubs not members of a State Association or of a league of gun clubs will not be considered.

"To each two-day approved tournament the Interstate Association will contribute \$100.

"To each one-day approved tournament the Interstate Association will contribute \$50.

When a gun club applies for a two-day tournament the granting of such application shall depend on the attendance at and success of previous registered tournaments of said club, if any were held. The determination of whether it shall be a one-day or two-day tournament is at the discretion of the Interstate Association.

"The Interstate Association would respectfully suggest that the regular program for a registered tournament consists of not less than 150 targets nor more than 200 targets per day.

"The records of the Interstate Association show that the most successful tournaments held during the past few years were those of one day's duration, and that many two-day tournaments which had a good attendance the first day were failures in point of attendance the second day. Therefore, at the annual meeting of the directors of the Interstate Association, held Dec. 6, 1912, the following resolution was adopted:

"Any club that held a two-day registered tournament in 1911 or 1912 at which the attendance did not reach 25 or more entries the second day shall not be granted registration for more than a one-day tournament, unless said club shows increased strength and is able to assure the Association of prospective success."

"Applications for one-day registered tournaments will be given the preference in 1913. Preference will also be given to the applications of clubs that will add money to their respective programs for the benefit of the shooters.

"Any gun club holding a registered tournament shall give one page of its program, of which the copy shall be furnished by the Interstate Association, for purposes of announcing the amount of money contributed by the Interstate Association and for purposes of publicity.

Gun clubs located in sections where freight rates are excessively high, thus making targets cost considerably more than they do in the East, may charge 2½ cents or 3 cents per target, if it is customary to make such charge at tournaments.

"The Interstate Association's contribution will not be paid to any club until such time as such club, holding a registered tournament, shall have sent in the requisite report of the tournament to the Interstate Association.

"When the fund of \$20,000 is exhausted, tournaments will be registered, but without any contribution of added money by the Interstate Association.

"Gun clubs located in States where there are no State Associations or leagues of gun clubs may register their tournaments, but no contribution will be made to these tournaments. Scores made at such tournaments become a part of the official averages for the year.

"Send applications for registered tournaments to Interstate Association, E. Reed Shaner, Sec'y, 219 Coltart avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa."

Bergen Beach Gun Club.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 14.—Bergen Beach Gun Club held its monthly shoot-to-day. Ideal weather gave opportunity for good scores and good sport. The principal event was 100 targets, which ran into a tie between Russell and Dr. Sauer on 89. Russell won the shoot-off.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes A Russell 17 89, Dr Sauer 1 89, \*H I Gibbs 0 88, G S K Remsen 5 87, H I Shannon 6 86, W D Hinds 2 85, G Kelly 5 84, H Tracy 20 84, \*J Fanning 0 84, P von Boeckman 1 84, H Allen 8 83, J Gaughan 8 82, \*C von Lengerke 0 81. Also lists other names like W L Groll, P M Moeller, H Edwards, J Dannefelser, L Schorty, J E Smith, E M Huggins, \*H Keller, II W Dreyer, D Jones, \*R Schneider, \*T Davis.

\*Professionals.

Rhode Island C. C.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 11.—The third leg for the president's cup was shot for at the Rhode Island Country Club to-day. Dr. Charles H. Gardner was high with 43 out of 50. In the two previous rounds the scores were (50 targets in each case): H. T. Merriman 42, 35; K. F. Wood 25, 34; J. B. Lewis 38, 38; I. B. Merriman 31, 28.

To-day's scores, 50 targets: L. C. Tingley 26, R. W. Comstock, Jr., 7, L. C. Blanding 27, H. T. Merriman 35, Dr. C. H. Gardner 43, H. B. Denning 30, J. B. Lewis 30, A. Hoffman 35, K. F. Wood 32, Mrs. V. M. Wilson, Jr., 10.

Minikahda Club.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 11.—The trap team of the Minikahda Club defeated the Town and Country Club here to-day, 344 to 325, taking permanent possession of the silver cup that has been in competition during the past three years. Starbeck, of the Minikahdians, was high gun with 41 out of 50.

Chicago Gun Club.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 11.—The weather to-day was not very pleasant for target shooting, as it was cloudy and dark, a fine mist falling the greater part of the afternoon, threatening to turn to snow at most any time. Fourteen shooters came out to enjoy themselves. Fetherston repeated his win of last week by landing the high score of the day in the first 50 target event, scoring 49. Young was a close second with 48, while Graham came in third with 46.

Goode and Silver divided first place honors in the second fifty, when each broke 46.

In the double events, Jay Graham was right on the job, breaking 23 out of his first 12 pairs, and 22 in the second frame. Barto gave him a good race in both these events, as Joe broke 21 in each event. Young and Graham finished up their scores with a 25 straight and won the last event on singles. Harpham was going along fine, when his gun went wrong and he dropped down with the borrowed one.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Lists events and targets for L M Fetherston, J S Young, O P Goode, E Silver, J B Barto, E L Harpham, C B Barnes, C W May, F B Fox, T V Cannon, J K Graham, A H Ammann, H C Kirkwood, M Ballou.

Event No. 8 was gun-below-the-elbow. Jan. 12.—A clear, bright day, but rather cold and crisp, as the thermometer hovered close to the zero mark, kept the list of shooters down to thirteen, and they found the warm club house quite comfortable after shooting through each frame.

Ralph Kuss again headed the list by breaking a total of 94 out of 100 in two 50-target events—quite an improvement over last Sunday, when he cleaned up the bunch with 77 in the gale and sleet. Seelig, Sr., Silver and Miller each scored 45 in the first 50, while Crocker came in for third place on 42. Bills broke 49 out of 50 in the first 50, but dropped 7 in the second event. George Eck was high in event No. 3, shooting with gun below armpit, breaking 22 out of 25. Krammer found that by slowing up just a trifle, he breaks more targets, scoring 45 out of 50 in two extra frames he shot. He has been in the habit of trying to break them almost before they leave the trap. Robert and Green came over from Hammond to spend the afternoon with us.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Lists events and targets for R Kuss, C R Seelig, E Silver, P Miller, O W Crocker, Geo Eck, B L Kammerer, C F Seelig, W D Stannard, F G Bills, W Wolfe, F E Probert, H Green.

Events 3 and 4 were gun-below-the-armpit.

Medford (Okla.) Gun Club.

MEDFORD, Okla., Jan. 17.—A good bunch turned out to-day to pay their respects to Jimmie Keating, a trade representative, the firm he represents having sent several of the members a sample box of ten shells. We held a Jimmie Keating special. The following are the scores:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Lists Hutchinson, Dotts, Chism, Hardy, Strider, Walling, Wilson, Brown, Eaton.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Lists Striker, Hardy, Hutchinson, Blood, Walling, Anderson, Chism. Includes sub-headers 'Shot at, Broke' and 'Shot at, Broke'.

The year 1912 was a very successful one for our gun club. We commenced the year with an expert trap, under a rudely constructed trap house, and a membership of seven or eight. We increased our membership to thirty-six, added an Ideal-Leggett trap and new trap house, we built a nice club house and have a two-inch plank platform on the firing line—everything modern and up-to-now.

We believe we are the only gun club in the United States that kept an accurate record of every shot fired by every member of our club over our trap.

During the year we held a merchandise shoot, the Grant county championship, and a one-day registered tournament. All were successful, leaving us a nice balance in the treasury. We have planned for the new year monthly handicap shoots and a high average trophy for the year. Our record shows that 54,108 rounds of ammunition were fired over our trap.

We shoot every Friday, and visiting sportsmen are invited to visit us.

I. V. HARDY, Sec'y.

**Buffalo Audubon Club.**

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 20.—The New York State Sportsman's Association's annual meeting and tournament will be held this year on June 10, 11 and 12, under the auspices of the Buffalo Audubon Club, and already considerable work has been done toward making the shoot one of the best in the country, and inquiries regarding date, programs, etc., are already coming in, thus indicating a State-wide interest. The officers are: B. V. Covert President, and C. F. Lambert, Secretary-Treasurer. The shoot will be registered with the Interstate Association.

The Audubon Club has gone on record as favoring the Weeks and McLean bills now before Congress, for the protection and propagation of our native and the migratory birds, and letters have been received from Congressmen Smith and Driscoll, also from Senators Root and O'Grman, signifying their intention of supporting the same.

High winds and rain interfered with the regular shoot yesterday, but about fifteen members attended. Dr. Wootton, who has been out of the game for some time, showed the boys he has not lost his eye, by tying for first honors with Fish, with Hammond and McCutcheon next in order.

Joe Jennings, champion of Canada, stopped off on his way to Pinehurst, where he, with Messrs. Wright, Kelsey, Covert and Hopper, of the Audubons, will compete against the world's best shots. Scores:

Targets:	15	20	20	20	25
Wright	10	13	14	17	20
McCutcheon	11	12	16	16	21
Hammond	12	18	16	15	16
Jerauld	9	13	17	14	18
Fish	11	18	14	17	21
Lambert	11	16	15	13	17
Immel	9	7	8	9	..
Wootton	14	16	17	15	19
Black	9	10	14	3	9
Fletcher	4	2	8	4	8
Ward	7	12	15	15	19
Reed	7	11	9	16	14
Savage	..	..	17	13	15
Jennings	..	..	17	18	22

W. C. WOOTTON, Sec'y.

**Intercollegiate Trap Notes.**

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 16.—Two intercollegiate gun team meets are held each year, one in the fall, the other in the spring. Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Dartmouth, and Pennsylvania have, till this past fall, entered teams in these shoots. Dartmouth and Pennsylvania being unable to be represented this year, Yale, Harvard and Princeton met over the Yale traps on Nov. 23, Yale winning the meet for the eighth consecutive year by the following score: Yale 339, Princeton 335, Harvard 360.

A high wind made the targets difficult, and as a result, the scores are lower than usual, Capt. N. R. White, of Princeton, taking high gun with a total of 85 out of 100. Nimick, of Princeton, followed with 83. Yale's shooting was very close—a fact which gave them the victory over Princeton. Both Princeton and Harvard were erratic, which lowered their totals to a marked degree. Thompson, of Yale, and Bullock, of Harvard, deserve special mention, both of these men making high scores considering the weather conditions.

Besides the intercollegiate shoots, Yale, Harvard and Princeton hold dual matches. Yale this fall won both of these events, beating Harvard and Princeton by 16 birds.

Interest in trapshooting at Yale has increased remarkably in the past few years, the Yale Gun Club now totalling about sixty members. Two practice shoots are held each week, either among the members or with club teams near New Haven. These practice shoots are held on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, and we should be glad to welcome any visitor who may be interested in trapshooting. J. L. B.

**The Du Pont Gun Club.**

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 18.—Brother Banks calls today's program a bill of fare. I should characterize it as a bill of excellence. The three main features alone were enough to charm the heart and satisfy the longings of those who enjoy competition in the fraternity of aerosaucer disintegrators. The T. Coleman du Pont spoon event carded fifty-one contestants—and that's the word right here—ten of the aggregation were, however, from the development squad, too old for spoons, now at the fork age, or who had more intimate affiliations elsewhere. High eligibles were J. H. Minnick, Eugene du Pont and Billy Foord (tied at 23) in Class A; W. B. Smith with 21 in Class B; W. J. Highfield with 21 in Class C; W. F. Jensen with 20 in Class D; D. S. Wood, S. W. Long tied on 14 in Class E.

J. R. Graham, advance man for Hercules, made what, under existing weather conditions, was an exceptional score—96 out of 100.

In the Eugene E. du Pont team trophy contests Z. H. Lofland and Dr. E. Q. Bullock scored the maximum of 50, and added 4 points to their totals. J. B. Grier and W. B. Smith, Jr., recorded a total of 49 and got 3 points each. In the third place, and with a credit of 2 points each, were three teams: C. E. Springer and J. W. Anderson, Jr., B. F. Stevens and W. F. Jensen, Dr. Arthur Patterson and S. G. David. In the fourth place, with a total of 47, was the team made up of J. H. Minnick and Victor du Pont. Fourteen teams took part.

Challenge matches for the class cups came out as follows: Class A—H. P. Carlon 42, beat L. C. Lyon 34. Class B—N. K. Smith, 39, defeated C. T. Martin, 35. Class C—Albert Bird, 34, defeated J. H. Squires, 20. Class D—W. F. Jensen, 38, defeated M. E. Ross 33. Owing to Mr. Jensen's winning the spoon in Class D to-day, this moves him up into Class C, and consequent-



**A WORLD'S RECORD TARGET**

Composite target, actual size, of 200 shots fired by G. W. Chesley in ten different matches in the Inter-Club Series of 1911-12. Score 1990 out of 2000.—The World's Record. Made with Winchester .22 Long Rifle "Lesmok" Cartridges and a Winchester Musket.

**I**F you go in for indoor target shooting with rifle or pistol, of course you want to excel. To do so you must use uniform, dependable ammunition. Some makes of cartridges are as variable as the weather. Some shots go high, some go low, and some don't go at all. For accuracy and all around satisfaction, you can bank on

# WINCHESTER

## Rifle and Pistol Cartridges

In all kinds of competition they continue to excel. They are made by people who have learned in making firearms many fine points about cartridges that could be learned in no other way. No matter what the make or style of your favorite arm is, you can bring out its possibilities to the fullest degree by using Winchester make of cartridges. Dealers everywhere sell them, and a trial will convince you that it is worth while to insist upon having



# THE W BRAND



ly the Class D cup will be up for open competition at the next shoot.

The scores made in the Coleman du Pont spoon contests were:

Class A—J. H. Minnick, E. E. du Pont and W. M. Foord 23 each; W. Edman and J. B. McHugh 21; W. G. Wood, H. P. Carlon and W. M. Hammond 18, L. C. Lyon 14.

Class B—W. B. Smith, Jr., 21; N. K. Smith, Victor du Pont, Dr. A. Patterson and Clyde Leedom 20; J. W. Anderson, Jr., H. W. Bush and Stanley Tuchten 19; L. L. Jarrell 18; C. T. Martin 17, William Coyne 16.

Class C—W. J. Highfield 21; Z. H. Lofland and J. B. Grier 20; T. W. Matthewson, C. E. Springer, H. T. Reed and B. F. Stevens 19; G. Frank Lord 17; Dr. Betts 16, and R. S. Wood 13.

Class D—W. F. Jensen 20, Dr. E. Q. Bullock 18; M. E. Ross and S. G. David 17; J. H. Squires 14; J. T. Birch and W. G. Robelen 12.

Class E—D. S. Wood and S. Wesley Long 14; J. R. Bailey 10.

The scores made by those not eligible to compete for the spoons were: J. R. Graham 23, Edward Banks 22, W. S. Colfax, Jr., and Hugh Jackson 21, J. T. Skelly 19, G. A. Hill 17, J. H. Thomas 15, T. E. Doremus 14, C. W. Pappenheim 10, and F. W. Wilson 3.

**Dunkirk Gun Club.**

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Following are the scores made at our monthly shoot, held Jan. 12 at the club's grounds. Most of the boys shot at 75 targets. The weather was very cold, and the wind blew a gale, but for all that the boys seemed to have a good time.

Leyer was high gun in Class A for the prize shoot, No. 1, with 23. Schweda and J. Houser tied with 19 each in Class B. Houser won on the shoot-off. G. Houser and Flanigan tied with 16 each in Class C, and Houser won the shoot-off. The fourth try for the Stevens trophy was shot off with Schweda still in the lead:

Tyler	19 20 14	Leyer	23 22 22
Parker	19 20 17	Koch	11 14 17
Schweda	19 19 15	Anderson	13 13 12
McCane	8 17 11	Palmer	21 .. ..
G Houser	16 19 13	Sullivan	13 13 16
J Houser	19 21 22	Kinn	16 12 16
Flanigan	16 9 15	Murphy	17 21 20
Hopper	20 19 ..	Loeb	15 18 ..
Wrrattan	16 23 ..	Kale	16 17 14

FOREST AND STREAM may be ordered from any news-dealer. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

# Peters

## "steel where steel belongs" FACTORY LOADS

### High in 1912 Amateur Averages

Of the Amateurs shooting at 2000 or more targets at Registered tournaments during the year 1912, first honors went to Mr. Barton Lewis of Auburn, Ill., who broke

# 4440 ex 4645=95.59%

Mr. Lewis used P Shells in all his shooting

### HIGH GENERAL AVERAGE AT POST SEASON TOURNAMENT

Won by Mr. Woolfolk Henderson { 771 ex 800 Singles  
172 ex 200 Doubles  
943 ex 1000

### HIGH GENERAL AVERAGE FOR DOUBLES AT POST SEASON TOURNAMENT

Won by J. S. Day, 179 ex 100 Pairs

The best shooting of the year was unquestionably done with the P brand

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SAN FRANCISCO: 608-612 Howard St., J. S. French, Manager.

NEW ORLEANS: 321 Magazine St., Lee Omohundro, Manager.

#### New York A. C.

PELHAM MANOR, N. Y., Jan. 18.—A real line of rotten weather was handed out here to-day, but even fog, rain and mist rising from channel mud succeeding in keeping scores down.

Scratch cup was taken by B. M. Higginson with 94, which (-) speaking, was both sum and some shooting. Four ties were recorded on January cup, which finally was won by J. G. Batterson. Thompson trophy also went into a tie with a finality of (7) 25 for R. R. Debacher. Stein cup fell under the unanimous rule, after which Tom Lenane (4) 25 went home with the bacon. Travers Island trophy had several get together with no shoot-off. Handicap cup slipped over to J. G. Batterson (20) 104, while Stein got distance handicap with 22 from 16 yards. Scores:

January cup, 25 targets, handicap:  
J G Batterson..... 5 25 C Stein ..... 5 23  
O C Grinnell..... 3 25 D F McMahon..... 1 23  
B M Higginson..... 1 25 R L Spotts..... 0 23  
G M Thomson..... 3 25 J H Vanderveer..... 2 22  
S S McCarthy..... 0 24 R R Debacher..... 7 22  
T Lenane, Jr..... 4 24 C W Billings..... 1 22  
W B Ogden..... 3 24 W K Waters..... 0 20

Shoot-off:  
J G Batterson..... 5 25 O C Grinnell..... 3 24  
B M Higginson..... 1 24 G M Thomson..... 3 17

Thompson trophy, 25 targets, handicap:  
R R Debacher..... 7 25 B M Higginson..... 1 24  
C W Billings..... 1 25 O C Grinnell..... 3 24  
W B Ogden..... 3 25 R L Spotts..... 0 20  
J G Batterson..... 4 25 S S McCarthy..... 0 20  
C Stein ..... 5 21 M K Waters..... 0 18  
J H Vanderveer..... 2 25 G M Thomson..... 3 17  
T Lenane, Jr..... 4 24

Shoot-off:  
R R Debacher..... 7 25 J G Batterson..... 4 25  
C W Billings..... 1 23 J H Vanderveer..... 2 23  
W B Ogden..... 3 23 J G Batterson..... 4 23  
R R Debacher..... 7 24

Stein cup, 25 targets, handicap:  
T Lenane, Jr..... 4 25 R L Spotts..... 0 24  
R R Debacher..... 6 25 S S McCarthy..... 0 23  
B M Higginson..... 1 25 J H Vanderveer..... 2 23  
J G Batterson..... 4 25 M K Waters..... 0 23  
C Stein ..... 5 25 C W Billings..... 1 23  
D F McMahon..... 1 25 W B Ogden..... 3 23  
O C Grinnell..... 3 24 G M Thomson..... 3 21

Shoot-off:  
T Lenane, Jr..... 4 25 B M Higginson..... 1 24  
R R Debacher..... 6 23 D F McMahon..... 1 21

Travers Island trophy, 25 targets, handicap:  
W B Ogden..... 3 25 R L Spotts..... 0 22  
T Lenane, Jr..... 3 25 McMahon ..... 1 21  
O C Grinnell, Jr..... 3 25 J H Vanderveer..... 2 21  
G Stein ..... 5 25 M K Waters..... 0 20  
B M Higginson..... 1 24 C W Billings..... 1 20  
R R Debacher..... 0 23 S S McCarthy..... 0 20  
J G Batterson..... 4 23 G M Thomson..... 3 18

#### Shoot-off won by W. B. Ogden.

Scratch cup, 100 targets:  
B M Higginson..... 94 J H Vanderveer..... 83  
R L Spotts..... 89 M K Waters..... 81  
O C Grinnell..... 89 D F McMahon..... 80  
S S McCarthy..... 87 C Stein ..... 79  
T Lenane, Jr..... 86 R R Debacher..... 75  
C W Billings..... 86 G M Thomson..... 69  
J G Batterson..... 84

Handicap cup, 100 targets:  
J G Batterson..... 20 104 C Stein ..... 20 97  
R R Debacher..... 28 103 J H Vanderveer..... 8 91  
T Lenane, Jr..... 16 102 R L Spotts..... 0 98  
O C Grinnell..... 12 101 S S McCarthy..... 0 87  
W B Ogden..... 12 98 D F McMahon..... 0 84  
B M Higginson..... 4 98 G M Thomson..... 12 81

Distance handicap cup, 25 targets:  
C Stein ..... 16 22 J G Batterson..... 16 19  
R L Spotts..... 21 21 B M Higginson..... 20 19  
C W Billings..... 20 20 W B Ogden..... 18 15  
D F McMahon..... 20 20 T Lenane, Jr..... 17 14  
O C Grinnell..... 18 19 R R Debacher..... 16 13

#### Rhode Island Gun Club.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 18.—The following scores were made at the Rhode Island Country Club shoot to-day:

Targets:  
H B Deming..... 25 25 25 25 25 25  
Miss Phillips..... 5 4 5 7 ..  
C D Cook..... 23 16 20 22 15 ..  
A S Hoffman, Jr..... 19 19 16 21 ..  
R W Comstock, Jr..... 14 12 19 16 ..  
A J Hoffman..... 13 17 11 14 ..  
Mrs V M Wilson..... 7 10 2 5 4 3  
S H Perkins..... 5 9 .. ..  
J P Harriman..... 16 17 11 13 ..  
H P Deming..... 19 22 .. ..  
A Hoffman..... 21 .. .. ..  
A Comstock..... 14 19 16 .. ..

#### Paleface Shooting Association.

WELLINGTON, Mass., Jan. 16.—Horace C. Kirkwood, now a pro., topped forty-seven gunners here to-day. Ballou was second with 136; S. W. Putnam, E. C. Griffith and J. L. Snow were tied for the high amateur honors at 135. Snow won the shoot-off at 25 targets with 24. The scores: \*Kirkwood 139, \*Ballou 136, Putnam 135, \*Sibley 135, Isola 134, \*Darton 133, Burnes 133, \*Wheeler 132, Dr. Newton 132, \*Fisher 132, Frank 131, Day 129, Blinn 129, Osborn 128, \*Hassam 127, \*Babson 126, \*Chapin 125, \*Cassity 123, Clarke 123, Emory 121, \*Barstow 120, German 113, \*Higgins 112; Lagerquest 112, \*Greene 110, Kawop 109, Jones 108, Rule 107, Crosby 106, Munroe 105, Richardson 102.  
\*Professionals.

#### Crescent A. C.

BAY RIDGE, L. I., Jan. 18.—Five events were pulled off in the rain here to-day. The particular star was J. F. James, who broke 90 out of 100 in take-home trophy event and 82 45 per cent. in scratch per cent shoot. Trophies fell as follows: Committee, M. Stiner (2) 42; Take-home, J. F. James (0) 90; Monthly cup, A. E. Henry (3) 24; C. R. James trophy, G. G. Stephenson, Jr. (2) 23; scratch per cent. shoot, J. F. James, 82 45. The scores follow:

Committee cup, 50 targets, handicap:  
M Stiner ..... 2 42 G G Stephenson, Jr. 0 39  
R C Williams..... 8 41 F B Stephenson..... 0 38  
G Bingham ..... 10 41 J F James..... 0 36  
C R James..... 0 39

Take-home trophy, 100 targets, handicap:  
J F James..... 0 90 G Bingham ..... 20 81  
G G Stephenson, Jr. 8 89 G Brower ..... 12 72  
F B Stephenson..... 0 84 A E Henry..... 12 69  
M Stiner ..... 4 82

Monthly cup, 25 targets, handicap:  
A E Henry ..... 3 24 F B Stephenson..... 0 17  
G G Stephenson..... 2 23 F S Hyatt..... 1 16  
J F James..... 0 22 G Brower ..... 3 16  
M Stiner ..... 1 22 G Bingham ..... 10 13  
C R James..... 0 19

C. R. James handicap, 50 targets:  
G G Stephenson, Jr. 2 41 A E Henry ..... 6 38  
F B Stephenson..... 0 40 J F James..... 0 37  
C R James..... 0 39 F S Hyatt..... 2 37  
M Stiner ..... 1 38

Remsen trophy, 25 targets, handicap:  
G G Stephenson, Jr. 2 23 F B Stephenson..... 0 20  
J F James..... 0 22 F S Hyatt..... 1 17  
M Stiner ..... 1 21 George Brower ..... 3 16  
R C James..... 0 20

Scratch, per cent. shoot, 250 targets:  
Per Ct. Per Ct.  
J F James ..... 82 4/5 G G Stephenson, Jr 80  
C R James..... 80 4/5 M Stiner ..... 78 4/5  
F B Stephenson..... 80 2/5

#### Delaware Sportsmen's Association.

At the annual meeting of the Delaware Sportsmen's Association recently the following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, Dr. Horace Betts, Wilmington, Del.; Vice-President, A. B. Richardson, Dover, Del.; Secretary and Treasurer, W. A. Joslyn, Wilmington, Del.; Board of Directors: O. N. Melson, Marshallton, Del.; W. E. Edmanson, Newport, Del.; Dr. Horace Betts, Wilmington; A. B. Richardson, Dover; W. A. Joslyn, Wilmington.  
The Wilmington & Philadelphia Traction Company's Trapshooting Club was unanimously elected to membership. The Delaware State shoot was awarded to the Du Pont Gun Club, the proposed dates being May 30 and 31.



**Siwanoy Country Club.**

Mr. VERNON, N. Y., Jan. 18.—Our very active Mr. L. G. Bond arranged what was termed a "versatility shoot" for the Siwanoy Country Club and a score of the members of the Gun Section, who braved the fog and rain, had their fill of thrills before the afternoon was over. The two very handsome trophies presented by this same active member were won by Joe Donovan and Zack Offutt in the order named. The regulations of the shoot were as follows: Shots at broken targets not counted. Shots out of turn called "lost bird." No balks allowed. Because of the unusual styles of shooting, any man with a shell in his gun who was not on the line facing the trap was disqualified.

The five highest men in each event received points—5 for the highest, for the next, etc. In case of tie in any one event, points were divided. In case of tie in the final totals, each contestant faced the traps alone for 25 birds, club handicaps with an additional handicap of one to the fastest shooter.

Event No. 1, 25 birds, club handicap: (As it was desired to make speed a factor, the men in the squad finishing in the shortest time received an additional handicap of one bird.)

	Handicap.	Total.	Points.
J P Donovan	4	25	5
Dr Barnard	5	24	3½
H G Smith	5	24	3½
L D Hill	3	23	1½
G F Pelham	1	23	1½

Event No. 2, 7 birds or less, shift every shot, miss-and-out:

	Points.		Points.
G F Pelham	4½	Z C Offutt	¼
W Thorpe	4½	M R Guggenheim	¼
Dr Currie	2½	Dr Barnard	¼
Miss Thorpe	2½	Dick Courten	¼

Event No. 3, gun at hip until pull was called, 5 birds, shift every shot:

	Points.		Points.
Z C Offutt	4	J P Donovan	1
M R Guggenheim	4	L D Hill	1
E W Valentine	4	H V Morgan	1

Event No. 4, 5 birds, shift after each shot: (Each man was allowed time to bring gun to shoulder, but trapper pulled without signal at his own discretion.)

	Points.		Points.
J P Donovan	4	G F Pelham	1
L D Hill	4	E W Valentine	1
G L Gates	4	Dr Currie	1

Event No. 5, 10 birds: (At the cry of pull the trapper threw two birds in rapid succession. The second shot was fired at the second bird thrown. Shift after each double.)

	Points.		Points.
H V Morgan	5	G L Yates	1
Z C Offutt	3½	Dr Barnard	1
K Thorpe	3½	G A Wylie	1

Event No. 6, 10 targets, shift every second shot: (Each man was allowed to have two shells in his gun. The second shot could be used at a missed target if necessary. In case but one shot was used, the gun was opened before shifting and unloaded before leaving the line.)

	Points.		Points.
Z C Offutt	5	M R Guggenheim	2
J P Donovan	2	G L Yates	2
G F Pelham	2	E W Valentine	2

Event No. 7, 5 doubles (two thrown at once), shift after each pair:

	Points.		Points.
J P Donovan	5	L D Hill	1½
Z C Offutt	1½	M R Guggenheim	1½
G F Pelham	1½	Dr Barnard	1½
W Thorpe	1½		

Summary of points:

	Points.		Points.
J P Donovan	17	Dr Barnard	6 5-12
Z C Offutt	14 5-12	H V Morgan	6
G F Pelham	10½	Dr Currie	3½
W Thorpe	9½	H G Smith	3½
L D Hill	8½	Miss J Thorpe	2½
M R Guggenheim	7 11-12	G A Wylie	1
G L Yates	7	Courten Dick	¼
E W Valentine	7	E L Hass	¼

Messrs. W. A. Bentley and E. B. Tice were guests who shot in practice after the special events.

**Essex Country Club.**

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 18.—Fifty scalers comprised to-day's program, the Healey cup event. L. H. Ross took his second limb on it with 48. The scores:

Headley trophy, 50 targets, handicap:			
A Bryan	4 36	J A Hart	0 45
P Hauck	10 47	W E Stewart	16 32
L H Ross	10 48	A O Headley	6 43
P E Heller	12 43		

January trophy, 25 targets, handicap:			
Bryant	2 25	Heller	6 23
P Hauck, Jr	6 19	Hart	0 24
Ross	5 23	Headley	3 22

Olympic match, 25 targets, handicap:			
Heller	6 25	Hauck	5 17
Headley	3 22	Ross	5 15
Hart	0 16	Bryant	2 10

Ten pair doubles:			
Hauck	6	Hart	16
Ross	9	Headley	15
Heller	9		

Sweepstakes, 25 targets, handicap:			
Bryant	2 25	Heller	6 21
Hauck	5 24	Hart	0 20
Ross	5 22	Stewart	8 16

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## DU PONT, BALLISTITE, SCHULTZE or EMPIRE

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Look at the top shot wad to make sure that you have a Du Pont Brand

**Hudson Gun Club.**

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 13.—One of the most disagreeable days of our existence as trapshooters was what we experienced at the regular club shoot on Jan. 11, and the twenty-one shooters that reached our grounds to open the prize series of the next four months were rather discouraged at the poor scores which they returned. The main event, No. 3, was shot in a gale of wind and rain, making it almost impossible for some of our heavy-weights to stand on the platforms, which accounts for the many poor scores that were made.

Lou Schortey was high in Class A with 39. The winner in Class B was J. E. Smith, who had 37 to his credit, and in Class C, Joe Whitley was the surprise of the shoot, breaking 40, a dandy showing for a man that has not handled a gun for the past four months, as he has been confined to his home with an injury to his leg, and who was never known to break more than 11 out of 25. However, Joe, keep up the good work and win one of the guns, and we will all do our best to teach you how to use it.

Everybody is welcome to take part in this gun con-

test, so just come out and put your name on the score sheet.

Events:	1	2	3	5	6
Targets:	25	25	50	25	25
L H Schortey	18	19	39	16	14
D D Engle	21	14	31	12	19
C von Lengerke	22	24	27	16	14
W H Groll	18	12	26	14	15
W O'Brien	19	22	34	18	21
B Beyersdoft	17	13	31	12	19
W Hutchings	21	13	33	16	17
H Burlington	15	14	32	16	16
T Kelley	17	12	35	15	20
J E Smith	14	20	37	20	17
W Tewes	14	17	28	16	12
W Dowse	9	11	29	16	13
A Geotz	18	13	21	9	12
W Summerfield	12	14	29	12	..
A Kurzell	9	17	27	15	12
F W Kent	17	22	36	17	19
J Whitley	18	17	40	..	..
W Roach	10	13	33	15	18
W Eaton	8	7	22	11	11
F Weile	..	..	..	12	11
B Reimers	..	..	..	18	15

SECRETARY.

Start the year by winning a

# DEAD SHOT

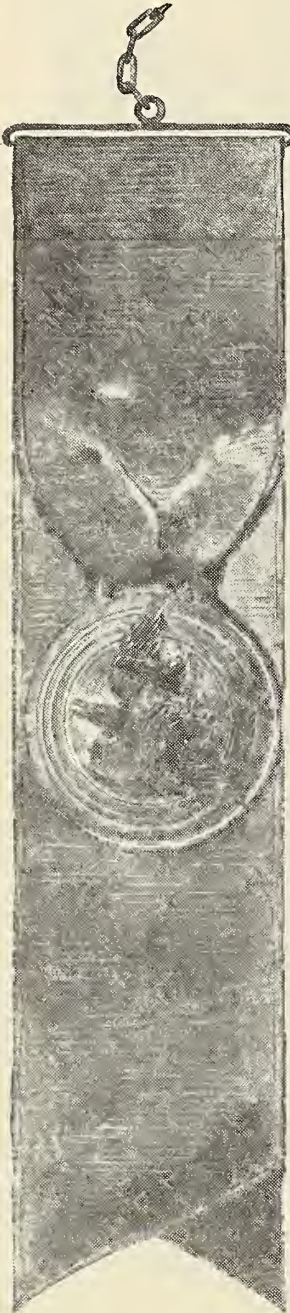
## High Average Trophy

A solid gold watch fob as per cut will be given to Amateurs for winning the High Average at Registered Tournaments during the year of 1913

See rules and regulations on page 117

### American Powder Mills

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#### Daniel Boone Gun Club.

MARTHASVILLE, Mo., Jan. 11.—Our gun club held its first regular meeting of the year to-night with a large number of the members present, even though the weather was bad. This being election time, the following officers were elected for the year: President, H. W. Meyer; Vice-President, A. F. Ahmann; Treasurer, O. F. Berg; Secretary, J. O. Wilson; Field Captain, John Mutert.

The treasurer's report showed the club to be in a prosperous condition, both as to membership and finances. So good, in fact, a reduction in annual dues was voted for the present year.

During the past year ten new guns were bought by our club members—four Smiths, two Ithacas, one Winchester Trap, one Winchester Automatic, and two Remington Automatics.

The new officers were requested to take the proper steps at once to secure a registered one-day tournament for the late summer, an earlier date not being suitable for this locality.

In looking over our records we find there were only about 40,000 targets thrown over our grounds during 1912, and we do not know whether that is few or many for the first year of the gun club's existence.

The day was cold and rainy, with sleet on the ground. Only five shooters got out to the grounds to do any shooting. Of these, Ahmann was high as the scores, at 50 targets, show: Ahmann 46, Lichtenberg 40, J. Mutert 37, Meyer 32, R. Gardyne 14 out of 25.

Jan. 18.—The following practice scores were made to-day. The day was pleasant, and the boys are warming up for a few team races with neighboring clubs in the near future if prospects materialize.

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
Kite	50	46	Meyer	50	37
Wilson	50	45	Wyatt	50	36
J. Mutert	50	42	E. Suhre	25	19
Bollman	50	40	H. Fortmann	25	18
Berg	50	40	Struebbe	25	14
Lichtenberg	50	39	E. Koch	10	2
A. F. Ahmann	50	37	F. Suhre	25	10

#### Boston A. A.

RIVERSIDE, Mass., Jan. 18.—G. L. Osborn was the winner of take-home trophy to-day; also high on the January cup. The weather was cloudy and there was a little southerly wind. The McCrea traps broke down, and the whole match was shot over the Sargent traps:

	Hcp.	T'l	Hcp.	T'l	Hcp.	T'l
G. L. Osborn	4	48	4	51	8	99
N. Greeley	7½	44½	7½	44½	15	99
J. L. Snow	0	56	0	47	0	93
*E. A. Staples	0	47	0	42	0	88
C. B. Tucker	2½	42½	2½	45½	5	88
M. Ballou	2½	44½	2½	42½	5	87
F. Whitney	9	43	9	44	18	87
H. W. Knights	4	42	4	43	8	85
P. W. Whittemore	7	42	7	43	14	85
L. H. Davis	4	39	4	44	8	83
D. Dewey	5	43	6	39	12	82
W. B. Farmer	3	41	3	40	6	81
G. L. Munroe	8	38	8	39	16	77

\*Guest.

C. B. TUCKER, Capt.

#### Herron Hill Gun Club.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 17.—Eighty trapshooters from this city and vicinity attended the midwinter shoot of the Herron Hill Gun Club, on Davis Island. Every one who was any one was there.

The day was dark and the foggy rain, with rain on the side made shooting difficult. Darkness stopped the shoot after 75 birds had been pulled for each man.

A handsome silver loving cup had been put up for competition. Alex King won it.

The annual meeting of the Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League was held after the shoot. But the browsing in the Dutch room of the Fort Pitt was regarded by most of the sportsmen as the big noise. It did prove to be the most enjoyable, for the afternoon's shooting had put each worthy gun handler's hunger on edge, and the waiters had a busy time of it. A tasty and substantial menu fitted them for the more serious things of the evening.

Several matters of importance connected with the coming season were disposed of at the meeting. The League is the governing body of the sport in this section, and it, in turn, is conducted along lines laid down by the Interstate Association, the governing body of the trapshooters of the United States. The annual League race will again be the big event of the local season. Five shoots will be held at five different gun clubs, one being run each month next summer. Prizes will be awarded for individual and team competition. The Lewis class system will be used to classify the shooters, so that every man taking part will have an excellent chance to land one of the prizes.

Carl Moore, of Brownsville, won last year's individual championship, but he was pressed hard by other good men, among whom were Abner Calhoun, Painter and Heckman. The Camden four-man team had an easy thing of it in the team race, winning with little opposition. Its members are Calhoun, Hickman, Rigby and Abner, four sterling shots.

Following the example of the trapshooters in this territory, devotees of the sport in Western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio are about to form an Ohio-Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League, including Youngstown, New Castle, Sharon, Warren, Niles, Girard, Ellwood City and other towns. The new organization will be modeled along the lines of the local association.

Gun clubs affiliated with the Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League include Camden Gun Club, Vulcan Gun Club, Butler Rod and Gun Club, Herron Hill Gun Club, Charlevoix Gun Club, Canonsburg Gun Club, Pittsburgh Gun Club, Belleverson Gun Club, Washington Gun Club, McKeesport Gun Club, Brownsville Rod and Gun Club, Tarentum Gun Club, Coraopolis Gun Club, Buckhorn Gun Club, United Gun Club, North End Gun Club, Youghiogheny Gun Club and McKees Rocks Gun Club. The scores made follow:

A. H. King	72	Denman	53
Painter (50 targets)	44	Humes	55
Cochran	63	Itell	54
Greer	62	Simpson	64
Irwin	66	Heisey	56
Lewis	65	Cornelius	52
Moore	67	Jessop	45
West	55	Crothers	66
Evans	57	Robb (50 targets)	40
Theakson	90	Crider	44
Young	64	Jarvis	58
Foley	62	Oram	30
Brooks	52	Louie	62
Beck	57	McMillen	55
Smith	63	Wallace	57
Garland	61	Morrison	62
Slater	56	Wiltzie	62
Denniker	62	Ullery	59
Sansom	40	Pearson	56
Hains	47	Ripley	61
Ashbaugh	58	Hale	64
Fowble	59	Wampler	64
Yoder	53	Sword	42
Nichols	56	Barson	36
Snyder	56	Calhoun	65
Peterson	64	Aber	67
Lawson	66	Hickman	62
Murphy	51	Curry	57
Anthony	58	Cotter	37
Tannehill	62	Stewart	48

#### Indianapolis Gun Club.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 18.—Lewis with 46 out of 50, was best in the practice to-day, led in the trophy event in which the distance changes too often to show in these reports and in which Lewis is still leading. The scores follow:

	Shot at.	Broke	Shot at.	Broke
*Barr	110	97		
Edmonson	105	86	50	41
*Vietmeyer	100	78		
Moller	85	75		41
Alig	80	63	50	38
Lewis	50	46	50	41
Dixon	40	31	50	41
Hofer	40	31	50	42

\*Professionals.

R. R.

#### Concordia Blue Ribbon Gun Club.

CONCORDIA, Kans., Jan. 15.—Chas. Sewart was high man for the programme of 60 targets with 56. Myers second with 55, and Huscher third with 54.

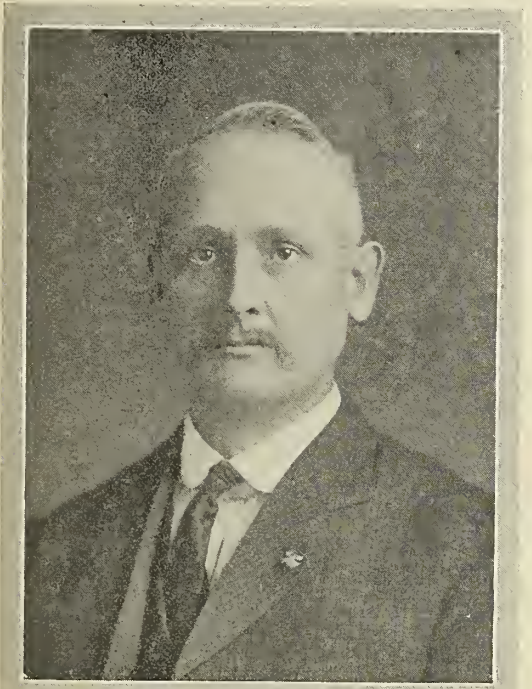
	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
Sewart	60	56	Fell	60	41
Myers	60	55	Horkman	60	40
Huscher	60	54	Ward	45	33
Caldwell	60	52	Empson	30	24
Girard	60	51	Snyder	30	24
Birch	60	42	J. F. CALDWELL, Sec'y.		

New Rochelle Y. C.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Jan. 19.—Yesterday's weather lacked all the coaxing qualities, hence a very small score-toting here. Four events were pulled, of which Granberry, the only scratch man annexed 50 per cent. His gettings were 25-target sweeps, 22 and Olympic cup at 10 scalers, 9. Marsland got away with Saturday cup with (4) 22, while Black took the 25-target handicap with (4) 23. To-day brought out a larger attendance with five events on the car. Ten-target sweeps went to Granberry with 9. Fifteen-target handicap went to Giriat with a full from a 3-disc draw. He also corralled the 10 pair doubles scratch with 14, after which everybody wondered how he got tied to his handicap. Molloy from 6 gift clays took Du Pont trophy event with 19, while Joe Donovan, who has a Du Pont medal anyhow, was satisfied to get away with Olympic event on 8 out of 10 from scratch.

Scores of Jan. 18 were:

Table with 4 columns: Event Name, Target Count, Handicap, and Scores for participants like Granberry, Marsland, Stoddard, and Downing.



A. K. LUDWIG, The hustling secretary of Hercules Gun Club.

Jan. 19.—Scores made to-day follow:

Table listing scores for five events: 10 targets, 15 targets, Du Pont trophy, 10 targets, and 10 pairs doubles.

Parker Gun Victories in 1912

THE highest official average for the season of 1912 at both Single and Double Targets was made with Parker Guns.

As on every previous occasion, the bona fide Championship of America was won with a Parker Gun, Mr. W. R. Crosby scoring 198 x 200 targets at 18 yards rise. Same man, same gun, made the World's Record, scoring 98 x 100 targets at 23 yards, which is a truly wonderful performance.

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Clearview Gun Club.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 18.—The big shoot of the winter was pulled here to-day. It is known as the oyster supper shoot. The feature event was a team race between squads captained by Messrs. Gideon and McCullough, with six shooters on a side. Gideon's team won by 246 out of 300, while McCullough's aggregation could break only 224.

The club events, divided in the customary A, B, and C divisions, furnished some high class firing. Bonsall with 48 out of 50, led the Class A men, followed by Gideon with 45 and Davidson with 42. Bockius was the best Class B man with 43; Green was second with 41. Brawn's 32 was the best score made by any Class C man, while Sherer with 40 led the delegation of four visitors. Scores:

Team race, six men to a team, 50 targets per man:

Table comparing Gideon's Team and McCullough's Team scores for various shooters.

Club shoot, 50 targets per man, class shooting: Class A—Bonsall 48, Gideon 45, Davidson 44, Fisher 42, Elwell 38, McCullough 32. Class B—Bockius 43, Green 41, Williams 40, Shuster 39, Puff 37, Ferry 35, Fink 33. Class C—Brawn 32, Carr 37, Warner 20. Unclassified—Campbell 38, Moff 11, McCrane 9.

Jersey City Gun Club.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 18.—Twenty shooters were out to-day to enjoy January shooting with the thermometer up in the 60s, which made the day like one in May. Geo. Piercy was high again to-day and won the high average trophy easily with an average of 84 per cent. During the afternoon there were three spoons contested for, which were handicap events, and the winners were: Dixon, Tewes and Emmons. Tommy Kelly, who shows them how to do it over at the Hudson Gun Club, paid us a visit to-day and came early, so as to get plenty of practice, as he was expecting to meet Joe Whitley in a special match. Joe showed up all right with his crutch and gun, but when Kelly said what an advantage he would have in shooting against a man with only one good leg, he very properly refused to go on with the match until Joe is in first-class condition again, which every one hopes will be soon. Dave Engle came the nearest to a straight when he scored a 24 in the second event. McLemore is still experimenting with guns, and of course his scores show it. O'Brien and Tewes fought it out all afternoon between them. Budd was out for the first time this season, and shows the need of attending more regularly. The scores, in strings of 25, follow:

Table listing scores for Jersey City Gun Club members like Piercy, Kellingner, Williams, Kelly, Emmons, and Budd.

Table listing scores for Haddonfield Gun Club members like McLemore, Huggins, Dr Groll, Hubbell, O'Brien, Summerfield, Engle, Lawton, Tewes, Hallinger, Dixon, Dr Ittner, Boothroyd, and Jones.

Haddonfield Gun Club.

HADDONFIELD, N. J., Jan. 18.—Haddonfield Gun Club held a merchandise shoot with almost ideal conditions. The match was at 50 targets with an entrance fee of \$1.50. The members shooting were divided into three classes, A, B, and C, according to their ability, Class A being the highest. The top scores were made in Class A by Leonard Z. Lawrence with 46; in Class B by James H. Lyster with 43, and in Class C by G. Kress with 36. The scores:

Class A—L. Z. Lawrence 46, F. T. Holloway 43, Chalmers 41, Turner 39, Bundy 38. Class B—J. H. Eyster 43, Stafford 41, J. D. Bennett 40, Dungan 38, N. Peacock 36, C. Holloway 35, E. S. Webster 34, Bergen 33, C. C. Garrett 31, J. Clark 29, Wood 27, H. F. Tompkins 25. Class C—G. Kress 36, M. D. Manning 32, Morris B. Clark 31, J. C. Remington 30, V. A. Sartori 28, George Lye 27, H. A. Scattergood 25.

Camden Shooting Association.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 18.—The Camden Shooting Association had a merchandise shoot to-day which drew a good turnout of target-wreckers. Wood was high gun with 47 out of 50. E. Springer broke 24 from the 21yd. mark and won hamper shoot. Scores: Merchandise shoot, 50 targets: Hineine 43, Slear 41, Mrs. Randall 29, Wakeman 38, Springer 46, Randall 42, Cling 39, Rogers 32, Ratcliffe 44, Holloway 38, Roster 30, Horner 31, Davis 41, Eisenhardt 35, Wood 49, W. Johnson 40, Lippincott 31, Stiles 44, Taylor 33. Hamper shoot, 25 targets, distance handicap: Foster (16yds.) 22, Wakeman (17) 19, Cling (17) 20, Rogers (16) 19, Springer (21) 24, Borden (20) 22, Ratcliffe (20) 22, Hineine (20) 20, Steath (20) 21, Horner (16) 12, Johnson (17) 10, Davis (18) 17, Lippincott (16) 20, Stiles (18) 18.

Laurel House Gun Club.

LAKESIDE, N. J., Jan. 18.—Park Painter cup again was up for competition here to-day. The leg went into a split, Dr. Chas. L. Lindley with 5 handouts and F. F. Vanderhoef with 4 each, totaling 44. The latter took the shoot-off. Among those present were Messrs. W. E. Miner, A. J. McClure, F. P. Kimball, C. V. Murphy, C. O. H. Keyser and Lester Maxwell.

S. S. White Gun Club.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18.—High gun went to H. P. Wilson at the regular shoot of S. S. White Gun Club to-day at Keystone traps, Holmesburg Junction with 92.

In addition to the regular club shoot, the Du Pont prize was down for decision, Hutton, Taylor, Hinkson, Perry, Robinson and Wiley all tied, but in the shoot-off at 50 targets, Perry won. Scores:

Table with columns: Name, Class, B, B.B., Htcp., Net. Total. Lists scores for various shooters like Greenwood, Pratt, Wilson, Ford, etc.

Marine and Field Club.

GRAVESEND BAY, L. I., Jan. 18.—P. R. Towne, from a handicap of 8 ran 97 here to-day, which, as anyone who looked over the ocean on this day will realize, as being good enough for the best and better than the rest.

Table showing scores for Marine and Field Club events: January cup, 100 targets, handicap; Sweepstake, 25 targets, handicap; Shoot-off.

Columbia Manual Training with a score of 924 to 849; Susquehanna, Pa., High defeated Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., High with a score of 834 to 803; and the Utica, N. Y., Free Academy defeated St. Louis, Mo., Manual Training with a score of 678 to 553.

Indoor Rifle League Contest.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 8.—Some very close decisions have been referred by the secretary to other members of the executive committee:

Table with columns: Match number, Team names, Scores. Lists various indoor rifle league matches and their results.

Intercollegiate Rifle Shooting.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17.—The first competition in the series of intercollegiate rifle shooting matches for the gallery championship resulted as follows:

Cornell University defeated Clemson College, 888 to 786; Columbia University, of New York, defeated University of Maine, 934 to 829; Dartmouth College defeated the Rhode Island State College, 880 to 736; Harvard University defeated Princeton University, 938 to 916; North Georgia Agricultural College defeated Lehigh University, 872 to 748; Massachusetts Agricultural College defeated Norwich University, 953 to 881; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, defeated University of Vermont, 907 to 883; Michigan Agricultural College defeated Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, 897 to 829; Washington State College defeated Louisiana State College, 870 to 825; West Virginia University defeated University of Kansas, 893 to 765; Purdue University defeated University of Wisconsin, 891 to 881; University of Minnesota defeated University of Nebraska, 911 to 779; University of Iowa with a score of 930 won from the University of California by default; the U. S. Veterinary College with 717 also won by default from University of Missouri.

Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 10, 1913.

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The first rifle shooting competition ever held under the auspices of the Government between the rifle teams of high schools in the different cities of the United States, for which a handsome new trophy has been presented by the War Department, began week of Jan. 13.

The competition consists of a "round robin" series of matches, in which twenty high schools, covering a territory from Maine to Arizona, and from the District of Columbia to Utah, are taking part. For nine weeks the schools will compete against each other until by a series of elimination, the winning team is determined. The shooting is being done on 50-foot ranges with .22 caliber rifles; teams of five, each boy firing 10 shots standing and 10 shots prone; possible score for a team 1000.

The results of the first competition are as follows: The Iowa City High School defeated the Baltimore Polytechnic with a score of 962 to 789; Deering High School of Portland, Me., defeated Brookline, Mass., High with a score of 954 to 693; the Southern High of Philadelphia defeated De Witt Clinton of New York city, with a score of 908 to 894; the Stuyvesant High of New York city defeated the High School of Commerce, New York city, with a score of 865 to 813; the Morris High School of New York city, defeated the Eastern High, District of Columbia, with a score of 898 to 810; the Springfield, Mass., Tech. defeated the Business High, District of Columbia, with a score of 873 to 776; Portland, Me., High defeated Tucson, Ariz., High with a score of 903 to 658; Salt Lake City, Utah, High, defeated District of

**Eastern League Shoot.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—The results of the matches of the third week of the Eastern League shoot for the interclub gallery rifle shooting championship of the United States for the new national trophy are as follows:

Birmingham, (Ala.) A. C. Rifle Association defeated the Thirteenth Regiment Rifle Club, of Brooklyn, N. Y., 941 to 919; District of Columbia Rifle Association defeated the Myles Standish Rifle Club, of Portland, Me., 983 to 969; Manchester (N. H.) Rifle Club, defeated the New Orleans Rifle and Revolver Club, 974 to 919; the Park Club, of Bridgeport, Conn., defeated the Bangor (Me.) Rifle Association, 989 to 968; Presque Isle Rifle Club, of Erie, Pa., with a score of 933 won by default from the Philadelphia Rifle Association; the Warren (Pa.) Rifle Club with a score of 99, the highest yet made in the league matches, won from the Winchester Rod and Gun Club, of New Haven, Conn., by default.

The possible score for a team is 1000. The shooting is being done on 75ft. gallery ranges, using .22cal. rifles.

**THE TENANTS OF THE IRON BARRIER.**

Concluded from page 103.

ground, took my belt knife, cut a stout stick, sharpened it and began to tear out the fresh work which was almost completed. It was almost impossible to move any part of the masonry which was secured so firmly. But after a hard struggle I got the water started and went back to my tree to await results. I was sure that the beavers had not smelled me, and such being the case I was confident they would soon return to the work. Shortly I saw the old boss stick his head out of the water and swim over to the dam, carefully scanning every object and raising on his hind feet and sniffing all around. After satisfying his curiosity he gave two terrible blows with his tail, then ran to where the water was pouring over the dam. He went through all manner of antics and was soon joined by the entire force. Strange to say, no other beaver after coming to the surface even stopped to look or sniff, but started to work as though he were a fireman at a fire, and in one-fourth of the time it had taken me to reach the water, they had stopped it entirely. Now the regular work went on again without interruption until all parts of the dam were of uniform height. After a fearful beating of the surface with their tails, all the animals jumped into the pond and began swimming as though in perfect delight. Then the old superintendent went all over the newly constructed dam, going last to the point just finished, which he gave a few pelts with his tail. He then joined the others in their swimming celebration. When I alighted from the tree, the alarm was given, and all the beavers disappeared."

This statement on the face of it shows the result of a little mental hallucination, for while the writer undoubtedly has watched beavers at work like all others who wish to impress upon the eager public that his observations have been exceptional, hence the pen will deviate into the realms of fancy. The beaver evinces no direct intellectual superiorities, but it is far more advanced than others of the lower animal family. In the present day very little trapping for the beaver is done, save in isolated districts where the intrusion of man has not worked its destruction upon their diminished numbers. And even where such districts are found, the manner of procedure on the part of the trapper must be carefully gauged. One old woodsman has the following information to offer on the subject:

"A full grown family of beavers consists of the parents, their three-year-old offspring, the two-year-olds and the yearlings, four genera-

tions of four different sizes, occupying one hut and doing business in one pond. Finding such a pond, the trapper's object should be to take them all, and he should conduct his operations in such a manner that when one is caught it will not alarm the rest; otherwise the whole family may leave for parts unknown. His care should be directed toward two points, namely, first to the setting of the traps in such a way as to take each beaver while alone; and secondly, to make arrangements for drowning them as speedily as possible after they have been taken. To secure the first point he should not set his traps near the dwelling of the beavers, but should select places at some distance up the pond on some point or neck of land projecting into the stream where the animals pass and re-pass, but where each will be likely to go alone. The trap should be set close to the shore, about three inches under water and should be carefully secreted by a covering of a soft substance that will not interfere with the trap springing. As a lure, the scent taken from a beaver castor may be left on the bank near the trap. If the trapper's approach was made from the land, all footprints should be erased by drenching with water. To secure the second point the chain of the trap should be attached to a sliding pole, which will lead the captured beaver into deep water and drown him.

"Beavers are sometimes taken by breaking away their dam, two inches below the surface, in one or two places and setting the traps in the breaches. They keep sentinels who examine their dams every night, and the least break is soon detected and put under repair. The capture of one here would like as not frighten the others away. When the ponds are frozen over, make a hole in the ice about three feet across near the shore and near a house. Cut a tree of birch, poplar or alder about six inches in diameter, press the top together and shove the whole under the ice in such a direction that the beaver will be likely to pass and re-pass it in going to and from their house. The butt of the tree should be fastened at the shore under the ice. Directly under the butt, about ten or twelve inches below, a platform should be set. The chain ring should be attached as before to a dry sliding pole. After the trap is set and secured, the hole in the ice should be filled up with snow and covered with water and allowed to freeze solid. The beaver passing the newly cut tree and discovering its freshness will proceed toward the butt for the purpose of securing the whole for food, and in gnawing it off near the shore over the trap will be likely to be taken. The reason why the sliding pole should be dry is that if it is green the remaining beavers will be likely to gnaw it off and take it home with them, trap, beaver and all for the sake of the bark the sliding pole has contained."

The present writer, who has resurrected the above written method will add that it is one of the best known when trapping the animals under the ice. But every trapper does not proceed in exactly the same manner, but the basic idea is wholly the same.

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## The Uniform Fish and Game Law.

NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 13.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In your issue of Jan. 11 there appeared a statement of fact and fancy. I refer to the attack by John D. Whish on the new game law of the State of New York.

Mr. Whish's manner of procedure in this polemic is to take a few facts that are readily accessible to all, and draw conclusions from them, disguised by clothing them in vague generalities. Thus, he says that the committee selected to codify the new law got a very small proportion of the money appropriated for that purpose, and because this is so, he says that the committee had very little to do with the codification. He admits that this committee, composed of John B. Burnham, president of the American Game Protective and Propagation Association; George A. Lawyer, president of the New York Forest, Fish and Game League, and the undersigned, was competent to do the work intrusted to it, but he insists that "the fish and game section was not drawn by the three men reasonably supposed to know something about the subject." This statement, quoted verbatim from Mr. Whish's letter, is at variance with the facts. Mr. Burnham, Mr. Lawyer and I drew up the fish and game section.

Another allegation made is that not a single well-known expert considered the statute. As a part of its preliminary work, the committee held numerous public hearings both in Albany and New York. These hearings were attended by Dr. William T. Hornaday, director of the New York Zoological Park; Dr. T. S. Palmer, of the Biological Survey, of Washington; Dr. Tarleton H. Bean, State fishculturist, and sportsmen, gunners and fishermen from various parts of the State. During the entire time that the work of codification was in progress, the committee was in touch with the State, and its report was presented to and received the approval of the State League at its annual meeting in November, 1911.

The only part of the law which was not essentially changed was that dealing with marine fisheries. A new part was drafted, but opposition developed powerful enough to defeat the amendment and leave the section in its original form. Mr. Whish's denunciation of this law as it now stands is the only really intelligent thing in his letter. He did not, however, place the responsibility for it where it belongs.

When we try to discover what are the deficiencies in the law, with which Mr. Whish says there is such general dissatisfaction, we must take them on trust from the following indefinite remarks. He speaks of the law "which the meanest tyro in such matters could readily see was based neither on scientific knowledge nor actual conditions."

"Attempts to secure important amendments were futile," he informs us, "although during the past season the Conservation Commission has been compelled to admit serious imperfections in the law and to modify it to correct them in order to meet an outraged public sentiment for the real conservation of fish life." Again he speaks of "several of the strange things now known to exist" in the law, but he wisely refrains from attempting to expose them.

In answer to some of these unfounded generalities, let me point out that the present law is based on the scientific knowledge and experi-

ence of actual conditions, which Mr. Whish kindly credits the codification committee with possessing. When Mr. Whish alludes to futile attempts to secure important amendments, to the commission's being compelled to admit serious imperfections in the law and to modify it, etc., he speaks more definitely, but still fails to point out specific instances. The commission has not admitted that there are serious imperfections in the law, nor has it been forced to modify it so far as the codification committee is aware.

Those who have followed closely the various questions which have arisen under the new law will readily distinguish the slender thread of fact from the perversions which Mr. Whish has strung upon it. But unfortunately such people form a very small minority, and for the benefit of the majority which might otherwise be misled, it may be well to outline these questions.

In the first place, the new law is uniform for the entire State with the exception of Long Island. The advantages of a uniform law over the old code, which was crammed full of special provisions for certain localities, are manifest. Some of the special provisions which existed before were necessary and proper. Others were created to bestow privileges upon a few people whose political influence was strong enough to secure them. These special provisions, good and bad, were abolished alike, and if this abolition had really nullified the good ones, its wisdom would have been questionable. But that was not the case. The new law confers power on the Conservation Commission to shorten seasons and give increased protection in other ways, locally, whenever this seems advisable for the conservation of the fish and game. The commission is the logical agency to act in matters of this kind. It is its duty to keep informed as to conditions in all parts of the State. It has the facilities for so doing. The Legislature has not. Under the old system the Legislature was deluged at every session with bills to grant special laws for different localities. It was impossible for the legislators to know the merits of the questions involved, and it was easy for men with political influence who wished to hunt and fish without restriction, to secure that privilege through legislation on territory which they controlled.

Probably the case which caused Mr. Whish and his friends dissatisfaction under the new law concerned the repeal of the section giving special protection to black bass in Lake George. There was a great deal of protest against this before it was understood that the commission could and would use its discretionary power in that matter and grant the special protection which was needed under Section 152. This the commission did and there has been no dissatisfaction since.

With respect to the merit of the present game law, others than Mr. Whish have expressed their opinion. Commenting on the New York law, Dr. William T. Hornaday says, in his forthcoming book, "Our Vanishing Wild Life": "In 1912 a new codification of the State game laws went into effect, through the initiative of Governor Dix and Conservation Commissioners Van Kesteren, Moore and Fleming, assisted (as special counsel) by Marshall McLean, George A. Lawyer and John B. Burnham. This code contains many important new provisions, one of the most valuable of which is a clause giving the Conservation Commission power at its dis-

cretion to shorten or to close any open season on any species of game in any locality wherein that species seems to be threatened with extermination. This very valuable principle should be enacted into law in every State."

Dr. T. S. Palmer, assistant chief of the United States Bureau of Biological Survey, says in a letter under date of Jan. 24, 1912: "I am in receipt of your favor of recent date and greatly appreciate your courtesy in sending me one of the first printed copies of the 'act to amend the conservation law in relation to fish and game.' \* \* \* In my opinion this bill is the best codification of the New York law ever prepared, and one of the best and most complete measures of its kind ever drafted in this country."

The verdict of such men is gratifying and will help us to bear with equanimity the castigations of Mr. Whish.

MARSHALL McLEAN,  
For the Codification Committee.

**Hunting in California.**

BY GOLDEN GATE.

QUAIL hunting in Northern California has been very poor this year, especially in the San Francisco Bay district, and limit bags are of rare occurrence. Usually there is splendid sport to be enjoyed in Marin county during November and December, but this year there were few quail to be found, notwithstanding

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the fact that a closed season from Oct. 15 to Nov. 15 was declared by the supervisors of that county to protect the young birds. The heavy rains that occurred early in the season killed off many young birds and poachers were active during the extra closed period named by the local authorities, spoiling the sport that was anticipated. From other nearby quail shooting districts word is being received of indifferent sport, but in the southern part of the State the birds seemed to be fairly plentiful and good bags were secured, especially in San Diego county.

Duck shooting is still good on most of the marshes around San Francisco Bay, and but little difficulty has been experienced at any of the regular hunting grounds in securing the bag limit. Better shooting conditions are now being experienced on the San Joaquin and Sacramento rivers as a result of the falling off of the activities of market hunters. Since the victory of the Fish and Game Commission in the game transfer case, many market hunters have gone out of business. On the bay marshes northern spoonbills are now much in evidence, but it is difficult to get a bag of canvasbacks or mallards. Many hunters will not shoot spoonbills, but when these birds first arrive their flesh has an excellent flavor. No rain has been experienced for a long period, with the result that many fresh-water pools are drying up and ducks are again congregating on the salt marshes.

The recent Goose Stew held at Sacramento was such a success that it has been decided to hold similar events at regular intervals, and to carry on the work. The Sacramento Goose Stew Club has been organized with F. M. Newbert, President; G. M. Treichler, Secretary, and F. J. Ruhstaller, Treasurer. The membership will be limited to residents of Sacramento county.

Sportsmen from Central California gathered at Fresno on Dec. 10, to attend the annual convention of the District Game Protective Association, and adopted a long list of recommendations for changes in the present game laws. Among these was a bill prohibiting the killing of bear during all the year, except from Sept. 1 to Dec. 1, the claim being made that they are no longer harmful to stockmen and are rapidly being exterminated. It was also recommended that the sale of ducks be prohibited.

Farmers and hunters in Butte county are planning a coyote drive to be held this winter. Since the bounty on this animal was revoked, much damage has been done to stockmen and farmers generally.

The California State Board of Health has issued a bulletin showing that rabies are prevalent in every county of the State, and is advising that local measures be passed in every county making the muzzling of dogs compulsory. Hunters in Marin county are protesting against the passage of such a measure there and ask that hunting dogs in the field be excepted.

**A Fish Story.**

A fishy old fisher named Fischer  
Fished fish from the edge of a fissure;

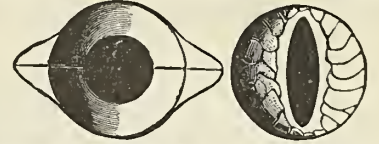
A cod, with a grin,

Pulled the fisherman in—  
Now they're fishing the fissure for Fischer.

—Flashlight, Erie Y. C.

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J. N. Stoddard	Canandaigua Sportsmen's Club	Canandaigua, N. Y.
Dr. A. W. Stewart	Caro Sportsmen's Association	Caro, Mich.
Brad Timms	College Park Gun Club	Atlanta, Ga.
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**Persian Rivers.**

IN Persia a river is generally called by the name of the town on its banks, and therefore changes its name at each town it reaches. This, writes Colonel Stewart in "Through Persia in Disguise," makes it very difficult to learn the right name of the rivers.

My groom was an Armenian, and very much more intelligent than ordinary Persians, since he had been educated at a mission school at Ispahan. One day he was swimming about in some water we passed, and I said to him, "No doubt you learned to swim in the Zayendeh Rud"—the river that flows by Ispahan. "No, sir," he replied, "I did not learn to swim in the Zayendeh Rud, but in the Ispahan River." He actually did not know that the large river passing his native town was called the Zayendeh Rud, or, in other words, that the Ispahan River and the Zayendeh Rud were one and the same.

Another instance of this confusion is shown by what people call the Abrishmi River. The name of the river is the Kal Mura, but the majority of Persians and also Europeans cross it on the main post-road between Meshed and Teheran by a bridge that was built by a silk merchant, and that is called "Pul-Abrishmi," or the silken bridge; so they call the river the "Abrishmi, or the Silken River, which is certainly not its name. The river, which flows by Khusf, although at this point very slightly brackish, lower down becomes very salt indeed, and finally is lost in the desert.

Karez, or underground canals, carry the water of this river in every direction over the country. I think the wonderful patience shown by the Persians in the labor of excavating these underground channels for water is surprising. Every drop of water has to be bored for and tunneled through miles and miles of ground before the precious liquid reaches the crop for which it is intended.—Youth's Companion.

**Poor Sport in Georgia.**

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER and a party of friends were taking a trip across country in Georgia last fall when they came to a stream which they had to cross by ferry. The ferry-boat was operated by a white-haired old negro, and, while they were floating across, Mr. Rockefeller tried to make conversation.

"Jack," he asked the old man, "have you caught any fish to-day?"

"Naw, suh," replied Jack dejectedly.

"The fishing," observed Rockefeller, "must be pretty poor."

"I spec' it is," agreed Jack sadly.

"You haven't caught any fish at all?"

"Not a one."

"That seems strange," continued Rockefeller.

"It do," said Jack, and still his bearing was that of a man weighed down by woe.

"Well," asked Rockefeller, "why is it, do you think, you haven't caught any fish?"

"Humph," said Jack, still mournful, "I ain't been fishing to-day."—From the Popular Magazine.

**The Speed of Animals.**

ACCORDING to naturalists, no animal is known to have exceeded the speed attained by the famous race-horse Sysonby. Instantaneous photographs show the full length of one complete stride as about twenty-six feet. In the stride of the fastest racers the hind quarters and limbs are raised considerably higher than the shoulders, and from this relatively great height brought downward and forward, widely separated from each other, as a sportsman says, "to avoid striking the fore legs." The hare which is hunted with fast hounds has not in reality the speed of the dog. The dog, on the other hand, does not attain the speed of the horse. The giraffe is said to run at the rate of fifteen meters (yards) per second under the most favorable conditions. The elephant, going at the rate of two yards a second, carries a weight approximately that carried by six horses.—Harper's Weekly.

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**The Women Divers of Japan.**

A GREAT many of the pearl-divers of Japan are women. Along the shores of the Bay of Ago and that of Kokasho the thirteen- and fourteen-year-old girls, when they have completed their primary school course, go to sea and learn to dive. They are, indeed, taught to swim almost in babyhood and spend most of their time in the water, except in the coldest season, from the end of December to the beginning of February. Even during the inclement season they sometimes dive for pearls. These girls and women wear a special dress and their hair is fastened in a hard knot. Their eyes are protected by glasses against the en-

trance of water. Tubs are suspended from their waists.

A boat in command of a man is assigned to every five or ten girls and women to convey them to and from the fishing-grounds. When the divers arrive on the grounds they leap into the water at once and begin to gather oysters at the bottom. The oysters are dropped into the tubs hung from their waists.

When these receptacles are filled the divers are raised to the surface. They dive to a depth of from five to thirty fathoms without any special apparatus and retain their breath from one to three minutes. Their ages vary from thirteen to forty years, and between twenty-five and thirty-five they are in their prime.—Harper's Weekly.

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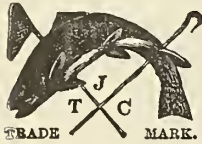
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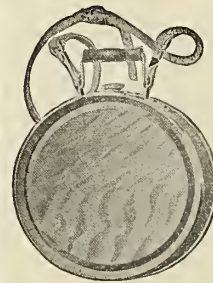
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1913.

VOL. LXXX.—No. 5.  
127 Franklin St., New York.

## About this Time of the Year

By SANDY GRISWOLD

**I**NVARIABLY, about this time of the year, after the last hunting days have faded away in the dim umber of the delayed winter hosts, when the blazing fire feels better than ever before, is when we old rovers of the field, sit and dream of the days gone by, and hope longingly for a few more to come. And as I recline here this cold and lowering afternoon before my own blazing log fire, my memory goes back, with ecstatic vividness, to the first hunt I ever had, with my beloved old shooting pal, Sam Richmond, now an esteemed resident of the beautiful little city of Wolbach, up on the singing Loup.

We were on the broad and then houseless flats, leading away both to the north and to the south from the legendary old Prairie Creek, north of Clarks, out on the Union Pacific.

It was long about the middle of March and all the immeasurable lowlands about the old Pawnee ranch—famous in its day—were soft and oozy and swarming with jacksnipe.

Many ponds were caused that spring by the overflow of Prairie Creek. These puddles were in some instances a mile or more in circumference, and this morning they were all frozen over, but one of the deepest, where immense numbers of wildfowl had congregated—ducks—principally pintails, and geese and the so-called brant, which are nothing more nor less than speckled front geese.

Sam and I were out of camp by daylight. I planted myself amid some old ragged tumble weeds, which I had hastily scraped together, while Sam did the same thing a hundred yards above. We both began shooting right and left and overhead almost immediately. The birds fell, not like rain, but just like ducks, and still they came, off from the distant feeding fields and from over the low hills down toward the Platte, all to this one partially open piece of backwater. This continued unabated until we were out of shells. I had never shot a Canada goose or a speckle front in this part of the country before that morning, and my first shot at the latter was when a flock of eighteen or twenty came dipping with the wind down to the glistening water. They passed me all together, their heads in line, about thirty-five yards away. I killed four with the first barrel, and as they broke, the fifth, with my second. That was a fine starter on speckled fronts, and Sam yelled congratulations.

However, he was too busy with his own job to have much time watching me. A few moments later I heard that sonorous, but ever thrilling auh-unk of a Canada goose. O, yes, I was quite

familiar with the note, although this was my first hunt on the Platte.

Peering eagerly around I quickly saw two big geese coming straight at me, about ten yards high, from the direction of the creek. I flattened myself out among the weeds, until I could see the birds' beady eyes. Then I leaped to my feet and dropped one with each barrel in as good style as Sam himself could have done it. It is expressing it mildly when I say that after this had happened I was the proudest man probably from Brady's Island to Rogers, and Sam, too, entered into my elation with equal zest. He

was a mere boy then, but oh my! oh me! what a goose hunter.

That same morning, while standing on the thick ice over one of the reaches in the creek, I shot a white goose. He was about sixty yards up and straight above me. Down he came like a thousand of bricks, which was strong enough to bear my 150 pounds of avoirdupois, slick as a whistle, not half a dozen feet from where I was standing, and went through the ice.

"Don't mind him," remarked Sam, as I made ready to try and fish him out with my gun barrel; "he isn't fit for anything, anyway. If



WILD TURKEYS.

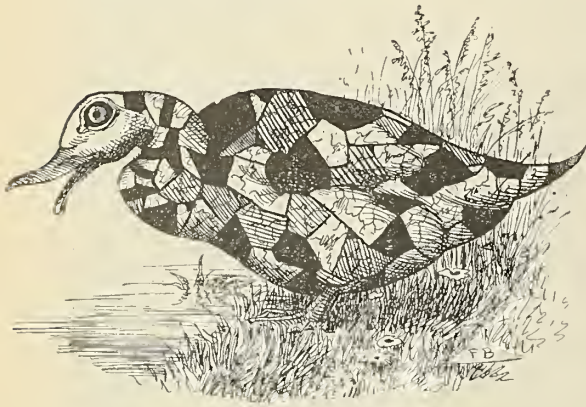
From group in American Museum of Natural History.

you want white geese we can go back in the fields and kill a wagon load before night."

And so we could. But what about white geese to-day? If you go out on the Platte next March and get a dozen in a week, you'll be accomplishing a feat worth talking about.

And "not fit for anything, anyway." Well, you won't hear Sam Richmond, or any other sportsman who knows anything about the table qualifications of our game birds, make that declaration in these piping times of truth and veracity. There has been a great change in the opinion of wildfowling over the gastronomic value of white geese since the days when they used to line the Platte's shores for miles and miles like a solid snow bank, and there are scores and scores of good eaters who will tell you that they can be set on the table in as palatable shape as either a Canada or a speckled front.

But that memorable day. It was over a quarter of a century ago, and I have no hesitancy in telling it. Our bag was 178 ducks, 31 Canada geese and 20 speckled fronts, besides quite an intermingling of jacksnipe, four sandhill cranes, one whopper, a dandy, and now in the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, D. C., to which institution it was donated by old Sam himself.



### Forests Need Protection.

BONNERS FERRY, Idaho, Dec. 10.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In your Nov. 2 number there is an editorial under the heading "Forests Need Protection." In that editorial you say "it is difficult to understand the mental attitude of certain Western representatives in Congress" on this question.

You mention that a certain Idaho Congressman "most bitterly opposed every movement looking toward better control of fire."

That Congressman has just been re-elected by an overwhelming vote as an endorsement of his course in Congress. If you will read the inclosed letters on the subject of the forest service, perhaps you will understand a little better why the West is fighting. FOREST AND STREAM has a great mission—that of protecting and saving the forests. Better come out here to the forest service ridden Idaho where we have twenty-seven national forests, one of them, not the largest, containing 900,000 acres, and investigate their methods and you will wonder no longer at the "mental attitude of certain Western Congressmen." C. W. H. HEIDEMAN.

THERE is no publication anywhere whose influence with its subscribers is more vital than that of FOREST AND STREAM.

## Shooting in 1818

*Being Extracts From Nicholson's British Encyclopedia, Published in Philadelphia in 1818.*

*(Continued from last week.)*

THE bustard is the largest of our feathered game, the male sometimes weighing nearly thirty pounds, being in length (from beak to toe) nearly four feet, and expanding its wings so as to measure full nine feet between their tips. Some consider it to be gallinaceous, while others class it with the ostrich and cassowary. The bill is strong and somewhat convex, the eyes red, head and neck ash-colored, and on each side of the lower beak is a tuft of feathers from five to nine inches in length; in some countries of a beautiful jet black, but with us of a white or dun color. The back is barred transversely with black and bright rust color; the greater quill feathers are brown, the belly white, the tail has twenty feathers, the middle ones barred with black; the legs are long, naked above the knees; it has no hind toe (which is a peculiarity whereby this genus is distinguished, for there are innumerable varieties in different parts of the world), but has a callous process, serving as a heel. The female rarely exceeds twelve pounds in weight, and is not so strikingly marked as the male, and has no tufts under the bill. Her color is more dull, and she has not the reservoir or water pouch found within every male, and which is capable of containing from four to seven pints of water. This enables the bustard to remain for a long time on those immense plains, remote from water, where it is often found, and where the female lays her eggs, which are of a pale olive brown, sprinkled with dark spots. Her nest is very soon made, being nothing more than a shallow hollow, scraped in some dry place, especially in a turnip field, or in some dry stubble, or grass, whence she can see whatever approaches. Her own color so much resembles the soil that unless scented by dogs she is often put up by persons who almost tread on her before she rises.

Bustards were formerly numerous in England, but now are only found in the south and east parts, particularly on the large downs of Yorkshire, and of Wiltshire and Dorsetshire. They are supposed to be extinct in Scotland. They very rarely wander more than thirty miles from their native haunts, making very short flights, running very rapidly, and rising from the ground with considerable difficulty. Hence they have been frequently caught by greyhounds after chases affording considerable diversion. It is evident that for so heavy a bird large shot must be necessary, especially when found on a plain, where it is extremely shy. Some have, however, been brought down with No. 6, but in such cases they have risen within a moderate distance. In aiming at the bustard with large shot, endeavor to strike under the wing, but if with anything less than No. 2, you cannot do better than level just before his beak, so as to hit the head. This bird is by some called the floriken; in the east it is called the cherruss.

The pheasant, though not a native of England, nor indeed of Europe, for it was first brought from the banks of the Phasis in Asia Minor, has multiplied so extensively among us

as to form a very considerable object among the sporting world. The cocks sometimes weigh nearly four pounds, though in general not more than three. The hen is usually from eight to twelve ounces lighter. This bird is too well known to require description in respect to color or figure. The wings of a pheasant are extremely weak, hence it can rarely fly half a mile. To this it is attributed that none are found on the new continent, though they are now very numerous throughout Europe, and in some parts of Africa, as well as in Asia. There are many varieties such as the argus, of which the wings are all over dotted as with eyes; the golden, which is of a beautiful luster green, marked with gold-colored specks of the most vivid appearance; the black, which is only found in India, where it is called the Moco, and is erroneously considered as appertaining to the crow tribe.

The pheasant does not easily resign its wild habits; when it does, it seems to languish. It lays but few eggs, and is indifferent, or indeed at a loss, regarding its young, which are usually hatched and reared by a common hen on that account. When allowed to ramble, they multiply as quick as the means of subsistence may afford, and appear to thrive during even our most rigorous winters. They are extremely fond of ants, without which, it is asserted by many, they will neither breed nor remain where bred. In copices abounding with haws, hips and many other kinds of berries, the pheasant takes great delight; they also fatten a little upon acorns. They begin crowing about the middle of March, when they will sometimes come into the farm yards and tread the common hens, whence many assert the finest game fowls are produced, for the pheasant is remarkable for its spirit. One cock serves seven or eight hens. They are particularly fond of clover, especially when it stands for seed. In that they will, if undisturbed, make their nests; hence so many young and eggs are destroyed by the scythe.

In pheasant shooting, most old sportsmen confine their aim to the cock bird, unless the game is extremely abundant, when it is often necessary to thin them on account of the prodigious damage they do among ripening corn. When the corn is cut, they will frequent the stubble, in search of the stray grains, until alarmed by the researches of sportsmen. At first they take to the hedge rows, where they often lay extremely close, or wind in among the briers so as to puzzle the spaniels, and to rise in a position adverse to the sportsman. After being several times put up, they take refuge in heavy woods, in which it is extremely difficult to make them take wing. There they run under the low bushes and generally gain much upon the dogs, unless followed up with great spirit and activity. Aim at the head or wing, allowing a moderate advance for the bird's flight, which is at first very rapid, but soon becomes languid, and is at all times very fluttering and noisy.

Sportsmen are sometimes deceived in re-

gard to the sex of the bird they fire at, for a peculiarity obtains among pheasants which is perhaps little known, namely that after a certain age, the hen becomes barren, moults and assumes the plumage of the cock. In this state she is subject to the jealousy of all the males, and has an unnatural bent toward the destruction of whatever eggs of her own species she can find.

Pheasant shooting commences on the first of October, and requires very well trained spaniels. Such as are strong in the chest and loins, with very short legs, are keen, obedient and courageous, should be selected. Unless these qualities exist, the sportsman will meet with great mortification. His dogs will put up the birds at a great distance, and after having fatigued themselves, will hunt without spirit or discrimination. They will drive the pheasants up among the low boughs in the woods, and puzzle to no purpose. Spaniels that have a taint, however remote of the hound, will be babblers, unsteady and quit birds for hares. If good, you cannot have too many spaniels for pheasant shooting,

but if bad every additional dog will prove an additional tormentor.

Mr. Daniel justly observes "there are no fixed rules for beating coverts. This, however, ought to be a standing regulation, never to beat in a slovenly manner. A nide of pheasants are sometimes collected in a very small space, and in the middle of the day conceal themselves very close. In the early part of the season pheasants prefer grassy, brambly, two and three-year-old slopes, and it is lost labor to try higher growths. As the season advances, they will lie in clearer bottoms, especially among pits of water, which are sometimes found in woods. In winter skirting the edges and afterwards by degrees, sinking deeper into the coverts, is, perhaps, where the game is not very plentiful, as good a mode as any. The haunt of the game that have been feeding in the adjoining fields will thus probably be hit off, and it may at least serve to show whether there is game in the covert. If any of the spaniels are wide rangers, after traversing the wood well, always make a concluding circuit

round the edge of it, depend upon getting shots by this means at those birds which may have run or flown from the interior parts."

FOWLING, the art of taking or killing birds. It is either practiced as an amusement by persons of rank and property, and then principally consists in killing them with a light firearm, called a fowling piece, and the diversion is secured to them by the game laws; or it is practiced for a livelihood by persons who use nets and other apparatus. Though there is much skill and knowledge displayed in fowling with the fowling piece, not only in the use of the instrument, but likewise in the training of dogs and discovering and starting the game, we must, from the nature of our limits, avoid entering into this subject. The other artifices, by which birds are taken, consist in imitating their voices, or leading them by other means into situations where they become entrapped by nets or bird lime or otherwise.

The pipe, or call, affords the most common means used to take great numbers of birds. This is done in the months of September and October. A thin wood is the spot chosen for this purpose. Under a tree, a little distant from the others, is erected a cabin, and there are only those branches left on the tree which are necessary for the placing of the bird lime which are supple twigs and are covered with bird lime. There are placed around the cabins avenues with twisted perches, which are also besmeared with bird lime. The bird catcher places himself in the cabin, and at sunrise and sunset imitates the cry of a small bird, calling the others to its assistance, for animals have also their cries to express their different passions, which are well known to each other. If a cry is made to imitate the owl, immediately different sorts of birds assemble at the cry of their common enemy, and they are seen falling to the ground at every instant, their wings from the bird lime being of no use to them. The cries of those birds which are thus caught attract others, and great quantities are in this manner taken. It is only during the night that the great and small owls are taken by counterfeiting the cry of the mouse.

To take the lark, nets are spread, and about the middle of the net is placed a looking glass, to which a cord is attached, which upon being drawn, makes the glass turn round like the sails of a windmill. During the time that the sun shines, it is put in motion, its brilliancy attracts the larks, whose feet get entangled in the meshes of the nets. The clap net is also made use of during the night. This is a large slender net, which is supported at each end by two men upon long poles. They walk about the ground until they hear the larks, when they let it fall, and take by this means vast quantities.

Waterfowl may be taken in great numbers by nets properly managed. The net for this purpose should be always made of the smallest and strongest pack thread that can be got. The meshes may be large, but the nets should be lined on both sides with other smaller nets, every mesh of which is to be about an inch and a half square, each way, that as the fowls strike either through them, or against them, the smaller may pass through the great meshes, and so streighten and entangle the fowl.

[TO BE CONCLUDED.]



"The pheasant does not easily resign his wild habits," says Nicholson's Encyclopedia. About 100 years after this was written we find Silver and China pheasants domesticated and sleeping on a cake of ice.

Photograph copyrighted by W. F. Kendrick.

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# Waltonian Disciples and a Tale

By ROBERT PAGE LINCOLN

**S**UPPOSE now, that all the world looked blue or light green in hue; suppose you had a three-ply expansion grouch and an outlook upon life with edges on it; suppose you couldn't smoke, eat or think without hurting your brain irrevocably, and on top of that make it a bitter cold winter day, with cruel winds sapping it to the gables and dancing jigs upon the window sill—I say, what could there be in this world that would change the face of the map, brighten up the general outlook and bring peace and good will to the world? Cease wondering.

Julius holds the golden key.

Of course you don't know Julius as well as I do. If you did, you would understand, but since you do not know Julius you will have to forego the pleasure of his acquaintance. It's too bad, but it can't be helped. You will have to try and bear it somehow. Yes, I know it's hard, but remember that it is good to live and know there is such a person in the world, even though you will never see him or hear his voice tenderly twanging upon the lyre of philosophy. Julius is a discovery. I am quite certain he is a discovery; in fact, I am doubly certain, so don't corner me. You can't get it out of my brain that Julius is a discovery.

And since he is a discovery, let me introduce you to the aforementioned disciple of Izaak Walton, for he is a disciple even if he is not aware of the fact. Julius has hair either red or golden; however, I do not feel that my word in this line should be taken as conclusive, for it seems that this hair is changeable in its effect. In other words, it has moods. And he has a home-grown mustache the color of spiritus of fermenti. Perhaps his nearness to this fatal drug has had effect upon the garniture that decorates the region under his nose. Leastways that blur of inconsequency, flaming with the demon passion, touched by the fiery wand of Aurora (whatever that is) will live when Julius is not, as a momento of what a man could carry through life and die a natural death—buried with amens and flowers. Otherwise Julius is all right. No man will know what stress of emotion has gone on within his noble dome, save the occasional glimpses of philosophy that will crop up at odd moments. It comes so natural, too. I am not going to garner my memory for a chapter of his witty sayings, but will append two. Now look out:

"Pure thoughts are gems of the soul; evil thoughts are the nitro-glycerine of the devil."

"Opportunity creeps up to you like a snail; when it gets by you, it runs like a jack rabbit."

Let me proceed with my tale.

Suppose that all the world looked blue or light green in hue—bing! a hand would fall upon you like a thunderbolt from out the skies. It happened to me, and I withered beneath it like a flower beneath pelting rain. Cautiously I looked up to see a face wreathed in a leering grin, and a voice that bade me come to earth. It was Julius.

"Say, you old moss-back," said he, "rout out before I am called upon to pull you out. Do you know there are fish to be caught in the little old lake ten miles from here? Do you

know that I have minnows, ice prong and everything but tackle, and that if your majesty will contribute said tackle and will honor me by coming along, I think before morning we will have some of the best enjoyment man ever was given a chance to make use of? To further ease your mind, let me make known to you that I have a sled and one horse, blankets and all other necessities. Will you come?"

There you have the gist of it, to use the expression of the best seller. Of course I have padded it, since this is a literary masterpiece, and I want you to know how far superior I am in using the language. I have fished alongside of Julius for seasons, but I have never conceived of fishing with him through a hole in the ice for crappie. To tell the truth, I had been mourning about the fact that there would be no fishing till the spring opened up, and I had been wondering what I should do with all my spare time. Lord knows, as Taft would say, how I have this spare time on my hands, but I have it. I light my pipe with spare time, and now I was going to use some of that time in fishing. At least, I thought so.

"We will sleep in William's old barn," I suggested, reading his thoughts. "While I sit here and think it over, bring me the tackle boxes. I don't want to move for fear I will do something. I leave that pleasure to you. Is it cold outside?"

It was cold. I knew it when I asked, but I wanted to hear a comforting remark from Julius.

But Julius favored me with a withering look and routed out everything I had stored away. I hoped vaguely that Julius would some day fall and crack his head. I would miss his infallible philosophy, but I could at least bring wreaths to lay on his grave. When he threw out a reel with a clang on the floor, I could even see a robin twittering on his gravestone. But he found the right box after much needless work. I charged him to put each and every piece of fishing paraphernalia he had thrown out on the floor back into its original place, carefully and befittingly. He did.

I opened the box, and with the revealing of the various baits, hooks and lines, memory came back to me of lily pads and shallows. I was again casting for the pugnacious ones and it was summer and the warm sun was shining brightly from the clear blue sky above. I could hear the waters gently lapping the sides of the boat, I could hear the whirr of the reel and the plumping of the bait into the pockets, guided carefully into place through some well-governed instinct. Ah, and once more I saw the gamy fellow rise and snap up my offering. I had him on the barb and the water was being cut blade-like from right to left. I saw him brought up to the side of the boat. My companion was leaning forward, eagerly, with the net, his eyes alight, giving me advice and cautioning me to be careful.

"I have got pork sausage, cheese and beer out in the sled" said Julius. "We certainly will not starve. When I go fishing, believe me, one of the first things I attend to is the eats."

I came to earth.

"Yes," I said, "and some of the occasions you might refer to are not the most brilliant to say the least. You will remember—but never mind. How many quarts of food did you bring with you this time?"

But Julius would not listen, so I sighed reflectively, selected the lines and the hooks, asked Julius how many minnows he had with him, and found that there were seventy-five, and then prepared for the start. We started about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, hope seated in ribald magnificence between us, and evil thoughts gurgling in the feed pail behind. Julius insisted upon singing rag-time to take the chill away, and I pulled the horse blanket up closer to escape the cold. I do not know what Julius' voice reminds me of; it certainly is not inspiring, but it has a homely fervor in it that bubbles over with unsubdued mirth and hilarity. There is no dividing line between his philosophy and his singing.

It was late when we got to the lake and the farm, but we got the horse into the barn, fed him up, and pulled down some hay for him, then we debated on what we would do. Julius hung up the lantern, and by the light of it we gratified our protesting inner men with offerings in the form of cheese sandwiches. Then Julius decided a drink would go nicely, and after he had had a drink, he decided he would sing for my benefit. I regarded him in sleepy and indifferent silence. The hay loft was a place of inspiration, a sort of soothing reminder of summer days, lying full length in the new-mown meadow grass, with eyes shaded, looking up into the inimitable blue of the arched heavens. Without it was cold, but within it was warm and agreeable, and amply clad as we were and with blankets to cover us, we scorned the flattering attentions of the red-nosed king, winter. Some time thereafter the humble son of the sod, who owned the hay loft and all the hay therein, scenting things, came up to tell us that we could not have the lantern burning; it would set the barn on fire. Julius took the cue and handed over the bottle, and suddenly the devoted one forgot what he had come up for and waxed intelligent, and gradually hilarious as the elixir tore through his vitals. Figuratively being a prohibitionist, I was immune to the attentions of the demon, drink. Julius and the farmer, however, met and embraced at the altar of friendship, and soon they were talking more or less about horses and politics, weather conditions and fishing through the ice. I pricked up my ears when he told Julius of having caught thirty crappies that very day out beyond the point. This aroused my fancy and I went to sleep.

I remember that the lantern was burning brightly and vividly at that time; in the morning it was still burning.

Even a farmer will forget in time of need. I awoke while it was yet early, roused Julius and found him most unwilling to get up. However after wrestling with him and sitting on him and otherwise misusing him for about ten minutes, he rubbed his eyes and sat up, plainly



disgusted. The hay had worked wonders on him. We got out as soon as possible, exercised a bit to be able to meet the cold, and then started off. It was dark and cold; Julius looked like a sour cheese and bore on his shoulders an immortal grudge.

However, after walking for a time, swinging our arms now and then to keep the blood in motion, we succeeded in making the best of the situation. Julius suggested waiting a couple of hours and building a fire; this did not appeal to me at first, but I succumbed to the thought of warmth. We crossed the lake and sought out a sheltered place, scraped away the snow and built a fire. There was plenty of firewood in the shape of dried oak. Seated before the fire Julius brightened up, his outlook upon the world became vastly more comfortable, and his intelligence broadened to a remarkable degree. The minnows were alive and active in the pail; the salt we had put in the water helped to sustain their energy. I was for going out at once and starting to fish, but Julius said it was far too early. He averred that the fish had not yet left their beds. Nevertheless, I fixed out my line and hook, took the minnow pail and the ice prong, and set out.

Fishing through the ice is a winter pastime for the followers of the princely sport, and while it has nothing in it to compare with the opportunities afforded in summer, it will yet suffice to keep the light burning and the thoughts fresh. Ice fishing is, however, closely associated with the man who catches for the market, and the winter harvest is great, indeed. On some lakes it is not rare to see shack after shack, each covering some hole in the ice where an industrious human is busily drawing the broad-sided fellows from the deep day in and day out. But there are also those who go out just to break the dead mid-winter monotony with something new and appealing. The sport of it is confined mostly to how many fish you are able to get, and how wise you are at selecting the right spot. Conditions being favorable, and given the benefit of a fine day, one is able to realize a certain proportion of enjoyment quite original in its class.

Calculating the place of my operations by my observations of the previous summer as to the locality of the fish, I was soon busy cutting the hole. It was none too warm. Once I heard Julius shouting, but I could have sworn he was eating a cheese sandwich and was deriding my efforts. However, I soon had the hole shaped, and at once began to fish. On the slender hook I treaded on a wiggling minnow, in such a fashion that it lay horizontal in the water, hooked through from the back to the belly and then again back up through. Down went the line to the required depth, and I was ready for my wait. I lifted and lowered the bait at intervals to ascertain, if possible, the level at which the fish stayed. I will here answer a question a gentleman once asked: Why is it that a man fishing on one side of a boat will get no fish no matter how he tries, while another fishing on the opposite side will, to use a common term, "pull in all kinds of them"? Very easily answered, as illustrated above. Fish stay at a certain level in the water. One man was fishing at exactly the right level, the other was fishing too deep, and although the fish were aware of the existence of that bait below them, they were

disinclined to go down and investigate. Very simple. I have not been mooning and pondering over drove after drove of the finny brethren without realizing this simple yet exotic rule, but this rule did not seem to fit in with my present case, for after raising and lowering the line and holding it at about every height, I came to the conclusion that there was something the matter. I had not had a bite.

I decided to set my stick and let the bait rest at a certain height. This set stick, or two, as I should say, is composed of one laid across the hole and another tied to it in the center. One end is free, and to it is attached a rag; the line is fastened to the other. When a fish nibbles or takes the bait, the stick rises, announcing to the fisher to be in readiness, or to pull

me," said Julius, as he threaded on a minnow, putting lordly emphasis on his remark. "Thus do I bait the hook, thus I walk to the hole and thus I drop it into the deep. Drop, O smooth and velvety line, to the nether regions, drop. Come ye corn-fed fishes. Even now I can hear your tails slapping a tattoo upon my brain."

Things happen in this world. Where least expected will they bloom as the flowers, yielding their delicate fragrance to the balmy air. One bloomed for Julius, for hardly five minutes had elapsed when he got an awful tug on his line. He had just remarked: "Fish may come and fish may go, but this one will leave me never." As if in answer he was rewarded. For a few minutes Julius was about as intimate with that fish line as a man could be. Back and



STARTING FOR FISHING GROUNDS—PARAPHERNALIA FOR FISHING THROUGH THE ICE.

up. I had just rigged up my affair and was taking a turn on the ice when Julius came running, tackle box in hand, hope prodding him between the shoulder blades. He seemed very well fed as the gray light of that winter day fell athwart his wistful visage, and I knew there were fish on his horizon.

"Got to go out further," he advised. "Give me that ice prong and watch me. The fish come and eat out of my hands. There is a peculiar magnetism about me. I used to work in a fish market." He at once began making a hole in the ice so wide that even by shouting across, one could but faintly make himself understood if he desired to communicate. He enlivened me with the information that he would presently pull out a fish distinguished among all other fish for its length and breadth. I watched him in unenvied silence.

Suddenly up went my flag, and the next moment I was pulling in a lusty fellow of about one pound and a half. Up he came with much flopping and was soon on the ice. Julius made haste to finish his hole.

"Now, you will kindly keep your eyes on

forth it cut the water and then up came the fish, a pickerel, but Julius had not seemed to have learned from experience that a pickerel saves all its energy for the final flop. The flop came; there were three or four Juliuses in motion something like you will note in the comic supplement—an exclamation, a movement in the water and the big one got away. All of this had happened so quickly that it took my breath. And on Julius' shoulder gloom sat enthroned with sinister visage and menacing mien.

Julius walked back and forth on the ice wringing his hands. "That's always the way; that's always the way," he said. "That was a fish. He must have been about two feet long. I never saw such a creature for length." Secretly I was happy.

"Fish may come and fish may go, and I know one you will get—never." I told him, but he scorned my existence. I left him to his sorrow and filled in my time with pleasure and profit pulling in crappies. The commotion around Julius' fishing place having subsided, the ill luck soon departed, and better luck took its place. He was eminently successful, and grad-

ually his spirits returned, even if they were not bottled. Nineteen and ten stood the score after we had fished for seeming ages. The sun was high in the heavens. We had smoked pipe after pipe of tobacco, when finally Julius happened to think of eating, and a shade of pain overspread his countenance. He had forgotten. Fishing glories departed from his horizon. For him there was but one place, one destination. The world and all its wealth was as nothing to him when compared with the thought of eating.

Thoroughly satisfied with our success we hit it for the shore where we found the embers of the fire smouldering, the great log crumbling. We replenished it and soon were frying pork sausage over the glows. Enjoyment? Yes, considerable. A little adventure in contentment, the more interesting because it was so simple, yet so intensely appealing. We had individually appetites worthy of epicures and before we arose and lit our pipes again, I wordlessly thanked Julius for remembering the pork sausage and the cheese. We fished some more in the afternoon, but around 2 o'clock it began to get colder and the thought of home assailed us, so we gathered in our fish, put them in the gunny sack and bid farewell to the lake.

Half way home a thought entered my mind. "Where did you put the fish, Julius?" I asked, looking behind in the sled.

"Oh!" said Julius, without turning, "they are hanging there on the side of the sled on the nail."

"What!" I yelled, my heart taking one leap, and then falling through the seat lay gasping on the floor of the sled. "They're gone!"

Julius by a superhuman effort thrust his head out from among the robes and yawned.

"I was only fooling," he said; "they are under that blanket in the back."

A drink revived me; I was shaking like an aspen.

"What do you mean by 'also and likewise'? Can you explain the difference to the jury?"

"Yes suh!" said the witness. "You am a judge. His honah ovah there on the bench am a judge—also—but not likewise."



"WILL YOU HAVE THE GOODNESS TO HAND ME THAT LITTLE BIRD I'VE JUST SHOT OFF YOUR HEDGE?"

From a Seymour picture in the Woodward Collection.

## Enjoined from Scaring Ducks.

ROBERT SCHINDLER, of Halifax, was temporarily enjoined from "wantonly or maliciously" frightening wildfowl from the range of the gunning stands of George O. and Benjamin H. Currier on the shore of West Monponsett Lake, by Judge Raymond in the equity motion session yesterday.

The injunction is part of an equity action brought by the Curriers to determine the rights of the public in wildfowl on a "great pond," a question which has never been decided by the courts of this State. The complainants plan to carry the issue to the supreme court, if necessary. —Boston Herald.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 31.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I spent a day in court waiting for the hearing of the case explained by the above clipping, which will give you the judge's decision.

This pond is a large enough body of water so that it is public domain, the air is free, and the birds are the property of the State or Federal Government.

Will some legal light explain to me how, with the above conditions, a gunning stand on one side of a pond can be enjoined from shooting? My entire interest in the goose game in Massachusetts is to do what little I can to have the birds protected from unnecessary slaughter, and this injunction giving a man, or set of men, property rights in these flying birds is something beyond my capacity for understanding. Perhaps you have some legally trained sportsmen who can set us right. I only hope the losers in this case will spend the money to have the matter given proper consideration. The facts were certainly not gone into at this hearing.

CHARLES C. CLAPP.

## The Last Hunt.

BY W. H. BENTLEY.

Git me down my rifle, Sandy, now the powder horn an' caps

There's my doe-skin pouch o' bullets, hangin' up by them long straps;

An' my huntin' knife is lyin' on the shelf—right over there,

Jes beside them greasy patches. Lay 'em all in this here chair.

Now my leggins; they're the ol' kind made o' buckskin laced with thongs;

Saved 'em jes 'cause Zek'l made 'em, right afore he left these grounds.

Him an' me was jes like brothers. S'pose I'll some time understand

Why at eighty-nine I'm here, while he is in the Other Land.

O yes, Sandy, I'm a-goin'. Jes once more I want to see Them good old forest places that was allus 'tractin' me. O' course, I may go slow, at first, in makin' hill an' dale;

Put my j'int's'll git well limbered as I foller 'long the trail.

I want to see Bald Mount'in towerin' up so fine an' grand,

Jes as if the Lord A'mighty had sot up a big grand-stand

Fer them that liked to view His works, an' see the way things stood

Afore men come a-choppin' an' a-clearin' off the wood.

I want to stand by Tumblin' Falls, an' see the water boom,

An' jump an' fling itself like mad down to the lower flume;

An' then, as if ashamed, grow still an' steal off to the lake.

There's a picter fer you, Sandy, that no hand but God's could make.

An' if I find it ain't too fur, I'd like to come around The ridge, where all them beeches is—how well I know that ground.

Down at the foot's the cedar swamp, where me an Zeke one day,  
Scart up two whoppin' big bull moose; an' neither got away.

Mebbe, when I'm a-trampin', still, along some path I know,

I'll git sight of a noble buck, or else a fine fat doe.  
My eyes ain't sharp like once they was; an' I can't h'ist up my gun

Like I used to could; an' I might miss if they sh'd start an' run.

Too much fer me, you think? O no. But s'pose it is: what then?

What's one day more or less to me, who's allus ready when

The Lord A'mighty, seem' how soon I'll be a care,  
Sends down that messenger o' His to call me Over There.

An' Sandy, what's more fittin' than fer me, an' ol' woodsman

Who's lived on nature's bounty, like—jes fed from God's own han',

Fer long past three-score-years-an'-ten—right now to lay my bones

Down in the frosted, withered leaves, or 'mong the brown pine cones.

What'd be more fittin', I say, fer me who'se lived my years

Clost to the things of natur', havin' no troubles, no fears,

Than to give my soul to my Maker out in the open air—  
To drop while the breeze in the spruces is chantin' a fun'ral prayer.

So I'll be off now, Sandy, boy. Hand me the gun an' things.

The lure of the woods is workin', an' in my ears there rings

The call o' the forest places that so often I've bin in;  
The end o' my days'll be burdened unless I kin see 'em ag'in

\* \* \* \* \*

The twinkling stars night vigil kept,  
Over a bier that breezes swept,  
And down a glade where the spruce trees grow,  
Sang midnight requiem, soft and low,  
Through the branches wide. The only shroud  
That covered the bier was the night shade's cloud.  
No mourners stood with uncovered head  
About the form of the placid dead.

His last, long sleep, the hunter slept.  
If over his bier no mourners wept;  
If shroudless he lay, while but stars sent  
A feeble light from the firmament;  
If his bier was the leaf-strewn sod—  
'Twas fitting, he said. When from his God  
In the forest's depths the call had come,  
He'd died as becometh nature's son.





# GAME BAG AND GUN

## North Carolina Notes.

HENDERSONVILLE, N. C., Jan. 26.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The deer shooting season closed on Dec. 15. Few deer were killed this season, as far as I have heard. The chief reason being that black tongue killed so many the past summer and early fall that many sportsmen did not hunt them, and the owners of large preserves allowed no hunting, wishing to give the deer some rest to recover from this dread disease. In this I think they were wise.

The fires in our mountains in November did some damage, but to what extent I do not know; doubtless the damage was great. We have had very little rain, and the woods were very dry.

In November I went to Murphy, the capital of Cherokee county, and thence on the mail wagon over the mountains to Hayesville, Clay county. The smoke from the fires was everywhere, and so much so that it appeared like a dense fog. I saw the fires even to the banks of the Tuckassege River in the dark from the train windows as we sped along. The deepest snow I ever saw fall in our mountain country in the month of November came and checked the fires. No doubt fires were started at many points purposely, and it was said that detectives were sent to trace, if possible, the sources from which they were started, but I have heard nothing more as to this. It was reported that in the Pisgah forest estate fires were set to run the deer out to outlying territory that they might be shot. As a check against fires in the valley of the pink beds, "ways" were cut across through the dense thickets of kalmia some thirty to fifty feet wide quite straight and at intervals of several hundred feet, so that men could stop fires in the cleared-out "ways" or spaces. All the undergrowth had been removed, so that there would be little for fire to feed on. This I noticed when on a very enjoyable camping trip several years ago. These dense thickets of kalmia are called by the mountain folk "laurel thickets" and also "ivy thickets."

The kalmia is a mass of pink in the late spring and early summer, hence the name "pink beds." Later on the rhododendron comes out in large clusters of pure white. This whole mountain country is in pink dress in the early warm season. But we have a kalmia, as you drive down the Reedy Patch Gap, that I noticed is quite light in color, really white, and in the Green River valley a small variety of rhododendron in small clusters perfectly white and quite a small, rather blunt-pointed, leaf of a much lighter green; and on Stone Mountain, west of Pisgah, apparently the same variety, but very low bushes. In mid-summer the giant kind is in full bloom—a perfectly white bloom in large clusters. Again in certain localities we have still another in large clusters of a very bright color. This, too, has a small blunt leaf of a much lighter green color. I have seen the same colored blooms in very small clusters also.

These last two are not to be seen everywhere, as is the kalmia. The mountains are a vast succession of pink groups when the kalmia is in full bloom. I have seen the giant variety of rhododendron fifteen or twenty feet high. The kalmia does not grow so high, but is in vast quantities. Unfortunately for me I am not a botanist, yet I have been in the mountains of this section a great deal the past forty-five years and have seen many changes during this time. The acquiring of the Pisgah forest large boundary by Geo. W. Vanderbilt has been the means of conserving the deer at least. But for this very few deer would be in these woods at all. This is shown by other mountain sections not protected. For instance, on a trip to the Plott Balsam, near Waynesville, which I made several years ago, not even a track was seen anywhere, and the tops of those wild mountains reach up to over 6,200 feet. I saw one ruffed grouse on that trip; no other game.

Our Legislature is in convention and once more we are going to try for a sane game law, with sportsman's license, for the whole State, and shall put out of commission at least some of the foolish laws now in force.

I shall in due time report what is accomplished.

ERNEST L. EWBANK.

## California Society Formed to Preserve Game.

BY GOLDEN GATE.

At a meeting held in November at the headquarters of the Sierra Club in the Mills Building, San Francisco, the California Associated Societies for the Conservation of Wild Life was organized, the new organization being made up of the Sierra Club, the Tamalpais Conservation Club, the State Humane Association, the Cooper Ornithological Club, the Paleontological Society of the Pacific Coast, the San Francisco Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the California Academy of Sciences and the California State Audubon Society, the combined membership of these being more than 9,000. William F. Bade, of the Sierra Club, was elected President; W. P. Taylor, of the Cooper Ornithological Club, was elected Secretary, and an executive committee chosen as follows: Prof. Joseph Grinnell, of the State University; Ernest Schaffle, Secretary of the Fish and Game Commission; W. Leon Dawson, author of "Birds of California"; J. H. Cutter, L. L. Burlingame, Matthew McCurrie and Bruce Martin.

The organization advocates:

The abolition of county game laws, except where a county desires to extend restrictive measures and encouragement of a strong centralized administration of game laws by the Fish and Game Commission.

The shortening of the season on certain game birds and the placing of certain birds not considered game birds on the protected list; also a reduction in the bag limit.

A law providing for the protection of the bear, raccoon, mink, badger, marten, otter, red wolf, wolverine, skunk and ring-tailed cat during all seasons except during the winter months when the fur is prime or when private property is endangered.

A law prohibiting the sale of any American-killed wild game in California, jack rabbits being excepted.

The abolition of game districts as at present outlined within the State, and if necessary a re-districting according to life zones and faunal areas.

A law for the establishment of State game refuges.

A law for the breeding of game in captivity and the sale of such game under license.

A law placing the assistants and game wardens of the Fish and Game Commission on a civil service basis.

## California Game Notes.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 28.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In recent numbers of your esteemed publication I have read of the methods used by State and local officials in informing the "public" as to fish and game laws, the reasons for their observance, etc., and have thought that the work of the California Fish and Game Commission along similar lines might be of some interest and value to your readers.

Under separate cover I am mailing you a number of booklets, folders and notices which I have numbered for identification:

No. 1, which we call the "abstract," is probably the most effective thing of its kind used in our State. Three hundred and twenty-five thousand copies have been printed since the adjournment of the last Legislature, and a copy given to each hunter and market fisherman in the State at the time his license for the year was purchased. In addition, thousands have been received by people who had already worn out "abstracts" previously obtained, and other thousands have been used in schools for the instruction of the pupils, have been tacked up in livery stables, hotels, bar-rooms, garages, country saloons and otherwise given publicity. The California sportsman who goes into the field without one of these little folders is an exception.

No. 2, of which 12,500 have been printed in the last two years, is intended for posting only. It is prominently displayed in the office of every county clerk (the hunting license sellers in this State) on every railroad station blackboard, in every one of the 1,500 stores of dealers in ammunition and fishing tackle, in every country resort, in most postoffices, and in hundreds of other public and semi-public places.

Because of the expense of compilation and publication, only 8,000 copies of the "law booklet" (No. 3) have been distributed. These have

gone to the seventy-five salaried and 700 unsalaried deputies of the Commission, and to district attorneys, county clerks, judicial officers, local peace officers, members of the Legislature, and to others particularly interested in fish and game laws and able to unravel legal verbiage.

Of notices 4, 5, 6, 3,150 have been posted in the localities where plantings of game have been made. They have probably served a good purpose.

With the idea of acquainting the sportsman with the appearance of the ring-neck pheasant, a reproduction of one of Louis Agassiz Fuertes' drawings has been used on the back of this season's license. About 187,000 licenses have been printed to date, of which possibly 150,000 will be sold and seen by the hunters before the first of next July.

In addition to these "lessons and reminders to the public," a constant campaign of education is kept up through the press of the State, and by the work of deputies and special lecturers. A manual for public school teachers, dealing with methods of teaching bird, mammal and fish conservation, has been prepared by the Commission and is being very generally adopted throughout the State. Circulars and statements are issued at frequent periods and sent everywhere likely to do good.

An immense amount of educational work has also been done in this State by the numerous societies and organizations interested in fish and game preservation and allied subjects. At the present time "the great Fish and Game Protective Association," with a membership of about 15,000, is promising to revolutionize legislation and subsequent law enforcement.

I hope the length of this communication may not preclude the possibility of its publication in an early number of *FOREST AND STREAM*, and that the statements contained therein and the "exhibits" separately submitted may be of value to someone. ERNEST SCHAEFFLE,

Sec'y California Fish and Game Com.

### Antelope in Wyoming.

WOLF, Wyo., Dec. 4.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In your issue of Nov. 30 is a letter from D. F. Hudson, State Game Warden of Wyoming, which reports antelope as gradually increasing "from all reports" and refers to mountain sheep as protected animals. The Yellowstone Park has been for some years a fine point in which to study the increase or decrease of the antelope. After the deep snow and cold weather through the Green River country about six or seven years ago, the scarcity and scattered bunches left, seemed to melt away steadily.

The coyote, golden eagle, poacher, sheep herder and other game butchers all quit union hours and worked over time when antelope were in range. I have visited Jackson's Hole nearly every fall for many years, and in 1911 my entire party only saw four antelope (all does) in over three weeks. The Yellowstone Park report, issued three or four years since, gave a count of over 1,500 antelope on the alfalfa field at Gardiner, Mont.

Shortly after this count was made, most of the herd crossed the State line between Montana and the park, but very few ever recrossed it. In the spring of 1911 I saw a few antelope on the alfalfa about March, and think the superin-

endent's report gave about 400 in the park, which I believe was a close count. I was in Gardiner several times during May, June, July and all of August, 1912, during which last month I went through the park, going by Norris, Lower and Upper Basins to Jackson Hole and returning by the outlet of Yellowstone Lake over Mt. Washburn, up Lamar River to the buffalo herd and back by Blacktail Creek to the Mammoth Hot Springs and Gardiner.

Below Mt. Washburn on Antelope Creek, which was a famous antelope range until within three or four years, we saw no antelope; in fact, no living thing but a coyote and a buzzard.

On Slough Creek we saw a single buck, and just a mile below the Rose Creek buffalo corral saw one small bunch of fifteen or twenty, where

of Big Horns, a few sheep were ranging when the law was passed, protecting them until 1915. In 1909, near the noted Medicine Wheel, I saw a ram track nearly as large as a yearling steer track, but I fear that he was taken in or possibly died a natural death.

The mule deer have been quite plenty on the mountains, and many have been killed. I know of seven bucks being killed by five men in less than a week, all within a circle of less than five miles diameter, and a hunter told me that seventy-five to one hundred deer, bucks, does and fawns, had been killed in the head of Dry Fork of the Little Horn. He also says that country is now bare of game as the hind side of a tombstone.

We have too long an open season in Wyo-



A BULL ELK IN JACKSON'S HOLE, WYOMING.

two years before, within 1,000 yards of the same spot, I counted over eighty antelope.

The Gardiner alfalfa field was deserted. My count there was like the parson's round-up of sinners—"If there had been another, it would have made one." The soldiers at the park entrance and Gardiner people living across the street from the field reported seeing one or two antelope this spring, but at this time the field was deserted. I hope that the reports given Mr. Hudson are correct, but fear that they are too optimistic.

As to the mountain sheep, they are protected in the Big Horn Mountains, but not west of the Big Horn River.

A small bunch of sheep are reported to use in the Cloud Peak country. In the north end

Sept. 1 to Nov. 30, inclusive, gives ninety-one days; at least thirty days too much.

If the spring duck shooting and killing of does and fawns can be stopped, we may expect good sport for years to come, with both ducks and deer, but if continued, hunters will soon be forced to practice at blue rocks and targets.

I have just heard from reliable people in the Hole that this fall has been so fine, and with so little snow, that the elk are in the hills mostly instead of on the feeding grounds near Jackson and all are in fine condition. (Letter was written Nov. 25.)

Ducks and grouse have been rather scarce this season. The ducks have either blazed a new trail over Wyoming or are killed off in spring. Sage grouse are protected by law until

September, 1915, but I have heard from wardens and others that most foreigners are too blind to see any difference between a sage grouse, a chickadee and a jack rabbit.

I think the ruffed grouse are fast decreasing and the sharp-tails are also disappearing, while the dusky or blue grouse, one of the finest birds for sport or table in the United States or elsewhere, and second only to the wild turkey, are getting mighty scarce.

Our district game warden, Dell Ray, has done some fine work in an elk killing case where an old-timer killed (or at least will be tried for it at present term of court) three to five elk.

A few years since, while in the Hole with a party, we found twenty-four elk; nothing taken but the teeth and one scalp. Each elk smelled like a last year's corpse, and the maggots by the million rolled about in the bodies like waves tossing. I would like to have tried kindness on those butchers of tooth hunters by hog-tying and putting them face downward among the maggots to stay until winter, when ice was thick in Gehenna, and I think even Gehenna is too good for such degenerates; you can't honestly call them men.

HOWARD EATON.

### The New York Doe Law.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Jan. 20.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I believe that the law forbidding the killing of does in the Adirondacks is a good thing. With the other readers of the State, I have seen many stories of five, ten, twenty dead does found by hunters in the woods, but I do not believe those stories. Of course, some does were killed by men who shoot first and find out what they shot afterward, and there is always a percentage of men who shoot, no matter whether they shoot at legal game or not.

The advantages of the law that forbids the killing of does are numerous. I think that one of the greatest advantages is the fact that it brings home to every hunter a definite knowledge that there is now no excuse for shooting at moving bushes, at things half seen and at game not clearly in sight.

If a man offers for an excuse that he shot some one, that "he thought it was a deer," he is indicted in public opinion instantly for criminal carelessness. Until a man sees the game well enough to know that it has horns, and is not a doe, there is no excuse for shooting. The doe law will make it far easier to convict the fools and the scoundrels who shoot men "by mistake," and spoil the hunting of thousands who fear the men who shoot at moving bushes and in the direction of noises.

The conviction in Michigan of a young man and his sentence for life imprisonment on the charge of killing a man "accidentally" is certain to be followed by other convictions of the same kind. The New York law, regarding does, is a step toward putting the fool hunters where they belong. I think that another step should be taken. I think that men who have killed or maimed people by their carelessness with firearms should be refused hunting licenses under the hunting, fishing and trapping laws; this would be a measure of public safety, and I feel certain that it could be made constitutional.

Now as to the sporting proposition that the doe law is bad; the fact is that it compels men to be better hunters, better woodsmen. The contingent that goes into the woods and demands its toll of meat, even fawn meat and doe meat, do not add to the splendor of the woods in the least. They are the ones, I feel certain, who are making all the foolish claims that dead does fill the woods. They find that they are naturally doe killers, and that if they cannot bring out does, they cannot bring out any venison.

Of course, I know, and every deer hunter knows, that it is a good deal easier, as a rule, to kill does than it is to kill bucks. To go forth and shoot only bucks cuts the kill not only in two, but it makes the kill one-third or even less. The practice of hunters in camp is to kill anything to get meat, and then go after "horns." Doubtless even now, this practice is kept up to a large extent. Guides will tell that the game laws are scorned by countless men who advocate stringent laws and who are before the world apparently the strictest of sportsmen. This is one thing that makes men scorn a type of woods visitors as hypocrites.

The doe law brings home the necessity of circumspection before killing; it reaches every good sportsman, particularly, and the good sportsmen are going to profit by it in their own increase of skill. It puts a premium on excellence of hunting, self-sacrifice and ability.

The tendency of the day in hunting, fishing and outdoor life is not quantity, but for quality. The rewards offered for stories of record fish is an indication of this tendency, which is now against the large count—years ago fishermen called their success by count and not by size. In hunting, it is not the number of heads shot that matter, but the size and beauty of the game secured. The photographer is crowding the killer hard. If it were harder to kill an animal than it is to photograph it, the killer would be supreme.

The cry to have the doe law repealed is urged by many good people who think that meat is really wasted by the butchery of does. There is a great deal of meat wasted, anyhow, by faulty shooting. There is more meat wasted under the old law, which allowed killing of either bucks or does.

The anti-doe law is really a saver of meat. The number of men who would "take a chance" at a fleeting deer under the old system is very large. Taking a chance would result in the wounding of many deer which would get away and die. Now men take no chances of breaking the law by shooting at a deer whose sex they cannot determine. There are hundreds of deer shot at under a buck and doe law, which are not shot at under the anti-doe law.

It happens that I have not hunted deer under the law that forbids the killing of does, but I know from my own experience in the woods, counting more than twenty-five years, that this law is the best possible preventive of carelessness in hunting. I have hunted for bucks alone on many occasions, and have let the does go—and the reward in compulsory skill and woodcraft is ample return for all the pounds of venison that may have been lost.

The only valid argument against the law forbidding the killing of does is found in the statement that dry does are growing more and

more plentiful. There is, perhaps, no remedy for this. In the long run, however, I question whether much harm will be done by having fewer fawns in proportion to the number of the deer. Probably the loss is made up in the better condition of the deer during the winter, especially the does which, unweakened by care of fawns, survive in strength and fitness, whereas mother does would die of exposure. The deer as a race will be stronger and better with fewer fawns.

At least the people who know that the buck law is a good thing should present their side of the argument and not permit the howlers for permission and excuse for banging away at anything moving in the brush to go unchallenged. The law, merely as a saver of human life, is well worth the investment. Under this law there is absolutely no excuse for the criminal carelessness that mistakes men for deer.

RAYMOND S. SPEARS.

### Game in District of Columbia.

BY RICHARD SYLVESTER, SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

THE District of Columbia territory embraces nearly seventy square miles and includes a large unimproved, suburban section. There is found large tracts of timber and underbrush, all abundantly watered. There is an extensive natural park where the rocks, trees of large dimensions and conditions make excellent cover for quail, squirrels, foxes, rabbits and range for birds of plumage.

Under the supervision of the Game and Fish Protective Association, of which Walter S. Harban is the honored president, and protected by abundant laws enforced by the warden of the association, quail and game and the birds are secure against shooting. This condition is encouraged to the end that the District may become throughout one large preserve as a natural attraction. In addition to the quail and small game, the association purchased woodduck, canvasback and other varieties of ducks, wild geese and swan and affords them protection. During the winter season the writer employs the mounted policemen to distribute screenings as feed for the birds, and the "population" of quail under this treatment has increased from 400 to about 2,000. The warden of this jurisdiction initiated this practice several years ago, and it has been followed in many other jurisdictions. Along the Eastern Branch of the Potomac River and on the marshes of the Potomac within the District, reedbird and ortolan shooting is permitted by law after Sept. 1, and under permits issued by the Superintendent of Police of the District, excess of rabbits are permitted to be killed off by truck gardeners by careful qualification.

Likewise the Potomac River within the District of Columbia is a spawning bed for shad, herring, small-mouth black bass and smaller species. Fishing with hook and live bait during the open season is allowed.

It is to be regretted that the long open quail season in the District enables the pot-hunter to make it a sale place until March. The association fought the long open period, but stronger influence prevailed in Congress, and the sportsmen were defeated. An attempt will be made to shorten the period this year by the Game and Fish Association.

## California Game Associations.

BY GOLDEN GATE.

SPORTSMEN throughout California are actively preparing, through the medium of their organizations, for placing before the Solons information regarding the changes in the fish and game laws desired. During the past year a great central State organization has been perfected, and this now has a membership of over fifteen thousand. District organizations are now being formed, and the needs of sportsmen in the various sections of the State will be voiced through these.

Sportsmen in the San Joaquin Valley district recently organized at Fresno with J. P. Bernhard, President; E. S. Van Meter, Vice-President; Walter M. Harrell, Secretary, and M. W. Muller, Treasurer. Directors—Oro Hayward, of Sanger; Fred J. Stone, of Fresno; F. W. Kiesker, of Fresno; S. E. Black, of Temperance Colony, and Frank Noomart, of Fresno. Resolutions were adopted advocating many changes in the game laws in District 4.

The Alameda County Game Protective Association has been formed with Dr. C. A. Wills, of Oakland, President; State Senator E. K. Strobbridge, Vice-President, and Luther Lund, of Pleasanton, Secretary. The Directors are: Earl Downing and C. L. Crelling, of Pleasanton; W. P. Taylor, of Berkeley; H. Carriger, of Fruitvale, and W. H. Ellison, of Oakland.

The Monterey County Fish and Game Association has been reorganized with R. F. Johnson, President; F. A. Treat, Vice-President; W. E. Parker, Secretary, and Francis M. Hilby, Treasurer.

The Marin County Game Protective Association, of which Robert Pearson is President, and H. C. Hall, Secretary, held its annual meeting at San Rafael recently. During the past year this organization has increased its membership to almost two hundred, has obtained a bounty on vermin and has secured the appointment of a county game warden. Among the recommendations that will be made to the State Legislature will be the forbidding of steam trawl netting of fish within two miles of the shore, the retaining of the hunters' license tax within the county, the local patrol of game haunts, the power of the supervisors to shorten the open season on game and fish and the establishment of Marin county as a game district in itself.

## Fox Dog and Small Game.

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass., Jan. 9.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Think of men making game laws that have been more destructive than the hunters to our small game.

For the past ten to twenty years the fox dog has been put to one side on account of the deer law. This noble animal is a friend to the small game, because it would hunt all kinds of vermin that would otherwise destroy the smaller game.

Now they have a closed season on vermin in New Hampshire and Vermont.

The legislators in the States of New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts have done all that they could do to decrease the small game, and then they wonder why there are no game birds.

Hunters here cannot even find rabbits; they

have never seen as many fox tracks as there are this winter.

The foxes have destroyed everything in the shape of small game, and if there was an open season on deer the year round in each county joining New Hampshire and Vermont, Vermont alone would keep the State of Massachusetts stocked with deer and vermin. How can any member of the past Legislature boast of good game laws when he has done everything that he could do to destroy our game, not only the present season, but to root it out forever?

Vermin has control of all small game.

ANSON HOWARD.

## Wolves in Ontario, Canada.

"A YOUNG man named Rodier, employed in one of the camps of the G. B. Lumber Co., at Loring, Ont., one of the missions of the Peterborough Diocese, left the camp at 7 o'clock a few evenings ago to visit some traps he had set

in the woods. He was gone only a few minutes when he was set upon by a pack of eight or ten wolves. Rodier was armed with a revolver, and the report of the weapon, together with his cries for help, attracted the attention of another lumberman, Honore Auger, who seized his rifle and hastened in the direction of the cries. He reached the scene just as Rodier dropped exhausted. He fired and killed one of the wolves. Thereupon the pack abandoned the fallen man and attacked the newcomer. Auger emptied the magazine of his rifle into the pack, killing three more. Then, armed only with a pocket knife he succeeded, after a desperate struggle, in dispatching the three that remained. Both men had to be carried into the camp by companions who arrived on the scene a few minutes later.

"Rodier escaped with but a few scratches, while Auger, who had risked his life to save that of his companion, was severely wounded in the shoulder and thigh."—From Peterborough, Ont., Examiner.



## Illinois Casting Club.

FOLLOWING are the official scores of the Illinois Casting Club for the season of 1912:

Quarter-ounce Accuracy Bait.—The highest single score in this event was made by D. R. Linder. On July 13 he made 99.8 per cent., equaling his own and Wm. Stanley's record of last year. The next two high scores were made by E. K. Pierson and W. J. Jamison, 99.5 per cent each. During the course of the season, 99 per cent., or better, was made twenty-six times.

Half-ounce Accuracy Bait.—In this event casting in our closing fall tournament, Wm. Stanley startled the casting world by making a score of 100 per cent. In our regular season's work, Wm. Stanley, E. K. Pierson and R. C. Nicholson were tied for the individual high score, with 99.6 per cent each. Following closely are A. D. Whitby, L. E. DeGarmo, W. J. Jamison and E. R. Kerr, with 99.5 per cent each.

The score of 99 per cent. or better was made forty times during the course of the regular season.

Quarter-ounce and Half-ounce Accuracy Bait Combined Scores.—Wm. Stanley, 99.22 per cent.; E. K. Pierson, 99.19 per cent.; D. R. Linder, 99.18 per cent.

Quarter-ounce Distance Bait.—Average of five casts, won by W. J. Jamison, average 109 feet; longest single cast of the year by Wm. Stanley, 150 feet.

Half-ounce Distance Bait.—Average of five casts, won by Wm. Stanley, average 150 feet; longest single cast, won by Wm. Stanley, 226 feet.

Delicacy Fly.—Single high score, L. E. DeGarmo, 98 20/30 per cent.; best average scores, L. E. DeGarmo, 98 13/30 per cent.; N. C. Heston, 98 7/30 per cent.

Light Tackle Dry Fly Accuracy.—Best single high score, Wm. Stanley, 99 10/15 per cent.

This score, made July 20, is our club record, exceeding the former record of 99 9/15 per cent., held by N. C. Heston.

Season's average, best three scores, L. E. DeGarmo, 99 29/100 per cent.; Wm. Stanley, 99 29/100 per cent.; N. C. Heston, 99 22/100 per cent.

Accuracy Fly.—A new record for our club was established in this event by W. H. Ball, who, on May 18, cast a score of 99 12/15 per cent., exceeding his own record of 99 10/15 per cent., made in 1911.

Season's average, best three scores, L. E. DeGarmo, 99 44/100 per cent.; N. C. Heston, 99 41/100 per cent.; E. K. Pierson, 99 31/100 per cent.

Combined Fly Average.—Three events, viz., delicacy and accuracy fly, light tackle dry fly accuracy and accuracy fly, L. E. DeGarmo, 99 21/100 per cent.; N. C. Heston, 99 14/100 per cent.; Wm. Stanley, 99 3/100 per cent.

Light Tackle Distance Fly.—The longest single cast during the past season was made by Wm. Stanley, 95 feet. The season's best average, by L. E. DeGarmo, 83 1/3 feet. The club's records are, longest single cast, 99 feet; the season's average, 89 1/3 feet. Both held by W. H. Ball.

Distance Fly.—A new record was made for our club in distance fly. J. E. Amman, on Aug. 3, made the splendid cast of 111 feet. The previous record, held by H. D. Willis, was 103 feet. The best average for the season was also made by Mr. Amman and is our club record, 105 feet.

Salmon Fly.—L. E. DeGarmo, although his high score of 133 feet is lower than his best of 1911, has slightly increased his average, making 130 1/2 feet for the season.

Friendship Cup.—In the accuracy competition for the first place on the friendship cup, embracing four events—quarter-ounce and half-ounce bait and light tackle dry fly and accuracy

fly—presented to this club by the Chicago Fly-Casting Club, Wm. Stanley is the first, with a score of 99 25/100 per cent.

At the annual meeting of the Illinois Casting Club, Jan. 20, officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, A. F. Swisher; Vice-President, J. W. Tice; Secretary, J. D. Anway; Captain, Wm. McCandless; Executive Committee, H. C. Humphries.

The Kansas Fish and Game Laws.

IN chapter 198 of the Session Laws of 1911 the Kansas Legislature passed what might be considered a new fish and game law for the State of Kansas. Many old sections were omitted, others were revised and many new sections with new provisions were added. So far as we have been able to learn, this fish and game law has been generally satisfactory to the mass of Kansas people. However, no State has succeeded in making a fish and game law that is satisfactory to all its people. Topographical conditions and conditions of environment in different parts of the State make it difficult to frame a law that will apply with equal fairness to all its people.

Many laws relating to fish and game have been ill-advised, due (in part) to the fact that they favor special localities and special interests, and due largely to their disregard of biological knowledge. Any code of laws that can be agreed upon by the lawmakers of a State as large as Kansas must of necessity be in the nature of a compromise; they are experimental and must at times be revised and readjusted to meet the requirements of changing conditions.

PURPOSE OF LAW.

It is the intent and purpose of the law to protect certain kinds of wild life because this wild life is valuable to mankind. The wanton waste and destruction that follows in the footsteps of the over-zealous sportsman, the pot-hunter, the market hunter and the "game hog," has made deep and unnecessary inroads into the wild life centers of our State. It is the purpose of the fish and game laws, and the duty of those who enforce them, to restrain the thoughtless and avaricious person who destroys valuable wild life without regard for its present value or future condition. Without such restraint many valuable animals, birds and fishes would soon become rare and even extinct.

LAWS SHOULD FAVOR THE STAY-AT-HOME PEOPLE.

Persons of means can go to various parts of the country and to reputed pleasure resorts for their outings, but people in more moderate circumstances and the poor man must seek the joys of fishing and the pleasures of field sports either at home or some nearby place. It seems to me that the interests and pleasures of the latter, who are vastly in the majority in our State, should ever be kept in mind when the fish and game laws are being enacted. Laws should not be made for the well-to-do sportsmen alone. We had this idea in mind when we made plans for the largest and best equipped pond fish hatchery in the country. We hope to be able, by stocking and restocking Kansas waters, to produce a good supply of fish in all the streams and ponds in the State; in other words, to produce fish enough in Kansas waters so that fish will become a common article of food for Kansas people and the pleasure of fishing may be enjoyed by thousands at or near their homes.

L. L. DYCHE, State, Fish and Game Warden.

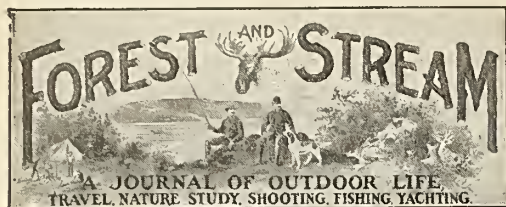
When you think of an outdoor publication, there stands FOREST AND STREAM.

The Anglers' Casting Club of Chicago.

OFFICIAL SCORES FOR SEASON OF 1912.

Table with columns for months (MAY 19, JUNE 2, JUNE 16, JUNE 30, JULY 14, JULY 21, AUG. 4, AUG. 11, AUG. 25, SEPT. 8) and rows for anglers (Ames, Burke, Campbell, etc.) with sub-columns for 1/2 A, 1/2 D, A F, D F.

A—Accuracy Bait. D—Distance Bait. A F—Accuracy Fly. D F—Light Tackle Dry Fly Accuracy. NOTE—Decimals in Accuracy Bait, and Distance Bait scores read as tenths. In Fly scores as fifteenths.



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**CORRESPONDENCE**—FOREST AND STREAM is the recognized medium of entertainment, instruction and information between American sportsmen. The editors invite communications on the subjects to which its pages are devoted, but, of course, are not responsible for the views of correspondents. Anonymous communications cannot be regarded.

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**ADVERTISEMENTS:** Display and classified, 20 cts. per agate line (\$2.80 per inch). There are 14 agate lines to the inch. Covers and special positions extra. Five, ten and twenty per cent. discount for 13, 26 and 52 insertions, respectively, within one year. Forms close Monday in advance of publication date.

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**THE OBJECT OF THIS JOURNAL**  
 will be to studiously promote a healthful interest in outdoor recreation, and to cultivate a refined taste for natural objects.

—FOREST AND STREAM, Aug. 14, 1873.

#### A LONG STEP FORWARD.

THE McLean bill for the Federal protection of migratory birds was passed by the United States Senate, on Wednesday, Jan. 22. This action followed an admirable speech made by Senator McLean, Jan. 14, and printed in the Congressional Record. At the close of that speech, Senator Root, of New York, offered a resolution that the President be requested to propose to the governments of other North American countries the negotiation of a convention for the mutual protection and preservation of migratory birds. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. After the bill's passage, it was sent over to the House of Representatives, where there is a possibility that it may come up by unanimous consent before the close of the present session. It occupies a preferred position.

The passage of this bill is the longest step in the direction of wild life protection yet taken in this country. The measure passed the Senate without opposition, showing that one House of Congress has been thoroughly convinced of the economic necessity of protecting migratory birds, which are the greatest natural force working in behalf of the farmer, and which, if protected and encouraged, cannot fail to add enormous sums to the wealth of the country.

A large part of the time and effort of the farmer is devoted to protecting his crops from the ravages of noxious insects, and under the most favorable circumstances these efforts are but partially successful. To the loss caused by the insects must be added the cost of the labor and material, expended in fighting the insects. In the birds we have an innumerable unpaid host of helpers, working all through the year, and performing services incalculable in dollars and

cents, but at all events enormous. It has been estimated that the destruction caused by harmful insects amounts to \$800,000,000 a year, a sum almost too vast to be comprehended. Moreover, with the continued spread of population and consequent destruction of useful birds, the harm done by injurious insects is constantly increasing.

By explaining true conditions, and so arousing public sentiment in its favor, many individuals and many associations gave valuable help to the passage of the measure.

The hearings on the McLean and Weeks bills, held last March before committees of the Senate and House, constituted the ultimate force that pushed the bill to victory. No Federal game measure ever called forth at one time so widespread and so impressive a body of public opinion as that marshaled at these hearings. The work of organizing the forces that believed in the measure, and the bringing them together at one time, so that they might deal a blow which would be effective by its very mass, was done by John B. Burnham, president of the American Game Protective and Propagation Association. The results of his efforts were most gratifying, and the gathering of wild life protectors of all sorts and conditions made a great impression on both committees. Mr. Burnham's efficient work in this matter is not likely ever to be forgotten.

#### PROHIBITING IMPORTATION OF BIRD PLUMAGE.

JAMES BUCKLAND, of England, in a letter to E. H. Forbush, State Ornithologist of Massachusetts, declares his opinion that Germany will be the first European power to pass a law prohibiting the importation of plumage, and expresses the hope that England and America will follow. America, however, may be the first nation to adopt such a measure, as a movement is on foot to amend the tariff law so as to forbid importation into the United States of birds and bird plumage for millinery purposes.

#### GAME BY PARCEL POST.

THERE is a bare possibility that the recently enacted parcel post law and the game laws of the several States may not work smoothly together. The thought may not have occurred to those interested in game protection that game may be sent through the mail in parcel post without being detected by the postal authorities and game inspectors. It is comparatively easy for game wardens to keep an eye on the express and freight packages, but the parcel post is another proposition. Suspecting that game is being shipped by freight or express, inspectors can go to almost any length to detect it, and once having done so may seize it at the destination. They may examine packages in freight or express stations and search persons on the high-way suspected of having game, but the inspector will have no such privilege with the parcel post. The mailing of a package is regarded as a secret between the sender and Uncle Sam, and not an unauthorized hand may touch or tamper with the mailed article or package in any way. Nor are any questions answered concerning other people's mail by employees of the postal service. The Lacey act provides that nothing shall be sent through the mails, the possession of which

is prohibited in the State in which it is intended for delivery. This was of course intended to cover game and will undoubtedly be enforced as far as possible. But one sending a package by parcel post is not required under present postal regulations to say what the package contains. In order to enforce the Lacey act in connection with the parcel post, it will be necessary to provide for such contingencies as will prevent the unlawful shipment of game. Once more we must plug up a loop hole for the market hunter.

#### KILLING THE MAN BEHIND THE GUN.

IN the slaughter of about 800 deer, 138 bears and bunches of small game in Pennsylvania during the season just closed, twenty-seven hunters were killed and 126 injured, with several counties still to be heard from. The modern sportsman is surely a deadly creature—to himself or his friends. We imagine that if these mortality statistics could be communicated to the bears and deer of the State, they would excite many chuckles. With such unerring aim on the part of our gunners, it is no wonder that wild animals are rapidly increasing in many States.

#### GREAT GUNS! LOOK AT THIS!

IT may interest many of the readers of FOREST AND STREAM to know just how much advertising we are publishing, and how it compares with what other magazines are doing, for notwithstanding the fact that our advertisements are interesting in themselves, the greater the volume of business we carry, the better will be the magazine we can give our readers at an unincreased cost. You readily will see, therefore, that in helping our advertising department, you are in turn reaping the benefits thereof. Many of our readers mention FOREST AND STREAM in buying goods advertised therein. Do you? It's a very simple problem with a great big answer. When you have goods to advertise, just remember you are the style of man who subscribes to FOREST AND STREAM. If you would purchase the class of goods you sell, then use FOREST AND STREAM. But to return to other lines, namely agate; we ask you to glance over our record of last year when we carried 191,668 agate lines, equal to 855 "standard" magazine pages. Our nearest competitor ran 19,000 lines less, while a pair of binoculars are required to discern the next in line. It ran more than 50,000 lines behind the ticket. We feel justly proud of having carried more business for the year than did Harper's or Century. And mind you, the court of last resort, Printers' Ink, has handed down this decision, for the following figures were taken from tables compiled by Printers' Ink, showing the amount of business carried during the past three calendar years by those magazines in our line. We were going to say "class," but after you have looked through the following tabulation, you will see that that is not quite the word:

Publication.	1912	1911	1910
1. Forest and Stream...	191,668	174,977	216,419
2. Outing Magazine...	172,311	159,689	156,437
3. Field & Stream...	140,175	144,598	146,292
4. Outer's Book...	105,028	97,664	80,070
5. Outdoor Life...	95,816	93,352	95,526
6. Outdoor World...	95,741	101,266	106,154





# ARCHERY

## Archery-Golf.

BY EDWARD B. WESTON.

THIS is a game of golf in which the player uses a bow and arrow instead of a club and ball, together with certain modifications of the rules of straight golf.

We have read in recent periodicals of games called archery-golf, which should have been called archery vs. golf, for they were played as matches over golf links between archers and golfers, each using their proper implements.

The game of archery-golf, or golf-archery, is not new, having been played in St. Louis for several years. Wishing to learn more about it, I wrote to Randolph Laughlin, a prominent St. Louis attorney, whom I believed to be the originator of the game, for the information. He kindly sent me the following letter, which I am sure will be read with great interest by both archers and golfers:

"I thank you for your letter of Jan. 10, inclosing clipping from the Daily News of Jan. 8, and asking me to let you know when first I played the game of golf-archery.

"I played this game for the first time in St. Louis county (just outside the limits of the city of St. Louis) in the summer of 1899. At that time I supposed that the game was original with me, but since then I have learned that it is only a modification of the ancient English game of 'Shooting at the Buttes.' I am not very familiar with the English form of the game, but my understanding is that it consisted merely in shooting at mounds of turf, which were piled up on the English Commons for that purpose; the archers shooting from one mound to another, not so much with a view of keeping a score of their shots, as with a view to keeping in training for the practice of archery.

"In my case the purpose was to get the benefit of a not too strenuous exercise in the open air, with enough of an incentive to make that exercise a sport and not a labor. My original purpose in selecting golf-archery in preference to golf was because I wanted a course right away, and had neither the time nor the patience to lay out a golf course. My purpose in maintaining the course as an archery-golf course instead of converting it into the regulation golf course is because I believe the game of golf-archery is very much superior to the game of golf from the standpoint of its own merits. The golf-archer gets fully as much exercise as does the golfer, and has the added zest which comes from using a man's weapon instead of a child's toy. In addition to this, the golf-archery course is much more picturesque than the regulation golf course. I did not have to cut down a single tree to lay out my course. Indeed, the numerous trees which are clumped and scattered all over the course furnish natural hazards, which add greatly to the enjoyment of the game.

"Another and very substantial advantage is in the item of expense. I have to keep the grass

cut, as a matter of course, but there are no putting greens to roll or water. Indeed, after purchasing the gear and targets, there is no more expense incident to golf-archery than there is to keeping up any ordinary park.

"Another advantage is that, one does not have to waste any time to keep in practice. I make no pretense to being an expert archer, but I have played with several experts, and find that I am quite as good at the game as they are. On the other hand, I find that my wife is quite as



BEGINNER IN ARCHERY, NEW ROCHELLE ARCHERY CLUB.

good a player as I am, and that after a beginner goes over the course two or three times, he becomes as expert as a veteran. The game is one in which a man's wife and children can compete with him on terms of substantial equality. This is not true of golf. Nor does one have to keep in practice to play successfully. After being away from the game for nearly a year, I found that I could play quite as well as I could when I was in almost daily practice.

"My course consists of nine targets, scat-

tered over a rolling country in an irregular circuit about two miles in extent. In the south central portion of this course there is a lake with arms and inlets which form natural hazards, as do also the numerous trees. The targets are placed at irregular distances apart, the general aim being to place them far enough away to make it necessary to take three shots to go from one to the other. The first shot is called the drive shot, the second the approach shot, and the third the target shot. There may be any number of players in the "flight," but two is the ideal number. The more players you have the longer it takes to get around, and the less exercise you get in proportion to the time spent.

"One of the players keeps score. Our usual practice is to make the low man at one target do the work of keeping score for the next target and so on. This score is kept on printed pads which I have had made for that purpose. These pads have blank spaces for the date of the game, the names of the several players, the handicap, if any, the number on the arrow of each player (each arrow being numbered to avoid confusion), and the shot score and target score made by each player at each target. Then, at the foot of each score card, is printed the following rules which are all the rules there are to the game:

"In the lake counts three shots, two for penalty. On the rocks, over the fence, in a tree, or a lost or broken arrow counts two shots, one for penalty. A shot which strikes but does not penetrate the target does not score."

"The player who completes his ninth targets in the fewest number of shots wins. If two complete the round in the same number of shots, then only is the target score counted, the one with the highest target score being the winner. Thus, if you should complete the course in 25-66, and I should complete it in 25-63, you would be the winner, as this score would indicate that we had each taken twenty-five shots, but that you had scored sixty-six points at the targets, as against my sixty-three. The targets on my course are of straw, mounted on iron tripods, and faced with the regulation oil cloth, painted in white, black, blue, red and gold. We keep the target score by counting one for the white, three for the black, five for the blue, seven for the red, and nine for the gold. My targets are left out all the year round, in all kinds of weather. I find that the iron tripods last indefinitely, and that the straw will last for five years or longer, but the oil cloth facing must be replaced every spring.

"Another advantage to this game is that you can play it all the year round. The only disadvantage of playing in winter is that if your arrows strike against the ice on the lake, they will slide for a quarter of a mile, and as every player has to be his own caddy, he sometimes gets more exercise than he bargained for.

"I keep my arrows in a case made for that purpose, and my bows in the ordinary felt bags, but I leave both bows and arrows on a shelf in

the roof of a little summer house on the edge of the lake, where they are exposed to all extremes of heat and cold, dryness and humidity. This may ruin them from the standpoint of the expert archer, but it does not impair their efficiency for the purposes of the game.

"The best score that I have ever made over the course was 21, and then I made two of the targets in one shot. This was pure luck in each case, as neither target was in sight when I shot at it, both being behind intervening clumps of trees and shrubbery. On this occasion I used one of Captain Barnes' Oregon yew bows (84 pounds) and an Aldred flight arrow. Ordinarily I use a little 52-pound bow, and the regulation target arrow. With this my score varies between 23 and 27.

"A number of ladies who play this game repeatedly make scores as low as 25. The beginner, who has never had bow or arrow in his hand before, usually takes about forty shots on the first round, thirty-five shots on his second round, and thirty shots on his third round, after which he continues to average anywhere from 27 to 30 until he gets the swing of it.

"I find that the average woman player makes about 200 yards on the drive shot, while the average man gets about 225 yards. This is what I accomplish with my 52-pound bow. With my 84-pound bow I got 300 yards, but I broke that bow two years ago, and since then I have been trying to get Captain Barnes to duplicate it. The best he has been able to do so far is to send me a 76-pound bow, with which I cannot beat 250 yards.

"In an effort to gain greater distance I have tried Turkish arrows, drawing them well within the arc of the bow by means of a horn groove which prevents them from striking, but I find that they do not accomplish nearly the distance that can be gained by the heavier arrow.

"A great many people in this city have been playing this game with me during the last ten years, and it has been written up several times in the local press, but so far as I know it has never been played anywhere except on my course. I never have played it against a golfer on a golf course, but from what I know of both games I am confident that the most expert golfer on earth would stand no chance whatever as against an archer of ordinary ability."

There are two points in Mr. Laughlin's letter which I don't quite understand. Perhaps he will make them clear. He says: "Another advantage is that one does not have to waste any time to keep in practice." How can an archer, or any sportsman, do as good work when out of practice as when in practice?

Again he says: "The beginner who has never had bow or arrow in his hand before, usually takes about forty shots on his first round," and by his fourth round has reached the limit of his skill. How can near perfection in any game be reached with a few days' practice?

## FOR ARCHERY SUPPLIES

Write for Archery Catalogue.

E. I. HORSMAN CO. 365 Broadway, N. Y.



### "Gravesend Birds."

GRAVESEND BIRDS is the name of the new class to be built for racing on the Lower Bay.

The movement among the associated yacht clubs on Gravesend Bay to build in this class was started within the past ten days at a dinner attended by the commodores of the Lower Bay, and thus far five boats have been ordered, with every indication of this number being doubled by the opening of the season.

Bird Class type is a Gardner design boat built last year for the members of the Bay Side Y. C., and is the finest type of small boat as to speed and seaworthiness ever designed. They measure 28 feet over all, 17.9 feet water line, 6.10 feet beam, draw 2.6 feet with keel and 4.6 feet with centerboard. The shallow keel permits their being drawn up on beach for cleaning, thereby saving hauling-out charges. They handle easily, good boats in rough water, roomy and very stiff for their size.

These boats cost a trifle more than half the amount necessary to build an "S" type. They made a favorable showing with the "S" boats during the Atlantic race week, actually defeating them in one of the races. The class was selected because among other reasons it will permit of intersectional racing between the Lower Bay and Long Island Sound.

Already two special prizes have been offered, and with the regular class prizes offered by the different clubs in the association, the owners will have all the sport they want. These boats are also eligible to compete for the Lipton cup. This trophy is a very valuable one, and must be won three times by the same owner to become his property.

### Club Elections.

#### HORSESHOE Y. C.

MEMBERS of the Horseshoe Harbor Y. C., of Larchmont, held the twenty-fourth anniversary meeting at Hotel Manhattan. Twenty-five were present. The officers elected were: T. J. McCahill, Commodore; Alfred E. Fountain, Vice-Commodore; William Stewart Allen, Treasurer; George P. Forbes, Secretary; Edward G. Unitt, Trustee. The three last named were re-elected to office, the members refusing to accept their resignations.

#### BARRINGTON (R. I.) Y. C.

THE Barrington Y. C. held its annual meeting on the night of Jan. 25. N. Howard Easton was unanimously re-elected commodore. Other officers were: Horace L. Manchester, Vice-Commodore; Dr. Emery P. Sweet, Rear-Commodore; W. J. Kenyon, Secretary and Treasurer; W. P. Cross, Joseph A. Miller, Alfred L. Atwater, Fred H. Bishop and William A. Mathewson, Board Directors.

### Yacht Sales.

THE Hollis Burgess Yacht Agency has sold the 35-foot water line sloop yacht Irex, owned

by William S. Kinney, of Boston, to Alexander P. Graham, of Boston. Irex is 55 feet over all, 13 feet 6 inches beam and 7 feet draft, with a large cabin and two staterooms. She was designed by A. Cary Smith and was built for Joseph Pulitzer, Jr., of New York.

The same agency has sold the 40-foot motor boat Gold Plate, owned by C. M. Dunbar, of Providence, R. I., to Walter M. Nichols, of Winthrop, Mass., a prominent member of the Cottage Park Y. C.

## Canoeing

### A. C. A. Membership.

#### NEW MEMBERS PROPOSED.

Atlantic Division.—Sheppard W. Hogan, 216 North Third street, Millville, N. J., by Levi Hindley; Joseph F. Peiser, 2468 Seventh avenue, New York city, by Wm. J. McAnanny; Louis Papan, 797 Church Lane, New York city.

#### NEW MEMBERS ELECTED.

Atlantic Division.—6562, Eric G. Anderson, P. O. Box 191, Cranford, N. J.; 6578, Benj. F. Cromwell, 32 Fairfield Road, Yonkers, N. Y.; 6579, Frederick C. Cromwell, 32 Fairfield Road, Yonkers, N. Y.

Central Division.—6568, George M. Eaton, 726 East End avenue, Wilkinsburg, Pa.; 6569, Paul R. Applegate, 5525 Kentucky avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.; 6570, Lew E. Duva, 5417 Coral street, Pittsburgh, Pa.; 6571, Wm. F. Patton, Jr., 403 Gray Apartments, Wilkinsburg, Pa.; 6572, Bert E. Dart, 210 Hutchinson avenue, Swissvale, Pa.

Western Division.—6564, Wm. Hawley, Dundee, Ill.; 6565, Henry Bergholtz, 438 New York street, Aurora, Ill.; 6566, George T. Bean, 504 Woolner Bldg., Peoria, Ill.; 6567, Geo. W. Schoeffel, Y. M. C. A., Peoria, Ill.; 6573, Harry T. Stibb, 315 Kiswaukee street, Rockford, Ill.; 6574, Rae Dupree, Dundee, Ill.; 6575, Cecil H. Bingham, Dundee, Ill.; 6576, Irving M. Western, Dundee, Ill.; 6577, Nelson J. Gothard, Dundee, Ill.

#### RESIGATIONS.

Atlantic Division.—4660, Charles R. Smith, Trenton, N. J.

Central Division.—5729, William J. Donovan, Buffalo, N. Y.

Western Division.—5229, Grant M. Miles, Peoria, Ill.

### Too Much for Pop.

"Pop!"

"Yes, my son."

"They scuttle a house at the top, don't they?"

"Yes, my boy."

"And they scuttle a boat at the bottom, don't they?"

"Why—yes."

"Well, where would they start to scuttle a houseboat, pop?"—Yonkers Statesman.

# TRAP SHOOTING

## Fixtures.

If you want your shoot to be announced here, send a notice like the following:

### REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.

Feb. 22.—Birmingham (Ala.) G. C. tournament. O. L. Carl, Sec'y.

March 25-26.—Birmingham (Ala.) G. C. O. L. Carl, Sec.

April 8-10.—San Antonio, Tex.—The Interstate Association's Southwestern Handicap, under auspices of the San Antonio Gun Club; \$1,000 added money. Winner of first place in the Southwestern Handicap guaranteed \$200 and a trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$150 and \$100 respectively. E. E. Shaner, Mgr., Pittsburgh, Pa.

April 10.—Atglen (Pa.) G. C. Lloyd R. Lewis, Mgr.

April 16.—Mt. Holly (N. J.) G. C. A. J. Delleite, Sec'y.

April 17.—Syracuse, N. Y.—Messina Springs G. C. W. E. Hookway, Sec'y.

April 18-19.—Wellington, Mass.—Paleface Shooting Association. Walter F. Clarke, Pres.

April 19.—Lawrence (Mass.) Fish and Game Protective Association. A. C. Gray, Sec'y.

April 23.—Grundy Center (Ia.) G. C. Frank W. Callaway, Sec'y.

April 29.—Guernsey, Ia.—Du Pont G. C. J. W. Dobbins, President.

April 29-30.—Moberly (Mo.) G. C. J. A. Melton, Sec'y.

May 6.—Vicksburg (Miss.) G. C. J. J. Bradford, Mgr.

April 29-May 1.—Pond Creek, Okla.—Oklahoma State tournament, under auspices of Pond Creek G. C. Wm. M. Hite, Mgr.

May 12.—Philadelphia, Pa.—Keystone Shooting League. G. F. Hamlin, Sec'y.

May 5-6.—Laramie, Wyo.—Gem City Gun Club. Tyler A. Rogers, Pres.

May 6-7.—Eagle Grove (Ia.) G. C. A. L. Yearous, Sec.

May 6-7.—Montpelier (Vt.) G. C. H. B. Moulton, Pres.

May 6-8.—Hutchinson, Kans.—Kansas State tournament, under auspices of Hutchinson G. C. Chas. T. Rankin, Sec'y.

May 7.—Seneca Falls (N. Y.) G. C. C. L. Frantz, Mgr.

May 7.—Hicksville (O.) G. C. C. E. Maxwell, Sec'y.

May 7-8.—Sunbury, Pa.—Sunbury-Selinsgrove G. C. J. W. Schoffstall, Sec'y.

May 8-9.—Kankakee (Ill.) G. C. E. F. Radeke, Sec'y.

May 13-15.—York, Pa.—Pennsylvania State tournament, under auspices of York City G. C. N. M. McSherry, Sec'y.

May 13-15.—Montgomery, Ala.—Interstate Association's eighth Southern Handicap tournament, under auspices Capital City G. C.; \$1,000 added money. Winner of first place guaranteed \$200 and a trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$150 and \$100 respectively. Elmer E. Shaner, Mgr., Pittsburgh.

May 14.—Tyndall (S. D.) G. C. F. F. Chladek, Sec'y.

May 14-15.—Waterloo (Ia.) G. C. C. Nick Webber, Pres.

May 15.—Shelbyville, Ill.—Shelby County G. C. Geo. L. Dearing, Sec'y.

May 22.—Aurelia (Ia.) G. C. C. Frank R. Welch, Sec'y.

May 22.—Syracuse, N. Y.—Onondaga County G. C. T. E. Clay, Pres.

May 22.—Mt. Morris, Ill.—Mt. Morris G. C. C. J. Price, Sec'y.

May 24.—Newmanstown (Pa.) G. C. F. S. Rader, Sec'y.

May 27-29.—Fort Dodge, Ia.—Iowa State tournament, under auspices of the Fort Dodge Gun Club. Jos. Kantzky, Mgr.

May 27-29.—N. Platte, Neb.—Nebraska State tournament, under auspices of Buffalo Bill G. C. J. C. Den, Sec'y.

May 28.—Windsor (Mo.) G. C. W. T. Jordan, Sec'y.

May 30.—Menominee Falls (Wis.) G. C. J. A. Pike, Sec.

June 2.—Bunker Hill (Ill.) G. C. C. E. Pettengill, Sec.

June 3.—Maquoketa (Ia.) G. C. E. L. Hincley, Sec'y.

June 4-6.—Circleville, O.—Ohio State tournament, under auspices of Ideal G. C. J. S. Ritt, Sec'y.

June 5.—S. Madison, Wis.—Triangle G. C. H. G. Waterman, Sec'y.

June 6.—Bradford (Ill.) G. C. H. A. Swearingen, Sec'y.

June 9-12.—Buffalo, N. Y.—N. Y. State Sportsmen's Association tournament. C. F. Lambert, Sec'y.

June 10-12.—Buffalo, N. Y.—New York State tournament, under auspices of the Buffalo Audubon Club. C. F. Lambert, Sec'y.

June 10-12.—Eugene, Ore.—Oregon State tournament, under auspices of Eugene G. C. E. A. Bean, Sec'y.

June 10-12.—Sioux City, Ia.—Soo G. C. W. F. Duncan, Sec'y.

June 12.—Brooklyn (Pa.) R. and G. C. Myron O. Tiffany, Pres.

June 12-13.—Huntington, W. Va.—West Virginia State tournament, under auspices of Huntington G. C. L. R. Shepherd, Pres.

June 14.—Philadelphia, Pa.—Meadow Spring G. C. Wm. F. Letfords, Sec'y.

June 16-18.—Boise, Idaho.—Idaho State tournament, under auspices of Idaho State Sportsmen's Association. E. F. Walton, Sec'y.

June 17-20.—Dayton, O.—Interstate Association's fourteenth Grand American Handicap tournament, on grounds of N. C. R. Gun Club; \$1,500 added. Winner of first prize guaranteed \$600 and a trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$500 and \$400 respectively. Elmer E. Shaner, Mgr., Pittsburgh.

June 24-25.—Crookston, Minn.—Minnesota State tournament, under auspices of Crookston G. C. Tom Morris, Pres.

June 26.—Fayetteville (N. Y.) G. C. C. C. Snook, Sec'y.

June 26-27.—Adel (Ia.) G. C. C. Chas. F. Clarke, Sec'y.

July 8.—Dows (Ia.) G. C. W. J. Wilson, Sec'y.

July 8-10.—Cedar Point, O.—The Indians. D. H. Eaton, Sec'y.

July 8-13.—Cedar Point, O.—The Indians' tournament. D. H. Eaton, Sec'y, Cincinnati, O.

July 9-10.—Jersey Shore (Pa.) G. C. H. Myers, Sec'y.

July 12.—Holmesburg Junction, Pa.—S. S. White G. C. W. E. Robinson, Sec'y.

July 15-17.—Wilmington, Del.—Interstate Association's eighth Eastern Handicap tournament, under auspices of Du Pont G. C.; \$1,000 added money. Winner of first place guaranteed \$200 and a trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$150 and \$100 respectively. Elmer E. Shaner, Mgr., Pittsburgh.

July 21-25.—Raymond, Wash.—Pacific Indians. F. C. Riehl, Sec'y.

Aug. 5-7.—Omaha, Neb.—The Interstate Association's eighth Western Handicap tournament, under auspices of the Omaha Gun Club; \$1,000 added money. Winner of first place in the Western Handicap guaranteed \$200 and trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$150 and \$100 respectively. E. E. Shaner, Mgr., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Aug. 9.—Holmesburg Junction, Pa.—Independent G. C. Chas. H. Newcomb, Sec'y.

Aug. 15-16.—Dickinson (N. D.) G. C. J. W. Sturgeon, Sec'y.

Aug. 21-22.—Mason City, Ia.—Iowa State Sportsmen's Association's Post-Season tournament, under auspices of Cerro Gordo G. C. R. P. Monplasure, Sec'y.

Aug. 26.—Mechanicsburg (O.) G. C. F. J. Coburn, Sec.

Sept. 1.—Ogdensburg (N. Y.) S. A. J. M. Morley, Sec.

Sept. 4.—London (Ohio) G. C. H. L. Hildinger, Sec'y.

Sept. 17.—Nevada (Ia.) G. C. E. W. Scott, Sec'y.

Sept. 17-19.—Atlantic City, N. J.—Westy Hogans. Bernard Elsser, Sec'y.

Sept. —Sacramento, Cal.—The Interstate Association's eighth Pacific Coast Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Capital City Blue Rock Club; \$1,000 added money. Winner of first guaranteed \$200 and a trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$150 and \$100 respectively. Elmer E. Shaner, Manager, Pittsburgh, Pa.

## DRIVERS AND TWISTERS.

Dates of the Southern Handicap tournament have been changed from April 15-17 to May 13-15.

Harrisburg Sportsman's Association, of Harrisburg, Pa., will hold their twenty-sixth annual live-bird tournament on Washington's Birthday.

There will be a shoot of shoots on Feb. 9 at Hudson Gun Club. Ye trappists near New York city will find the Hudson Gun Club in Jersey City a most convenient place to reach, and you will be well treated when you get there.

Date of Oklahoma State tournament, scheduled for Pond Creek, Okla., under the auspices of the Pond Creek Gun Club, has been changed from April 8-10 to April 29-May 1. Date of Meadow Spring Gun Club's tournament, scheduled for Philadelphia, changed from April 26 to June 14.

Capt. C. B. Prutzman, of the Reading Roller Mill Club, announces a 10-live-bird and a 50-target event, to be shot on the Spring Valley grounds on Saturday, Feb. 1. He urges all club members to qualify in this race and win appropriate prizes. Bird race, 27 to 30yds. rse. Targets, all shoot from 16yds.

Elmer E. Shaner, Tournament Manager, the Interstate Association, writes: "The Interstate Association's eighth Pacific Coast Handicap tournament will be held at Sacramento, Cal., during the month of September, under the auspices of the Capital City Blue Rock Club. The exact dates for the tournament will be announced later."

The 20-bird handicap to be held at Spring Valley, under the auspices of the Spring Valley Shooting Association on Feb. 8, promises to be a record-breaker. Handicaps are from 27 to 30yds. Entries from Harrisburg, Lebanon, Pottstown, Royersford and Philadelphia are assured. Birds will not be rated higher than 40 cents a pair. Traps and field arc level, all fenced in, and are the most beautiful in the State for live bird shooting. A cordial invitation is extended to all lovers of this sport to participate. Programs may be had by addressing E. H. Adams, 1505 Perkiomen avenue, Reading, Pa.

Revival of trapshooting at Baltusrol Golf Club over in Jersey is a good sign. It proves that even so exacting a sportsman as a golfer cannot get along with only one recreation, and like all those who want one better than they have, they turned to the trap, the acrosaucer and the shot putter. Here's hoping they'll lose no more targets than they have lost golf balls, with the co-operation of well trained caddies, with ever ready hee's.

A newly incorporated gun club, known as Asbury Park Gun Club, has met with phenomenal success. Organized only three weeks ago, it already has enrolled 113 members. They meet every Tuesday and Saturday afternoon on the beach, and hold shooting matches, and have two traps continually in use. The officers are: President, Arthur A. Seger; Vice-President, T. Herman Beringer, Jr.; Secretary, Elvin C. Burtis; Treasurer, James Hardy.

Down Maine way, in the neighborhood of Portland, there is a saying, "If you go to it, go to it right," said saying being particularly in vogue at the None Such Gun Club, located on Crooked River. This expressive title covers a club a year old, and just chock full of good shooters, all of whom take an interest in teaching the young to shoot. One by one the original bunch of a dozen boys is being reduced as they slip from Kindergarten to upper register shooters.

W. G. BEECROFT.

## Crescent A. C.

BAV RIDGE, N. Y., Jan. 25.—Final shoots for the committee cup and January trophy were held to-day. G. G. Stephenson, Jr., with 42 out of 50, won committee cup, as well as taking January cup with a monthly total of 72. Scores:

Take-home trophy, 100 targets, handicap:			
M Stiner	..... 4 96	F B Stephenson	..... 0 82
J F James	..... 0 93	B Brower	..... 12 82
H M Brigham	..... 0 93	J H Vanderveer	..... 4 81
G G Stephenson, Jr	..... 8 89	R C Williams	..... 16 81
F S Hyatt	..... 4 87	G Bingham	..... 10 75
W W Pell	..... 4 85	C E Aldrich, Jr	..... 10 65

Committee cup, 50 targets, handicap:			
R C Williams	..... 8 49	G G Stephenson, Jr	0 42
W W Pell	..... 2 45	J H Vanderveer	..... 2 40
M Stiner	..... 2 45	G Brower	..... 6 40
I M Brigham	..... 0 45	G Bingham	..... 10 37
J F James	..... 0 44	C E Aldrich, Jr	..... 10 35
F B Stephenson	..... 0 43	F S Hyatt	..... 2 33

G. G. Stephenson, Jr., wins committee cup with two legs during the month.

Monthly cup, 25 targets, handicap:			
F S Hyatt	..... 1 25	G Bingham	..... 10 22
W W Pell	..... 1 25	J H Vanderveer	..... 1 21
J F James	..... 0 24	G Brower	..... 3 20
G G Stephenson, Jr	..... 2 24	F B Stephenson	..... 0 20
R C Williams	..... 4 23	M Stiner	..... 1 18
H M Brigham	..... 0 22		

Three best totals for the month: G. G. Stephenson, Jr., 72, F. S. Hyatt 71, J. F. James 71.

Remsen cup, 25 targets, handicap:			
G G Stephenson, Jr	..... 2 23	W W Pell	..... 1 22
J H Vanderveer	..... 1 23	H M Brigham	..... 0 20
F S Hyatt	..... 1 22	G Brower	..... 3 20
M Stiner	..... 1 22	J F James	..... 0 21
R C Williams	..... 4 22	F B Stephenson	..... 0 19

Trophy shoot, 25 targets, handicap:			
W W Pell	..... 1 24	G G Stephenson, Jr	2 18
H M Brigham	..... 0 23	R C Williams	..... 4 16
F S Hyatt	..... 1 23	G Brower	..... 3 15
M Stiner	..... 1 23	F B Stephenson	..... 0 15
J F James	..... 1 22		

Scratch shoot, 250 targets:			
H M Brigham	..... 227	W W Pell	..... 201
J F James	..... 226	G G Stephenson, Jr	..... 199
F S Hyatt	..... 201	F B Stephenson	..... 198
M Stiner	..... 201	R C Williams	..... 179

## Bowdoin College Gun Club.

BRUNSWICK, Me., Jan. 21.—In the D. K. E. House at Bowdoin College, fourteen enthusiastic scatter gun men met and had a chinefst as to the feasibility of organizing a gun club to hold weekly trap shoots, and later probably get into the Intercollegiate Trapshooters' League. Suffice it to say, the club was organized and for the present will use shooting grounds of Brunswick Gun Club. Officers were elected as follows: President, George L. Skolfield, '13, of Brunswick; Vice-President, Kenneth A. Loring, '14, of Reading, Mass.; Secretary-Treasurer, Theodore E. Emery, '13, of Randolph.

## Medford (Okla.) Gun Club.

MEDFORD, Okla., Jan. 24.—The following scores were made by the members of the Medford Gun Club:

Shot at, Broke		Shot at, Broke	
Walling	..... 30 24	Soucek	..... 25 22
Wood	..... 25 17	Brown	..... 30 24
Wilson	..... 30 20	Hardy	..... 40 33
Hutchinson	..... 30 23	Strider	..... 15 13

I. V. HARDY, Sec'y.

# Midwinter Handicap

By HERBERT L. JILLSON

**P**INEHURST, N. C., Jan. 27. (Special).—Saturday's premier handicap of the sixth annual Midwinter Handicap of the Pinchurst Country Club rounded out a remarkable week, which takes its place among the leading American shoots and is a pleasant prophecy for the trapshooting season of 1912, which it inaugurates. Never in the history of these annual events have as many shooters gathered or such a wide extent of territory been represented. Three-fourths of the field were the pick of the country's best.

Naturally, the tournament was one of sensations and surprises, and the pace was fast enough to hold the attention of big crowds from opening practice to the final climax of the Handicap, in which J. E. Jennings, of the Dominion Athletic Association, of Toronto, pulled through a winner with 95 to his credit from the 20yd. mark, one target in the lead of S. W. Putnam, of Fitchburg, Mass., who scored 94 at 18yds. Tied at 93 were C. D. Coburn, of Mechanicsburg, O. (19yds.), and Allen Heil, of Allentown, Pa., (22yds.), with the field close up, bunched in numerous ties, and many of them in the running until the last string had been shot.

Ninety-five and a tie between B. V. Covert, of the Audubon Gun Club, Buffalo, and Allen Heil, who shot from the 18 and 21yd. marks respectively, gave a spectacular finish to the Preliminary. In the shoot-off, Mr. Covert, who voluntarily advanced to the 20yd. mark, scored 25 straight, while Heil recorded but 21, losing the 13th, 15th, 21st and 23d targets; 93 found Dr. D. L. Culver, of Jersey City (19yds.), Bradford Timms, of Atlanta (16yds.) and N. W. Walker, of Goff, N. C. (18yds.), bunched in a triple tie, with a squad of five snug up and going fast in 92.

The race for the high general average gold medal offered for the 600 targets, exclusive of the handicaps

(16yds.) was a pretty one, F. S. Wright, of the Audubon Club, leading with 572. At 566, L. B. Worden, of Harrisburg, and C. H. Newcomb, of Philadelphia, tied for the silver medal and second position, Newcomb winning the shoot-off, 25 to 23. F. G. Fuller, of Mukwonago, was fourth in 562. For the full 800 targets of the week, Newcomb led with 749, and George L. Lyon, of Durham, N. C., who shot as a non-contestant, finished second in 744.

The innovation of the tournament was the introduction of three trophies in three class divisions created by the Lewis system, which divided the number of competitors in the first two days' program (400 targets) into three classes, a score between 379 and 355 determining Class A, 354 and 334 Class B, and 333 and 325 Class C. In the Handicap event, S. W. Putnam won the Class A trophy with a score of 94; C. D. Coburn finishing second in 93, and W. J. Jones and C. H. Newcomb third in 92. In Class A, Allen Heil was first in 93, Frank Huseman and C. W. Billings tied for second at 91, and David T. Leahy third at 90. In Class C, Robert N. Burnes won the trophy with 87, Charles Nuchols was second in 86, and E. P. Springer third in 85. In the similar event in connection with the Preliminary, Dr. D. L. Culver won Class A trophy with 93; L. B. Worden and W. J. Jones tied for second at 92, and C. H. Newcomb and G. H. Waddell tied for third at 91. Allen Heil won Class B with 95, and N. W. Walker was second in 93, with C. W. Billings and L. C. Grant tied for third at 92. Brad. Timms won Class C trophy with 93, and Thomas Lenane, Jr., was second in 92, and Charles Nuchols third in 90.

In Saturday's 100-target sweepstakes, R. L. Spotts (96), F. S. Wright, L. B. Worden, F. H. Huseman, Richard Gerstell, F. A. Hodgman and G. E. Waddell,

all of whom made 94, were high guns. In a similar event, Friday, F. S. Wright at 98, E. A. Randall at 97, and F. G. Fuller at 96, led. B. M. Higginson's 191 was best sum for the day. Henry Powers was second in 190, and he lost a chance to win on the last two strings. In third position F. G. Fuller and S. W. Putnam tied at 188. This program was also duplicated on Wednesday, the opening day, when F. S. Wright scored 93, C. H. Newcomb was second in 192, and L. B. Worden third in 190.

Among the professionals, H. D. Gibbs led in the general average with 743 of the 800 targets, and 566 of the 600. In the Handicap, C. E. Goodrich was first in 97, E. H. Storr second in 94, and E. M. Daniels third in 93. In Saturday's sweepstake, Woolfolk Henderson scored 99, Fred Gilbert 98, and Goodrich and Phellis 97 each. In the Preliminary, Gilbert and Henderson tied at 91, and Phellis made 89. Gibbs and Phellis divided honors at 98 and 96 in the sweepstakes. In Thursday's sweepstakes, Gibbs made 190 and tied with H. H. Stevens; J. M. Hawkins was third in 189. In Wednesday's sweepstakes Hawkins led with 188, Phellis was second in 187, and Gilbert third in 185.

Dr. J. H. Dreher, of Wilmington, N. C., was chairman of the handicap committee, selected from the contestants and associated with him were C. W. Billings, of Glea Ridge; B. S. Donnelly, of Chicago; F. D. Kelsey, of East Aurora; Henry Powers, of Atlantic City; D. A. Edwards, of Union City, and Dr. W. F. Clarke, of Boston, who were much complimented for the impartiality of their adjustment.

The added money and trophies amounted to \$2,500, a sum exceeding even the Grand American, which is \$1,500, but which guarantees some \$700 in addition, making the total about \$2,300. The only other shoots which equal the Pinchurst event are the Westy Hogans' and the Denver Handicap. Mr. Jennings, the winner of the Handicap, carried away the magnificent handicap trophy and the \$500 prize; Mr. Covert, the Preliminary winner, a splendid trophy and \$200 in added money, not to men-



AEROSAUCER EXTERMINATORS AT THE MIDWINTER HANDICAP.

tion sweepstake winnings. There was also a trophy for Mr. Putnam, the runner-up in the handicap.

A noticeable feature of the shoot was the large number of ladies in attendance and the fact that many of the participants came in advance of the event and a number will linger throughout the week to enjoy the diversified recreation which the village affords.

Luther J. Squier added new laurels to his national reputation as a manager, and Charles H. North looked after the trap equipment with the skill of an expert. From start to finish the event went off without a hitch. "Rest assured that you now have the classiest shoot of all the year," said Charles H. Newcomb to the Gun Club secretary, as he was leaving for his train, "and it's bound to increase in popularity because of your varied hotel accommodations, which appeal to all sizes of pocket-books, the attractions of the place in variety of recreation, the charm of your climate at this season of the year, and the magnificent generosity and personal interest of Mr. Leonard Tufts, Pinehurst's owner, and your Country Club president.

Wednesday, Jan. 22.

Sweepstakes, 200 targets:

Table of names and scores for Wednesday, Jan. 22. Amateurs: F S Wright 193, C H Newcomb 192, L B Worden 190, R Gerstell 188, J E Jennings 189, E A Randall 184, F G Fuller 184, B S Donnelley 183, R L Spotts 183, H Powers 183, Dr D L Culver 183, T H Fox 182, S W Putnam 181, A H Sunderbruch 181, L Lyon 180, F Plum 180, S Leever 179, F Campbell 179, F A Hodgman 179, W S Hoon 178, W H Jones 178, E B Springer 177, C C Irwin 177, D A Edwards 176, B M Higginson 176, E H Eubank 176, C W Billings 175, B V Covert 175, Geo Waddell 175, Dr W F Clarke 174, R N Burnes 174, A W Church 174, D Leahy 174. Professionals: J M Hawkins 188, C W Phellis 187, H H Stevens 185, W Henderson 185, F Gilbert 185, W Huff 183, H D Gibbs 182, Homer Clark 181, O R Dickey 181.

Thursday, Jan. 23.

Sweepstakes, 200 targets:

Table of names and scores for Thursday, Jan. 23. Amateurs: B M Higginson 191, H Powers 190, S W Putnam 188, F G Fuller 188, C D Coburn 187, E A Randall 186, C H Newcomb 186, L B Worden 186, F S Wright 186, A Heil 186, T H Fox 185, G L Lyon 185, W S Hoon 184, J E Jennings 184, B S Donnelley 184, W H Jones 184, R L Spotts 182, Dr D L Culver 182, G Waddell 180, S Leever 180, C W Billings 179, B V Covert 179, A H Sunderbruch 178, F H Huseman 177, F Plum 177, R Gerstell 177. Professionals: N L Clark 174, A W Church 172, P J Stubener 172, F Campbell 171, N W Walker 171, J Andrews 170, J H Dreher 169, D A Edwards 169, W D Hinds 169, C Nuchols 168, John Ebberts 168, H B Blackmer 168, J G Martin 167, F D Kelsey 166, Dr C de F Wilson 165, Dr W F Clarke 164, R H Bruns 163, W H Smith 163, J C Bitterling 162, J N Huyck 161, M R Baldwin 160, Jas Craig 160, Dr W C Newton 160, H H Shannon 159, T Lenane, Jr 158, C P Blinn 157.

WINNERS OF 1913 Follow Old Year's Lead



Remington-UMC Triumphs Over All

- AT -

PINEHURST MIDWINTER SHOOT

Wins High on All Targets, Long Run and Ties for High Professional. There were more Remington-UMC guns and shells used than any other make.

Will The New Year Exceed This Magnificent List of 1912's REMINGTON-UMC Amateur Triumphs?

R. H. Bruns, Indiana State Tournament and Tied for Second Highest 1912 Amateur Record.

Vassar Cate, Southern Handicap.

Frank Campbell, Western Handicap.

H. P. de Mund, Arizona State tournament.

F. G. Fuller, Wisconsin State Tournament.

J. R. Graham, Illinois State Tournament and Individual Clay Bird Championship of World at Olympic Games.

Jack Jewett, Minnesota State Tournament.

V. W. Johnson, Mississippi State Tournament.

W. T. Laslie, Alabama State Tournament.

A. M. Messner, Michigan State Tournament.

C. N. Newcomb, Westy Hogans' Championship.

C. F. Nelson, Handicap Championship of Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico.

W. E. Phillips, Grand American Handicap.

C. H. Parker, North Dakota State Tournament.

Dr. L. G. Richards, Virginia State Tournament.

Wm. Ridley, First Highest 1912 Amateur Record.

Geo. J. Roll, Tied for Second Highest 1912 Amateur Record.

R. L. Spotts, Maine State Tournament.

Moroni Skeen, Utah State Tournament.

J. E. Taylor, North Carolina State Tournament.

Ed. Varner, Nebraska State Tournament.

Wm. H. Varien, California-Nevada Tournament.

S. G. Vance, Amateur Championship of Canada.

J. P. Wright, Arkansas State Tournament.

Harry Whitney, Kansas State Tournament.

J. P. White, South Dakota State Tournament.

Start the Season Right - Shoot Remington-UMC - the perfect shooting combination

REMINGTON ARMS-UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO. 299-301 Broadway - - - - - New York City

Table of names and scores for Friday, Jan. 24. Sweepstakes, 100 targets: Amateurs: E A Randall 97, F S Wright 96, C C Irwin 90, J C Bitterling 90. Professionals: J A Blunt 177, E W Ford 176, F A Hodgman 176, C C Irwin 176, E H Eubank 176, L C Grant 175, J D Allen 175, D T Leahy 175, E B Springer 155, H B Cook 154, Brad Timms 152, W J Timms 147, R N Burnes 145, W L Foster 139, M L Welling 122, E H Storr 180, H Clark 177, W Huff 177, O R Dickey 174, G O Fisher 173, E M Daniel 166, T E Doremus 144, E S Richards 144.

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Table listing names and scores for professionals and amateurs in the preliminary handicap, 100 targets.

PRELIMINARY HANDICAP, 100 TARGETS.

Table listing names and scores for professionals and amateurs in the preliminary handicap, 100 targets.

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MIDWINTER HANDICAP, 100 TARGETS.

Table listing names and scores for professionals in the midwinter handicap, 100 targets.

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Sweepstakes, 100 targets:

Table listing names and scores for professionals in the sweepstakes, 100 targets.

That every line printed in this magazine is carefully read is attested by the voluminous correspondence reaching the editor's desk.



ON THE FIRING LINE AT PINEHURST.

Hudson Gun Club.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 26.—The second shoot of the series for three L. C. Smith guns was very well attended to-day, with thirty-three shooters taking part. J. S. Thompson was high in Class A with 44 breaks; Class B winner was J. E. Smith with a score of 44, and Jack Williams with 41 was the high man in Class C. This event has six more shoots before being ended, and there is still a chance for all those who have not yet shot to get in, as the five best scores are to count for the winner in each class, so come out and put your name on the score sheet at the next shoot, on Feb. 9. Everybody still has a chance to win one of these guns.

The day was ideal for trapshooting, and some very good scores were made by the boys present. The management had some difficulty with the traps not working right, but arrangements have been made to have matters adjusted by the next shoot. Thompson was high gun for the day with 86 per cent., with Smith giving him a good race for the honor with 85 per cent.

We still do business at the old stand on the Hackensack River, and all Turnpike cars stop at the west side of the bridge, so get your gun cleaned up for the next shooting date, and come out and show your appreciation of our old club mate, who so generously has donated the guns for you to win. Feb. 9. Don't forget the date.

Targets: 25 50 25 25 25
H J Burlington ..... 15 40 21 21 ..
W Tewes ..... 14 34 14 18 ..
G W Piercy ..... 23 39 17 20 ..
W S Kent ..... 22 41 20 21 ..
C von Lengerke ..... 19 35 18 21 ..
W Hutchings ..... 21 38 21 21 ..
W Dowse ..... 14 .. 17 16 17
J S Thompson ..... 21 44 23 20 21
Dr O'Brien ..... 22 31 15 18 ..
W Roach ..... 17 34 20 21 21
P N Cushing ..... 8 38 21 14 ..
J E Smith ..... 19 44 22 19 ..
F Pfannsteil ..... 13 36 18 16 ..
J Williams ..... 21 41 21 19 ..
R Young ..... 19 36 15 19 ..
L H Schorty ..... 22 38 15 18 19
W Groll ..... 21 40 19 17 19
H Pape ..... 16 33 16 17 ..
J Pape ..... 16 30 10 17 ..
W O'Brien ..... 18 39 18 21 ..
T Kelley ..... 14 35 16 19 20
B Beyersdoft ..... 21 42\* 20 17 19
W Summerfield ..... 15 35 16 16 ..
J Whitley ..... 18 39 18 21 ..
W Eaton ..... 12 .. 13 11 ..
A Kurzell ..... 17 31 14 16 ..
W Wolfarth ..... 23 .. 21 .. ..
F Jennings ..... 17 .. 19 .. ..
H Stewart ..... .. .. 19 21
H Cahill ..... .. .. 11 12
T Farley ..... 17 .. .. 19
R Haupt ..... 14 .. 10 .. 19
J Haupt ..... 12 .. 9 .. ..
\*Re-entry.

SECRETARY.

Meadow Springs Gun Club.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 25.—The largest attendance of the season shot here to-day. H. Sloan, with an actual breakage of 95 out of 100, led the field, winning a silver dipper. Joslin, from Du Pont Gun Club, finished with 92. Armstrong smashed 72 out of his 100, which with 20 free ones, was high for members' spoon. E. B. Garrett, Hewlett and Rudolph each got a leg on Harvey cup. In the yearly point trophy shoot, which ends next month, points yesterday went to Rudolph 5, Hewlett 4, Armstrong, Leford, Sloan and Pierce, 3 each; Soley 2, and MacAlonan and Fish 1. Scores:

Events: 1 2 3 4 5 T1.
Freeman ..... 4 13 0 18 0 18 13 0 66
Turner ..... 8 14 1 22 1 19 21 4 86
Armstrong ..... 7 11 5 24 5 22 18 20 92
Soley ..... 9 8 2 21 2 24 17 8 80
Keenan ..... 9 9 3 23 3 16 18 12 81
Pierce ..... 6 11 2 24 2 25 .. 8 66
Leford ..... 7 11 2 23 2 23 .. 6 66
E B Garrett ..... 7 10 5 15 5 25 .. 15 63
C T Garrett ..... .. 1/2 23 1/2 18 .. 1 42
Strickland ..... .. 0 13 .. .. .. 0 13
Sloan ..... 10 14 0 23 0 23 25 0 95
Hewlett ..... .. 7 22 7 25 .. 14 47
McAlonan ..... .. 5 23 5 21 .. 10 44
Rothaker ..... .. 7 17 7 20 .. 14 37
Muller ..... .. 0 17 0 12 .. 0 29
Joslin ..... 10 13 0 22 0 24 23 0 92
Fish ..... .. 2 19 2 24 .. 5 44
Ivins ..... .. 4 19 4 20 .. 9 40
Rudolph ..... .. 5 25 5 23 18 15 77
McKane ..... .. 0 21 0 14 14 0 49
Riegel ..... .. 0 15 0 10 .. 0 25
Simpson ..... .. 0 10 0 10 .. 0 20
Roland ..... .. 2 19 2 20 .. 5 40
Granville ..... .. 0 10 0 17 14 0 41
Henry ..... .. 2 23 2 20 .. 4 43
B Harvey ..... .. 1 17 1 23 19 3 60
Penner ..... .. 1 17 1 23 19 3 60

Highland Gun Club.

EDGE HILL, Pa., Jan. 25.—George McCarthy couldn't make business and pleasure dates agree, so he cut out Pinelurst, taking vengeance on the bunch here to-day. He cracked 97 out of 100—three 24s and a straight. Jesse Griffith was second with 95, while Tom Tansy trailed with 94 in Class A. In Class B, J. F. Meehan was high with 93. Class C went to T. Meehan with 83, while Class D at 61 was caught by Fell.

Class A—Tansy 94, Landis 88, G. McCarty 97, Griffith 95. Class B—G. S. McCarty, Jr., 85, J. F. Meehan 93, Hibbs 85, Pratt 91, Sidebotham 70, Freed 82, Houpt 87, Wilson 84.

WINCHESTER

Shotguns and Loaded "Leader" Shells ::

Make a Big Clean-up

AT THE

Midwinter Handicap

The Self-Explanatory Tale of Triumph

MIDWINTER HANDICAP: Won by J. S. Jennings, of Todmorden, Ontario, shooting Winchester "Leader" Shells, with the magnificent score of 95 x 100 targets from the 20-yard mark.

PRELIMINARY HANDICAP: Won by B. V. Covert, of Lockport, N. Y., shooting a Winchester Repeating shotgun and Winchester "Leader" shells. Score 95 x 100, and twenty-five straight on shootoff. Allen Heil, of Allentown, Pa., shooting Winchester "Leader" shells tied with Mr. Covert with a score of 95 x 100, but was beaten in the shootoff.

HIGH AMATEUR AND HIGH GENERAL AVERAGE: Won by F. S. Wright, of South Wales, N. Y., shooting a Winchester Repeating shotgun. Score 572 x 600 targets.

HIGH PROFESSIONAL AVERAGE: C. W. Phellis, of Huntington, W. Va., shooting Winchester "Leader" shells tied with one other shooter. Score 556 x 600 targets.

The W Brand Shoots the "Jinx" out of 1913

For Record Making and "Jinx" Breaking SHOOT W GUNS AND SHELLS

Class C—T. Meehan 83, Firth 56, Pharoah 68, Perry 77, F. Meehan, Jr., 23, Davis 81, Clegg 70. Class D—Fell 61, Jones 55.

Baltusrol Golf Club.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 25.—As an indication that trapshooting is popular among members of a golf club, just see the representative list of shooters who turned out to-day when the sport of trapshooting was rejuvenated. A revival trophy was offered for high on 25 rocks in to-days' events. Twenty-three made by T. W. Lloyd was good for a win, with a tie on 22 for place between A. R. Allen and S. H. Browne.

The scores for the cup—T. W. Lloyd 23, S. H. Browne 22, A. R. Allen 22, B. C. Fincke 21, Dr. D. W. Granberry 21, H. N. Fiske 20, Marshall Deer 18, J. S. Hahn 16, William Byrd 15, and H. A. Barclay 13. Open events—B. C. Fincke, 16, 18, 19, 18, 21; H. N. Fiske, 19, 20, 20; J. F. Hahn, 12, 16, 16; A. R. Allen, 21, 22, 20, 19; S. H. Browne, 20, 18, 22, 19, 17; W. Lloyd, 23, 18, 21, 17; W. Byrd, 5, 12, 6, 11, 15; Dr. D. W. Granberry, 21, 20; H. A. Barclay, 20; M. Deer, 12, 12, 18, 17, 16.

Visitors—C. Von Lengerke, 24, 17, 22, 24; C. H. Daily, 22, 17, 21, 17; J. J. Dick, 12, 24, 13, 18.

Birmingham Gun Club.

At a meeting of the Birmingham Gun Club, held Saturday, Jan. 18, several matters were discussed. The spring shooting tournament was discussed, and the matter of having the dates changed on account of the Southern Handicap tournament coming so close and conflicting with ours. An attempt will be made to have our shoot changed to some other date.

A new gun club has been formed at Ensley, Ala., which will shoot on the grounds of the Birmingham Gun Club, Wednesday of each week. Local and visiting shooters are invited to attend these shoots.

At the weekly shoot of the Birmingham Gun Club John Fletcher made a run of 64 without a miss, and but 2 down in 75 shot at. H. C. Ryding and R. H. Baugh also shot well. Scores:

Shot at Broke: R H Baugh.... 125 110 John Lambeth... 50 43
E M Cornwell... 100 80 O L Garl..... 55 42
John Fletcher... 75 73 Le Croy ..... 75 43
H C Ryding.... 75 71 Mrs Garl ..... 20 15
Dr Sellers ..... 100 66

PARTICIPANT.

Mention F. & S. to your friends.

# The Kind of Targets

that can be made with the



## Semi-Smokeless Cartridges

NO SPECIAL SPECIFICATION NECESSARY



50 consecutive shots—10 on each target—made with

**PETERS** Factory Loaded .22 L. Rifle Semi-Smokeless Ammunition using machine rest; range 75 feet. Rifle not cleaned from start to finish.

These cartridges were taken from a **regular factory run**, and are the same in quality as can be bought from **any Peters dealer**. They may be shot with equal confidence on any range from 25 feet to 100 yards or more. Always ask for **Semi-Smokeless**.

### THE PETERS CARTRIDGE COMPANY, CINCINNATI, OHIO

NEW YORK: 98 Chambers St., T. H. Keller, Manager.

SAN FRANCISCO: 608-612 Howard St., J. S. French, Manager.

NEW ORLEANS: 321 Magazine St., Lee Omohundro, Manager.

#### Chicago Gun Club.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 18.—While the weather was mild and pleasant, it was cloudy and rather dark, with quite a stiff wind blowing, to make it interesting for the fifteen marksmen who toed the mark on the firing line to-day. Goode again landed first honors in the two 50-target club events, making a total of 92 out of 100, Ed. Graham making the same score among the pros. Barto had the best of it in event No. 1, when he broke 47, but did not shoot in the second. Ammann put up the best score of the afternoon in the second 50 by breaking 49. He tried hard to make a straight, so as to tie his side-ticker. Goode, who had a race with him, but Goode won by one target, the same as last week. Fetherston was close up to the leaders in the first event with a score of 45 out of 50. Young tied Goode on a total of 46 in the second 50, while Kennicott and Stannard each broke 45. Scores:

Targets:	50	50	15	12p	10
O P Goode .....	46	46	10	15	7
E S Graham .....	48	44	13	21	..
A H Ammann .....	42	49	..	20	..
J S Young .....	43	46	13	14	9
E Silver .....	43	44	..	12	6
H Kennicott .....	41	45	10	5	7
W D Stannard .....	40	45	10	17	10
E L Harpham .....	37	34	14	13	..
M Ballou .....	36	35	9	16	..
J G Parker .....	33	28	12	..	..
J A Barto .....	47	..	..	17	9
J A Taggart .....	43	..	..	..	..
L M Fetherston .....	45	..	15	..	..
T V Cannon .....	23	..	6	..	..
M Oliver .....	22	..	7	..	..

Jan. 19.—Weather conditions were just about the same as on Saturday, and it was very gratifying to see a field of twenty-three shooters turn out for their favorite sport. President May was on hand early to greet his many friends, and was busy making everyone feel "at home" and enjoy themselves; not only those who faced the traps, but also the visitors who did not shoot, of whom there were quite a number.

The officers of the club have decided to put their shoulders to the wheel and all push together in boosting and building up the club, setting others a good example by coming out and bringing their friends with them and taking part in the shooting, and also seeing to it that such shooter and visitor is enjoying himself, and when he leaves he will feel that he has thoroughly enjoyed a pleasant afternoon with us, and will want to come again. The spirit of good fellowship which prevailed is bound to make friends for our club, and it only remains for each and every member to do his part toward bringing up the attendance of our club shoots.

The work of the marksmen on the firing line was not quite up to their usual average, as it was quite dark and the fluky wind caused many "miscues." Fred Gilbert was the same old Fred, and up to his usual game, landing high score in the several events, while he had company in two others. Some of the boys say that while they may have a chance with him when on the

firing line, they acknowledge he has a walkaway in other lines of shooting, as was demonstrated to-day when the club house doors had to be opened several times to cool off the air.

Ralph Kuss demonstrated that he can "come back," as he landed high amateur honors the third Sunday in succession, scoring 88 out of 100 in the two 50-target events, 13 out of 15 in practice and 42 out of 24 pairs.

Fetherston took second place in the first 50 with a total of 44, while Houghton landed second in the second 50 with a score of 45, the latter did not get down to his usual good form until the last frame in the second. Becker, Warnimont, Fenstermaker and Green took a run over from Hammond on the Interurban to spend a few hours at our club. Come over often, boys, and bring more with you, as you will always be welcomed by our members, who enjoy your company.

F. C. Young was with us several times last year and expects to become a member soon, as he will be out more often from now on. Bowes tried his hand at breaking targets for the first time to-day. Harry Dunham came late, but not too late to get in on a few events. A felon on one of his fingers accounts for his low scores, as he is usually right up with the top-notchers.

Oscar Kausche said he was satisfied to tie his old rivals, Phil Miller and "Bill" Riley in the last event, but when they meet again, look out for Oscar. Scores:

Targets:	50	50	15	12p	12p
Fred Gilbert .....	46	46	12	21	22
R Kuss .....	46	42	13	21	21
L M Fetherston .....	44	41	13	14	..
E H Houghton .....	37	45	9	15	16
E S Graham .....	39	40	14	19	18
P Miller .....	40	38	..	..	..
W F Riley .....	39	38	13	..	..
C R Seelig .....	35	40	..	..	..
O Kausche .....	37	38	9	..	..
A Moore .....	34	40	..	..	..
John Eck .....	37	36	..	..	..
B L Kammerer .....	36	37	9	12	..
F C Young .....	28	38	8	..	..
C W May .....	34	30	11	12	..
H Wolfe .....	..	29	6	..	..
P M Warnimont .....	28	27	..	..	..
J C Becker .....	41	..	10	..	..
W Fenstermaker .....	39	..	11	..	..
J A Taggart .....	36	..	9	13	..
H Green .....	26	..	9	..	..
C F Seelig .....	29	..	..	..	..
G D Bowes .....	14	..	..	..	..
H Dunham .....	..	..	9	9	..

#### Dows Gun Club.

Dows, Ia., Jan. 22.—We held a tournament here yesterday, Jack Rabbit system; and, although the day was cold and very windy, twenty shooters shot through the entire program. Heldebrant carried off most of the "green," and was high gun with 124 out of 140, which is a good score for the kind of targets we had to shoot at.

F. Fisher was second man with 123, and Hemenway and Yearous tied for third with 116 each. We were pleased with the turnout, as the weather was very disagreeable, and all the boys seemingly had a good time. Fred C. Whitney was with us during the forenoon and looked after the cash. Everybody missed him when he had to leave in the afternoon. Scores follow:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Broke.		
Targets:	10	10	15	15	20	10	10	15	20	..	..		
Heldebrant .....	9	9	11	13	16	9	8	15	15	19	124		
F Fisher .....	9	7	14	15	20	7	9	11	13	18	123		
Hemenway .....	8	7	15	12	18	7	9	13	10	17	116		
Yearous .....	10	9	10	13	17	8	9	13	13	14	116		
Ross .....	10	6	10	8	19	9	9	13	12	18	114		
Fitzhenry .....	6	8	12	12	15	10	7	14	13	16	113		
Wilson .....	8	10	11	9	18	8	5	11	13	17	110		
Anderson .....	7	5	10	10	15	8	10	15	17	109			
Burkett .....	7	7	7	10	15	9	8	8	14	14	99		
Rummel .....	7	5	7	12	12	6	6	7	13	82			
Woods .....	4	4	2	4	11	2	4	9	11	19	51		
T Roosevelt .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	15	39	..		
Prof. Hezlewood .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	10	12	118	54	
W Roosevelt .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	9	8	12	14	49
Humphrey .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	8	10	13	17	54

W. J. WILSON, Sec'y.

#### Evanston Gun Club.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 22.—Sunday was an ideal day for trapshooting, and twenty-two members turned out at the Evanston Gun Club. Some very good scores were made. Some time in the near future there will be a ten-man team shoot between the Evanston Gun Club and South Shore Country Club, on the grounds of the latter club. The scores for the day follow:

Targets:	25	25	25	25	25
Darby .....	15	15	..	..	..
German .....	22	17	18	18	..
Gormley .....	15	14	..	..	..
Millen .....	20	20	13	23	21
Kennicott .....	23	22	..	..	..
Searle .....	10	15	16	..	..
Pace .....	14	14	13	..	..
Phalen .....	15	20	20	15	14
Davis .....	14	21	20	..	..
Scowley .....	16	19	24	21	..
Emmory .....	21	23	22	23	21
Harrison .....	6	12	..	..	..
Van Petten .....	15	9	..	..	..
Hanson .....	12	14	13	..	..
Doyle .....	18	18	22	..	..
Langworthy .....	10	12	..	..	..
Watson .....	15	18	17	..	..
Schieble .....	16	21	20	..	..
De Clercq .....	8	20	..	17	..
Milner .....	5	7	12	17	..
Coleman .....	15	17	17	21	..
Winkler .....	20	23	23	25	21

At the 20yd. line the following scores were made out of a possible 25: Pace 14, Phalen 18, Millen 15, Scowley 17, Emmory 17, Hanson 11, Coleman 21, Winkler 21.

W. J. PHALEN, Sec'y-Treas.



**Larchmont Y. C.**

LARCHMONT, N. Y., Jan. 26.—To-day's shoot wound up the monthly prize events as well as including daily prizes. R. Jones was the man of the hour, getting away with five-eighths of the trophies. He first cracked 9 out of 10 for the opening sweeps; next, special trophy with a full score came his way, after which he stowed away Visitors' trophy, washing this down with Take-Home trophy, and topping off the day's joy with Accumulation trophy, each with a full score of 25, all of which gave him high gun for the day with 125 out of 150. A. L. Burns was pace-maker, only four targets behind on high gun. O. C. Hoyt won the 100-target handicap with 92; also leg on the monthly cup. This trophy, however, was won outright by W. E. Ferguson, who had won two legs on it. He shot off for it yesterday against Batterson, McCahill and Hoyt. Special trophy for the month was won by Tom McCahill. Scores:

January cup, 25 targets, handicap:

O C Hoyt.....	7 25	J J Dick.....	2 23
W J Elias.....	4 25	W E Ferguson.....	5 22
J G Conover.....	3 25	J G Batterson.....	3 22
A L Burns.....	3 24	T J McCahill.....	3 21
Dr W Short.....	3 24	F W Fitzgerald.....	7 21
J H Finch.....	3 24	R Jones.....	3 19

Shoot-off won by Hoyt.

Ten targets, scratch:

R Jones.....	9	T J McCahill.....	6
J G Conover.....	9	F W Fitzgerald.....	6
W J Elias.....	8	O C Hoyt.....	5
A L Burns.....	8	J G Batterson.....	5
J J Dick.....	7	F R White.....	4
Dr W Short.....	7	W E Ferguson.....	4
J H Finch.....	7		

Shoot-off won by Jones.

Visitors' cup, 25 targets, handicap:

R Jones.....	2 25	J J Dick.....	2 21
T J McCahill.....	3 25	J G Batterson.....	3 21
O C Hoyt.....	6 25	J G Conover.....	3 21
A L Burns.....	2 25	C R James.....	1 18
Dr W Short.....	3 25	F W Fitzgerald.....	7 19
J H Finch.....	3 24	W E Ferguson.....	7 18
W J Elias.....	3 23	F R White.....	7 17

Shoot-off won by Jones.

Special trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

R Jones.....	2 23	J G Conover.....	3 20
O C Hoyt.....	6 23	W J Elias.....	4 19
T J McCahill.....	2 22	J G Batterson.....	4 18
Dr W Short.....	2 22	W E Ferguson.....	6 17
J H Finch.....	3 22	J J Dick.....	2 17
C R James.....	1 20	F W Fitzgerald.....	7 16

Shoot-off won by Jones.

Take-home trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

R Jones.....	2 25	E G Unitt.....	6 18
C R James.....	1 21	W J Elias.....	3 18
J H Finch.....	3 21	J G Batterson.....	3 18
A L Burns.....	2 20	J J Dick.....	2 17
O C Hoyt.....	6 19	W E Ferguson.....	5 16
Dr W Short.....	2 18	T J McCahill.....	1 16
F W Ferguson.....	7 18		

Handicap cup, 100 targets:

A L Burns.....	10 95	W J Elias.....	14 85
R Jones.....	9 92	J G Batterson.....	13 79
O C Hoyt.....	25 92	J J Dick.....	8 78
J H Finch.....	12 91	F W Fitzgerald.....	28 74
Dr W Short.....	10 89	W E Ferguson.....	23 73
T J McCahill.....	9 86		

High gun trophy, 150 targets:

R Jones.....	126	J G Batterson.....	100
A L Burns.....	121	J J Dick.....	98
J H Finch.....	118	O C Hoyt.....	91
Dr W Short.....	113	F W Fitzgerald.....	78
T J McCahill.....	109	W E Ferguson.....	78
W J Elias.....	107		

Accumulation cup, handicap, 25 targets:

R Jones.....	3 25	O C Hoyt.....	7 21
E G Unitt.....	6 25	J G Batterson.....	3 21
A L Burns.....	3 24	Dr W Short.....	4 20
W J Elias.....	3 24	C R James.....	1 19
F W Fitzgerald.....	7 23	T J McCahill.....	2 19
J H Finch.....	3 23	J J Dick.....	2 17
F E Ferguson.....	6 22		

**Boston A. C.**

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 25.—A squad, goodly in numbers and performance, shot over the Riverside traps today. Adams, from scratch, shot as clean a pair of events as one could want to see. Over McCrea traps he broke 50 straight with 47 out of 50 at Sargeant throwers. The total of the two were for take-home trophy, in which Whitney, standing 18 saucers, reached him. In the shoot-off Whitney, with 4½ up, won by ½ aerosaucer. Captain Tucker put up a good race, drawing 2½ in each event and making a full on Sargeant and 4½ on McCrea, tying Osborne at 35 for monthly cup, which was finally won by Osborne in the shoot-off, but only by ½ point. Ballou, with 2½, broke his targets cleanly and lost out over the McCrea's by only ½ scaler, making 49½ out of fifty. With 46½ in the other event, he totaled 95. The scores:

T C Adams.....	0 97	J L Snow.....	0 88
F Whitney.....	18 97	J E Lynch.....	5 88
C B Tucker.....	5 95	S A Ellis.....	5 88
G L Osborn.....	6 95	W C Brooks.....	8 80
M Ballou.....	5 95	*C F Marden.....	0 76
*E A Staples.....	0 92	G L Munroe.....	16 75
E L Davis.....	8 92	A W Hayford.....	20 68
*C B Day.....	0 92	*M Ballou, Jr.....	0 67
W B Farmer.....	6 89		

Shoot-off, 25 targets, take-home trophy:  
Whitney..... 4½ 23½ Adams..... 0 23

Shoot-off, 25 targets, monthly trophy:  
Osborne..... 1½ 23½ Tucker..... 1¼ 22¼

\*Guests.

# THE SEASON'S RECORDS



## Smokeless Powders

THE CHOICE OF THE

### Leaders of the Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League

1912 was notable for the high amateur averages made by prominent members of this organization. These accomplishments are especially creditable to the following members as well as an indication of the reliability at the traps of Du Pont's Powders.

C. F. Moore, Brownsville, Pa.....	93.75%	Schultze
J. F. Calhoun, McKeesport, Pa.....	93.47%	Dupont
G. E. Painter, Pittsburgh, Pa.....	92.98%	"
Dr. A. H. Aber, Dravosburg, Pa.....	92.63%	"

The uniform quality of Du Pont's Powders is a conspicuous feature. It is this uniformity which creates confidence and aids in making high scores wherever the tournament occurs.

Du Pont, Ballistite, Schultze or Empire should be on the top shot wad of your shells. These are the powders used by makers and breakers of trapshooting records.

## Your dealer sells Du Pont Powders for Trap or Field Shooting

**United Shoe Gun Club.**

BEVERLY, Mass., Jan. 25.—Before the biggest crowd of the season that has ever attended a shoot in this city, a chicken shoot under the auspices of the United Shoe Gun Club, of this city, was held this afternoon, when thirteen gunners went on the mound. The day was an ideal one, and was much enjoyed by the local marksmen, who made good marks. Following are the scores made by the shotgun division: P. L. Osborne 41, F. H. Wheeler 57, R. F. Sibley 60, J. B. Hadaway 49, J. V. Morse 57, H. G. Richardson 45, J. K. Browne 36, A. T. Foster 54, A. C. Spencer 43, S. W. Winslow, Jr., 60, A. D. Todd, 47, H. H. Eaton 57.

The chickens were awarded to S. W. Winslow, Jr., R. F. Sibley, J. V. Morse, F. H. Wheeler, H. H. Eaton and A. T. Foster.

On the same afternoon the rifle division held a shoot which was also largely attended, and much interest was manifested in the outcome of the match. The following were winners of chickens in the rifle division shoot: Dr. Harry E. Sears, first; Ernest F. Whitten second; Lient. C. G. Perkins third; C. B. Giles fourth; W. T. Abbott fifth; J. J. Flynn sixth.

A plan is on foot to make the membership of the United States Shoe Gun Club, of this city, the largest

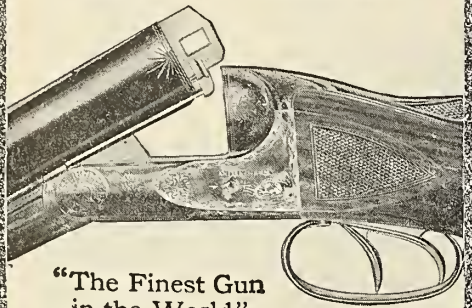
gun club in Massachusetts. Already there are over 200 members belonging to the summer capital club, and President A. C. Spencer is planning to have a campaign within the next month to get in new members and get the membership up to 500 or even 600 if possible, as much interest is being taken in the weekly shoots held in Beverly, and it is thought that it will not be a hard job to get new members.

**Speedway Gun Club.**

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 21.—To-day's target-wrecking squad was very small. B. M. Shanley shot five strings for 109. L. Page cracked 154 out of 175, Louis Colquitt did 132 out of 150, while J. Thompson was the only rocker to break 25 straight.

B M Shanley.....	99	92	21	24	90	..	..
L Page.....	22	24	19	21	23	21	24
L Colquitt.....	24	22	22	21	..	..	..
J Thompson.....	18	21	20	21	23	25	..
J Fanning.....	20	21	19	..	..	..	..
Wheaton.....	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
T Dukes.....	14	..	..	..	..	..	..

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**FOX GUN**

There are 20 Big and Outstanding Reasons why the FOX is Superior to any gun made. Following are a few of these reasons:

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- for the other equally important reasons why the FOX is BEST and tell him to show you the gun and the GUARANTEE that is attached to it. Don't accept a FOX without the FOX PROOF certificate.
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**The A. H. FOX GUN CO.**  
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**New York A. C.**

PEIHAM MANOR, N. Y., Jan. 25.—The call of the south depleted the ranks somewhat to-day, but a goodly number of regulars turned out.

Thomson trophy, shot for at 25 birds three times during the month, was won by O. C. Grinnell with 47 per cent January trophy went to J. G. Batterson after a triple struggle through ties.

In the 50-bird handicap event for the Debacher trophy, Batterson, Grinnell and Huggins tied. Batterson and Grinnell tied in the shoot-off. Finally Grinnell won the trophy.

D. F. McMahon and W. B. Ogden shot off the tie for the Travers Island cup, the former winning. The Stein trophy went to E. N. Huggins. O. C. Grinnell won the scratch match at 100 targets with 92, and in the shoot-off between himself and C. Stein in the 100-target handicap event the latter won. Mr. Huggins having won two legs on the Stein trophy, took it. The summary:

January trophy:					
O C Grinnell	..... 3	25	W B Ogden	..... 2	22
J G Batterson	..... 4	25	J W Hessian	..... 5	22
C Stein	..... 5	25	K Meyer	..... 0	22
R B Debacher	..... 6	25	D F McMahon	..... 1	19
E N Huggins	..... 7	24	J Hoyt	..... 0	10

January trophy shoot-off between two-leg winners:					
Batterson	..... 4	25	Grinnell	..... 2	25
Grinnell	..... 2	25	Batterson	..... 4	24
Batterson	..... 4	24	Grinnell	..... 2	20

Thompson trophy:					
O C Grinnell	..... 2	25	D F McMahon	..... 1	20
C Stein	..... 5	25	J G Batterson	..... 4	20
E N Huggins	..... 7	25	W B Ogden	..... 2	19
J W Hessian	..... 5	24	K Meyer	..... 0	16
R R Debacher	..... 6	22	J Hoyt	..... 0	7

Shoot-off won by Huggins

Stein trophy:					
D F McMahon	..... 1	25	E. N. Huggins	..... 6	24
W B Ogden	..... 2	25	C Stein	..... 5	23
J G Batterson	..... 4	25	R R Debacher	..... 6	23
J W Hessian	..... 5	25	K Meyer	..... 0	13
O C Grinnell	..... 2	24	J Hoyt	..... 0	9

Award made to E. N. Huggins, winner of two previous legs.

Travers Island trophy:					
D F McMahon	..... 1	25	R R Debacher	..... 6	23
W B Ogden	..... 2	25	J W Hessian	..... 5	22
O C Grinnell	..... 2	24	E N Huggins	..... 6	22
J G Batterson	..... 4	24	K Meyer	..... 0	20
C Stein	..... 5	24	J Hoyt	..... 0	8

Shoot-off won by McMahon.

Monthly shoot-off:					
McMahon	..... 1	24	Ogden	..... 2	22

One hundred targets, scratch:			
O C Grinnell	..... 92	J W Hessian	..... 75
D F McMahon	..... 85	J Hoyt	..... 71
W B Ogden	..... 84	R R Debacher	..... 71
C Stein	..... 81	E N Huggins	..... 70
J G Batterson	..... 78	J Hoyt	..... 34

One hundred targets, handicap:					
O C Grinnell	..... 12	104	J G Batterson	..... 16	94
C Stein	..... 20	101	W B Ogden	..... 8	92
E N Huggins	..... 28	98	D F McMahon	..... 4	89
J W Hessian	..... 20	95	K Meyer	..... 0	71
R R Debacher	..... 24	95	J Hoyt	..... 0	34

Shoot-off won by Stein.					
Debacher special trophy, 50 targets:					
J G Batterson	..... 8	53	R R Debacher	..... 12	45
E N Huggins	..... 14	53	W B Ogden	..... 4	45
O C Grinnell	..... 6	50	E F Crowe	..... 4	43
C Stein	..... 10	49	J W Hessian	..... 10	42
D F McMahon	..... 2	48	J Hoyt	..... 8	35
K Meyer	..... 8	47			

Shoot-off:					
Batterson	..... 4	25	Batterson	..... 4	24
Grinnell	..... 3	25	Grinnell	..... 3	22
Huggins	..... 7	24			

**New Rochelle Y. C.**

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Jan. 25.—The steady five turned out to-day to clean up four events, three sweeps and the Saturday cup event. Stoddard won the latter event with (2) 23. Bullock took two of the sweeps and Granbery one, as follows:

Sweep, 25 targets, handicap: Bullock (4) 24, Marsland (3) 20, Granbery (0) 21, Stoddard (2) 22, Black (3) 21.

Sweep, 25 targets, handicap: Bullock (4) 25, Stoddard (2) 18, Marsland (3) 17, Granbery (0) 19, Black (4) 22.

Saturday cup, 25 targets, handicap: Stoddard (2) 23, Bullock (4) 21, Marsland (3) 18, Granbery (0) 22, Black (4) 21.

Sweep, 25 targets, handicap: Granbery (0) 21, Stoddard (2) 19, Black (4) 13, Bullock (4) 20, Marsland (3) 18.

Jan. 26.—The monthly prizes were decided. Several ties resulted and were shot off. Granbery won the long-run trophy with 36 straight. He also won the Olympic trophy after shooting off a tie with Krauss. Donovan won a leg on the Du Pont trophy with 24, which tied with Krauss, each having two legs. Donovan won the shoot-off with 22. In addition to which he tied with Giriat and Stoddard in the doubles event, and won the shoot-off for the cup with 17 out of 20, which was remarkable shooting under the windy conditions. Scores:

Sweep, 10 targets: Giriat 5, Molloy 8, Chandler 8, Bullock 9, Currier 6, Howard 6, Granbery 9, Donovan 8, Stoddard 7. Bullock wins shoot-off with 9.

Sweep, 15 targets, handicap: King (0) 11, Granbery (0) 12, Currier (1) 10, Donovan (0) 13, Howard (0) 14, Giriat (1) 14, Bullock (1) 13, Molloy (2) 14, Chandler (1) 13, Stoddard (0) 11. Howard won shoot-off with 14.

Du Pont trophy, 25 targets, handicap: Howard (0) 22, Giriat (2) 17, Granbery (0) 19, Currier (3) 17, Stoddard (1)

17, Donovan (1) 25, Molloy (5) 24, Bullock (2) 20, Krauss (1) 18, Marsland (2) 22, Chandler (2) 25.

Olympic match, 10 targets. Currier 6, Chandler 6, Granbery 7, Marsland 5, Howard 6, Donovan 7, Stoddard 6, Eldredge 5, Giriat 7, Krauss 9.

Scratch event, 10 pairs doubles: Stoddard 11, Giriat 9, Howard 12, Bullock 8, Chandler 12, Currier 10, Donovan 14, Marsland 8, Eldredge 8.

Sweep, 25 targets, scratch: Howard 22, Stoddard 19, Krauss 20, Giriat 18, Bullock 22, Donovan 23, Chandler 20, Molloy 19, Marsland 17, Eldredge 14.

**Sea Side Gun Club.**

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 18.—The regular bi-monthly shoot of the Sea Side Gun Club was held at their club grounds to-day, it having been postponed from Jan. 11. A more ideal day for the sport could hardly be desired at this season of the year, which resulted in keen competition, and some very good scores being returned.

In the President's cup event, 50 birds, Wilson, at scratch, broke 49, making a very pretty exhibition. But not to be outdone, C. Fox, with a handicap of 4, and Sterling, with 6, tied up with Wilson, and in the shoot-off, 25 birds, Wilson and Fox again tied at 23, Fox having 2 handicap. Again they went at it, and the next time they tied at 24, and in the next trial, 15 birds, the "Skipper" showed his staying qualities by beating Wilson by one bird, giving him a leg on this event.

In the handicap cup event, Vanstone, scratch, made a perfect score, but Hull, with one handicap, came home with 24, making him a perfect score. In the shoot-off, Vanstone broke 22 and Hull with his handicap, getting 24 giving him a leg on this event.

The Island Brook cup event furnished another exciting contest, Senior and Chamberlain, at scratch, E. Lewis 1 handicap and Lavery 2, all turning in perfect scores. In the shoot-off Chamberlain again went straight, giving him the leg. Scores:

President's cup, 50 birds:					
Wilson	..... 0	49	Chamberlain	..... 0	44
C Fox	..... 4	49	Hall	..... 2	43
Sterling	..... 6	49	Billings	..... 7	43
E Lewis	..... 3	48	W Smith	..... 3	42
Vanstone	..... 0	47	R Lewis	..... 2	42
Senior	..... 0	45	Southey	..... 0	40
Hull	..... 3	45	Lavery	..... 4	37
Kellogg	..... 4	45	G Fox	..... 0	23
Cate	..... 0	44			

Handicap cup, 25 birds:					
Vanstone	..... 0	25	Sterling	..... 3	22
Hull	..... 1	25	Southey	..... 0	21
Senior	..... 0	24	E Lewis	..... 1	21
Chamberlain	..... 0	24	Billings	..... 3	21
Wilson	..... 0	23	W Smith	..... 1	20
Fox	..... 2	23	Kellogg	..... 2	19
R Lewis	..... 1	23	Hall	..... 1	19
Cate	..... 0	22	G Fox	..... 0	14
Lavery	..... 2	22			

Island Brook cup, 25 birds:					
Senior	..... 0	25	Cate	..... 0	23
Chamberlain	..... 0	25	Sterling	..... 3	23
E Lewis	..... 1	25	Billings	..... 3	23
Lavery	..... 2	25	Vanstone	..... 0	22
Wilson	..... 0	24	R Lewis	..... 1	22
Hall	..... 1	24	Southey	..... 0	21
C Fox	..... 2	24	Kellogg	..... 2	21
Hull	..... 1	24	G Fox	..... 0	12
W Smith	..... 1	24			

T. M. A.

**Farragut Sportsmen's Association.**

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 25.—Cable, with twelve gift scalers, made a full and tied Hetteroth, 9-25 for the Stephens trophy to-day. While Hetteroth won the Du Pont trophy with 24 from a push of three, he was also high gun for the day. The scores:

Stephens trophy:					
Cable	..... 12	25	Marlor	..... 6	19
O'Neil	..... 7	22	Snow	..... 10	25
Fox	..... 7	23	Eastwood	..... 0	12
Von Nieda	..... 0	19	Till	..... 7	23
Lapp	..... 2	18	Rainey	..... 10	19
Hetteroth	..... 9	25	Crist	..... 0	9
Ostrander	..... 8	22			

Du Pont trophy:					
Cable	..... 10	18	Marlor	..... 8	17
O'Neil	..... 5	21	Snow	..... 6	21
Fox	..... 6	19	Eastwood	..... 0	13
Von Nieda	..... 3	20	Till	..... 11	23
Lapp	..... 3	20	Rainey	..... 10	14
Hetteroth	..... 3	24	Crist	..... 0	11
Ostrander	..... 3	13	Walz	..... 0	13

**Stamford Rod and Gun Club.**

STAMFORD, Conn., Jan. 25.—A mightily interesting team shoot was trapped here to-day between Greenwich Gun Club and Stamford Rod and Gun Club. Every bird pulled up to the last six meant the race might go to either team. Finally, Greenwich pulled up to a lead of 5 scalers, and won out, 456 to 451. E. L. Hatch, for Stamford, shot a consistent gun, getting high for both teams with 97 out of 100. J. S. Conover, of Greenwich, was second topper with 95. M. B. Foster, of the home team, third with 94. No member of either team made less than 88, with the exception of R. A. Gillespie, of the losing team, who was away off his feed, breaking only 81.

Stamford.		Greenwich.	
E L Hatch	..... 97	J S Conover	..... 95
M B Foster	..... 94	J H Finch	..... 93
B B Brown, Jr.	..... 90	A L Brush	..... 91
Dr J H Staub	..... 89	P A Raymond	..... 89
R A Gillespie	..... 81-451	A J Jones	..... 88-456

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**Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League.**

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 25.—The annual meeting of the Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League was held at the Fort Pitt Hotel, Jan. 17, at which the following officers were elected: Louis Lautenslager, President; J. F. Calhoun, Vice-President; J. C. Garland, Secretary-Treasurer; Edna E. Lautenslager, Corresponding Secretary. Executive Committee: James Lewis, Dr. A. H. Aber, Homer E. Young.

It was decided to continue the League, as in former years, making it a permanent organization, and a committee was appointed to draft constitution and by-laws to govern same.

The usual five monthly tournaments will be given, beginning in the month of May, places and dates for holding same will be announced later.

Preceding the meeting there was a banquet given, at which about sixty of the most prominent trapshooters of this vicinity were present, showing that the interest in trapshooting in western Pennsylvania is much alive.

The coming year promises to be the best in the history of the sport of trapshooting.

During the year 1912 the League gave five shoots, in which 218 contestants participated. Thirty members of clubs belonging to the League shot in at least four out of the five tournaments and qualified for the season's averages, which are as follows:

	Shot at.	Broke.	Average.
C F Moore.....	720	675	93.75
J F Calhoun.....	720	673	93.47
Geo E Painter.....	570	530	92.98
Dr A H Aber.....	720	667	92.63
J G Elliott.....	570	517	90.70
H Gillespie.....	570	513	90.00
A D Hickman.....	720	642	89.16
Chas C Irwin.....	720	640	88.88
J A Curry.....	600	518	86.33
U M Beck.....	720	613	85.13
A S Anthony.....	720	611	84.86
A H Rigsby.....	570	482	84.56
F D Smith.....	705	589	83.54
J E Wampler.....	570	458	82.10
J I Morrison.....	720	586	81.38
Wm Grible.....	600	484	80.66
J K Lawson.....	570	457	80.17
A J Fetzer.....	570	455	79.80
Louis Lautenslager.....	720	572	79.44
D W Baker.....	570	450	78.94
H L Born.....	570	449	78.77
A S Bishop.....	720	563	78.19
F F Cotter.....	720	560	77.77
W H Schuyler.....	570	442	77.56
W H Denman.....	720	551	76.52
J E Penrod.....	720	538	74.72
John Slater.....	570	409	71.75
P Braun.....	570	406	71.22
L W Duff.....	720	492	68.34
J A Pierce.....	570	371	65.08

The team trophy for the season was won by the Camden Gun Club, which consisted of J. F. Calhoun, Dr. A. H. Aber, A. H. Rigsby and A. D. Hickman.  
EDNA E. LAUTENSLAGER, Cor. Sec'y.

**Western Connecticut Trapshooters' League.**

The third annual meeting of the Western Connecticut Trapshooters' League was held at the Sea Side Outing Club, Bridgeport, Conn., Jan. 20, 1913. The meeting was called to order at 1:45 P. M., President W. W. Rice, New Haven, in the chair, and the following delegates responded to roll call: Messrs. Bailey, Day and Panton, Danbury; Funk, F. W. Smith and Derrick, New Haven; Cate, Vanstone and Adams, Bridgeport; H. Sherman, Long Hill; E. H. Bailey, proxy for Bethel. A communication was read by Secretary Sherwood from the Mattatuck Rod and Gun Club, Waterbury, tendering their withdrawal from the League for the coming year, and was accepted with regrets.

Treasurer's report showed a goodly balance on hand. A communication was then read from the Hartford Gun Club, applying for membership to the League, in event of any vacancy at this time, the same being favorably considered, and it was unanimously voted to admit the Hartford Club to fill the vacancy made by the Waterbury Club.

Dates were allotted as follows for the tournaments during the coming summer: Bethel, May 3; New Haven, May 24; Bridgeport, June 21; Danbury, July 25; Long Hill, Aug. 16, and Hartford, September.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President T. M. Adams, Bridgeport; Vice-President, W. E. Day, Danbury; Secretary and Treasurer, Chas. Sherwood, Long Hill; Directors—D. H. Hall, W. L. Thompson, F. W. Smith, H. M. Judd, Homer Sherman and E. Mumford. T. M. A.

**Chester—Riverside.**

CHESTER, Pa., Jan. 25.—The team shoot here to-day was some return match, and it was no return of good for evil, for Chester hung the catchup match on the visitors. However, what Chester made, Pinchurst lost, for Fisher, of Riverside, ran his fifty straight, Bowers, of the same team, cracking 46, while three high lights from the Du Pont Gun Club made 46 or better. Ed. Banks only lost one of his Herculean efforts, McHugh lost three and Hammond four. We all have read the story of some shoots—well, this was some shoot. The scores:

Chester.		Riverside.	
Banks.....	49	Fisher.....	50
McHugh.....	47	Bowers.....	46
Hammond.....	46	Stella.....	45
Ladomus.....	40	Walber.....	45
Copple.....	40	Hamlin.....	45
Lord.....	40	Harper.....	41
McKinney.....	39	Bonsail.....	39
Jackson.....	39	Wiltbank.....	35
Bibby.....	39	Horn.....	35
Longbottom.....	35—418	Eachus.....	29—412

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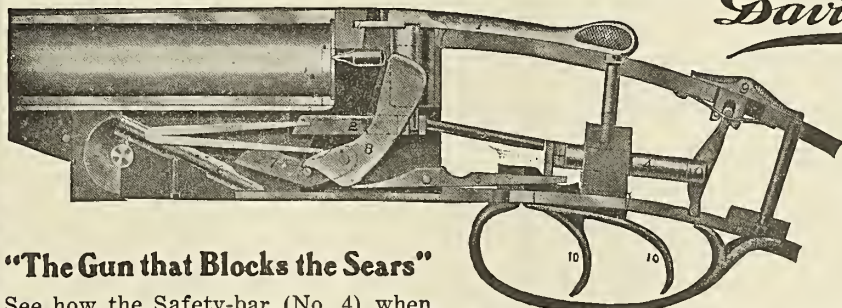
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Westwood Gun Club.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 25.—The club entertained two
visitors at its weekly shoot to-day—H. R. Irwin, of the
Northern Kentucky Gun Club, and M. J. Welch, of the
Cincinnati Gun Club. The latter was in fine form and
shot a 94 per cent. gait, breaking 47 out of 50 targets.
Irwin shot well in two of the events, but failed to main-
tain his good work all through. The weather conditions
were fairly good, except for a raw wind, which made it
uncomfortably cold on the firing line.

Of the club members, J. Schneider was high man
with 66, followed by A. C. Kuball with 54 per cent.
E. Hafner made his first appearance at the traps for
several years, and needs practice to get back his old
form. In his last event, A. La B. broke 15 straight, but
fell down the latter part of the event, tying with Irwin
on 19.

The club house has been completed, and the shoot-
ers appreciated having a place to warm up in between
events. A number of the members will attend the shoot
at the Northern Kentucky's grounds on Feb. 9, when the
return match with the Cincinnati will be shot. Scores:

Table with 5 columns: Name, 25, 25, 25, 25, Total. Rows include H R Irwin, A La B, M Welch, J Schneider, A C Kuball, E Hafner, J Connor, M Stopper, F Disse.

Ossining Gun Club.

OSSINING, N. Y., Jan. 25.—There was a practice shoot
held by the Ossining Gun Club to-day. Weather
conditions were ideal for high scores, and big scores there
were. We have a shooter here who, though he has been
in the game but a short time, is showing championship
possibilities—98 out of 100 on 50yd. targets over the
Ossining Gun Club grounds, is some going, and R. P.
H. Wood did it to-day. Blandford broke 74 out of 75,
with a straight run of 62; Wood was a target behind.
When the smoke cleared away after the last 25, the score-
board showed that "youth shall be served." Wood went
straight, while the veteran dropped 6. Dr. R. J. Wren
showed steady improvement over previous attempts, ne-
gotiating a 17. Isaac Kanus tried his hand for the first

time at clay bird smashing and did well. Alderman J.
C. Barlow tried a string of 25, and was pleased with a
score of 19, made with a strange gun. In event No. 2,
Blandford went straight and got final win on the "White
Plains" cup.

Table with 5 columns: Name, 25, 25, 25, 25, Total. Rows include R P H Wood, C G Blandford, I F Lyons, J T Hyland, W S Smith, Dr R J Wren, W Holden, I Kanus, J C Barlow.

The Du Pont Gun Club.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 25.—W. Edmanson won the
twelfth contest for the Frank L. Connable cub to-day at
Du Pont Gun Club. It was his second victory in the
series of matches for this trophy. He was high man
to-day with a score of 22 out of 25.

H. P. Carlon, the holder, and W. M. Foord, the
challenger, shot for the Class A challenge cup. Foord
won with 42 out of 50, while Carlon made 38.

The winners of the Connable cup contests and the
dates follow:

Table with 4 columns: Date, Winner, Score, Hdcp. Rows include April 20, May 11, June 8, June 22, July 20, Aug. 3, Aug. 14, Sept. 7, Oct. 19, Nov. 16, Dec. 28, Jan. 25.

Pahquioque Rod and Gun Club.

DANBURY, Conn., Jan. 27.—At the annual meeting of
the club the following officers were elected for the en-
suing year: W. S. Thompson, President; C. W. Stevens,
Vice-President; E. H. Bailey, Secretary-Treasurer; W. G.
Olmstead, Captain; Geo. Hall, Cashier. Directors: C. H.
Daley, F. G. Clark, W. A. Gregory, W. E. Day, S. H.
Fanton.

The club is planning for a good year at the traps,
and has selected July 26 for our annual tournament.
Last year we held the largest tournament in our league,
also one of the largest ever held in New England, with
122 shooters, and everyone got a good prize.

The Western Connecticut Trapshooters' League is
one of the best organizations of trapshooters in the
country. We are to hold our annual banquet on Feb. 6,
which is the thirteenth anniversary of our club. This is
the social event of the year in Danbury, and all the
tickets are disposed of two weeks ahead. This helps keep
up the interest with those members who are not active
at the traps, as everybody likes to belong to a live or-
ganization. We hold a shoot on the afternoon of the
banquet and put up a loving cup, which will be pre-
sented to the winner at the banquet. We expect quite a
number of shooters from out of town, also several pros.,
as they never miss one.

Northern Kentucky Gun Club.

THE damage wrought by the flood has been repaired,
and the grounds are once more in shape for the weekly
shoots. The attendance was unexpectedly small, in view
of the fine weather, only three shooters showing up. Of
these, H. R. Irwin was high, dropping but two targets
in the first 75, and going out with a score of 95. Irwin
has come rapidly to the front in local trapshooting
circles, and when in form can keep the best of them
guessing.

The club has arranged a fine program for Feb. 9,
when the team will shoot a return match with the Cin-
cinnati Club. There will be five 20-target events, Jack
Rabbit system. Local shooters are expected to turn out
in force, and delegations from Goshen, with Sam Leever
at the head, Dayton and other towns have signified their
intention of coming. Every shooter will get paid for
every target he breaks, and there will be a nice little
purse to divide among the high guns in each event, with
probably a reward for the high guns of the day. Scores:

Table with 5 columns: Name, 25, 25, 25, 25, Total. Rows include H R Irwin, J B C, G W Dameron.

Indianapolis Gun Club.

INDIANAPOLIS Ind., Jan. 25.—In the practice to-day
Edmanson led the amateurs, but failed to reach 90 per
cent. He was also best in the spoon handicap, winning
from the 20yds mark. The scores follow:

Table with 4 columns: Name, Shot at, Brk., Shot at, Brk. Rows include \*Darton, \*Hymer, \*Vietmeyer, \*Van Nest, Edmanson, Neighbors, Brown, Spoon handicap, Edmanson, Moller, Lewis, \*Professionals.

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By EDITH WHARTON

Author of "The House of Mirth," began in the January number

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## Rifle Shooting

### Public High School Competition.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—The National Rifle Association of America announces the results of the second competition between the public high school rifle teams throughout the United States for the new national trophy, for which twenty high schools are competing in a series of inter-school competitions covering nine weeks. The shooting is being done on gallery ranges at 50 feet with .22cal. rifles, and teams of five; the total possible score being 1000. The results of the second competition are as follows:

Iowa City High defeated Brookline, Mass., 939 to 736; Southern High of Philadelphia defeated the High School of Commerce, New York City, 902 to 843; Stuyvesant High, New York city, defeated Eastern High of Washington, D. C., 861 to 799; Morris High, New York city, defeated Baltimore Polytechnic, 915 to 810; Deering High of Portland, Me., defeated De Witt Clinton High of New York city, 946 to 879; Salt Lake City High defeated the Susquehanna, Pa., High, 934 to 841; Tucson, Ariz., High defeated the Utica, N. Y., Free Academy, 746 to 729; Manual Training, Washington, D. C. defeated Manual Training, St. Louis, Mo., 857 to 680; the Portland, Me., High defeated the Business High, Washington, D. C., 926 to 778; Technical High, Springfield, Mass., defeated Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., High, 870 to 867.

As the school officials of the city of Philadelphia have forbidden rifle practice by members of the schools, the Southern High School, of that city, which has made such a very good record in inter-school competitions the last two years, has been compelled to withdraw from the League.

### Intercollegiate Rifle Matches.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24.—The National Rifle Association of America announces the results of the third match in the intercollegiate series of gallery rifle shooting matches for the college championship as follows:

Dartmouth College defeated Clemson Agricultural College, 902 to 850; Columbia University defeated Cornell University, 939 to 886; Lehigh University defeated Rhode Island State College 838 to 688; Massachusetts Agricultural College defeated Princeton University 954 to 944; Massachusetts Institute of Technology defeated North Georgia Agricultural College 929 to 901; Harvard University defeated the University of Maine 950 to 839; Norwich University defeated University of Vermont 910 to 878; University of California defeated Kansas University 887 to 783; University of Wisconsin defeated Louisiana State College 873 to 858; Minnesota University defeated Washington State College 924 to 862; West Virginia University defeated Michigan Agricultural College 931 to 921; University of Nebraska defeated U. S. College of Veterinary Surgeons 828 to 820; State University of Iowa defeated Perdue University 928 to 901; Oklahoma A. and M. College with a score of 866 won by default from the university of Missouri.

This is the third match of the series of thirteen matches to determine the championship.

### Interclub Rifle Matches.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27.—In the inter-club rifle matches this week, the Park Club, of Bridgeport, Conn., retains its lead with another win, and A. B. Gully, of that club shot the possible score of 200. The club's score was 994 of the possible 1000, defeating the Birmingham, Ala., Club, whose score was 938.

The Warren, Pa. Rifle Club, with a score of 990, defeated the Thirteenth Regiment Rifle Club, of Brooklyn, N. Y., whose score was 904. The Myies-Standish Rifle Club, of Portland, Me., with a score of 958, defeated the Presque Isle Rifle Club, of Erie, Pa., whose score was 938; the New Orleans Rifle and Revolver Club, with a score of 898, the Manchester, N. H., Rifle and Pistol Club, with a score of 971, and the District of Columbia Rifle Association, with a score of 977, all had walkovers.

The prize for which the clubs are striving is a new trophy presented by the War Department, representing the civilian rifle club championship of the United States. The standing to date of the Eastern League is as follows:

	Won.	Lost.
Bridgeport .....	4	0
Washington .....	4	0
Warren .....	4	0
Erie .....	3	1
Bangor .....	2	2
Portland .....	2	2
Manchester .....	2	2
Birmingham .....	1	3
New Orleans .....	1	3
Brooklyn .....	0	4

There are seven more matches to be fired, when the winning club of the Eastern League will shoot against the winning club of the Western League for the championship.

### Military School Rifle Matches.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—The National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice in the United States, in pursuance of its policy to promote rifle shooting in institutions of learning, has given a handsome trophy for the military schools of the country to compete for. The matches are held under the supervision of the National Rifle Association of America, which announces the results of the first match of the series now being held as follows:

Harvard Military School of Los Angeles, Cal., defeated the Culver Indiana Military Academy, 870 to 852. St. John's Military Academy, of Delafield, Wis., defeated the Hitchcock Military Academy of San Rafael, Cal., 912 to 762. The Kemper Military School of Boonville, Wis., defeated the Missouri Military Academy of Mexico, Mo., 790 to 575. The Wentworth Military Academy of Lexington, Mo., defeated the Kentucky Military Institute of Lyndon, Ky., 897 to 733. St. John's School, of Manlius, New York, defeated the Military Academy of Roswell, N. M., 843 to 809. The Bordentown, N. J., Military Institute with a score of 871, won from the Girard College of Philadelphia by default. The Nazareth Hall, Pa., Military Academy, with a score of 493 won from the New York Military Academy by default. The Randolph Military Academy of Morristown, N. J., with a score of 607, won from the Miami Military Institute of Germantown, O., by default.

The conditions of the matches call for teams of five, representing each school, each boy firing ten shots standing and ten shots prone, with a .22cal. rifle. There are sixteen schools in the competition, each one of which will fire one match with every other school.

### Cincinnati Gun Club.

THE team match of the Indoor League on Jan. 22, shot at the Brendamour range, was attended by nine members. The team total was not up to the mark which the club has set in previous matches. W. H. Cox shot very consistently, placing 19 shots in the black, and recording a total of 211, high for the match. G. E. Pugh got in second place on 202, and A. A. Yungblut, with his 22, scored 197. Elmer Hake, who usually makes the team, was in poor form to-day, and fell down badly, although making high 5-shot score, 46, on his second target. A team match is being arranged with Troop C of Cincinnati, and will be shot on the Brendamour range, with a return match at the armory. Scores:

W H Cox.....	43	44	40	43	41—211
G E Pugh.....	39	44	42	38	39—202
A A Yungblut.....	42	41	36	38	40—197
Ccl. C. Hake.....	37	39	36	41	37—190
A H Kenan.....	38	34	42	41	31—186—986

Scores of other members:					
J F Stevenson.....	31	35	35	40	42—186
Elmer Hake .....	32	46	40	26	38—182
H F Schefer.....	36	35	32	31	30—164
J R L Carrington.....	35	27	37	33	30—162

Fulton, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1913.

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**Edible Locusts.**

Not a few commentators have stumbled over the statement that John the Baptist "did eat locusts." Not aware that in the East locusts are eaten, even to this day, they have suggested that some sort of bean is meant.

Locusts are to-day eaten in Arabia, pretty much as they were in Biblical times. Foreigners as well as natives declare that they are really an excellent article of diet. They are best boiled.

The long, or "hopping," legs must be pulled off, and the locust held by a wing and dipped into salt before it is eaten. As to flavor, the insect is said to taste like green wheat.

The red locust is more palatable than the green kind. Some say that the female is red and the male green, but others contend that all are green at first, whatever the sex.

Locusts must be caught in the morning, for then they are numbed by the cold, and their wings are damp with the dew, so that they cannot fly. They may be found in Arabia clustered in hundreds under the desert bushes, and they can be literally shoveled into a bag or basket.

Later the sun dries their wings, and it is hard to catch them. When in flight they resemble what we call May-flies. They fly side-wise, drifting as it were before the wind.

They devour everything vegetable, and are devoured by everything animal; desert larks and bustards, ravens, hawks and buzzards like them. The camels munch them in with their food; the greyhounds run snapping after them all day long, and eat as many as they catch. The Bedouins often give them to their horses.—Youth's Companion.

**Seagull 43 Years Old.**

M. BLONDEAU, of Quimperle, Brittany, shooting a few days ago, killed a seagull. Attached to one of its legs was a ring with the inscription in English: "1869. Return to the Zoological Station at Heligoland."

In 1869 Heligoland (now Helgoland) was a British possession. It has not been ascertained whether the tag was genuine.

**Bolivia, a Land of Varied Altitudes.**

THE fifth largest country in the New World, Bolivia, lies wholly within the tropics, yet altitude, rather than latitude, determines climatic conditions. From the lofty plateau on the west marked by the highest peaks of the Andean range, the republic's vast domain terraces down through smiling temperate valleys to the dense tropic jungle of the Amazonian plain. No greater contrast on earth can be pictured than that of the Titicaca basin and the eastern frontier. The one, treeless, windswept, encircled by the mightiest mountains of the Americas; the other, a sea of tangled verdure in the heart of the world's greatest wilderness. In a land so varied the products naturally cover a wide range. Precious metals, wrested from the Titanic strongholds of the Andes, rival Nature's most lavish forest gifts.

It was in the bleak mining region, two and a half miles above sea level, that the Spaniards first settled after the conquest, and it is here that the greater portion of the population is found to-day. Two thirds of the country lies in the lowlands, yet 88 per cent. of the people live on the plateau. Man is rooted to his native soil. The life of the Bolivian highlander is as dreary as his environment, yet he can not often be tempered down into the garden places just over the Andean wall.—American Review of Reviews.

**Why Thunder Sours Milk.**

It is universally known that milk turns sour after a thunderstorm. This has been attributed to the large quantity of ozone which is liberated by the electricity in the air. The experiments of Professor Trillat in Paris do not confirm that theory. He has established that atmospheric depressions cause putrefying gases—normally quiescent—to rise to the surface of certain substances, and in support of his theory points out that odors of all sorts are more permeating after storms. These atmospheric depressions accelerate the decomposition of gases and tend to liberate them. Hence lactic ferment is produced. Professor Trillat has made many experiments with diverse substances under varying pressures and has observed that when the barometer is lowest (during storms, etc.) the decomposition of gases is most rapid.—Harper's Weekly.

**Girl Tread By a Bear.**

WORD has been received here that Miss Laura Drumb, of Grand Rapids, had a narrow escape from death in Angeles, Wash. She recently accepted a position in the Angeles city schools and taking advantage of a day's vacation, went hunting. She had bagged twenty squirrels and several grouse and was about to fire her last cartridge when she saw a bear and had just time to climb a tree.

There she remained five hours, the bear refusing to leave the foot of the tree. Because of her long absence, Frank Drumb, her uncle, started a search. He had his camera, and upon arriving at the scene, preserved his presence of mind sufficiently to snap a picture despite her protests before taking her from her perilous position.—Grand Rapids, Mich., correspondent Minneapolis Journal.

**Raising Blue Foxes.**

THE Mariposa, Capt. Thomas Moore, had 250 passengers from southeastern and southwestern Alaska ports, a shipment of salmon from Yakutat and an unusual consignment, twenty cages containing live blue fox for transshipment to St. John, N. B., where they will be used in starting fox farms.

Fox raising has become quite an industry in northeastern Canada and big returns have been made from the sale of the animals' pelts. The foxes were brought to Seward by the steamer Dora from western Alaska, some of them from as far west as Dutch Harbor.—Seattle Post Intelligencer.

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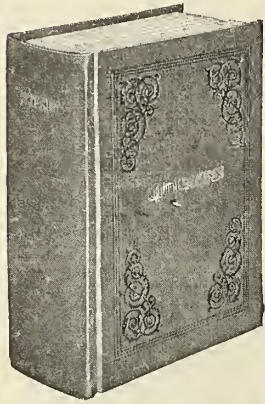
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### An East Brewster Fox Hunt.

BY MICHAEL FITZGERALD.

THIS is the season when the sporting blood of the Cape Codder is at full tide. The hunting cry of the foxhound is heard in the woods as wily reynard is trailed through copse and glade. From Spring Rock to Sheep Pond the gallant dog pursues the quarry and there finds that the foe has doubled on his tracks. Back again for some distance and nosing around for another clue, with a full-throated cry the hound renews the ruthless quest in the direction of Long Pond. Swerving to South Orleans, reynard increases his lope, for old "Spotty" is getting dangerously close and he must be shaken off on this long stretch. The music of the chase now comes faintly to the silent but alert watcher at Spring Rock. No need to follow the dog. The man with the gun knows that when reynard reaches the South Orleans road he will turn once more and skirt the north shore of Baker's pond on the last leg of his journey to earth. Half an hour goes by. The hound's cry increases in volume to the eastward and each moment it becomes louder. The last round of the struggle has been reached and the end is near. The man with the gun hears the dog crashing through the underbrush, and almost under the muzzle of the weapon the jaded fox emerges from the tangled growth. Bang! Old Spotty shakes the fallen foe a few times and is rewarded by "Good dog!" from his master. Quickly poor reynard is triced up to a limb and skinned. The man with the gun goes home richer by nine dollars, old Spotty at heel, and both well content with the day's work. The eye-filling spectacle of a gay, red-coated cavalcade had no part in the run and some may think that without it fox-hunting is tame work; but the man with the gun, who waited so patiently under the shadow of Spring Rock, followed the varying notes of the dog's music intently, and with the mind's eye every phase of the hunt was distinctly visible to him. No curve or swing of the course escaped him. His blood tingled with excitement as he read the messages which the gallant hound sent ringing through the clear air. It was well to make a few extra dollars these hard times, but this man had the instincts of a true sportsman, and only the week before he declined to "dig out" a fox because there was "no fun in that kind of thing;" and old Spotty would be sure to get even with reynard later. And, says Yarmouth (Mass.) Register, if any city man likes a full day's sport, he cannot do better than to have it with dog and gun in our East Brewster woods. There's lots of varmint around.

### Greenheart.

A wood which, according to the Department of Agriculture, outlasts iron and steel when placed in water is British Guiana greenheart. It is used in ship and dock building, trestles, bridges, shipping platforms, flooring, and for all purposes involving great wear and tear. The woods of two species of West African trees have been introduced into English markets as substitutes for greenheart under the name of African greenheart, but both are inferior to the South American tree.

All the gates, piers and jetties of the Liverpool docks and practically all the lock gates of the Bridgewater Canal in England are of greenheart. It furnished the material also for the fifty pairs of lock gates in the Manchester, England, Ship Canal. When the greenheart dock gates in the Mersey Harbor at Liverpool were removed in order that the channel might be deepened and widened, the same wood was again employed in building the enlarged gates, and wood placed in the gates of the Canada dock in 1856 was used again in its reconstruction in 1894. The use of greenheart has been specified for sills and fenders in the lock gates of the Panama Canal. Nansen's ship, the "Fram," and the Antarctic ship "Discovery" were built of greenheart. In addition to its use as timber, great quantities of the wood are made into charcoal.

Though it grows in parts of British, French, and Dutch Guiana, Venezuela, Brazil,

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Colombia, Peru, Trinidad, Jamaica, and Santo Domingo, it is being cut only in British Guiana, where it is found along the sea coast and water courses, seldom extending more than fifty miles inland. Greenheart used to bring \$1.00 per cubic foot at the point of shipment, but the present price is considerably less. Constant drain for more than 100 years upon the most accessible stands of greenheart in British Guiana has stripped the forest of its material, and the wood now obtained is of inferior quality. Tracts are now being cut over in some places for the third time. Only the heartwood of the tree possesses the peculiar durability desired, and the best wood is found in old trees.

The wood of three other species of the same botanical family is occasionally cut and

sold with the genuine greenheart. These are the white cirouballi or sirouballi, the yellow cirouballi, sometimes called "black cedar," and the keritee or ketti. Circular 211 of the Forest Service, which describes greenheart and its various uses, tells how to distinguish between it and these substitutes. While they closely resemble greenheart, they are inferior to it in durability.

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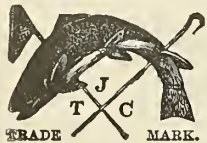
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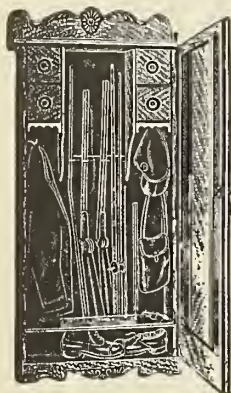
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## Adirondack Camp-Fire

By WILLIAM SIMPSON

IT was several years ago—I had not been very well for some time, not to a degree of illness that incapacitated me from attending to my usual duties—I consulted a doctor of medicine, who said I had “rails on my lungs.” He looked wise and sad, like one who lost a whole lot, or an old friend that forgot to leave him a legacy. Anyway, he shook his head, wrote out a prescription, and handed it to me with some oral instructions. I moved about as usual

at the foot of Lower Saranac Lake?” It is burned down now, but it used to be a favorite rendezvous; not the fashionable hotel, you understand, but woods hotel of the old sort, where a man could use his knife for the purpose of transporting nourishment to his mouth without attracting undue attention.

It was early in the season when I arrived there. The lumbering was over for that year, and many of the men who had worked on the

a favor, or throw a troublesome customer out of the barroom door. Here the pine, balsam, spruce, cedar, birch and many other varieties of vegetation breathe out their perfumed air and health-giving qualities, more especially at night, and if those unfortunate individuals who are troubled with that parent of many ills, “dyspepsia” and its near relation, consumption, and some of their less troublesome kin, were to come here during the summer months and be lulled



ON THE STILL WATER.



ON THE RAPIDS.

for some time, the physician's serious looks had given me some misgivings, but between doubt and hope as to my actual condition, I struggled along fairly well for awhile.

Did you ever notice when you have been in poor health, the number of gratuitous cures that are suggested to you by your friends and the various remedies that are thrown in? Well, that was my experience, too. I finally consulted the most celebrated doctor of medicine, E. G. J., whose great knowledge and wonderful ability were universally acknowledged. His advice was as honest as it was brief. He said: “You are in bad shape, and if you do not give up your activities for awhile, there probably will be a store where yours is now, but you will not likely be the proprietor.” So I inferred I was likely to be the central figure at a funeral. I put my affairs in order and went to seek health and recreation among the Adirondack Mountains.

“Do you remember the sportsman's retreat

lumber job were now “guides” and were stopping here, waiting for pre-arranged appointments or looking for prospective “sports.” As I alighted from the stage coach, the first place I made use of was the ante-room off the office, where guests often entered to wash up and remove the soil of travel. The water was all right, all Adirondack water is, but when it came to the comb and brush, perhaps I ought to draw the veil of charity over that comb. Its teeth in some respects resembled the front rank of a defeated army. The brush was not so bad; it looked younger and may have been less frequently used, but it had a serio-comic smell, and it was a red-letter day when that roller had a new towel put on it. But this is not a hard-luck story. The place had many redeeming qualities; the rooms were clean and tidy, the beds good and their linen perfect; the dining room was large and cheerful, the fare excellent, and the jolly landlord always willing to do a friend

to sleep by the murmuring waters and breathe this air, laden and mingled with the perfume of the water lily and all the wild flowers that come to life in the woods between the entry of the snowdrop and the exit of the golden rod, their troubles would be removed a lot.

With improved health, nature sends increased zest and relish and a better appreciation and fuller enjoyment of outdoor life. So in due season I received my share.

There was in the party “Laura Louise,” a relation of mine by marriage, who entered into the full enjoyment of everything as it came along, especially the trout fishing, and at close range could cast a fly as well as the best. Often in the gloaming we would go out on the lake to the mouth of one of the small brooks and there she would try her skill with the fly, which on one occasion was rewarded in landing two nice half-pound trout with one cast of her flies.

Our next moving day brought us to “Bart-

lett's" on Upper Saranac Lake, on the carry between the lake and Round Pond. To us it was the homeliest, cosiest, nicest spot of all. For a place to spend a summer vacation, here is a choice selection on a short carry of about a quarter of a mile, a small piece of land that separates two lakes, plenty of grass, shade trees, sloping lawns, sequestered nooks, sylvan glades, babbling brooks and the whole outfit for an active individual from the age of seven to seventy, who can perform his ablutions with the aid of the Saranac Lake and sunshine instead of a cute little pitcher and basin and a towel the size of a return ticket. As a place to recuperate and increase the avoirdupois, it has few, if any, equals. Between breathing the air, universally reputed for its restorative powers, walking in the pine-laden zone, stroll in the cool of the evening, or to row over the Saranac Lake in an Adirondack boat.

Just here I would say a word about that boat. A Saranac boat is a thing of beauty and a joy for ever, about sixteen feet long, weighing about seventy pounds. It is one of the greatest achievements of the boat builder in the back woods. It is a frail craft, so light that it can be carried by your guide over a carry miles long. It rides the water as gracefully as a swan and makes rapid progress as if by magic. It can float in three inches of water, and in the hands of an experienced guide can go thirty-five miles a day, and I have seen them cross the Saranac Lake with a load consisting of, among other things, two large cart wheels, a large Saratoga trunk, and two deer hounds.

In the picture George Washington crossing the Delaware is all right, and we ought to be patriotic, but here is a rival. You get in the bow of the boat on Round Lake, when the wind gets in a hurry and lashes the seas into a white foam, and you will be kept quite as busy as the immortal George Washington was, dodging blocks of ice on the Delaware.

Variety is the spice of life, and after a delightful stay at Bartlett's, we moved across the lake to the Sweeney Carry. No old Adirondack traveler will ever forget the old carry house where the kind, thoughtful proprietor of that cozy camp served the most delightful dinners. Oh shades of Lucullus, Paul Smith and Delmonico, how we did relish those excellent meals. Now let me tell you of the place and the good people there.

The house was one of the ordinary kind, such as you will find in the North Woods, built of spruce logs and its architecture in keeping with environments. The landlord and his wife with their young daughter, natives of the wild wood, busied themselves taking care of the summer visitors and travelers who arrived via the carry, and from up the Bog Stream. Every day was a busy one. There was no indolence on their part. The wagon was a two-story affair that could hold two boats on either side and one over the other, so that four boats could be carried at one load. It had every appearance of being a prosperous business. The women folks could see across the bay, and the moment a party appeared across the lake, preparations were made according to the number in the party, and everything would be ready on their arrival. So the days passed merrily that summer. In the evening around the camp-fire those present would relate or listen in the glimmer of the

burning logs to the tales and adventure of present and other days.

Have you ever noticed the quality of greeting that belongs to certain occupations, the "How do you do," "Good morning," and other more or less empty salutations which fall flat on the ear and make but a very faint impression on the mind of the dweller in cities, who rarely carries an instant for an answer? How hollow compared with the sportsman's "Hello, hello, what luck?" which breathes out a heartfelt community of interest and good feeling.

It was the manner of spending Sunday that impressed me most. When I sojourned there, the mother of the household called her little family and guests together in the sitting room, with perhaps a camper from a nearby camp who perchance came to get a pail of milk, and there kneeling down to "Heaven's Eternal King," the mother prayed and read the sacred page or perhaps together all joined in hymns of praise and held communion in simplicity and truth. Is not that the religion of the heart? And I venture to say that one who has never passed a Sunday amid the solemn loneliness of a comparatively uninhabited region cannot fully realize the meaning of those two words, "God's country."

The tide of summer travel commenced in June and was at its height in the carry in July, and this was a stopping place for the mid-day meal best known to old-timers and the wise ones. The hours of ease were relieved of monotony by the various types of character who made up the galaxy of summer travel that passed here going over the carry to the Bog River to camp on the banks of the many streams and ponds—artists, doctors of divinity and medicine, judges—supreme and subordinate—merchants, manufacturers and people in all walks of life were represented, some in quest of health and some on pleasure bent, but almost everyone came for the trout fishing and game shooting.

The destination of many was Little Tupper Lake, and on the shores of this beautiful sheet of water was a retreat presided over by an old-time Adirondack worthy, "Pliny Robbins," a man of many virtues that I knew, and if he had any sins, "Oh, may shades of darkness hide them." Here the deer and smaller game were plentiful, the waters of the lake and streams were teeming with the lusty trout, and the fishing was fully described by any of the guides. They could tell where the trout were and when they would be at home, but their feeding time in August, ah! that was a different affair. Suffice it to say, there almost always were as many as the cook could use. But it is not all of a fishing or shooting vacation to get a lot of fish or plenty of game; that is only a sort of main-spring of the affair. There is the exhilarating exercise crossing the trails, the strolling at will through the woods, the social intercourse round the camp-fire, making photographs—those gentle reminders which in the years to come bring back memories to us of those happy days, refreshing to the memory and pleasing to the mind. It was a favorite diversion to glide up in the boat on any of the streams running into the lake, and in the stillwater come upon deer feeding upon the lily-pads or sweet grass at the mouth of the spring brooks, replete with verdure and mosquitoes. I asked Ed. Huntington, my old and reliable guide and one whose veracity was considered reliable, how long insects stayed

in the woods, and he said: "Waal, they kim in here in the spring on snowshoes, and they go away in the fall on the first snow sled."

This certainly was a sportsman's paradise. The shores were clear of fallen timber, the water was cold and clear, and the most desirable occupied sites for camps were vacated. Now, I do not plead guilty of laziness. I will compromise by confessing to preferences for certain kinds of work, and deer hunting by various legal methods had a fascination for me, but after a while I would get tired of it, or at least the sharp edge of desire would be dulled a little in time, but one thing I have not had enough of is fishing for the lordly speckled or square-tailed trout. Now, all ye lovers of the rod, disciples of Izaak Walton, and lovers of green woods and clear waters, who dangle a small fish on a trolling rod big enough to grow beans on, with a line to match and call it sport, listen and learn what happened to one of the craft with a Leonard fly-rod, nine and a half feet long, weighing five ounces, with a reel to match, a tapered line on it, and a six-foot gut leader on Bog Stream in August.

The weather had been warm and the sky clear for a few days and the fishing poor. About sundown the wind shifted and blew almost a gale, with a heavy downpour of rain for two days, and during the night it cleared. There had not been a fish caught for several days, and the turbulent waters of the lake were now placid as a basin, and its face shone like a mirror. Ed Huntington, who had learned to play cards while in the army, had grown tired of the game, and sat down beside me on the veranda and whispered: "The trout will be scattered from the spring holes, and to-day we ought to have glorious sport fishing." So we quietly got into our boat and slipped away to try our luck, putting together the three joints of that wand that feels in your hand like magic, adjusting the reel and line with the selected flies, that on referring to my diary I find were a scarlet ibis on a No. 4 hook at the end, a Montreal as a second and a brown hackle for a drop fly.

We tried first at the mouth of the stream without success, and Ed deftly paddled the boat up the stream a little to a bend, where a huge log lay on the shore in the stillwater. "Now," said Ed, "cast toward the patch of lily-pads under that log, and you ought to get a good one." No sooner said than done. The two upper flies rose in response to the rod, but the end fly was fast in the mouth of a three-pound trout. Taken by surprise, he leaped with a mighty effort three feet into the air. He came harmlessly down upon the slack of the line and dove to the bottom. I was fearful lest he would find a sunken log, or get tangled up in the lily-pads, but I presently led him out from shore to give battle and the response was a sullen shaking as a Scotch collie shakes a rabbit. I bore heavily on the rod, made a few turns on the reel, and after some fierce fighting in the open water, he started toward the surface again up and down, back and forth through that deep pool. Each time he came to the surface he shed a yellow gleam of light, and mustering all his powers with one supreme effort, he leaped a foot above the surface of the water, until at last exhausting all his energy, he rolled over on his side, and Ed, who knew his part of the business, slipped the

(Continued on page 187.)

# History of the Wild Turkey Gobbler

## The Last of His Race in Michigan

By WILLIAM B. MERSHON

**T**HIS bird weighed 23¾ pounds. It was mounted by William Richter, long since dead, and one of the best taxidermists of his day. After skinning this turkey I remember he sent the carcass down to my mother, and we had roast turkey and it was simply fine.

I had for many years been a turkey hunter and my father before me; in fact, my father and I together were always urged by my mother to get a turkey for Christmas if we failed to get one for Thanksgiving. If there was tracking snow we were pretty sure to get our bird, but without it, it was almost impossible, according to our mode of hunting them.

We would drive out in the country eight or nine miles, put up the horse at a farmer's, and with lunches in our pockets start out for the day's tramp. Turkey tracks were generally found crossing the road somewhere from one piece of woods to another or from the woods to a swamp. If they were old tracks, they generally led to where fresh tracks could be found, and in the early days turkeys were quite plentiful. This was back in the 70's and early 80's. The tracks having been found, no special care was taken to approach the turkeys unseen nor unheard, but we would follow the tracks until it was evident the birds had seen us and were beginning to run. We would follow along until finally one track would leave the flock and then another, and these single birds starting off would go through the most impenetrable places in the thickets, crawl through brush heaps and come out the other side into the swamps under old upturned roots of trees and finally unexpectedly almost in your face out from under some small clump where it had been hiding would burst this tremendous and grand bird into flight. I defy anyone not to be startled by the apparition, and even when using a shotgun, with No. 2 and 3 shot, quite often the bird, although within range, was missed because of the unexpectedness of his appearance, and the startling effect of his flight. If we were successful and had gotten our one bird, that might do for the day, but if we missed and did not succeed in getting up with this straggling bird, we would go back to the main flock to follow up the next bird that separated from the flock.

Turkeys lie closely at times so one would almost step on them. I used to have a Gordon setter named Nip—Nip and Tuck were the pair—and Nip was very fond of turkey hunting. She would follow along and her nose seemed to tell her when we were getting anywhere near a bunch of turkeys and her tail would begin to go back and forth at a rapid rate. Many is the turkey I have gotten over her staunch point.

But to return to the big turkey gobbler. This was in the fall of 1886 when Bert Beach and I took the train on the old Detroit and Bay City road to a little station about nine miles from Saginaw, intending to hunt across to Reese, a little station on the old narrow gauge, the S. T. & H. My recollection is that there was a stretch of about four miles of hunting

territory between, where there was always good partridge shooting. Notwithstanding a slight tracking snow had fallen the night before, we had very slight hopes of turkeys. But we had not been in the woods long before we ran on to the tracks of four wild turkeys. Our shells were changed to coarse shot and we took after them. Although the snow was rapidly melting

and the tracking hard, we did succeed in picking up the tracks of one, but he got away from us and made a long flight and disappeared in a little clump of ragged weeds and brush. The snow had all gone by this time, and despairing of picking up the tracks again, I had put in No. 7 shot and had killed four ruffed grouse.

I had my old black and tan setter Bob, the



A FINE SPECIMEN OF WILD TURKEY.  
Shot by the author, and the one referred to in the article.

old original fellow, with me, and well on in the afternoon he began to make queer motions as we came up to the trunk of a fallen large elm tree. Before I had time to change my shells, from the top of this old tree the gobbler burst forth like a cyclone. I made a quick snapshot at his head and neck and luckily filled him full of No. 7 shot, for down he came with a thud and old Bob went to him and tried to fetch him to me, but the thrashing and beating of his wings pounded the dog, so it was some time before he could get hold of him at all. My companion and I let out a war whoop that could have been heard for miles. He was a magnificent bird with a beard nearly eight inches long and the colors of the rainbow are painted in bronze in his plumage to this day.

We had to take turns lugging our game. Four partridges, the ammunition in our pockets and a turkey weighing nearly twenty-four pounds and a cross country tramp of a couple or three miles to make a train we had none too much time to meet, about tuckered us out.

A letter from Bert Beach to-day reminds me of this shooting episode. He is in far off Arizona and says that somehow or other the shooting in these days is not like it used to be, a sentiment to which I thoroughly subscribe.

### Fly Campaign.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 27.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The house fly is not the only serious offender, since recent investigations show that the common biting stable fly is a carrier, possibly the usual carrier, of infantile paralysis. This recent addition to the list of man's known enemies breeds under much the same conditions as the house fly, though displaying a marked preference for strawy wastes.

A successful fly campaign must depend largely upon a general appreciation of the undesirable character of flies and a widespread recognition of the practicability of suppressing the pest. Only about a decade ago it was considered impossible to control the salt marsh mosquito. The seemingly impossible of yesterday is being done to-day, and at no very great expense. The history of the house fly will duplicate that of the mosquito in large measure as soon as communities realize the vital advantages of generally abandoning middle age methods of caring for manure from the stable and wastes from the house. The overabundance of flies about many dwellings is proof of the excellent provision unthinkingly made for these filthy insects. The fly campaign must be accompanied by a reformation of certain unsanitary practices in regard to the disposal of domestic wastes or by-products and should be supplemented by local health ordinances prohibiting under penalty the maintenance of fly breeding conditions. The actual work against flies in a community should be preceded by vigorous efforts along educational lines for the purpose of securing intelligent and general co-operation. This latter is very important and may well begin at once if results are to be obtained next summer.

E. P. FELT, State Entomologist.

FOREST AND STREAM is edited exclusively for the sportsman. There is no other publication like it in existence. It contains something of more than ordinary interest in each issue.

## Out of Doors in Canada

### Some of the Best Bass and Musky Waters in Ontario and How to Reach Them

*One of a series to run in FOREST AND STREAM during the year.*

By S. E. SANGSTER (CANUCK)

THE Province of Ontario offers the choicest waters of all Canada for those anglers whose favorite game fish is either the musky—over here called the lunge—and the small-mouth black bass. There are other waters, here and there, that can produce some good lunge, but, taken as a whole, the lakes and rivers of Ontario stand par excellence.

Down along the front, in the waters of the St. Lawrence River are found some mighty big muskies, the record fish in 1911 and 1912 coming from there, notably around Stanley Island, below Cornwall, and also in Hay Bay, above Belleville. There is a plenty of good hotel accommodation here available, and good guides and comfortable skiffs and motor boats are located without any trouble.

The French River, together with its confluent, the Pickerel, offers a splendid combination trip of canoe cruising, and both musky and bass fishing of the real kind. This is as yet essentially a camping proposition, and one would have to outfit at either North Bay, thence crossing the lake (Nipissing) by a small steamer, and putting in at the headwaters, or else getting off the train where it crosses the French, putting in just below the railway bridge. Some mighty big lunge have been taken from the French waters, a number over thirty pounds and a few over forty. Bass run well around 3½ to 4½ pounds. Both species are still plentiful and yield all the fight their reputation accords them.

Lying between the little villages of Cobocok, at the northwest corner, and Lakefield at the "other," lie some twelve beautiful little lakes that offer a splendid proposition for a canoeing and fishing trip, yet having several very comfortable little inns where accommodation may be had for any little fishing stopovers desired. Primarily, I would make special mention of several of the best points, although fishing is good as a whole throughout. The Kawartha Lakes, as this system of connected waters is known, has been aptly so termed, for the Indian word "Kawartha" means "Happy Lands and Bright Waters." From an experience extending over a number of years and repeated visits, I would say that the best all-round fishing may be had at either Buckhorn Falls, on Buckhorn Lake, or in Cameron and Balsam Lake, while Pigeon Lake, particularly the lower end, beyond Gannon's Narrows, still produces some fine lunge.

Reached from Peterborough and Lakefield, thence by steamer through Stony Lake to Burleigh, I would suggest the canoeist "put in" above the locks here and paddle through Lovesick Lake and Deer Bay, up the narrows of Buckhorn to Buckhorn Falls at "Hall's Bridge." Here is a very cosy little inn where charges are moderate and the board wholesome, and the fishing for lunge and both large- and small-mouth bass is of the best. Another

method of reaching this point is by road from Peterborough—some fourteen miles. Continuing from here, the party would paddle through the upper reaches of Buckhorn, turning into Gannon's Narrows for some 350 yards, from whence one enters Pigeon Lake. If tents are aboard, swing down to the south and spend a couple days fishing here. Turning northward, a paddle of some 6½ miles brings into view the little lighthouse just below Bobcaygeon, and entering the short Pigeon River one lands at the locks between this and Sturgeon Lake. Bobcaygeon is a good point to obtain camp supplies and boats or canoes—and there are a dozen splendid campsites anywhere from a mile to four from the village, where excellent fishing may be had. Passing on through Sturgeon Lake to Sturgeon Point, the route turns sharply to the right to Fenelon Falls. This little village is the site of a big power plant; also, incidentally, there are two really good inns where satisfactory accommodation may be had at around \$10 to \$12 per week; also boats and boatmen. The fishing immediately around Fenelon is best for small-mouth bass, although there is good lunge fishing as well. A paddle of some four or five miles through Cameron Lake takes one to the little single-locks at Rosedale, where there is excellent fishing for both species. Passing through into Balsam, some splendid campsites are found on either the mainland or on one of the several islands, and good fishing also anywhere in the lake, which runs up some four miles to Coboconk, at the head of the System. The party can turn this trip "hind end to," as it were, and enter either by way of Coboconk on a branch line of the G. T. R. from Lindsay, or from Lindsay itself, down the six miles of Scugog River into Sturgeon Lake.

As already indicated, while there is ample accommodation for stopping over at one of the smaller inns—all of which are comfortable and pleasant, I would recommend as the best plan a canoe cruise. The lakes are small enough to insure safety from heavy winds, and there are any number of good camping spots to be found all along the route. Minnows for still-fishing may be obtained in any of the lakes. It is well, however, to take in a complete assortment of fishing tackle, as one cannot obtain any choice at the small villages.

The Georgian Bay waters offer a wide choice for bass and lunge fishing. Notably near Kagawong, on Manitoulin Island and around Key's Inlet, at the mouth of the French. Most of the lower points have become overcrowded, and while some fair fishing is had, it is, as a rule, much better in the northern part at the points mentioned. A very good little inn is found at Kagawong Village and boats may be readily obtained.

The Rideau System of lakes, extending from Kingston north and east to Smith's Falls



# Season in the Middle West

By SANDY GRISWOLD

and by locks and Rideau River to Ottawa, where this river empties into the Ottawa River, has some excellent points for bass and lunge, together with some lake or gray trout. Westport is a good point of entry and below Jones' Falls, near Smith's Falls, is another good spot. Camping is excellent all along the route, either for a canoeing or motor boat party. A number of good small hotels all along the lakes, insure comfortable accommodation in case of wet weather or for those ladies who do not care to enjoy the pleasures of camp life under canvas. A navigation company runs steamers between Ottawa and Kingston, thus allowing ready access to any point on these lakes.

The Ontario season opens for lunge and bass on June 16. The flies and mosquitoes are over early in July, and trips anywhere here after July 5 to 10 are in order. Personally, I would say my choice for the earlier fishing would be the Kawarthas, with the French for a wilder and longer canoe cruise. (Full data as to any specific trip will be supplied upon request of FOREST AND STREAM readers.)

## Gently Tapping on the Window Pane.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 25.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* From year to year I have noted that your correspondents have reported the appearance of the first robin and other signs of spring. This afternoon I opened every window in my modest domicile that the balmy January air might blow through. This evening as dusk approached there was a large active Jersey mosquito bumping against the window in the dining room trying to get out.

Can you beat that? SWITCH REEL.

[And why, Brother Switch Reel, should a little early activity on the part of the *Culex pungens* surprise you, who live in Jersey? Likely it was a missionary trying to get you into a proper frame of mind to receive, hospitably, later in the year his brother culicidæ.—EDITOR.]

## A White Blue-Wing Teal.

SOURIS, N. D., Jan. 1.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I inclose a photo of an albino duck. This bird was shot by my good friend Sam Wilson while hunting in the Turtle Mountains



of North Dakota. It is a perfect specimen of blue-wing teal, except that it is perfectly white in color. I would be pleased to have you use the picture in FOREST AND STREAM, which is a welcome weekly visitor at my home.

HENRY W. PETERSON.

FOR the first time this winter the ground out this way is whitened with snow this morning, to the depth of probably an inch. The flurry came in the night, but couldn't have lasted long, for there is not the vestige of a cloud visible, and the sun is shining as beautifully as in June. [Letter dated Jan. 15.]

Up to date there has been no winter like this known in Nebraska—famous, however, for its matchless climate—in thirty years. We have not had one cloudy day since Sept. 3, and last night's skiff of snow was the first flake seen here this winter. It has been simply one long uninterrupted stretch of beautiful, balmy and golden weather, and looks now as if it meant to continue on indefinitely.

Another unprecedented fact is that the fall shooting season of all kinds was the poorest known in an equal period of time. There were but few prairie chickens, practically no quail at all, and the ducks and geese were lamentably scarce.

There was fairly good sport in September immediately after the opening of the chicken and wildfowl season on both classes of game, but the chicken that had been so fortunate as to escape the ante-season lawbreakers were speedily killed off, and so were the locally bred ducks, and by the time the really bona fide bird shooting season—October—rolled round, there was mighty slim picking on either. The quail season was of but two weeks' duration, the first two in November, but of all the numerous parties that went out, to my personal knowledge there was not one that met with even fair success, and the majority of them got skunked absolutely. I myself with Ralph Crandall, with two of the best dogs in the State, spent the three first days of the season on the formerly fine grounds north of Chapman, and bagged six birds and two chickens. The quail were badly winter-killed, and it will require years for them to recuperate, even with the brief open season we are accorded.

But the strangest thing of all has been the persistent absence of the wildfowl, both ducks and geese, in fact, so far as the latter are concerned, it might be said, almost literally there were none at all, excepting until the past ten days, when quite a few Canadas have been killed up along the Loup and the Platte.

After the first issue of blue-wing teal, spoonbills, mallards and widgeon from the close north, there has been nothing that even approximated what might be called a flight, and the far northern birds either took another route or passed us by in the night without even lingering long enough to say howdy. The more probable theory

is, however, that the birds came and went in small and straggling bunches, and while both feed and water was abundant, for some unaccountable cause, they failed to linger here for any considerable time, and the shooting was never up to even the most ordinary standard.

As for the geese, even along their favored old haunts on the Platte River they have been only noticeable for their absence. Even back in October there were but precious few Hutchins and fewer white and speckled fronts, but a few



PRAIRIE HENS.

Canadas, which have been showing up better lately than at any period during the fall or winter. I spent a week out on the Three Spring marshes, on the Hon. Charles Metz's far-famed ranch, and bagged forty-four mixed ducks, two Canadas and an occasional old cock grouse. Earlier up on the Loup, at the mouth of Horse Creek, from time immemorial famous for its ducks and geese, I was all but skunked, simply able to get enough for the camp.

In a talk with State Game Warden Miller, he told me that upward of 20,700,000 fish were distributed among the various lakes and streams of the State during the years 1911-12. This number included 18,825,000 wall-eyed pike, 812,750 brook trout, 703,600 rainbow trout and 290,150 big-mouth black bass.

According to the warden the cultivation of bullfrogs in the State has not been very successful, although at Long Pine, Imperial, Beatrice, Benkelman and Bassett he is still looking for

the best results. The license money footed up to \$65,000, and it is sure to be more than duplicated in the coming similar period. He intends to ask the pending Legislature to appropriate a sum equal to that realized by the licenses with which he hopes to vie with the most successful States in the Union in the propagation of both game and fish.

There have been quite a few antelope come down from the hills out in Sioux county during the past month, and bunches of from four and six to a dozen or fifteen are seen along Indian Creek every day, so I am told by rancher R. E. Merrell. He says so far there has been but little snow in the Black Hills, and this makes the visits of the antelope sort of strange, but he says they are there, and that is all there is to it. He says that on his cattle rounds he sees them feeding at the haystacks along down the Indian Creek valley, and sometimes within 200 yards of the rancher's house. There is a heavy fine for killing an antelope in this State, and Merrell says he has not yet heard of any of them being molested.

From what I have observed on my fall ducking expeditions, and what I have heard from other sportsmen, there were more crows in the different sections of Nebraska this fall and winter than there have been for many years. Upon the flats northeast of Calhoun flocks of tens of thousands of these sable birds assemble daily, and all along the Missouri River bottoms they have been roosting in countless and actually astounding numbers just as they used to do twenty-five years ago, when the crows were common visitors to all the door yards throughout the city of Omaha.

Did you ever watch the evening flight of these birds in the dreary days of December. If so, you were certainly amply repaid for your trouble and charmingly entertained as well. There are thousands and thousands of crows in Nebraska; more, I believe, than in any State in the Union, and there is no other spectacle in nature that fits so completely with the surroundings as the afternoon procession of these always interesting birds from their harrowing in the fields to their roosts among the thick willows in the river's bottom.

And in the spring what a boon to the lover of the outdoor world is the crow. Long before the bluebird's mournful but sweet note is heard dropping from the vacuous skies, before the trill of even the hardy little field sparrow ripples upon the still tingly air, before the soft currents from the Southland unpurple the sunny slopes and fans the odorous anemone into faint color and starts the shrill chorus of the hylas in the wet meadows, the crow forms the vanguard of approaching spring.

### Mexican Fruit Fly.

THE fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture that an injurious insect known as the Mexican fruit fly (*Trypeta ludens*), new to and not heretofore widely prevalent and distributed within and throughout the United States, exists in the Republic of Mexico. In order to prevent its introduction into the United States, the Secretary of Agriculture has forbidden the importation into the United States from the Republic of Mexico of the following fruits: Oranges, sweet limes, mangoes, achras sapotes, peaches, guavas and plums.

### Shooting in 1818.

*Extracts from Nicholson's British Encyclopedia, Published in Philadelphia in 1818.*

Continued from page 135.

These nets are to be pitched for every evening flight of fowl about an hour before sunset, staking them on each side of the river about half a foot within the water, the lower side of the net being so plummed that it may sink so far and no further. Place the upper side of the net slantwise, shoaling against the water, but not touching it by nearly two feet, and let the strings which support this upper side of the net be fastened to small yielding sticks set in the bank. These, as the fowl strikes, will give the net liberty to play and to entangle them. Several of these nets should be placed at once over different parts of the river at about twelve-score fathom distance one from another, and if any fowl come that way, the sportsman will have a share of them. It is a good method, when the nets are set, to go to places sufficiently distant from them with a gun to frighten them toward the places where the nets are, and wherever any of the fowl are started from, it may not be amiss to plant some nets also there to take them as they return. The nets are to be left thus placed all night, and in the morning the sportsman is to go and see what is caught. He should visit the river first and take up what are caught there, and frightening the rest away to the other places where his nets are; he is next to visit them and take what are there secured.

The Ceylonese have great plenty of waterfowl wild on their island and have a very remarkable way of catching them, which is this: The fowler enters a lake or other water, which has a good bottom, and is not very deep. He puts an earthen pot upon his head, in which there are bored holes, through which he can see. He keeps himself so bent down in the water that only the pot is above the surface. In this manner he enters the place where the wildfowl are in clusters, and they think it is only some floating block. He then takes some one by the legs, and gently draws it under water and wrings its neck till he has killed it. Then putting it into his bag, which is fastened about his middle, he takes hold of another in the same manner, and so on, till he has got as many as he can carry off, and then he goes back in the same manner in which he came, not disturbing the rest of the birds, who never miss their companions, as they seem to dive down for their diversion when the fowler pulls them under. In places where this has been practiced so long, or so carelessly, that the birds are shy, the fowler uses a gun, but this he does in the following manner: He makes a screen of about five feet high, and three feet wide, which he carries in one hand straight between himself and his game, and in the other hand his gun. The birds are not alarmed at what appears only a bush, for this screen is always covered with branches of trees, fresh cut down, and full of leaves so that the sportsman behind advances as near as he pleases, and then putting the gun through some crevice of the screen, he fires.

GAME.—It is a maxim of the common law that goods of which no person can claim any property belong to the King by his prerogative, hence those animals, *feræ naturæ*, which come under the denomination of game are styled his

Majesty's game, and that which he has he may grant to another, in consequence of which another may prescribe to have the same within such a precinct or lordship. And hence originated the right of lords of manors or others to the game within their respective liberties. For the preservation of these species of animals, for the recreation and amusement of persons of fortune, to whom the King has granted the same, and to prevent persons of inferior rank from misemploying their time, the following acts of parliament have been made. The common people are not injured by these restrictions, no right being taken from them which they ever enjoyed; but privileges are granted to those who have certain qualifications therein mentioned, which before rested solely in the King. To entitle anyone to kill game, he must now take out a certificate, upon which a stamp duty is payable. These certificates are to be dated the day of the month when issued, and shall be in force till the first of July following, and no longer; and if any clerk of the peace, his deputy, or steward, clerk, etc., issue certificates otherwise than directed, to forfeit 20*l.* 25 Geo. III. sess. 2. No person to destroy game, until he has delivered an account of his name and place of abode to the clerk of the peace, or his deputy, or to the sheriff, or steward, clerk of the county, riding, shire, stewardry, or place where such person shall reside, and annually take out a certificate thereof, which must have a stamp duty of 3*l.* 3*s.* 25 Geo. III. sess. 2. Any person counterfeiting or forging any seal or stamp directed to be used by this act, with intent to defraud the revenue, or shall utter or sell such counterfeit, on conviction thereof, shall be adjudged a felon, and shall suffer death without benefit of clergy; and all provisions of former acts relative to stamp duties to be in force in executing this act. 25 Geo. III. sess. 2. Every qualified person, shooting at, killing, taking or shooting any pheasant, partridge, heathfowl, or blackgame, or any grouse or red game, or any other game, or killing, taking, or destroying any hare, with any greyhound, hound, pointer, spaniel, setting dog, or other dog, without having obtained such certificate, shall forfeit the sum of 20*l.* *Id.* Clerks of the peace, or their deputies, or the sheriff, or steward clerks, in their respective counties, ridings, shires, stewardries, or places, shall, on or before Nov. 1, 1785, or sooner, if required by the commissioners of his Majesty's stamp duties, transmit to the head office of stamps in London, a correct list, in alphabetical order, of the certificates by them issued between the 25th day of March in the year 1785, and the first of October in the same year; and shall also in every subsequent year, on or before the first of August in each year, make out and transmit to the stamp office in London, correct alphabetical lists of the certificates so granted by them, distinguishing the duties paid on each respective certificate so issued; and on delivery thereof the receiver general of the stamp duties shall pay to the clerk of the peace, etc., for the same, one halfpenny a name; and in case of neglect or refusal, or not inserting a full, true and perfect account, he shall forfeit 20*l.* *Id.* Lists may be inspected at the stamp office for 1*s.* each search; (*id.*) which list shall once, or oftener, in every year, be inserted in the newspapers in each respective county. If any qualified person, or one having

(Continued on page 188.)

# GAME BAG AND GUN

languages. He was one of the first to discover that excellent salmon fishing could be had in Monterey Bay and passed much time there. His writings of sport there, of angling in general and of fly-fishing in Maine lakes, are well known. In the commercial field of California he was a prominent figure, having taken the initiative in reclamation work, in citrus cultivation and in the raisin industry.

## The Skill of a Gunner.

NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 29.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* With misgivings bred of many previous disappointments, application was made to an advertiser in FOREST AND STREAM for information as to the prospects of good quail shooting near Tillery, N. C. In due time came the reply with all questions satisfactorily answered. One portion of the answer contained the very guarded comment that the bag varied according to the skill of the gunner, while another portion announced the not uninteresting information that accommodations and table were far above the average in North Carolina. An over-night journey, a four-mile drive from Tillery, brought an old-fashioned roomy Southern house in sight. Introductions followed to the junior member of the firm, a most charming lady of youthful spirit and a genial sportswoman, fully alive to those details which add so much to a gunner's comfort, and watchful at all times against any infringement of the rights of her guests.

Arrived at about the same time was T. B. Pritchard, of Rochester, N. Y., a delightful companion during a week's gunning. Arrangements had been perfected by which two young men of the neighborhood were to act as our guides, and while one was allotted to each, we alternated at Mr. Pritchard's suggestion.

Hunting in different directions, we both flushed more coveys than we were willing to admit, our refusal to give truthful answers being based on that strong legal bulwark that a man cannot be compelled to give a reply which would be calculated to hold him up to ridicule; more so because on looking at the bag we were reminded of the words of the letter, "It depends on the skill of the gunner."

Our best day's individual bag was sixteen, with perhaps double that number of misses, for which there is little excuse in old field gunners. While I have never been quite able to overcome that nervousness which comes at the first whirr of flight and causes me to shoot in such haste that frequently I do not see my gun, I know there are others in the same class, for I have seen some of them perform; and while it is difficult to teach an old dog new tricks, there remains the fond hope that persistence will be rewarded, and the day arrive when at all times I will see my gun before I shoot, yet presently there is consolation in the thought that the zest would be taken out of the sport if shots were not missed occasionally.

All of our hunting was done in the piney woods, a sort of half clearing, and our average find was eight coveys a day. Because of the large areas, scattered birds were difficult to locate, and single bird shooting could not therefore be freely indulged in.

The birds in flushing would at times get up as a covey, then a few at a time, and again a few would get up, and when both barrels had been discharged and one thought there were no more, the rest would get up and leave in haste. This of course, while not according to Hoyle, furnished additional excuses for lack of skill on the part of the gunner.

Wild turkey were seen on one occasion, but proved difficult of approach. At another time



## A Coal-Black Woodchuck.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Feb. 1.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I have just received a letter from Floyd C. Mandeville, of Newfane, N. Y., in which he says:

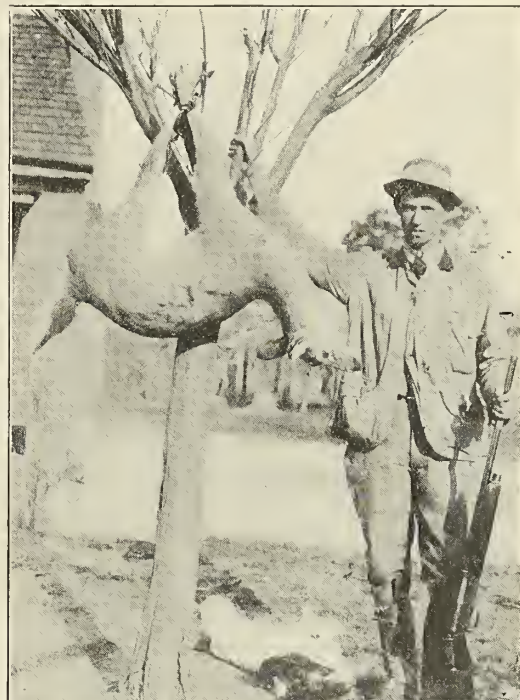
"I was at Wilson, N. Y., last Sunday and met a friend, Will Slocum, who asked me to come with him, as he had something interesting to show me. And it certainly was. He had a coal black woodchuck which he had dug out of his hole a week before, and at the time I saw it it was so tame that it would eat out of his hand, and did not seem to be the least bit afraid."

I have heard of white woodchucks, but have never heard of black ones. J. L. DAVISON.

## Prominent California Sportsman Dies.

BY GOLDEN GATE.

J. PARKER WHITNEY, a pioneer resident of the State, capitalist, sportsman and author, a man generally beloved and respected by all who knew him, passed away at the Hotel Del Monte, Monterey, Jan. 17, at the age of 78 years. Mr. Whitney was a native of Gardner, Mass., and came to California in 1851, making the first trip by water. Later he crossed the plains no less than five times and thus had an excellent opportunity of seeing American wild game at a time when its protection was unthought of. His writings upon the subject of sports have made him known over the whole world, these having been printed in many



THE DAY'S BAG.

as we came through the reeds of a branch, a startled fawn paid tribute to the skill of the nineteen-year-old guide, whose No. 9 quail shot did effective work. It was his first deer and his joy was contagious; in fact, I beamed in the reflected glory of his smile. A prouder boy I have never met.

The pleasant week came all too soon to a close, and with its close came the knowledge that we had met most delightful people and been furnished the best accommodations and had sat at an exceptional table, with the result that there was planted the seed of that temptation which induces a gunner having the flimsiest sort of excuse to neglect his temporal affairs for another chance at the birds.

Needless to say, both Mr. Pritchard and myself determined to repeat as frequently as our affairs would permit, notwithstanding that we found the lady to have been the writer who questioned our skill, and being herself no mean gunner had tolerantly smiled in a very superior sort of way at our many excuses for failing to shoot with greater accuracy.

LOUIS HESS.

### The Fur Seal Question.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The fur seal question has again loomed up as a bone of contention between those who wish to preserve the Alaskan seal herd intact for five years, and those on the other hand who wish to continue killing the surplus male seals on land for the purpose of securing seal pelts. After extensive hearings lasting several months, both the House and Senate committees agreed upon a treaty with Japan, Russia and England whereby pelagic sealing should be suspended for a period of five years, this country to pay each of the powers mentioned the sum of \$200,000 in lieu of their sealing rights. The House bill as passed provided for a closed season of ten years, but the Senate committee reduced it to five years, to which the House agreed and the bill became a law. The evidence before both the House and Senate committees showed that pelagic sealing, which is the killing of seals at sea, was the most destructive agent in the decimation of the seal herd. This appears true for the reason that the females and mother seals are killed in the sea while in search of food, thus leaving the young seal pups to starve on shore, resulting in the death of the mother and young. The evidence also showed that the land killing was almost equally destructive, as the unlawful killing of seals two years old and under at an age when it is difficult to determine the sex, resulted in at least 50 per cent. of the young seals thus unlawfully killed being females. When these facts were shown, and it being further demonstrated that the decimation of the seal herd was a near probability, Congress extended complete protection for a term of five years to all seals in Alaskan waters. Now comes a report from Prof. George A. Clark and Prof. David Starr Jordan with arguments to show that the suspension of the land killing was an error, and urging the repeal of that item in the law. President Taft was prevailed upon to send a special message to Congress urging the repeal of the law suspending land killing. Notwithstanding these appeals, it is understood that Congress will not be inclined to repeal the pres-

ent law, preferring, it is believed, to give complete protection for five years to all seals than to risk further decimation of the herd from any kind of killing.

RALEIGH RAINES.

### State Game Preserves.

REPRESENTATIVE KENT, of California, has introduced a bill in the House providing for the protection and increase of State game preserves. The proposed law provides that whenever the Legislature of any State shall relinquish the sovereign rights of the State over the game in any given area, and the Governor so notifies the U. S. Department of Agriculture, then the President is authorized to declare by public proclamation that the game, birds or fish within the area so relinquished are under the protection of the United States, and that such areas thus constituted shall be known as national game refuges and feeding grounds for animals, birds or fish protected therein. The areas thus constituted may be in national forests or unoccupied public lands, and lands held in private ownership and relinquished to the Government for national game preserves. Appropriate fines and punishment are provided in the bill for those who violate its provisions. The bill aims primarily to extend Government protection of the game of the country, and has much merit to recommend it. The proposed measure, which was referred to the House Committee on Agriculture, will be extended hearings if any desire to be heard on the merits of the bill.

### Deer Hunting in Wisconsin.

WALDHEIM PARK, Wis., Jan. 20.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The deer we were going after are found in Taylor county, Northern Wisconsin. The open season is from Nov. 11 to 30, and each hunter is limited to the killing of but one deer.

I started, alone, from Milwaukee to be in time for the opening and was joined, en route, by two companions, all young men with some earlier experiences and good marksmen—or claimed to be.

The pine forests are dense in places and success lays in obtaining plain sight of your object, and at the same time, be aware of other objects nearby, and when covering a deer, be able to hit it in the spot you want and bring him down.

On the first day we were out early from our quarters, and after a long tramp through the close pine woods we separated. Hearing a distant shot made by other hunters to the south, I knew a deer was in motion and ran for an open road, expecting, if not killed, that I might head the deer off, which, luckily, I did, as it—a fine buck—crossed the opening within fifty yards, when off went my rifle, the ball going directly through the heart, and I had him. He weighed fully 175 pounds and carried a splendid pair of antlers. To this, our first one, we attached a license coupon, conveyed him some distance to an old settler's house and later presented him to one who had done much for our entertainment and comfort.

During the very short season, and the territory being limited, many hunters are out and one is liable to encounter more hunters than deer, and to avoid any possibility of our crack-

ing away at each other, or being served in that manner by others, red cloth was attached to each hat and boat, easily seen at a distance, not only by our party, but by other hunters. This practice should be the law.

Chances for a shot in an opening of the woods are rare—more luck than otherwise—but each of our company got his allowance, and then it was home again. The deer in that section are not scarce, as was evident from the numerous signs in the snow, and we had frequent sights of a flying white tail appearing at times above the thicket—underbrush—apparently without a body. But shooting then is hazardous to other hunters—a hazard not taken by a sensible and careful sportsman.

J. H. VOJE, JR.

### Hunting in California.

BY GOLDEN GATE.

DUCK shooters are now enjoying the best sport of the season, the recent storms having brought great numbers of birds down from the north, many of these being the coveted canvas-backs. The birds are now well scattered, water being plentiful in all sections following the heavy rain, and it is not necessary to belong to a gun club to secure a limit bag. Good hunting is being experienced on the bay shore, although in some sections the presence of oil on the water ruins the birds for table use.

The interest of sportsmen through the State is now being centered on the State Legislature, where a bill has been introduced by Senator Flint, which provides for the non-sale of game. This measure is being bitterly attacked by market hunters and hotel men and certain newspapers. The California Associated Societies for the Conservation of Wild Life is working hard in the interests of the proposed law and has prepared statistics showing the decrease in the game of the State during recent years, especially in ducks, now the only game that is allowed to be sold.

The controversy over fish and game matters promises to continue through the entire session of the Legislature, and just what changes will be brought about are difficult to foretell. Some of the enemies of game protection favor the abolishment of the Fish and Game Commission, others want counties to handle game matters as they see fit. Back of the entire controversy is the subject of private game preserves, and there is no doubt but that the general feeling is against these. If the sale of ducks is to be prohibited, it would seem that it would be necessary at the same time to enact legislation prohibiting the baiting of ponds and excluding the public from the marshes. The tendency is toward legislation of this kind, and this will probably be the solution of the problem. Members of the Fish and Game Commission favor this and even many members of prominent gun clubs express the belief that the gun club in its present form must go.

AN international convention for the protection of migratory birds, along the lines of existing agreements as to fish, is provided for in a resolution introduced on Jan. 14, at Washington, by Senator Root, and sent to the Committee on Foreign Relations in the Senate.

**California Game Protection.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 11.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I read with much interest the article in a recent issue by Golden Gate on "Present Day Needs of Game Conservation." I met the writer who uses this name at a recent meeting of sportsmen and was glad to see that he was firmly opposed to the sale of game of any kind.

You may be interested in learning that there is a strong movement on here, led by hotel interests and politicians, to put quail, doves, shore birds, etc., on the list of birds that may be sold and to allow the sale of deer. The State commission has been doing splendid work, but it is proposed to abolish this and put the game affairs in the hands of county officials. This backward step would virtually mean the end of game in this State.

I am very glad to note the attention you pay to California in your valued paper and appreciate the letters by Golden Gate and Mr. Holder.

We expect crowds of sportsmen here in 1915 and millions of general visitors. In case the sale of game is permitted, as is planned, it is good-bye game.

WM. S. MARTIN.

**Shooting in Colombia, South America.**

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Bogota, Colombia, South America, Dec. 31.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The Consulate General at this capital having been closed, it devolves upon me to answer your letter of Nov. 26 last regarding hunting conditions in Colombia.

In reply I beg to say that as far as I know there are no game laws, and inasmuch as the climate is the same all the year round, with two short rainy seasons in September and April, the season is always "open." Guides would cost about \$20 per month "found." Shotguns, etc., can be imported paying duty, but it would be necessary to obtain especial permission through the Legation to bring in rifles.

I can hardly think it would be worth anyone's while to come here for hunting alone. Except crocodiles, small tiger or wildcat, some deer on the mountains, and a few wild duck and pigeon, there is nothing to shoot in this section of South America.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

LELAND HARRISON,

Chargé d'Affaires ad interim

**The Goose Fish.**

UNCASVILLE, Conn., Jan. 24.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Some weeks ago while taking a Sunday morning stroll over the property of the Pea Island Gunning Club in North Carolina, I ran across two specimens of the goose fish, or angler, which the tide had left on the beach. I opened both specimens and discovered in one a lesser scaup, or broadbill, and in the other a red-breasted merganser. Both of these ducks were in perfect condition and apparently had been suffocated. I inclose photographs which may be of interest.

The following extracts about this fish are taken from "The Fishes of North Carolina," by Hugh M. Smith, page 308:

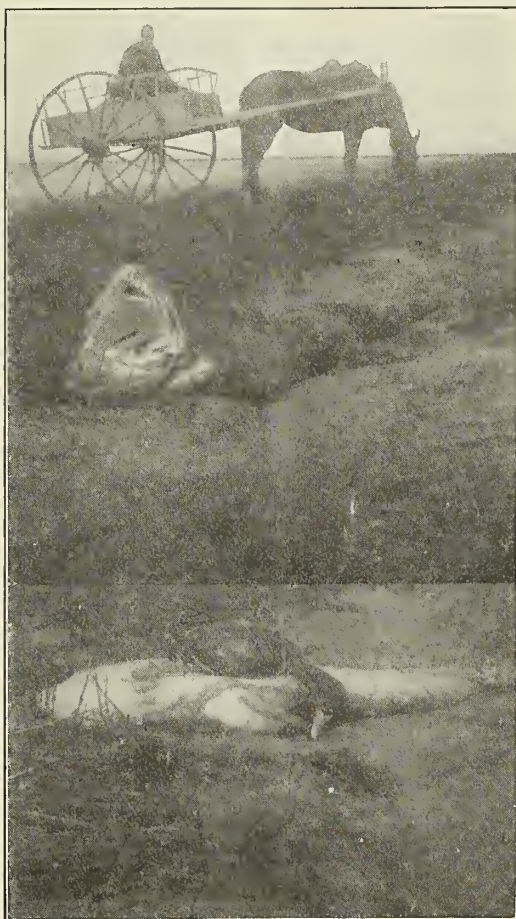
"The angler is found on both sides of the

Atlantic in rather shoal water. While passing most of its life on the bottom, it sometimes comes to the surface and basks there. It attains a length of four feet.

"On the North Carolina coast it is well known to the fishermen under the expressive name of all-mouth. It is very common at Cape Lookout and is regarded as a great nuisance in net fishing, for as many as twenty large specimens are sometimes found in a sink-net in one lift.

"No use is made of the fish here or elsewhere in the United States.

"The angler is noted for its repulsive appearance and extreme voracity. By means of



THE GOOSE FISH.

its moving dorsal filaments, it decoys small fish into the vicinity of its large mouth. It also feeds on coots, ducks and other sea birds, and one of its vernacular American names—goose fish—has allusion to its food. Crabs and other invertebrates are eaten also."

Our club superintendent stated that he once found a goose fish, which, when opened, contained four grebes and two clear noses (*Raja englanteria*).

HORATIO BIGELOW.

Note.—There is also an account of this fish published by Dr. Theodore Gill, entitled "The Life History of the Angler," in Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, Vol. 47, 1905.

A DISTINGUISHING characteristic of FOREST AND STREAM is that its readers compose one great loyal legion, gathered naturally by a unity of interest

**Pheasant Raising in California.**

THE possibilities of pheasant raising in California have been given considerable attention during the past few years, and the initial attempts along the line of hatching and rearing the birds have been quite satisfactory. At the State Game Farm at Hayward the raising of pheasants for game stocking purposes has been carried on for several seasons, but much of the work done has been along experimental lines. Superintendent William N. Dirks, who has had charge of the farm for the past year, has rendered a very interesting report of last season's work, and the results of his experiments and experiences will doubtless be of value to others. This report in part is as follows:

On account of the unsatisfactory results obtained in years past, when all eggs were hatched under the domestic hen, it was decided to learn if more satisfactory results could not be obtained by the use of incubators. A great deal of time was spent in reading what various authorities have written on this subject, but it was found that their reports were more or less contradictory, and that only in a general way could they be relied upon. It was then determined to go ahead with actual experiments.

Various makes of incubators were tried and all were found to give about the same general results. Eggs were first placed in the incubator during March. Out of 13 eggs but 5 hatched—a percentage of a little over 38. Of the next lot of 517 eggs, 367 hatched, or nearly 71 per cent. Three other lots were tried, with poor success, only 40 per cent. hatching.

It was then decided to set the eggs under hens for a number of days before transferring them to the incubators. Of the first lot of 1,100 eggs so placed, 822 hatched—a greater percentage than had been secured by the use of the incubator alone. Even better results were secured later; out of a lot of 500 eggs, 411 were hatched, or 82 per cent.

It is a general complaint among pheasant breeders that the eggs laid toward the end of the season are weaker in fertility than those laid earlier. This has not been the case with the eggs hatched at the game farm during the past season; for of the last 123 laid, 100 were fertile.

It is planned, for the next year, to carry on experiments in co-operation with the State University, at the State Farm at Davis, to see if satisfactory results cannot be obtained with incubators alone, thus abandoning the use of hens.

Although the trial with incubators has not met with the success that was hoped for, the artificial brooder, on the other hand, has given entire satisfaction, and has proved to be far ahead of any natural method for the raising of birds in large numbers. The brooder-house is a building divided into five compartments, opening into screen runways, eight feet wide by ninety feet long. At one end of the building a furnace is sunk in a shallow pit, and leading from it a terra-cotta pipe laid in a trench runs the entire length of the building. This pipe is boxed in and covered with sand. By this arrangement a very even temperature can be maintained at all times.

Food is placed within reach of the young

pheasants within a few hours after they are taken from the incubator. For the first few days they are given a boiled custard, made in the proportion of six eggs to a pint of milk; after a day or two a small amount of corn-meal is added to this custard; and later, corn grits and fresh chopped beef. Hemp, mustard and canary seeds are also scattered in the pens, and after the chicks are a month old, wheat and charcoal are added. Sand and green food, such as lettuce, kale and clover, are placed within reach of the birds at all times.

After five weeks in the brooder, the birds are strong enough to be transferred to outside pens; and almost any time after they are eight

weeks of age they are ready for liberation. About this time there is a tendency to pick each other's feathers, with the result that as soon as blood shows, the injured bird becomes an object of attack by all the other birds in the pen, and in most cases is killed.

In securing eggs, the breeding birds were confined in small pens—one male to five hens, except in two pens, where eight and ten hens respectively were confined. From both of these pens eggs were taken equaling in fertility those taken from the pens in which there was a lesser number of females. Experiments along this line will be carried on during the next summer.

In raising pheasants it is very important to guard against the young birds' getting hold of any of the burrs of the burr-clover, as these burrs lodge in the throat, and, if not removed—an operation that may be performed with the aid of a small pair of physician's forceps—will cause death.

### Opposed to Spring Shooting.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 28.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Every club represented in the Wisconsin Fish and Game Protective and Propagation League went on record as opposed to spring shooting of ducks and other game birds.

E. T. S.



## Cold Facts and Dry Grins

By MIQUE WEBB

"There is little in life but labor;  
To-morrow that may be a dream.  
Success is the bride of endeavor  
And luck but a meteor's gleam."

But

Old Dame Fortune went to sleep one day  
And left her stores unguarded;  
I slipped in, with debts to pay,  
And with more than enough, departed.

**T**HE Old Dame was cruel to me. She watched my every effort, holding me down to the work bench, and seeing to it that the meteors gleamed often, but never rewarding my efforts when I tampered with the god of chance. One day I surprised her, however, winning a little more than was necessary for my immediate needs. I shall always think the Old Lady was napping when I did it, for she has since been more careful. Money burns holes in the average man's pockets, and I was no exception to the general rule. For fear of loss in this direction, I began to cast about for some way to rid myself of my troublesome surplus. Being an ardent disciple of Sir Izaak Walton, I decided to indulge my fancy and go a-fishing. Where? No short trip for me. I had money to burn. I was city-born and city-bred and had never seen a body of water larger than the Cumberland River, which ran by my home town. My fishing had been confined to its tributary streams in my locality, and to its muddy bosom, and I had never caught over half a dozen fish in one day in my life, the largest being a three-pound bass.

A friend, who had just returned from a trip to Pass-a-Grille, on Tampa Bay, Florida, dropped in. He was full of his fishing adventures. I spent half a day listening to his marvelous tales. He enthused me, and as I now had sufficient shekels, here was an opportunity to gratify my strongest desire. He, like myself, was a land lubber, and this had been his first trip to salt water. He expatiated on his

experiences with fish he had caught and fish he had seen, until I could hardly follow him. Their names were all new to me, and his descriptions were so graphic I could hardly give credence to his narrative. He mentioned mackerel, bluefish, drum, sheephead, angel-fish, sailors' choice, channel bass, mango, snapper, grouper, cobia, grunts, pigfish, jewfish, shark, devilfish, sea-bats, whipray, sting-ray, sea pigeon, redfish and others too numerous to enumerate.

A few days later I arrived in St. Petersburg. I spent one day outfitting and making arrangements for my trip to the Pass. My friend had kindly loaned me a large reel, capable of holding 600 feet of line. He also offered the loan of an auger, but I declined. Beyond this I must buy all the balance of my tackle in St. Petersburg. I looked up a hardware store, and I am going to say right here this hardware store had the best assortment of fishing tackle I ever saw. It was good, but I haven't been all over the world, and may not be much of a judge. With the clerk's advice, I soon had an outfit. When I was through with my purchases, I had two bamboo poles, one fourteen feet and the other twelve feet. No socket joints, but just straight canes, wrapped with flax in each joint, and in every other one a guide for the line. They were flexible and strong. I also had two Cuttyhunk, Irish linen lines, of 200 yards each; one fourteen strand and the other eighteen strand. These lines are practically non-breakable when a reel is used. The combined strength of a fish pulling against the thumb pressure of a fisherman on his reel using a Cuttyhunk of the sizes mentioned will never break them, provided they are new and have not been rotted by water use. Salt water rots a line very quickly, unless it is thoroughly dried after use. I have always made it a practice to stretch my lines from tree to tree for an hour or two after wetting to keep them dry and strong. These lines cost six dol-

lars each, but they were worth it. I also had hooks of all sizes from fly to 10-0. I have always been partial to the straight Limerick, and all my selections were of this kind. I was told to use the wire snood. I had never seen anything of the kind before, having always used gut snoods at home. My hooks consequently were all eyelets. Many salt water fish have teeth, and wire must be used to prevent the line from being cut. My outfit was made complete with a spool of piano wire, sinkers of all sizes, swivels, a pair of good pliers, corks, etc.

Snoods must now be made. A length of wire, about six inches long, is cut, and an eyelet is made in each end, linking the sections together by allowing each alternate eye to rest in the other. Three links make a snood about eighteen inches long. I spent the better part of the night in making up snoods and had several dozen ready for morning.

I now had to make my arrangements to get to the Pass. An enterprising jeweler had built several cottages on the end of Long Key, which is a bench of sand from 100 to 300 yards wide and several miles long, separating the gulf from the bay. Pass-a-Grille is the channel that admits the water from the gulf to the bay. It separates Long Key from Pine Key. The Pass itself is about half a mile wide at high tide. There are many of these passes, and many similar keys to Long Key. The landlubber calls them islands. Pass-a-Grille is considered the best for fishing. The jeweler had selected the end of Long Key to build his sportsmen's fishing camps, and was doing a thriving business renting them at one dollar per day. They were very nice three-room frame houses, with portico across the front facing the bay. At the time of my trip there were three of these cottages. At present Pass-a-Grille is a thriving little town, with good hotels, clubs, etc., and I understand still has good fishing.

I wanted a cottage. I saw Gille, who gave me a large brass key with a still larger brass plate attached, on which there was a number. He took my money in advance for a week's rent, the whole transaction smacking loudly of the hotel plan. He then made arrangements with a sail boatman and a cook, and I was to depart

at daybreak the next morning. The cook and I rustled around and purchased the camp supplies. Seeing all my baggage stored away in the good boat Pelican, with a light heart and a great deal of enthusiasm, I began to take in the little town of St. Petersburg and its surroundings. I found much to interest me. It was all absolutely new to me.

There was a railroad dock out from shore to deep water in length about one mile. Out on this I went. About half way I came to the population of the city. I had been wondering where they were. Mackerel were biting, and when this is the case, the people stampede to the dock, for mackerel bring eight cents a pound, and you get your money just as fast as you can unhook your fish. Looking down the rock on either side was a waving cane thicket of fishing poles going up and down all the time. Wriggling mackerel were in the air and on the dock. I came near throwing a fit at the sight of all these fish. I did not sleep much that night. I was too excited and too full of expectations for the next day.

We sailed the next morning on time. The sun was just peeping above the glass-like water, and the opal tints shading into gold were more beautiful than I can describe. The dawn breeze was just beginning to ripple the water as we got into the channel. It was the 15th of April. I shall never forget that day, for it was the most enjoyable of my life. Everything was entirely new, and all was built for the cravings of my heart. The water seemed alive with fish from the size of a pin point up, and the air was filled with bird life. It was paradise to me. Pelicans and gulls were busy gathering sardines that hung in large schools about the protecting dock. In places it looked as if one could walk upon the thick shoals of these little fish. All about our boat the pelicans were diving for their prey. These silly birds were amusing. They would fly to a height of forty or fifty feet, turn their beaks downward, and seem to fall to the water, striking with a great splash. They rarely missed their mark. After catching a sardine they would sit upon the water for a time looking foolish. A close observer would notice, when their beaks came up from the dive, they held their prey crossways in the bill. To swallow the fish or place it in their enormous pouches they must get it started down the throat head foremost. To do this they pitch the fish up into the air and catch it just right. Often gulls are watching, and when the pelican comes up and sits on the water with his fish preparatory to making his toss, the gull on the wing slides his bill along that of the pelican and steals his hard-earned finny food. The pelican looks from side to side and makes no complaint, but goes for another dive and probably lets the same thing happen to him again.

We rounded out into the bay and started for our destination, crossing the head of the dock and going due south. When we were well out, a huge fish broke the water near the boat. "What's that!" I cried.

"Only a porpoise," was the answer. During the day we saw many of these, and being equipped with a rifle and shotgun I tried many shots, but without effect so far as the rifle was concerned, but with the shotgun I managed to pepper one. It is said they are the fastest fish that swim. I believe it, for when the shot stung the one I hit, we did not see him again for

about two minutes, and then he broke water almost out of sight and seemed to be going strong.

The boatman and cook vied with each other in imparting information about the birds and fish we saw. I was like a small boy, and no doubt asked many foolish questions, as was attested by their sly winks and grins, but oh! how I did enjoy that day.

As we sailed among the different keys, each was pointed out and its name given. The Cow and Calf interested me very much. They were two small keys somewhat resembling at a distance the animals from whence they derive their names. Then there was Bird Key, on which we stopped, that I might see the multitudes of the feathered tribe making their homes on this spot. At that time the island furnished many eggs for the nearby inhabitants, but now the United States Government has it set aside for the sole use of the birds.

We crossed Boca Caega Bay, a most beautiful body of water, and landed at Pass-a-Grille about 4 o'clock that afternoon.

Leaving the boatman and the cook to unload the baggage, and do all else to make us comfortable in the cottage, I dived for my fishing tackle and was in my coveted goal. I soon learned, however, that there were thorns or teeth in Paradise, as the first fish I caught was a mackerel, and in my haste and excitement to take the hook from his mouth, I managed to get my thumb and forefinger between his jaws. He came up hard, and his sharp teeth sank into my flesh. Oh! how it did hurt. My boatman came to my rescue and showed me how to handle a mackerel. Placing his left hand just below the gills, he pressed hard and the mouth of the fish flew open, thus releasing my paining digits. He then extracted the hook and I paid my compliments to the fish in language not suitable for a Sunday school.

I had much to learn, but was an apt pupil, and was soon on to the game. Mackerel fishing is a dirty job. They are covered with a slimy paste that sticks to everything it touches. They wriggle and squirm a great deal, and usually get their glutinous mess all over one's clothes, to say nothing of hands and face. I once caught 143 of these fish between 10 o'clock in the morning until 5 in the afternoon. I was a sight to see when the day was over. I did not use a reel in making this catch, but just a straight bamboo pole about fifteen feet long with a heavy braided line tied to the end of it. When mackerel are biting, you are lucky if you are not in a crowd. I was in a crowd of one hundred or more one day when the fish were biting fast. The majority of those fishing were out for the money in the game. I was green at mackerel fishing and attempted to use a reel. My first catch did some stunts that were very embarrassing to yours truly. This fish is extremely erratic in his movements, and is, I think, the most nervous of all fish. When we struck and the hook went home, he went twenty feet one way and then twenty another, making both gyrations in a few seconds. He ran in and around all of the other lines and made a tangle that took over half an hour to unwind. I had delayed the bread winners, and they were rather caustic in their remarks. I could not blame them, so cut my line, and after doing all I could to make amends, sneaked away to give the timid a chance to work off their spleen. There were

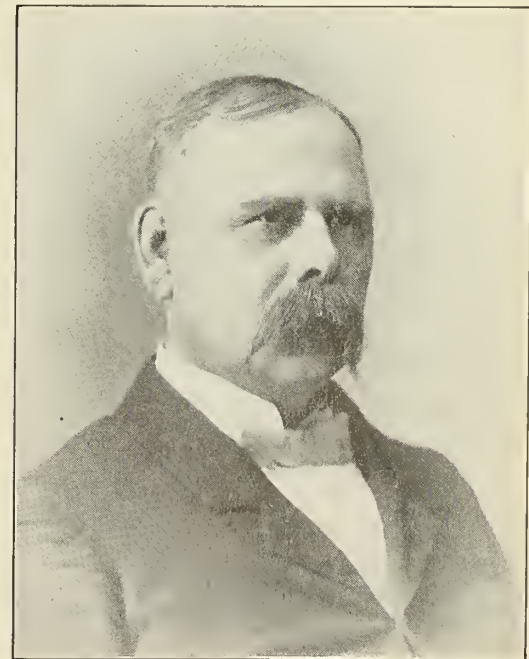
many women and children present, and they were least considerate.

After landing my first mackerel I was back again for another. The next, however, was a bluefish and so on until the day closed. As an inland fisherman I had always strung my fish and dropped them back into the water to keep them alive. True to my practice I did the same with my salt water catch, but only one time. After fishing for a couple of hours and having about twenty fish on my string, I pulled them up to quit. I was much surprised to find only the heads left of three of them. A shark had the balance.

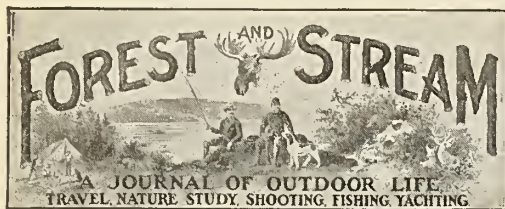
I caught many different kinds during the next day and had a delightful time. On the third day I was a little tired of taking them in so fast, and began to cast about for something more exciting. I was playing a two-pound mackerel when a cloud cast a shadow on the water. Then I saw a very large fish nervously swimming and darting about my captive as if he wanted him for dinner. Wishing to try something heavy that would test my tackle and skill, I let the mackerel tire himself out. I had my right hand clasp the reel handle and both thumbs on the leather thumb stall or break, and the butt of the pole fixed in my stomach. I do not know why my muscles were so rigid and tense, but they were when the big fish struck. He was a cyclone. To describe his actions, suppose you tie a rope around the neck of a 200-pound hog. Tie the other end of that rope to a flexible fishing pole and put the butt end of that pole against your stomach, then have that hog dart suddenly between your legs. This is what happened to me. The butt of that pole seemed to go clear through and strike the backbone.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

AMONG magazines for the outdoor lover, FOREST AND STREAM looms up particularly large.



J. S. P. H. WILSON,  
Maine State Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game.



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**THE OBJECT OF THIS JOURNAL**  
 will be to studiously promote a healthful interest in outdoor recreation, and to cultivate a refined taste for natural objects.

—FOREST AND STREAM, Aug. 14, 1873.

#### ENFORCING ARKANSAS GAME LAWS.

ARKANSAS was among the first States to put up the bars against non-resident sportsmen, and she went beyond the others in building her fence higher and stringing its top with barb wire. Something like forty years the statutory prohibition has existed, and during much of this time the general laxity in its enforcement baited the traps of unscrupulous officials, who fined or spared according to the financial status of the offender, with due consideration of all the circumstances of his offending. Usually an outsider might hunt and fish undisturbed if the relative or guest of a resident, or if of known standing in politics or business. Otherwise the chances of escaping arrest were as unguessable as the fine that would be assessed if he happened to guess wrong. This was no matter of evading payment of hunting license, but rather of doing something which the law declared could not be done under any circumstances. "No non-resident shall hunt or fish" is as positive a prohibition as "Thou shalt not kill." Conviction meant pretty nearly anything that the honorable court wanted it to mean. At times, possibly, something hinged on whether the fine was to be turned in to the county treasury, or split up among the officials instrumental in its collection. A light fine and a few words of caution would usually hurry the plucked pigeon out of the State, grateful for unmerited clemency, while fleecing him further might bring about complaints and disagreeable publicity. In countless instances hunters were arrested and released without a semblance of trial, and no justice of the peace shared in the yellow-backed bill that the constable or deputy quietly stowed away with his tobacco and extra "ca'tridges." It was pure, unadulterated graft. The public

knew of it, but did not bother to disapprove, for those who were mulcted were outsiders and really had no right to slaughter Arkansas game. It would be funny, were it not so absurd, how the idea of indiscriminate slaughter attaches to the term "non-resident." As a matter of fact, one local gunner, skilled in hunting and perfectly acquainted with the country, will kill more game in a given time than three sportsmen from other States. But the Arkansas plan of game conservation seems to have commenced and ended with sitting on an occasional outsider, while his more fortunate brethren assisted the natives in enthusiastically shooting up everything in sight. Aside from over long open seasons the general game law of the State reads well, but passing laws and enforcing them are different propositions. The non-sale clause is pretty generally enforced, except in counties where the game is so abundant that its killing can be made a profitable business. The law prohibiting the removal of game outside the State is respected by the transportation companies in their instructions to agents and representatives, but some way immense quantities of Arkansas game find ready markets at Memphis and St. Louis.

The eastern half of the State—the lowland country—is the big-game range. Some few deer and scattered bands of turkeys may still be found in the upland counties, and almost everywhere there is excellent quail shooting. The enmity toward non-resident hunters is less apparent here. They are rarely seen in the hill ranges, because when a sportsman is able to afford a trip to Arkansas, he generally prefers to go where there is a chance to bag bigger game than quail and squirrel. Of late it has become little more than a chance, even in the swamp lands, where a few years ago there was a certainty of shots at deer as reward for a day or two of careful hunting.

Everything considered, the Arkansas game has had a pretty bad year of it, and the years which are to come offer small promise of better things, unless the people of the State awaken to the importance of real game protection by the enforcement of existing laws.

When second class lumber came to be worth double the former price of first grade stuff, a swarm of sawmills settled down among the oaks and gums and cypresses, and commenced to eat up everything in sight; not a comparatively few selected trees, but anything and everything big enough to square four inches twenty feet above the ground. Oaks and hickories were the first to go, and when the nuts and acorns vanish from a woodland, there is mighty little left to attract and hold game. At the rate the timber is going, in five years Arkansas will be as barren of big trees as the white pine lands of Michigan and Wisconsin. Nowadays logs are hauled to the mills over tram roads, and the "dinky" engines, which supply the power, are wood burners. Through their agency much of Eastern Arkansas was burned over during the unusually dry weather of the past autumn, and the hot fires of the mill slashes killed or ruined virtually all of the young growth of trees that the loggers had spared. And still earlier in the year came the big overflow, which was most disastrous to game in the counties along the Mississippi River. It is estimated that 75 per cent. of the deer drowned, the remainder escap-

ing by taking to the levees, where in many cases they were fed by the neighboring planters until the flood subsided.

#### NON-SALE LAW IN CALIFORNIA.

RIGHT now a critical situation exists in California, although the same situation has been successfully met in other States. It is the fight of the hotel men's lobby against non-sale of game, with a rally of true sportsmen in support of Senator Flint's non-sale bill. This bill is identical in general character to the law now so effective in New York, Massachusetts and some other States.

Permission to sell game adds the commercial to the sporting instinct where the latter alone is already too destructive. It invites hotel and café proprietors to employ men to kill game for private profit and keep at it every day, whereas the man who hunts for sport alone can do so only occasionally and then finds that the market hunter has destroyed his chances.

In another column appears a pithy and interesting letter from a California sportsman correspondent. Read it; then, if you have a vote in California, go after your Senator to support the Flint bill.

#### GLACIAL EXPLORERS RETURN.

PROF. ROLLINS B. SALISBURY and William J. G. Land, both of the University of Chicago, returned to Chicago Jan. 8 from a trip in the interest of science. Professor Salisbury, who is head of the department of geography and dean of the Ogden school of science, has been investigating the glacial formations of Argentina and Patagonia. He had his main camp at Lake Nahuel Huapi, in the Eastern Andes. Professor Land, of the department of botany, brought back a large collection of botanical specimens from Australia and the islands of the Pacific.

#### To the Memory of George Borup, Jr.\*

BY PAUL BRANDRETH.

The blood of conquest in his veins,  
 He braved the White Sea's bitter might,  
 And gripped the huskies' frozen reins,  
 And drove into the Polar night.

The Dog Star of the glittering skies,  
 The North Lights throbbing keen and pale,  
 Beheld his dauntless, smiling eyes,  
 As fast he sped on Peary's trail.

He recked not of the fearful leads,  
 The Arctic gales that pierced his soul,  
 But fearless raced to fill the needs  
 Of men who battled toward the Pole.

And when the ice-pack oped its gate,  
 His task complete, his foes outdone,  
 He journeyed from the land of Fate  
 Back to the homeland's living sun.

So young he was, so strong to see;  
 Sinewed and bronzed; a vital man  
 Glowing with personality,  
 A prince in the explorer's clan.

And still the old immortal sea  
 Must claim her child. Oh, glorious end,  
 With laurels of eternity  
 For him who died to save a friend!

[\*It will be remembered that George Borup, Jr., was the life of the Peary expedition to the North Pole. He was drowned in saving a friend in a canoe upset in Long Island Sound shortly after his return from the Pole.—EDITOR'S NOTE.]



# ARCHERY

## The Toxophilist's Paradox

By E. J. RENDTORFF

**A** PARADOX is a statement of fact apparently opposed to common sense. Why is it that an arrow will fly along its aimed course instead of several degrees toward the left, when it is held on the side of the bow with the string pushing it further to the left as the nock approaches the bow? The fact that it does fly true, instead of shifting radically off its course, as we would naturally expect, constitutes the toxophilist's paradox.

Ford, Butt and Walrond have explained this phenomenon to us, and for several decades their ideas have been accepted and passed unchallenged. It takes some little nerve for a novice to state publicly his unbelief in the classical explanation. In order to explain my heresy I shall attempt to discuss the various phenomena that enter, give my conclusions, and then let our archery friends act as the jury.

gravity an accelerated motion toward the left. The inertia of the arrow thus produces the force C, which tends to prevent the angular displacement.

This force C becomes constantly greater until the arrow leaves the string, because, first, the arrow accelerates in velocity; and second, the angle of displacement constantly increases. The force C produces the two balancing forces B against the bow, and A against the string.

While the center of gravity lies within the bow, the force C will produce a slight bending of the arrow, with the concave side toward the left. It is the force B which prevents the arrow from falling away from the bow, and not a problematical twisting of the string, as some of our English authorities have stated.

In Figure 2 are illustrated the conditions applying when the center of gravity of the

string approaches the bow. When the nock leaves the string, with the customary clearance of about 7 inches, the force C would be about 10 inches beyond the bow for my 29-inch arrows. The equation for equilibrium would be

$$A \times NE = C \times GE, \text{ or Force } A = \frac{GE}{NE} C = \frac{10}{7} C$$

At this moment the angle D<sub>1</sub>N G is increasing at its most rapid rate, while the velocity of the arrow has reached its greatest value. In other words, the force C is now at its maximum value, while the force A is 10/7 times larger than C. What happens?

Effect 3. The force A moves the bow string toward the left, thus relieving the bending of the arrow and decreasing the shifting of the arrow out of its aimed course.

These three effects are operative, but are they sufficient to explain the paradox? If they were sufficient it would follow that a bow held rigidly in a frame, with the arrow released either by hand or by some trigger contrivance, would project the arrow at least as well as when shot by an archer. Let us see what Dr.

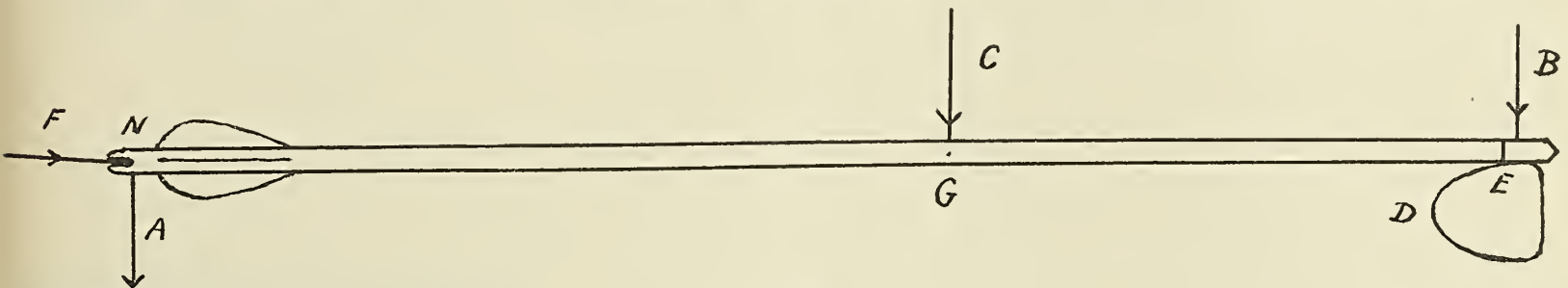


FIG. 1.

Figure 1 represents an arrow full drawn and ready for release. The center of gravity of the arrow is at G. On release the force F exerted through the agency of the string moves the arrow forward. The arrow starts from rest and accelerates in velocity until it leaves the string, after which it travels with a uniform velocity, except as it is slowed up by the friction of the air.

Now, every body at rest has a tendency to remain at rest. This tendency is called inertia. The existence and action of inertia can be illustrated as follows:

Attach two strings with a breaking strength of about eleven pounds to the top and bottom of a ten-pound weight. Suspend the weight from one string, with the other one hanging loosely below. A slowly acting force of but one pound exerted on the lower string will suffice to break the upper one; but if the lower string be jerked rapidly the weight will remain hanging while the lower string breaks.

Effect 1. When the arrow is released and the bow string moves forward, the angle D N G constantly increases. This gives the center of

gravity an accelerated motion toward the left. The forces C and B remain in direction as before, but they have increased in magnitude. The force A is zero when G is opposite the bow, and then changes in direction and increases in magnitude until the nock leaves the string. The force C now bends the arrow toward its aimed course, viz., with the concave side of the flexure toward the right. This corresponds exactly with the statements of Walrond, Ford and Butt, with the following exceptions: They do not mention the forces A and C, but assume the existence of B only (which Ford calls a blow) and ascribe to it the various bendings of the arrow. Now, as the force B always pushes the arrow directly against the bow, no turning moment can exist and the force is therefore not operative in any of the motions of the arrow as described.

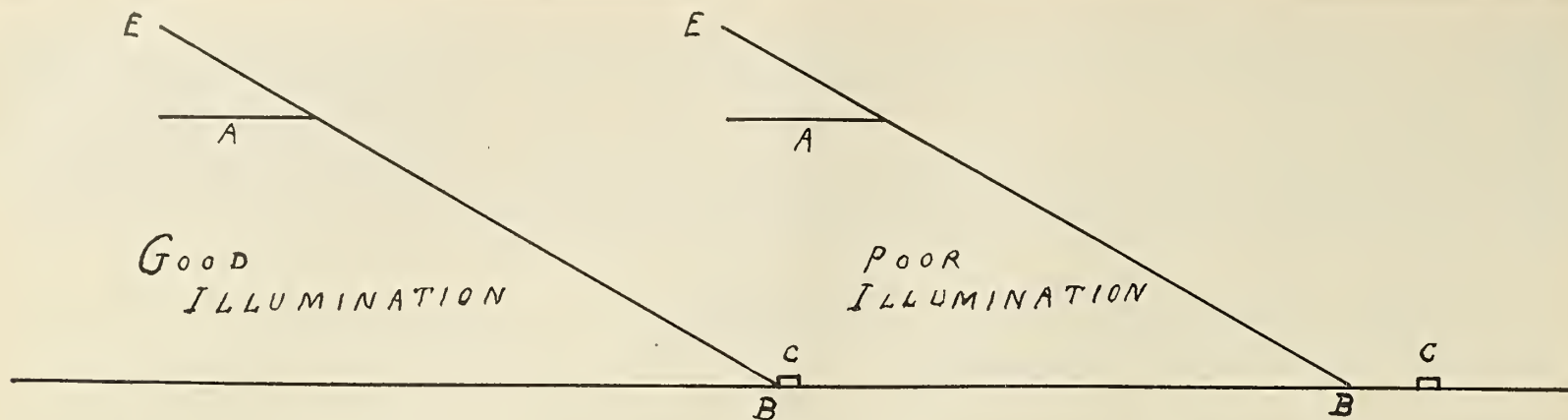
Effect 2. They also mention the effect of the feathers throwing the nock to the left, as the feathers pass the bow, thus helping the alignment of the shaft.

Giving our English friends full credit for the two reasons so far deduced, let us proceed with our inquiry. The force A increases as the

Elmer has to say about the subject. I shall quote from a recent letter: "What do you think of a mechanical support and trigger for a bow as a method for testing arrows? I made one, and it gave results that were very surprising. For instance, the arrows flew rather wild and showed a very marked tendency to buckle. What astonished me still more was that they veered off to the left. This made it seem likely that ordinarily the bow is slightly pushed to the right by the arrow."

Although we have already added one new reason to those formerly accepted as sufficient, we are apparently not yet entirely on the correct track, so let us continue the study of our force diagram.

Effect 4. From the instant the center of gravity of the arrow leaves the inside of the bow until the nock leaves the string, the force A offers a considerable turning moment, tending to turn the plane of the string and bow toward the left. The magnitude of this turning moment is the product of the force A multiplied by the distance N E. The distance N E varies from 17 to 7 inches, but as it decreases,



the force A increases, so that the turning moment remains fairly constant and of considerable magnitude.

In Dr. Elmer's machine the bow can not turn, but in the archer's hand it can and does. If not properly controlled it will move the bow string against the arm guard.

Effect 5. When the arrow is drawn the left arm is under considerable strain and the hand moves slightly to the right. On release, the removal of the constraining force moves the arm somewhat to the left. The muscles do not respond at once, due first to the inertia of the arm and, second, to the fact that muscular movement does not begin until a certain time after stimulation. As the arrow remains in contact with the string for about 1/40 of a second, after release, the motion of the arm toward the left is probably negligible until after the center of gravity of the arrow has passed the inside of the bow and then increases in magnitude until the arrow leaves the bow. This would have the tendency of moving the nock toward the left, thus pushing the arrow back parallel to its aimed course.

This last effect can not be proved through the use of mathematics, as it depends upon several variable factors that can not readily be determined, such as the exact period when the muscular recoil is operative. I derived the conclusions mainly through a prior reasoning. The following facts seem to prove the conclusion correct. When the nock leaves the string the force A no longer acts against the arrow. This would greatly diminish the force B and consequently produce but little wear on the shaft along the last seven inches of the nock end. My old arrows show considerable wear in this zone, which leads one to believe that the fifth effect is operative to a marked extent. In addition to this, arrows when shot buckle far less than they would if effect 1 were the main factor.

The first three effects are operative in a mechanical contrivance, such as that used by Dr. Elmer. The fact that this machine shoots badly to the left and buckles the arrows, as it theoretically must, shows that the last two effects are not only operative but are probably the chief factors in the solution of the problem. The relative magnitude of the various effects depends somewhat upon the personal equation of the archer, when he, through intuition, gets the five effects balanced he is able to shoot without lateral displacement, or undue buckling of the arrows.

I believe we are now prepared to solve the problem, discussed in a previous article, pertaining to the effect of a variable point of bal-

ance of our arrows. A variable position of the center of gravity alters the relative magnitudes of Effects 1, 3, and 4. As just mentioned, an archer shoots without lateral displacement when all five effects are properly balanced. A difference in the position of the center of gravity of our arrows changes the relative magnitude of three of the effects, so that an exact balance of all five effects cannot be maintained, unless the point of balance of each separate arrow corresponds closely to the remaining arrows of the set.

### Pittsburgh Archery.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 20.—*Editor Forest and Stream*: The New Year's day archery scores made in Pittsburgh, and reported by Dr. Hertig, in *FOREST AND STREAM*, Jan. 18, were fine, particularly so as they were made in mid-winter. An analysis of them brings out some very interesting points.

The doctor truly says: "Mr. Holmes' shooting in the American round was remarkable for its regularity. It is seldom that two rounds in succession are shot with so little variation of hits and score at the different distances and with total of hits and score alike."

We quote the scores, lest some of the readers may not have seen them.

Double American round scores:				
	60yds.	50yds.	40yds.	Total.
W. J. Holmes.....	26 118	28 148	30 182	84 448
	28 118	27 149	29 181	84 448
	54 236	55 297	59 363	168 896
Dr. O. L. Hertig..	29 127	30 142	30 192	89 461
	28 174	29 129	30 190	87 493
	57 301	59 271	60 382	176 954

For our purpose let us consider that Mr. Holmes' double American round score was made by two archers, each shooting one of the single rounds. We will call them A and B. We will treat Dr. Hertig's score in the same way and name the archers C and D.

In the first case, had they been shooting for the championship, A would have won, 5½ points to B's 4½, though they were tied on gross hits and score. Most archers will think that A and B showed the same skill, though in this case perhaps it would be as well to award the championship by points as in any other way; for instance, by shooting more arrows or by drawing lots.

In the contest between C and D, C made two more hits and D made the higher score by 32. No sane person would say two hits were equal in value to 32 score. And yet, scored by the point system, C won by 6½ points to 3½, and with 32 less score!

Mr. Holmes' score was a remarkably well balanced one. That is, that part of the total score made at each range was what it should have been. It will be found by examining a large number of scores, be they high or low, that about one-third of the total is made at fifty yards, the mid range. Mr. Holmes' total score was 896, a third of which is 298; his fifty yards score was 297.

Dr. Hertig says he fell down at fifty yards. His total score was 954, one-third of which is 318. His fifty-yard score was 271, forty-seven less than would have been expected.

What we have written is perhaps of no practical importance, but it has helped to "while away an idle hour." EDWARD B. WESTON.

### Complimentary.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 21.—*Editor Forest and Stream*: I wish to thank you for the good work you have shown for archery in the year now closing. The last issue—save what I furnished—was fine, particularly your editorial on the new department.

Every archer in the country ought to subscribe for *FOREST AND STREAM* and write for it. EDWARD B. WESTON.



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# YACHTING



## New Rochelle Y. C.

THE annual meeting of the New Rochelle Y. C. was held on Feb. 1 at its usual place of meeting, the Manhattan Hotel, the steward of which is a member of the organization, and whose personal interest in the affair makes it one of the most interesting of the year. The usual excellent banquet was served, while the windward work was well taken care of by the toastmaster. The officers were elected as follows: Montrose W. Houck was elected to succeed Commodore E. W. Myrick; Vice-Commodore J. A. Mahlstedt was re-elected Vice-Commodore; John F. Lambden, Rear-Commodore.

Mr. Marsland's report as secretary shows the club to be one of the most prosperous on the Sound. The report showed an active membership of 235 and 117 enrolled yachts, many of which race throughout the season in the Sound regattas.

The treasurer's report showed net assets of \$16,417.54. The club has recently purchased Harrison Island on Echo Bay.

Among the guests were Mayor F. H. Waldorf, of New Rochelle; Thomas Fleming Day, Commodore George W. Kear, Commodore G. D. Bangs, George R. Le Sauvage and Carl P. Kuchler.

## Club Elections.

### BOSTON Y. C.

THE Boston Y. C. held its annual meeting on Jan. 30. The following officers were elected: Arthur W. Chesterton, Commodore; Roger Upton, Vice-Commodore; Dr. Samuel Crowell, Rear-Commodore; Walter Burgess, Secretary and Treasurer; Alfred Douglass, William L. Barnard, A. H. Van Pelt and Winfield M. Thompson, Executive Committee; Walter Burgess, C. F. White, J. C. Bolan and C. A. Cooley, Membership Committee for two years; Arthur Willis, Chairman of the Membership Committee; T. Walcott Powers, Chairman of the Regatta Committee; F. P. Huckins, W. H. Litchfield, H. Lundberg and F. H. Borden, Regatta Committee. Two hundred were present, making a record attendance. The reports of the committees showed the club had a good treasury balance with a membership close to the limit.

### WINTHROP Y. C.

At the annual election of the Winthrop Y. C., the following officers were elected: Charles A. Blazo, Commodore; Herbert F. Ward, Vice-Commodore; Charles E. Bird, Secretary; Joseph J. Devereux, Treasurer; Frank H. Byrne, Chairman of the Regatta Committee; George H. Greggs, Measurer, and Frank A. Talcott and Ralph C. Goudey, Directors.

## Ice Yachting.

MENOMINEE, Mich., Jan. 30.—Oshkosh carried off first honors in the "B" class and Menominee in the "A" class at the Northwestern

ice yacht races held to-day. The Madison entry was disqualified after a collision with the Menominee craft.

# Canoeing

## Ka-ne-en-da C. C., Syracuse, N. Y.

As a genuine winter get together, the canoe dinner given by the Ka-ne-enda Canoe Club at Blausett's Tavern, certainly was one great success. In part, this affair was essentially an A. C. A. event, as in addition to the thirty-odd Ka-ne-en-da C. C. officers and members present the Central Division was well represented by the guest of honor, Vice-Commodore C. Arthur Spaulding, also of the Buffalo C. C.; ex-Commodore C. Fred Wolters, A. C. A., '05, and of the Rochester C. C.; Lyman T. Coppins, of the Buffalo C. C., and Jesse J. Armstrong, of the Rome C. C.

Many complimentary remarks were made upon the splendid and appropriate decorations which consisted of the club colors, red, white and black, and also practically pennants of all the leading canoe clubs of the Central Division supplemented by large A. C. A. and U. S. flags, forming a keynote as it were. The club's totem, a large mounted blue heron, occupied the place of honor. The menu cards, composed of the A. C. A. and K. C. C. pennants, were designed especially for the occasion. On the inside appeared the menu and a jaunty little canoe verse.

With the music and the opportunity afforded to exchange anecdotes, the time slipped quickly by, and it was 10:30 before the menu had been finished and cigars lighted preparatory to enjoying the excellent program of canoeable talks to come. Following a short address by the commodore and his introduction of the toastmaster, the guest of honor, Vice-Commodore Spaulding, led off with a most interesting and delightful talk on the advantage and pleasure of the American Canoe Association, also the delights of its annual meet at Sugar Island. Ex-Commodore C. F. Wolters gave a talk on the history and activity of the Rochester C. C.; L. T. Coppins on the club spirit and good fellowship of the Buffaloes, and J. J. Armstrong, a talk on the humorous side of canoeing.

Following the talks given by the guests, Commodore C. H. Mattison spoke on the growth and ambitions of the Ka-ne-en-da C. C. At midnight everyone joined singing "Auld Lang Syne" and an exceptionally pleasant affair passed into club history.

A. F. SAUNDERS,

Vice-Commodore, 1912.

## A. C. A. Membership.

### NEW MEMBERS PROPOSED.

Eastern Division.—William A. Jacobson, 30 Clinton avenue, New Haven, Conn.; P. E. Munger, 68 Perkins street, New Haven, Conn.; John F. Male, 117 Poplar street, New Haven, Conn.; Russell H. De Baun, 97 Exchange street,

New Haven, Conn.; Robert W. Hoadley, 119 Exchange street, New Haven, Conn.; Maelund S. Colburn, 362 Ferry street, New Haven, Conn.; Harold Towner, 99 Exchange street, New Haven, Conn.; Philip S. Mack, 108 East Pearl street, New Haven, Conn., all by B. L. Goodwin, and Harry L. Green, 1174 Elmwood avenue, Providence, R. I., by Fred C. Rexford.

Western Division.—Gilbert R. Baumbach, Peoria, Ill., by Hugh P. Miller; W. J. Livesley, Kaiserhof Hotel, Chicago, Ill., by A. W. Friese; Charles L. Engstrom, 1204 Madison street, Peoria, Ill., by Hugh P. Miller; Horace G. Roberts, 17 Oak Lane, Davenport, Iowa, by Robert F. Abercrombie; Elbert M. Burnett, 905 Fullerton avenue, Chicago, Ill., by Charles E. Tyson; Charles P. Huntington, Cumnor Road, Kenilworth, Ill., by F. B. Huntington.

### NEW MEMBERS ELECTED.

Atlantic Division.—6580, William Walter, Jr., 4617 Oakland street, Frankford, Pa.; 6581, Harold G. Byington, 37 Croton avenue, Ossining, N. Y.; 6582, J. Howard Fell, 1222 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pa.

### MEMBER DECEASED.

Atlantic Division.—2947, Albert R. Genet, Ossining, N. Y., died Oct. 25, 1912.

## Des Moines Sportsmen's Show.

EVERY phase of outdoor life from the mildest to the most strenuous games and from the pleasant summer camp to the more rugged lodge of the wild animal hunter and trapper will be depicted in various interesting forms at the First Annual Sports and Recreation Show, which will be held in the Des Moines Coliseum from April 17 to 26. The exposition, which will be given under the general direction of Louis W. Buckley, will be similar in form to those seen in Madison Square Garden, New York, and will be the most attractive show of the kind ever attempted in the West.

The big Des Moines Coliseum is conveniently located on the river front in the very heart of the city, and it has been planned to mark a water course on which all forms of water craft from the canoe to the motor-driven boat and hydroplane will be exhibited. This will be only one of the many sports to be demonstrated by exhibitors. Another feature will be a rifle and clay pigeon field, and tournaments for both amateurs and professionals will be conducted.

Everything pertaining to outdoor life will be shown, and the sportsmen of the Middle West are taking a great deal of interest in the coming event. All booths will be arranged in rustic style to represent nature, and at one end of the Coliseum will be a reproduction of a jungle, where wild beasts from all parts of the country will be exhibited. There will be taxidermy contests, tournaments of all sorts; in fact, no end of attractions.

THE visit of a flock of some 200 or 300 Pallas' sand-grouse to North Yorkshire is a notable event, as it is some years since such a flock has visited this country. These birds are allied to the pigeon family, and their habitat is Central Asia, where on the sandy wastes they are found basking in the sun and lying in holes that they have scraped out. They visit this country at intervals in small or large flocks, and invariably land on the East Coast. There are instances of its nesting here, but it does not seem to show a disposition to permanently settle down. It is a protected bird, and we are pleased to learn that the Yorkshire Naturalist Association are taking steps to prevent its destruction.—Shooting Times.

**TRAP SHOOTING**

**Fixtures.**

If you want your shoot to be announced here, send a notice like the following:

**REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.**

Feb. 22.—Birmingham (Ala.) G. C. tournament. O. L. Garl, Sec'y.

March 25-26.—Birmingham (Ala.) G. C. O. L. Garl, Sec.

April 8-10.—San Antonio, Tex.—The Interstate Association's Southwestern Handicap, under auspices of the San Antonio Gun Club; \$1,000 added money. Winner of first place in the Southwestern Handicap guaranteed \$200 and a trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$150 and \$100 respectively. E. E. Shaner, Mgr., Pittsburgh, Pa.

April 10.—Atglen (Pa.) G. C. Lloyd R. Lewis, Mgr.

April 16.—Mt. Holly (N. J.) G. C. A. J. Delleite, Sec'y.

April 17.—Syracuse, N. Y.—Messina Springs G. C. W. E. Hookway, Sec'y.

April 18-19.—Wellington, Mass.—Paleface Shooting Association. Walter F. Clarke, Pres.

April 19.—Lawrence (Mass.) Fish and Game Protective Association. A. C. Gray, Sec'y.

April 23.—Grundy Center (Ia.) G. C. Frank W. Callaway, Sec'y.

April 23-24.—Brantley (Ala.) G. C. A. H. Hill, Pres.

April 24.—Maysville, Ky.—Mason County G. C. Wm. H. Hall, Mgr.

April 26.—Pottstown (Pa.) G. C. C. A. Fries, Sec'y.

April 29.—Guernsey, Ia.—Du Pont G. C. J. W. Dobbins, President.

April 29-30.—Moberly (Mo.) G. C. J. A. Melton, Sec'y.

May 6.—Vicksburg (Miss.) G. C. J. J. Bradfield, Mgr.

April 29-May 1.—Pond Creek, Okla.—Oklahoma State tournament, under auspices of Pond Creek G. C. Wm. M. Hite, Mgr.

May 1-2.—Philadelphia, Pa.—Keystone Shooting League. G. F. Hamlin, Sec'y.

May 5-6.—Laramie, Wyo.—Gem City Gun Club. Tyler A. Rogers, Pres.

May 6-7.—Eagle Grove (Ia.) G. C. A. L. Yearous, Sec.

May 6-7.—Montpelier (Vt.) G. C. H. B. Moulton, Pres.

May 6-8.—Hutchinson, Kans.—Kansas State tournament, under auspices of Hutchinson G. C. Chas. T. Rankin, Sec'y.

May 7.—Seneca Falls (N. Y.) G. C. C. E. L. Frantz, Mgr.

May 7.—Hicksville (O.) G. C. C. L. Maxwell, Sec'y.

May 7-8.—Sunbury, Pa.—Sunbury-Selingsrove G. C. J. W. Schoffstall, Sec'y.

May 8-9.—Kankakee (Ill.) G. C. E. F. Radeke, Sec'y.

May 9.—Portage (Wis.) G. C. J. Raup, Pres.

May 13-15.—York, Pa.—Pennsylvania State tournament, under auspices of York City G. C. N. M. McSherry, Sec'y.

May 13-15.—Montgomery, Ala.—Interstate Association's eighth Southern Handicap tournament, under auspices Capital City G. C.; \$1,000 added money. Winner of first place guaranteed \$200 and a trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$150 and \$100 respectively. Elmer E. Shaner, Mgr., Pittsburgh.

May 14.—Tyndall (S. D.) G. C. F. F. Chladek, Sec'y.

May 14-15.—Waterloo (Ia.) G. C. Nick Webber, Pres.

May 15.—Shelbyville, Ill.—Shelby County G. C. Geo. L. Dearing, Sec'y.

May 20.—Albia, Ia.—Monroe County Fish and Game Protective Association. Theo. B. Perry, Jr., Pres.

May 20.—Milton Junction (Wis.) G. C. W. H. Smith, Sec'y.

May 20-22.—Temple, Tex.—Texas State tournament, under auspices of the Temple G. C. R. L. Tennant, Pres.

May 22.—Aurelia (Ia.) G. C. Frank R. Welch, Sec'y.

May 22.—Syracuse, N. Y.—Onondaga County G. C. T. E. Clay, Pres.

May 22.—Mt. Morris, Ill.—Mt. Morris G. C. C. J. Price, Sec'y.

May 23.—Nicholson (Pa.) R. and G. C. L. A. Wright, Sec'y.

May 24.—Newmanstown (Pa.) G. C. F. S. Rader, Sec'y.

May 27.—Sikeston (Mo.) G. C. Wm. H. Tanner, Sec'y.

May 27-29.—Fort Dodge, Ia.—Iowa State tournament, under auspices of the Fort Dodge Gun Club. Jos. Kantzky, Mgr.

May 27-29.—N. Platte, Neb.—Nebraska State tournament, under auspices of Buffalo Bill G. C. J. C. Den, Sec'y.

May 28.—Chesapeake City (Md.) G. C. H. L. Worthington, Mgr.

May 28.—Windsor (Mo.) G. C. W. T. Jordan, Sec'y.

May 30.—Memominee Falls (Wis.) G. C. J. A. Pike, Sec.

May 30.—Buffalo, N. Y.—Buffalo Audubon Club. W. C. Wootton, Sec'y.

May 30-31.—Wilmington, Del.—Delaware State tournament, under auspices of the Du Pont G. C. W. A. Joslyn, Asst. Sec'y.

June 2.—Bunker Hill (Ill.) G. C. C. E. Pettengill, Sec.

June 3.—Maquoketa (Ia.) G. C. E. L. Hincley, Sec'y.

June 4-6.—Circleville, O.—Ohio State tournament, under auspices of Ideal G. C. J. S. Ritt, Sec'y.

June 4-6.—Marshall, Mo.—Missouri State tournament, under auspices of Marshall G. C. E. W. Brown, Sec.

June 5.—S. Madison, Wis.—Triangle G. C. H. G. Waterman, Sec'y.

June 6-7.—Worcester, Mass.—Massachusetts State tournament, under auspices of Massachusetts S. T. S. A. F. E. Sheldon, Sec'y.

June 6.—Bradford (Ill.) G. C. H. A. Swearingen, Sec'y.

June 9-12.—Buffalo, N. Y.—N. Y. State Sportsmen's Association tournament. C. F. Lambert, Sec'y.

June 10-12.—Buffalo, N. Y.—New York State tournament.

June 12.—Platteville (Wis.) G. C. C. E. Gilmore, Sec'y.

June 12.—South Charleston (O.) G. C. Geo. H. Slaughter, Sec'y.

June 16-18.—Boise, Idaho.—Idaho State tournament, under auspices of Idaho State Sportsmen's Association. E. F. Walton, Sec'y.

June 17-20.—Dayton, O.—Interstate Association's fourteenth Grand American Handicap tournament, on grounds of N. C. R. Gun Club; \$1,500 added. Winner of first prize guaranteed \$600 and a trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$500 and \$400 respectively. Elmer E. Shaner, Mgr., Pittsburgh.

June 18-19.—Springfield, Vt.—Vermont State tournament, under auspices of the Springfield G. C. I. L. Hall, Sec'y.

June 24-25.—Crookston, Minn.—Minnesota State tournament, under auspices of Crookston G. C. Tom Morris, Pres.

June 26.—Fayetteville (N. Y.) G. C. C. C. Snook, Sec'y.

June 26-27.—Adel (Ia.) G. C. Chas. F. Clarke, Sec'y.

July 8.—Dows (Ia.) G. C. W. J. Wilson, Sec'y.

Under auspices of the Buffalo Audubon Club. C. F. Lambert, Sec'y.

June 10-12.—Eugene, Ore.—Oregon State tournament, under auspices of Eugene G. C. E. A. Bean, Sec'y.

June 10-12.—Sioux City, Ia.—Soo G. C. W. F. Duncan, Sec'y.

June 12.—Brooklyn (Pa.) R. and G. C. Myron O. Tiffany, Pres.

June 12-13.—Huntington, W. Va.—West Virginia State tournament, under auspices of Huntington G. C. I. R. Shepherd, Pres.

June 14.—Philadelphia, Pa.—Meadow Spring G. C. Wm. F. Letford, Sec'y.

July 4-5.—Hattiesburg, Miss.—Mississippi State tournament, under auspices of Hattiesburg G. C. H. S. Hagerty, Sec'y.

July 8-10.—Cedar Point, O.—The Indians. D. H. Eaton, Sec'y.

July 8-13.—Cedar Point, O.—The Indians' tournament. D. H. Eaton, Sec'y, Cincinnati, O.

July 9-10.—Jersey Shore (Pa.) G. C. H. Myers, Sec'y.

July 10-11.—Spencer (G. C.) C. E. Golby, Pres.

July 12.—Holmesburg Junction, Pa.—S. S. White G. C. W. E. Robinson, Sec'y.

July 15-17.—Wilmington, Del.—Interstate Association's eighth Eastern Handicap tournament, under auspices of Du Pont G. C.; \$1,000 added money. Winner of first place guaranteed \$200 and a trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$150 and \$100 respectively. Elmer E. Shaner, Mgr., Pittsburgh.

July 21-25.—Raymond, Wash.—Pacific Indians. F. C. Richl, Sec'y.

Aug. 5-7.—Omaha, Neb.—The Interstate Association's eighth Western Handicap tournament, under auspices of the Omaha Gun Club; \$1,000 added money. Winner of first place in the Western Handicap guaranteed \$200 and trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$150 and \$100 respectively. E. E. Shaner, Mgr., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Aug. 9.—Holmesburg Junction, Pa.—Independent G. C. Chas. H. Newcomb, Sec'y.

Aug. 13.—Batavia, N. Y.—Holland G. C. Chas. W. Gardner, Sec'y.

Aug. 15-16.—Dickinson (N. D.) G. C. J. W. Sturgeon, Sec'y.

Aug. 21-22.—Mason City, Ia.—Iowa State Sportsmen's Association's Post-Season tournament, under auspices of Cerro Gordo G. C. R. P. Monplasure, Sec'y.

Aug. 26.—Mechanicsburg (O.) G. C. F. J. Coburn, Sec.

Sept. 1.—Ogdensburg (N. Y.) S. A. J. M. Morley, Sec.

Sept. 4.—London (Ohio) G. C. H. L. Hildinger, Sec'y.

Sept. 17.—Nevada (Ia.) G. C. E. W. Scott, Sec'y.

Sept. 17-19.—Atlantic City, N. J.—Westy Hogans. Bernard Elsser, Sec'y.

Sept. —Sacramento, Cal.—The Interstate Association's eighth Pacific Coast Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Capital City Blue Rock Club; \$1,000 added money. Winner of first guaranteed \$200 and a trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$150 and \$100 respectively. Elmer E. Shaner, Manager, Pittsburgh, Pa.

**DRIVERS AND TWISTERS.**

The annual tournament of the Minnesota State Sportsmen's Association (registered) will be held at Crookston, Minn., on June 24 and 25; \$500 added money. Open to residents of North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin and the Province of Manitoba, and to professionals for targets only irrespective of place of residence. Further information from Adolph F. Rauch, Secretary.

W. G. BEECROFT.

**Queens Country Club.**

QUEENS, L. I., Feb. 1.—A number of sweeps were shot here to-day. Scores, strings of 25:

Wm Hyland	20	25	16	18	24	19
B Mathaway	25	19	20	20	21	21
J M Kissam	20	19	19	20	18	..
J H Hendrickson	24	20	22	23	25	..
C Vogel	19	19	20	24	23	..
Frank Rowland	21	20	18	18	16	..
H Stein	15	18	17	14	19	..
F Stevens	20	21	20	24	25	..
J Shanley	20	19	25	21	..	..

**Larchmont Y. C.**

LARCHMONT, N. Y., Feb. 2.—A vicious cross-wind blowing here to-day kept the scores pretty well down. However, it was not an ill-wind, as it blew alike on the good shooter and the bad shooter. B. M. Higginson got away with the high gun trophy with 129 out of 150, after shooting off a tie with R. Jones. In this event Fred Gilbert broke 136, but as he shoots for wads only, this score did not count on the trophy. In the February cup event, R. Jones drew a full plus 2 from 3 clay discs handed him by the dealer. A. L. Burns and B. M. Higginson tied on the Larchmont trophy. In the shoot-off Burns took it. The take-home trophy ran into a tie between O. C. Hoyt, J. G. Corbett and B. M. Higginson; Hoyt won the shoot-off. The accumulation cup was another tie affair between three shooters; final won by W. E. Ferguson with a full from a 6-disc draw. Day trophy was won by B. M. Higginson with 94 from 5.

February cup, 25 targets, handicap:

R Jones	3	27	W E Ferguson	0	22
D F McMahon	2	25	F W Fitzgerald	7	22
B M Higginson	3	25	E J Unitt	5	21
A Whiting	5	25	E L C Dalley	7	21
A L Burns	3	24	*G E Hollohan	0	20
*F Gilbert	0	24	R L Spotts	0	20
A B Alley	7	24	O C Hoyt	6	19
W J Elias	4	23	R K Pierce	7	19
G J Corbett	2	23	H H Childs	7	17
G W Lembeck	2	23	F R White	7	17
J G Batterson	3	23	R L Spotts, Jr.	8	16
T J McCahill	3	22	*O R Dickey	0	15

Larchmont trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

A L Burns	3	25	F W Fitzgerald	7	21
B M Higginson	2	25	T J McCahill	0	20
*F Gilbert	0	24	A Whiting	5	20
*G E Hollohan	0	24	R Jones	1	20
A B Alley	5	24	G J Corbett	2	19
W E Ferguson	6	23	D F McMahon	2	19
R L Spotts	0	23	E L C Dalley	7	18
J G Batterson	4	23	W J Elias	4	17
E G Unitt	6	22	*O R Dickey	0	17
O C Hoyt	6	21	R K Pierce	7	16
G W Lembeck	2	21	C W Hall	7	10
R L Spotts, Jr.	8	21	H H Childs	7	13

Take-home trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

O C Hoyt	6	23	*G E Hollohan	0	20
J G Corbett	2	23	T J McCahill	1	19
B M Higginson	0	23	G W Lembeck	2	18
A L Burns	2	22	A Whiting	2	18
R L Spotts	0	22	*O R Dickey	0	18
R Jones	1	22	F W Fitzgerald	7	18
W J Elias	3	21	E G Unitt	6	17
D F McMahon	0	21	W E Ferguson	5	16
R L Spotts, Jr.	8	21	J G Batterson	3	15
*F Gilbert	0	20	C W Hall	7	12

Accumulation cup, 25 targets, handicap:

W E Ferguson	6	25	R L Spotts, Jr.	8	21
A L Burns	3	25	F W Fitzgerald	7	21
O C Hoyt	7	25	T J McCahill	2	20
G W Lembeck	1	24	W J Elias	3	20
R Jones	2	24	G J Corbett	2	20
D F McMahon	1	23	R L Spotts	0	20
*F Gilbert	0	23	J G Batterson	0	18
E G Unitt	6	23	*O R Dickey	3	17
B M Higginson	1	21	C W Hall	7	11
A Whiting	3	21			

Day trophy, 100 targets, handicap:

B M Higginson	5	94	G W Lembeck	7	85
A L Burns	10	93	*G E Hollohan	0	85
*F Gilbert	0	91	G J Corbett	8	83
R Jones	6	91	J G Batterson	13	82
W E Ferguson	18	88	R L Spotts	0	82
T J McCahill	7	87	F W Fitzgerald	28	81
D F McMahon	4	87	R L Spotts, Jr.	32	80
O C Hoyt	24	86	W J Elias	14	80
A Whiting	15	86	*O R Dickey	0	67

High gun trophy, 100 targets, scratch:

*F Gilbert	136	G J Corbett	113
B M Higginson	129	A Whiting	110
R Jones	129	W J Elias	105
*G E Hollohan	127	*O R Dickey	104
A L Burns	123	J G Batterson	102
D F McMahon	122	O C Hoyt	99
R L Spotts	120	E G Unitt	93
G W Lembeck	119	F W Fitzgerald	79
T J McCahill	113		

**Baltusrol Golf Club.**

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 1.—With a brand new set of traps, the golfers became aerosaicer exterminators here to-day. While this was the second shoot, it was the first official event. F. H. Brown took a leg on the club championship with 19 out of 25. G. Williams, with a start of 8 free ones, captured a limb on the monthly cup with 43, and on the Day cup, H. A. Barclay, who had a gift of 7 scalers, broke 21. The scores made were very creditable under the existing conditions, which were very blustery. Scores:

Monthly cup, 25 targets, handicap:

G Williams	8	43	D Fincke	4	35
Dr Granbery	0	39	H A Barclay	14	33
I F Hahn	6	38	F N Cowperthwait	10	32
T W Lloyd	2	37	W Byrd	8	32
M Geer	8	36	H Fiske	4	28

Club championship, 25 targets:

F H Browne	19	J F Hahn	15
Dr Granbery	18	F N Cowperthwait	15
D Fincke	18	H Fiske	14
G Williams	18	M Geer	14
T W Lloyd	17	W Byrd	13

Day cup, 25 targets, handicap:

H A Barclay	7	21	J F Hahn	3	18
Dr Granbery	0	20	F H Browne	1	18
D Fincke	2	19	H Fiske	2	16
T W Lloyd	1	19	L W Smith	0	16
G Williams	4	19	W Byrd	4	15
M Geer	4	18	F N Cowperthwait	5	13

New Rochelle Y. C.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Feb. 2.—Weather cold and windy. Most of the members had not recovered from the effects of the annual club dinner at the Hotel Manhattan the night before, so the attendance was small. Mrs. Vogel made her first visit to the club and was high gun in some of the events. Scores:

Event No. 1, 10 targets, scratch, sweep: Granbery 9 Marsland 5, Donovan 7 Stoddard 5, Currier 6

Event No. 2, 15-target sweep, handicap: Donovan 13 Stoddard 1, Marsland 2 Granbery 0, Currier 10

Donovan won the shoot-off.

Event No. 3, February cup, 25 targets, handicap: Donovan 21 Mrs Vogel 0, Stoddard 19 Chandler 18, Bullock 17 Granbery 16, Marsland 16 Currier 16, Molloy 14 Giriat 13

Donovan won the shoot-off.

Event No. 4, 10 targets, Olympic, scratch: Granbery 8 Donovan 4, Chandler 7 Giriat 4, Bullock 4 Mrs. Vogel 7, Marsland 7 Stoddard 4

Event No. 5, 25 targets, scratch: Mrs. Vogel 20 Stoddard 18, Donovan 21 Bullock 17, Granbery 20 Chandler 17, Giriat 19 Marsland 14

Next week, Feb. 9, New Rochelle will shoot a team match with Siwanoy Country Club, of Mt. Vernon. Several professionals are also expected to participate, and the shooting will probably continue in the afternoon.

Feb. 1.—Strong northwest wind. Scratch sweepstakes, 25 targets: Granbery 23 Bullock 19, Stoddard 21 Black 16. Saturday cup, 25 targets, handicap: Bullock 19 Granbery 0, Stoddard 21 Black 17. Handicap sweep, 25 targets: Bullock 21 Stoddard 2, Granbery 20 Black 18. Handicap sweep, 25 targets: Stoddard 24 Bullock 2, Granbery 21 Black 17

Crescent A. C.

BAY RIDGE, N. Y., Feb. 1.—The day brought on a team shoot with the Rumson Country Club, of Seabright, N. J., which resulted in the home team winning by 13 targets, the finals being: Crescent Athletic Club, 384; Rumson Country Club, 371. High gun was M. Stiner, of the Crescent, who made 84; second high was H. Boulton, of the Seabright bunch, who eliminated 82. The third man was F. B. Stephenson, of the home team, with 81. The committee cup credits George Brower with one win, with a score of 46 from 8 gifts. W. S. Jones, with a tremendous handicap of 24, won the take-home trophy with 95. C. Blake with 2 and H. I. Caesar with 6, each made fulls on the monthly cup. The Hyatt trophy ran into a tie between C. R. James from scratch and F. B. Stephenson, who drew 4, getting 41. Scores:

Interclub shoot, 500 targets per team: Crescent A. C. Rumson Country Club. J F James 74 H Boulton 82, H M Brigham 72 J P Kellogg 79, M Stiner 84 C R James 76, F Hyatt 73 H I Caesar 63, F B Stephenson 81-384 W S Jones 71-371

Committee cup, 50 targets, handicap: G Brower 8 46 M Stiner 0 37, H M Brigham 0 44 H Boulton 2 37, C Blake 4 43 A E Hendrickson 6 37, C R James 0 42 G G Stephenson, Jr 4 37, W S Jones 12 41 J P Kellogg 4 35, H I Caesar 12 41 F S Hyatt 2 32, W W Pell 2 39 G Bingham 10 29, R C Williams 8 39 F B Stephenson 0 34, J F James 0 38 A Blake 4 28

Take-home trophy, 100 targets, handicap: M Stiner 0 84 F S Hyatt 4 71, W S Jones 24 95 A Blake 8 75, J P Kellogg 8 87 J F James 9 74, H Boulton 4 86 H M Brigham 0 72, H I Caesar 24 84 G G Stephenson, Jr 8 80, G Brower 16 82 C R James 0 80, F B Stephenson 0 81 W W Pell 4 69, R C Williams 16 78 A B Hendrickson 12 66, C Blake 8 77 G Bingham 10 60

Monthly cup, 25 targets, handicap: C Blake 2 25 G Bingham 10 19, H I Caesar 6 25 H M Brigham 0 58, H Boulton 1 23 R C Williams 4 18, J P Kellogg 2 23 F S Hyatt 1 17, G Brower 4 23 W W Pell 1 17, W S Jones 6 21 A Blake 2 17, C R James 0 19 F B Stephenson 0 18, M Stiner 4 19 J F James 0 16, A G Hendrickson 3 19 G G Stephenson, Jr 2 16

Hyatt trophy, 50 targets, handicap: C R James 0 41 H M Brigham 0 36, F B Stephenson 0 41 A Blake 4 35, M Stiner 0 39 W W Pell 2 34, F S Hyatt 2 38 G G Stephenson 4 33, A E Hendrickson 5 33 C Blake 4 43, J F James 0 37

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R. H. Bruns, Indiana State Tournament and Tied for Second Highest 1912 Amateur Record.

Vassar Cate, Southern Handicap.

Frank Campbell, Western Handicap.

H. P. de Mund, Arizona State tournament.

F. G. Fuller, Wisconsin State Tournament.

J. R. Graham, Illinois State Tournament and Individual Clay Bird Championship of World at Olympic Games.

Jack Jewett, Minnesota State Tournament.

V. W. Johnson, Mississippi State Tournament.

W. T. Laslie, Alabama State Tournament.

A. M. Messner, Michigan State Tournament.

C. N. Newcomb, Westy Hogans' Championship.

C. F. Nelson, Handicap Championship of Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico.

W. E. Phillips, Grand American Handicap.

C. H. Parker, North Dakota State Tournament.

Dr. L. G. Richards, Virginia State Tournament.

Wm. Ridley, First Highest 1912 Amateur Record.

Geo. J. Roll, Tied for Second Highest 1912 Amateur Record.

R. L. Spotts, Maine State Tournament.

Moroni Skeen, Utah State Tournament.

J. E. Taylor, North Carolina State Tournament.

Ed. Varner, Nebraska State Tournament.

Wm. H. Varien, California-Nevada Tournament.

S. G. Vance, Amateur Championship of Canada.

J. P. Wright, Arkansas State Tournament.

Harry Whitney, Kansas State Tournament.

J. P. White, South Dakota State Tournament.

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Siwanoy Country Club.

MT. VERNON, N. Y., Feb. 1.—J. R. Wettstein won the 100-bird handicap for the Guggenheim trophy to-day with 81. From a handicap of 30, Dr. R. J. Held, who shot from scratch, broke 78. Z. C. Offutt made 75.

Jessie Thorne lent her smile and good humor to the occasion, and with the help of 19, scored 71. A brisk and uncertain wind made shooting difficult. The scores: J. R. Wettstein (30) 81; Dr. R. J. Held (scratch) 78; T. F. Pelham (1) 77; Z. C. Offutt (scratch) 75; C. L. Yates (3) 74; Dr. Currie (10) 72; E. L. Haas (8) 71; Miss Jessie Thorne (19) 71; C. H. Hadlock (23) 70; H. J. Smith (12) 69; J. Donovan (4) 65; M. R. Guggenheim (4) 60; J. G. Wintjen (5) 60; W. Thorpe (5) 58; H. V. Morgan (10) 45.

Massachusetts Trapshooting League.

BEVERLY, Mass., Jan. 31.—A plan is on foot to form a Massachusetts Trapshooting League, to be composed of gun club teams from Holyoke Gun Club, Chicopee Falls, Worcester, United Shore of Beverly, Paleface and B. A. A. gun clubs of Boston, with a possibility of the newly organized Everett Gun Club joining the new

League. The Everett Gun Club is composed of some of the prominent business men and citizens of the city. C. R. Russell is president and E. J. Drew secretary-treasurer. Among the prominent members of the club are John Ripley, William J. Bryant, Alderman Charles P. Cooke, Charles F. Spencer, Jr., Melvin B. Gilmore, Lawrence P. Lawton, William Day (a well-known business man), William J. Ford, William Willoughby, James R. Kempton, William R. Howland, of Stoneham, Dr. Russell P. Bodge, of Somerville; Thornton Smith, City Auditor, of Everett; Dr. P. R. Studley, James J. Ross and Harry R. Grant.

Marine and Field Club.

BATH BEACH, N. Y., Feb. 1.—Five gunners broke rocks here to-day, despite most unlikely trap weather. J. M. Hawkins got away with first leg on February cup with (18) 90. Ties on January cup were settled, the trophy finally becoming the property of P. R. Towne with 92, 10 more than S. P. Hopkins had. Scores:

February cup, 100 targets, handicap: J M Knox 18 90 W H Davol 16 86, P R Towne 4 88 S P Hopkins 4 85, C M Camp 12 88



**Manhasset Bay Y. C.**

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Feb. 2.—With an unsteady, incoming wind, shooting was hard here to-day. However, it did not seem to be quite as hard for Charles M. Gould as for the rest, as he got away with five out of six events on the program. The one he didn't win went to H. T. Clark, who made a full on a 4-disc draw for the Manhasset cup. B. G. Loomis made Gould hustle in spots, especially in the 10-target trophy scratch event, where they tied up on 8. Gould won out on the shoot-off. The February cup was tied for by H. T. Clark and Gould, but Clark lost out in the shoot-off, in addition to which Gould took the high gun prize with 72 from scratch. The attendance was not quite up to the mark. Scores:

Trophy shoot, scratch, 10 targets:			
B G Loomis	8	D E Smith	6
C M Gould	8	H F Clark	6
F L Richards	6	R Howland	4
Trophy shoot, 15 targets, scratch:			
C M Gould	13	H F Clark	10
R Howland	11	D E Smith	10
B G Loomis	11	F L Richards	10
Manhasset cup, 25 targets, handicap:			
H F Clark	4 25	D E Smith	2 20
C M Gould	5 23	B G Loomis	2 19
F L Richards	4 22	R Howland	6 13
February cup, 25 targets, handicap:			
C M Gould	5 20	B G Loomis	2 18
H F Clark	4 20	F L Richards	4 17
R Howland	6 19	D E Smith	2 16
Shoot-off won by Gould.			
Yearly trophy, 25 targets, handicap:			
C M Gould	5 23	D E Smith	2 18
H F Clark	4 22	R Howland	6 17
F L Richards	4 20	B G Loomis	2 16
High gun prize, 100 targets, scratch:			
C M Gould	72	D E Smith	64
H F Clark	71	F L Richards	61
B G Loomis	66	R Howland	46

**Buffalo Audubon Club.**

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 1.—A sixty-mile breeze, with the thermometer at zero, made a very difficult target for the boys to break, at the first regular shoot of the Audubon Club in February. Congratulations for Messrs. Wright and Covert, who distinguished themselves at Pinehurst, were in order; Wright was high gun over all amateurs and professionals, and Covert won the preliminary handicap; Wright was again high man to-day, with Blackmer and Wootton next. Very poor scores were made, and are as follows:

Targets:	15	20	20	20	25
Wright	14	16	16	17	25
Glover	13	15	15	17	20
Blackmer	11	14	15	16	23
Immel	12	11	12	7	..
Moser	7	8	8	9	17
Ebberts	13	12	14	14	23
Rommel	11	14	15	13	16
Wacker	11	12	12	13	23
Covert	12	18	15	12	21
Rogers	13	13	12	13	21
Wootton	13	15	15	14	22
Black	7	8	7	5	..
Lambert	10	16	11	15	19
Ward	8	16	13	12	21
Jerauld	9	13	11	16	22
Hopkins	12	12	15	12	23
Singer	10	14	10	14	21
Fletcher	..	2	4	3	7

**Concordia Blue Ribbon Gun Club.**

CONCORDIA, Kans., Jan. 29.—Caldwell was high for the program of 70 targets, with 65. Sewart second with 63. Snyder third with 62. Price won the Du Pont trophy in shoot-off by breaking 35 targets straight. Scores:

Events:	1	2	3	4	
Targets:	15	15	15	25	Total.
Caldwell	15	13	12	25	65
Sewart	14	13	14	22	63
Snyder	13	14	12	23	62
Price	12	12	12	25	61
Myers	14	13	12	22	61
Huscher	13	13	13	21	60
Eckstrom	12	12	12	21	57
Cole	10	12	11	22	55
Rider	12	11	12	20	55
Girard	12	10	12	20	54
Birch	10	11	10	20	51
Empson	..	12	11	23	46
De Graff	13	11	12	..	36
Norkman	9	10	9	23	51
Frank Ward	12	11	11	..	34
Linn	11	10	10	..	31
Fell	..	..	..	17	17
Fred Ward	12	..	..	..	12

Shoot-off for Dupont trophy: Price 10, Caldwell 9. No. 4 was for Du Pont trophy.

**Hamilton Gun Club.**

HAMILTON, Mass., Jan. 30.—A largely attended shoot was held by the Hamilton Gun Club here Friday, when twelve members took part in the shoot. The day was an ideal one for the shoot and much interest was manifested as to the outcome of the match. Jones broke 90 out of the 100, capturing first prize, while Smith took second prize by breaking 89 out of 100, and Bull third, he smashing 35 of the clay pigeons. Following are the scores: Jones 90, Smith 89, Bull 85, Berry 84, Berry 83, Heeny 82, Hawley 79, Cregg 79, Watson 78, Cleaves 75, Saunders 74, Henon 71, O'Brien 70.

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### W Winnings at Pinehurst

MIDWINTER HANDICAP: Won by J. S. Jennings, of Todmorden, Ontario, shooting Winchester "Leader" Shells, with the magnificent score of 95 x 100 from the 20-yard mark.

PRELIMINARY HANDICAP: Won by B. V. Covert, of Lockport, N. Y., shooting a Winchester Repeating Shotgun and Winchester "Leader" Shells. Score, 95 x 100, and twenty-five straight on shoot-off. Allen Heil, of Allentown, Pa., shooting Winchester "Leader" Shells, tied with Mr. Covert with a score of 95 x 100, but was beaten in the shoot-off.

HIGH AMATEUR AND HIGH GENERAL AVERAGES: Won by F. S. Wright, of South Wales, N. Y., shooting a Winchester Repeating Shotgun. Score, 572 x 600 targets.

HIGH PROFESSIONAL AVERAGE: C. W. Phellis, of Huntington, W. Va., shooting Winchester "Leader" Shells, tied with one other shooter. Score, 556 x 600 targets.

### Some W Winnings at Houston

SUNNY SOUTH HANDICAP: Won by Dan O'Connell, of San Antonio, Texas, shooting Winchester "Leader" Shells and a Winchester Repeating Shotgun. Score, 96 x 100. W. R. Crosby was second with a score of 95, shooting from the 22-yard mark. He used Winchester "Leader" Shells.

HOUSTON CHRONICLE CUP: Won by Nic Arie, of Houston, Texas, shooting a Winchester Repeating Shotgun. Score, 99 x 100. in the shoot-off.

HOUSTON POST TEAM MEDAL: Won by Nic Arie and C. B. Haycox, of Houston, Texas, both shooting Winchester Repeating Shotguns, and Mr. Haycox also shooting Winchester Shells. Score, 50 straight, and 47 x 50 in the shoot-off.

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### Chicago Gun Club.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 25.—The weather to-day was not the most inviting for target shooting, as it was cloudy and dark, with a good stiff wind driving the targets down, and had most of the thirteen shooters who faced the traps guessing as to where to hold on them so as to score dead birds. Fetherston landed the coveted prize of high amateur in both 15-target events with a total score of 90 out of 100. May and Barto did not allow Fetherston much leeway in the second 50, as they each broke 43. Ed. Graham started in with 15 straight in practice, broke 93 out of the next 100 and went 25 straight in the last event, thus winning the pro. honors. Most of the scores are considerably below their usual average, and the marksmen all agreed to try to make up for it next week. Scores:

Targets:	15	50	50	25	25	12p
L. M. Fetherston	46	44				
C. W. May	12	36	43			
J. B. Barto			43			
F. Silver			38	21	18	
M. Ballou	7	37	35			12
J. A. Taggart			35			
E. S. Graham	15	47	46	22	25	
W. D. Stannard			37	22	15	18
J. G. Parker	6	32	32			
C. B. Barnes	7	24	28			
W. F. De Wolf	9	30	32			
T. V. Cannon	5	13	19			
M. E. Bosley			37			

Jan. 26.—During the early part of the afternoon the weather was more like a spring day than midwinter, and a field of twenty-six shooters turned out for the several events shot during the afternoon.

Fifteen new members were added to the club roll the past week, with more being reported in 'almost every day. A. H. Winkler, F. C. Young, A. B. Chladek, F. M. Libbe and P. Patrick were new members who were out to-day, and all did good work at the trap, this being Patrick's second trial at smashing targets.

C. K. Seelig was high amateur for the day with a total of 93 out of 100 in the two 50-target club events, and 21 out of 25 from 20yds. E. Silver ran him a close race for the honors of the day, showing the same total of 93 out of 100, but dropped behind in the extra event at 20yds., in which Silver broke 18 out of 25. Fred Bills ground 'em up to the tune of 97 out of 100 in the two 50-target events. Bob Seelig's 98 in the first was good for high mark, Silver's 46 taking second place, Kammerer breaking 45 for third, while Schultz and Riley each broke 44. Silver concluded to go one better in the second 50, and his total of 47 landed first, Seelig, Jr., and Schultz each crowding him along with scores of 46. Seelig, Sr., broke 45, while Kammerer and Winkler each broke 44. Doc. May showed the way in the practice event by taking first place with 14 out of 15. Geo. Eck landed the top score in event No. 4, breaking 22, gun below the armpit until bird is in sight. Hardy Wolfe took the honors in event No. 5 by breaking 24 out of 25, Young and Kammerer keeping him close company with a score of 23. Winkler, Young and Libbe did better each time

they shot a frame, and their scores show that with regular practice they will soon land among the leaders.

Targets:	15	50	50	*25	25	25
C. K. Seelig	48	45				21
E. Silver	12	46	47			18
A. H. Winkler	11	39	44	19		
C. F. Seelig		36	46			
F. G. Bills	13	48	49			22
R. P. Smethells		33				
O. W. Crocker		40	40			
B. L. Kammerer	12	45	44		23	
J. Schultz		8	44	46		21
C. W. May	14	43	42			
W. F. Riley	12	44	38			
Geo. Eck		36		22		
P. Miller		36	32			12
T. P. Bue	9	38	42			19
A. Moore	9	35	38			13
F. C. Young	9	40	41		23	18
A. B. Chladek	13	33		16		17
F. M. Libbe	12	35	41			
Mrs. W. S. Cutler	8	28				
P. Patrick		18				
E. B. Shogren		33	12			15
H. C. Wolfe	7		38			24
F. B. Fox				11		14
H. Green			32			20
A. L. De Vore					18	13
K. L. De Vore						9

\*Gun below armpit. The last event was at 20yds.

Feb. 1.—Chicago Gun Club has started a campaign for new members. This famous club hopes to enlist a total membership of 500, of which 300 already belong to the organization. The regular initiation fee has been suspended until July 1, and new members are being accepted upon payment of the annual dues of \$5. When the desired 200 additional members are secured, which won't be long, the regular initiation fee goes on again.

The officers of the club would be pleased to hear from any prospective member, and any person applying to Secretary Shogren, room 840 First National Bank Building, will be given such information regarding the club as he may seek.

WM. F. MERKLE, Sup't.

### Huntingdon Country Club.

JENKINTOWN, Pa., Feb. 1.—Fox won two events and tied in another here to-day. Lovering ran a good second as an aerosaucer exterminator. Three events were contested, a miss-and-out being necessary to determine the decision in the last event.

At 25 targets: S. C. Fox (5) 28; Corbit Lovering (3) 23.  
 At 15 targets: Mellor (5) 12; Adams (5) 13; Fox (4) 14; Lovering (4) 17; Howell (5) 13.  
 At 10 targets: Mellor (4) 6; Howell (4) 10; Fox (3) 11; Lovering (3) 11; Adams (4) 7.  
 Miss-and-out: Howell 3, Fox 4, Lovering 2,

### Evanston Gun Club.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 27.—Conditions were ideal for good scores at the shoot if the Evanston Gun Club and some good shooting was witnessed. Millen carried off the honors of the day by making two perfect scores in succession. This is the first time this feat has been accomplished since the organization of the club, even by professionals, who have visited the grounds. Mr. Watson had second best.

The club will hold an all-day merchandise shoot on Washington's Birthday.

The following are the scores made Sunday:

Targets:	25	25	25	25	25
Gamble	16	14	17	15	..
Adams	22	17	20	20	19
Harrison	15	15	15	10	..
Scowley	18	20	17	19	..
Millen	20	19	25	25	21
Davis	19	14	22	..	..
Doyle	16	23	21	..	..
Carman	21	19	14	..	..
Gormley	14	12	..	..	..
Langworthy	9	14	..	..	..
Ihalen	17	19	23	..	..
Hanson	12	15	..	..	..
Milner	6	16	..	..	..
Coleman	23	..	..	..	..
Van Petten	13	13	8	10	..
De Clercq	11	11	13	..	..
Watson	22	20	21	22	..
Darby	16	..	..	..	..
Sprague	4	2	..	..	..
Miller	20	..	..	..	..

At the 20yd. line the following scores were made from a possible 25: Phalen 17, Coleman 17, Doyle 15, Scowley 13, Davis 13, Hanson 9.

At 12 pairs doubles, Coleman broke 18, Phalen 14, Millen 12, Carman 10, Miller 8.

W. J. PHALEN, Sec'y-Treas.

### Smith Gun Club.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 1.—To-day's events at Wiedemeyer's Park, brought out a good attendance. High men were J. Thompson, who made 132 out of 150; Wm. Hassinger, with 147 out of 175; J. Baldwin, 155 out of 200, and R. Hensler, 137 out of 200.

R. A. Hensler	18	16	13	16	16	21	18	17
J. Baldwin	16	21	19	20	17	21	23	18
Wm. Hassinger	21	18	22	20	21	22	23	..
J. Thompson	23	22	18	23	22	24	..	..
H. Hassinger	20	18	19	16	..	..	..	..
Dr. P. Moeller	16	14	13	16	18	..	..	..
John Letzelter	18	13	19	15	..	..	..	..
Louis Colquist	19	20	21	24	21	..	..	..
W. H. Dickenhorst	15	16	12	20	16	17	..	..
A. Donohue	14	16	19	17	..	..	..	..



Cincinnati Gun Club.

J. SCHRECK was high man at the weekly shoot, Feb. 2, scoring 115 out of 125 shot at. In the first 100 he was tied with Medico on 93, the latter being the only contestant to go straight in any one of the 20-target events. M. J. Johnson finished in second place with 113, putting up a score of 90 in the first 100. Supt. Gambell had the best of it in the 25-target event, going out without a miss. Smith and Jones, two beginners at the traps, showed great improvement after the first event, the former breaking 32 and the latter 61 out of their first 100 targets. Davies started off badly, but got back to form in the second event, and finished in third place for the afternoon. The weather conditions were good, a trifle cool, but not enough to affect the work of the shooters.

The club team will visit the Northern Kentucky grounds on Feb. 9 to shoot the return match with that club. There will be a 100-target program provided, Jack Rabbit system, with an entrance of \$7, of which \$1 will be deducted for targets, and \$1 put in a purse to be divided equally among four classes, Lewis system, 50, 30 and 20 per cent. Shooters receive 5 cents for each target broken, and 5 cents for each target missed will constitute a purse to be divided 50, 30 and 20 in each event.

Davies and Medico shot a friendly match at 40 targets, the former winning by two targets, 37 to 35. At the close of the first round the score was a tie on 18, and Davies gained the lead in the last round with 19 to 17. The scores of to-day were as follows:

Table with columns: Events, Targets, Names (Hammerschmidt, Schreck, Davies, Johnson, A Gambell, Medico, Smith, Jones), and Total scores.

Match, 40 targets: Davies 18 19-37 Medico 18 17-35

Daniel Boone Gun Club.

MARTHASVILLE, Mo., Jan. 25.—The following scores were made at practice by members of the Daniel Boone Gun Club. On the first 25 Ahmann went straight, winning the Du Pont picture on high gun, which any member of our club can compete for, the first 25 birds of each regular practice day to count. No member is eligible to win more than one picture. The weather to-day was pleasant and the scores show it.

Table with columns: Shot at, Broke, Names (J Mutert, A F Ahmann, Kite, Bollmann, F Suhre, Lichtenberg, Meyer, Wilson, Berg, McVey) and scores.

Feb. 1.—One of our new members, Louis Koch, of Treloar, Mo., was high man to-day with 22 broken out of the first 25 shot at, which gives him the picture donated by the Du Pont Co. and shot for each week.

The weather was so cold that some of the boys said they could not "feel the trigger." We hope the spring days will soon come, when a new excuse will have to be hunted up for the low scores:

Table with columns: Shot at, Broke, Names (L Koch, Lichtenberg, J Mutert, A Ahmann, Wm Koch, Meyer, Dothage, F Koelling) and scores.

Northern Kentucky Gun Club.

THERE was little doing at the grounds on Feb. 2, only two shooters showing up for practice. Capt. G. W. Dameron was present, but took no part in the sport. J. Wuerdeman broke 90 out of 100, and W. Wuerdeman 58 out of 75.

The grounds have been put in fine condition since the flood, which did considerable damage, and everything is in readiness for the jack rabbit shoot, which is to be held on Feb. 9 in connection with the return match between the Northern's and Cincinnati's teams. The program will be 100 targets in 20-target events, \$7 entrance. Of this \$1 will be deducted for targets, and \$1 set aside to form a high average purse for those shooting the entire program. This will be divided equally among four classes, Lewis system, 50, 30 and 20 in each class. Each shooter will be paid 5 cents for each target broken, and 5 cents for each target missed will make up a purse divided 50, 30 and 20 in each event. The prospects are good for a large attendance, barring bad weather.

Ye Oak Meadow Gun Club.

SANDUSKY, O., Feb. 1.—Ye Oak Meadow Gun Club held a very enthusiastic meeting at the Sunyendeand Club on Jan. 29. Reports were read and accepted, and one that appealed to all was: "Resources over \$500 and no liabilities." Members decided to hold a spring shoot on Thursday, April 17. It will be run under the new Roundy system, originated with R. W. Chamberlain, of

Du Pont Smokeless Powders

The Choice of the Winners at the Sixth Annual

Midwinter Handicap Target Tournament

PINEHURST, North Carolina, from January 22d to 25th, was the scene of spectacular trapshooting on the part of America's celebrated target shooters. The exhibition of marksmanship was not only highly creditable to shooters but was also a display of the reliability of Du Pont Powders.

The victors of the Tournament shot Du Pont Powders with following results:

THE MIDWINTER HANDICAP

The Midwinter Handicap, the Main Event, Won by J. S. Jennings, Todmorden, Canada, 95 x 100, from 20yds., shooting DU PONT.

Allen Heil, of Allentown, Pa., won the Governor's Trophy, and R. W. Burnes, of Cambridge, Mass., won the Secretary's Trophy in the Midwinter Handicap. Both contestants shooting DU PONT.



THE PRELIMINARY HANDICAP

B. V. COVERT, of Lockport, N. Y., shooting DU PONT from 18 yards, tied at 95 with Allen Heil, Allentown, Pa., shooting SCHULTZE from 21 yards. The shoot-off was won by Mr. Covert, with 25 straight.



D. D. L. CULVER, shooting DU PONT, won the President's Cup; Allen Heil, shooting SCHULTZE, the Governor's Cup, and B. Timms, shooting DU PONT, won the Secretary's Cup—handsome trophies placed in competition in the Preliminary Handicap.

GOLD MEDAL FOR HIGH GENERAL AVERAGE

Frank S. Wright, South Wales, N. Y., shooting DU PONT, winner with score of 572 x 600. C. H. Newcomb, Philadelphia, Pa., shooting SCHULTZE, tied for second average; score, 566 x 600. Mr. Newcomb in shoot-off broke 25 straight and won the silver medal.

HIGH AMATEUR SCORE ON ALL TARGETS

C. H. NEWCOMB, PHILADELPHIA, PA. 749 x 800, SHOOTING SCHULTZE
Geo. L. Lyon, Durham, N. C. 744 x 800 " DU PONT
H. D. Gibbs, Union City, Tenn. 743 x 800 " SCHULTZE

THESE conspicuous triumphs prove our assertions that Du Pont Smokeless Powders "make and break records at the traps."

IT PAYS TO SHOOT DU PONT POWDERS

Columbus, O. Chamberlain has been called "Roundy" by the shooting fraternity for years; hence the Roundy system.

We expect our spring shoot to be a great success under this system, and as it is new, I submit a brief outline of the program:

Two special events (optional), entrance \$2. Regular program, 150 targets. Professionals shoot for targets only. The \$6 entrance fee pays for 150 targets, 150 cartridges (any brand and any load), and your dinner. Can you beat it? Why, on your home grounds, it costs you more than that for the number of targets, and besides this system offers you, Mr. Amateur, a real chance to win some of the money. Supposing we have 100 shooters, divide them into four classes. The first 25 high scores will be first class; the second 25, second class; the third 25, third class; the fourth 25, fourth class.

The three highest scores in each class will receive 50, 30 and 20 per cent. of the purse allotted to each class. Purses divided class shooting, not high gun. With this Roundy system, the much abused "poor shot" gets a fair shake with the expert.

We also are offering a silver medal to high average amateur, and high professional, and a bronze medal to low score.

Our annual registered tournament will be held Thursday, Aug. 28.

Mineral Springs Gun Club.

WILLOW GROVE, Pa., Feb. 1.—At the monthly shoot of the Mineral Springs Gun Club the following scores were hung up:

Twenty-five targets: Haas 23, Nice 18, Pierson 20, Hiltetbiel 23, Bready 13, Worthington 13, Cornell 9, Martin 15, Nash 17, Corson 17.

Twenty-five targets: Haas 20, Nice 20, Pierson 21, Hiltetbiel 22, Bready 15, Worthington 15, Cornell 15, Martin 20, Nash 15, Corson 15.

Twenty-five targets: Haas 18, Nice 20, Pierson 21, Hiltetbiel 22, Bready 19, Worthington 21, Cornell 12, Martin 13, Nash 19, Corson 9.

Twenty-five targets: Haas 21, Nice 24, Pierson 21, Hiltetbiel 18, Bready 16, Worthington 22, Cornell 13, Martin 22, Nash 22, Corson 7.

These four events constituted the 100-bird total, for records of the club. The summaries show that Haas broke 82, Nice 82, Pierson 83, Hiltetbiel 85, Bready 63, Worthington 71, Cornell 49, Martin 75, Nash 73, Corson 43, Nice and Haas shot off their tie in a special 25-target event, Nice breaking 23 and Haas 22.

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# Parker Gun Victories in 1912

**T**HE highest official average for the season of 1912 at both **Single and Double Targets** was made with **Parker Guns**.

As on every previous occasion, the bona fide **Championship of America** was won with a **Parker Gun**, Mr. W. R. Crosby scoring 198 x 200 targets at 18 yards rise. Same man, same gun, made the **World's Record**, scoring 98 x 100 targets at 23 yards, which is a truly wonderful performance.

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**Cleveland, Ohio**

### Boston A. C.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 1.—J. E. Lynch made the excellent total of 95 out of 100 to-day. Conditions were hard, as a high, unstable wind blew across the traps, lending uncertain impetus or suddenly retarding an apparently true quartering scalar. Lynch shot from 2½ and 5 handicap in the respective events of 50 aerosaucers. T. C. Adams was runner-up from scratch with 88, while third also went to a scratcher, J. Clark, from the visitors' list, who broke 85. Eighteen clay saucer exterminators were at the score.

	McCrea.	Sergeant.	Gd. Total
J E Lynch.....	2½ 49½	2½ 45½	5 95
T C Adams.....	0 45	0 43	0 88
*J Clark.....	0 42	0 43	0 85
F Whitney.....	6 42	6 43	12 85
A W Hayford.....	12 41	12 43	24 84
G L Osborn.....	3 43	4 40	6 83
*E F Staples.....	0 42	0 40	0 82
M Ballou.....	2½ 40½	2½ 38½	5 79
I L Snow.....	0 43	0 36	0 79
L H Davis.....	4 43	4 35	8 78
H W Knights.....	4 41	4 35	8 76
W B Farmer.....	3 36	3 40	6 76
W C Brooks.....	4 40	4 34	8 74
G L Munroe.....	10 35	10 39	20 74
*G Wheeler.....	0 38	0 28	0 66
C B Tucker.....	2½ 35½	2½ 30½	5 66
F S Bryant.....	12 25	12 26	24 51
G B Clark.....	7½ 43½	.. ..	.. ..

C. B. TUCKER, Capt.

### Asbury Park Gun Club.

The Asbury Park Gun Club will hold its first big shoot on Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12. Also one will be pulled Washington's Birthday. These will be all-day shoots, from 10 A. M. till dark. This is a new club, thirty-two members on New Year's—now 111. There will be ten events at 15 targets each, entrance \$1.30 per event. Money will be divided Rose system, 5, 3, 2, 1. If over five amateurs finish ten events, \$5 added to high gun. If over five professionals finish ten events, \$5 added to high gun. There will be three traps working, one for targets only. The traps are on the flat beach, giving a clear sky background from the horizon to the zenith, and affording a clear view of the target on its entire flight. Glass-enclosed grandstand. All shells on the ground. Ship your shells by United States or Adams Express, care Life Saving Station, Loch Harbour, Asbury, Park, N. J. An old sand pirate is arranging for a big clam chowder, and there will be other lunch on the ground. Further information from E. C. Burtis, Secretary.

### White Plains Gun Club.

THE shoot of the White Plains Gun Club, held Saturday afternoon, Feb. 1, was certainly a red-letter day for attendance, there being present thirty-two gunners and about twenty spectators, including eight ladies. The shooting began at 1 o'clock and continued till dark. Fred. Gilbert, of Spirit Lake, Ia.; G. E. Hollahan, T. H. Keller, Carl von Lengerke and Tom Davis were the professionals present as guests of the club. Although

Davis did not shoot, he lent a valuable hand in helping things to go smoothly.

In the 50-bird event for the take-home prizes, the competition was very keen. Dr. Martin was first with a score of 47. Ed. Ward was second with 46, and Core, Scovel and Beckley were tied for third with scores of 40 each. In the shoot-off Scovel won. The scores follow: Dr. Martin 47, Ward 46, Scovel 40, Core 40, Beckley 40, Allyn 39, Townsend 38, Lawrence 37, Rodgers 37, Carpenter 36, Banks 26.

In the 50-target event for the visitors' prize, Hyland won. The scores were as follows: Hyland 40, Finch 38, Lyons 36, Wood 35, Schefflin 31.

The 100-target event for the 500-target selected high score handicap prizes (which continues throughout the season), had results as follows: Ward 92, Martin 90, Scovel 85, Beckley 81, Allyn 81, Core 76, Rodgers 75, Carpenter 73, Lawrence 72, Townsend 69, Banks 65.

Fred Gilbert led the professionals with a score of 95 out of 100, which was splendid shooting, considering the high wind.

A great deal of enthusiasm and good fellowship is being shown by the members of this club, and the membership is rapidly increasing, eight new members being elected at the last meeting.

### Trap at Sportsman's Show.

THE indoor tournaments at Madison Square Garden rather brings a problem of accommodating all who want to shoot. Last year a thousand targets an hour were thrown during shooting periods, yet some waiting gunners were denied the privilege of shooting. A new possibility looms up in the way of a triangle match between Boston, Philadelphia and New York gunners. Daniel McMahon, of the N. Y. A. C. gunners, is the originator and advocate of such a three-corned shoot, with Chas. B. Tucker, of the Boston Athletic Association, to pick the flower of Boston's trapshooters to enter a tryout contest. Charles H. Newcomb, of Philadelphia, rounded up the victorious Quakers, who last year won the inter-city match, and R. L. Spotts, of the N. Y. A. C., captained Gotham's gunners. Boston has some crack shots who can make Quakers and Knickerbockers roll up high scores to beat the Hub's best bluerock breakers.

Another match proposed is one between Connecticut and New York State shooters. Connecticut shelters a lot of trapshooters with records, and a Nutmeg-Empire match would turn out a score that would hit the top notches.

### Knollwood Country Club.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 30.—Knollwood Country Club trappists had a blustery day to-day to crack targets for the Francis M. Wilson trophy. W. McCloy, from scratch broke 69 out of his 100 and was high gun on actual breaks. W. H. Sykes with 10 free ones, had 76 for the leg on trophy. The scores follow: W. H. Sykes (10) 76, W. McCloy (0) 69, F. M. Wilson (10) 65, S. B. Mackey (0) 59, E. T. Fox (10) 58, W. C. Teagle (0) 54.

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## Rifle Shooting

### Intercollegiate Rifle Matches.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—The results of the fourth rifle match between the universities and colleges throughout the country for the new national trophy resulted as follows:

Eastern League: Columbia University defeated University of Vermont, 916 to 878; University of Maine defeated Lchigh University, 836 to 808; Cornell University defeated Dartmouth College, 876 to 819; Massachusetts Agricultural College defeated Rhode Island State College, 959 to 907; Princeton University defeated Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 932 to 916; North Georgia Agricultural College defeated Norwich University, 910 to 904; Harvard University with a score of 956 won by default from Clemson College.

The standing of the colleges in the Eastern League to date shows Columbia, Harvard and Massachusetts "Aggies" in a triple tie for first place.

Western League: University of California defeated Louisiana State College, 890 to 880; Iowa State College defeated University of Kansas 936 to 831; Perdue University defeated U. S. College of Veterinary Surgeons, 898 to 852; Michigan Agricultural College defeated University of Wisconsin, 911 to 896; Washington State College with a score of 877 won by default from the University of Missouri; West Virginia University won from the University of Minnesota, 917 to 916; Oklahoma A. and M. College won from the University of Nebraska, 851 to 848.

The Iowa State College and West Virginia University are tied for first place in the Western League, each with four wins. The University of Minnesota and University of California have each won three and lost one match.

### Indoor Rifle League Contest.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 29.—Following are the official scores of the Indoor League contest:

Thirteenth match:

Louisville.....	1026 vs. Dallas.....	989
Warren.....	1021 vs. Baltimore.....	1019
Citizens.....	837 vs. Shell Mound.....	1093
Belleville.....	938 vs. Myles Standish.....	996
Youngstown.....	1096 vs. Pittsburgh.....	1104
Cincinnati.....	997 vs. Columbus.....	1078
Osborn.....	953 vs. National Capital.....	1060
Tacoma.....	998 vs. Olympic (S. F.).....	1112
Providence.....	1053 vs. Denver.....	1145
St. Louis Colonial.....	1105 vs. Boston.....	1084
Spokane.....	1168 vs. Portland.....	1092
Philadelphia.....	1106 vs. Springfield.....	1125

Fourteenth match:

Dallas.....	1048 vs. Baltimore.....	1032
Louisville.....	1022 vs. Shell Mound.....	1107
Warren.....	1018 vs. Myles Standish.....	986
Citizens.....	897 vs. Pittsburgh.....	1110
Belleville.....	972 vs. Columbus.....	1010
Youngstown.....	1057 vs. National Capital.....	1185
Cincinnati.....	997 vs. Olympic (S. F.).....	1117
Osborn.....	1010 vs. Denver.....	1136
Tacoma.....	1043 vs. Boston.....	1116
Providence.....	1064 vs. Portland.....	1191
St. Louis Colonial.....	1105 vs. Springfield.....	1113
Spokane.....	1121 vs. Manhattan.....	1126

The Executive Committee has decided that Spokane wins from Denver in the twelfth match by 1118 to 1117. Decision has not yet been rendered on the Boston-Olympic contest, match No. 9.

J. B. CRABTREE, Sec'y-Treas.

### Interclub Rifle Matches.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—The fifth match of the Eastern League in the interclub rifle shooting championship of the United States for the new national trophy shows the District of Columbia, Bridgeport, Conn., and the Warren, Pa., rifle teams still in a triple tie. The highest score was made by the Warren Club, which shows a total for five men of only 9 points less than the possible score of 1,000. The results of the matches are as follows:

The District of Columbia Rifle Association defeated the Birmingham, Ala., Athletic Club Rifle Association 984 to 935; the Park Club, of Bridgeport, Conn., defeated the 13th Regiment Rifle Club of Brooklyn, N. Y., with a score of 959 to 886; the Presque Isle Rifle Club, of Erie, Pa., defeated Bangor, Me., Rifle Association, 922 to 758; Warren, Pa., Rifle Club defeated the New Orleans, La., Rifle and Revolver Club, 991 to 922; Manchester, N. H., Rifle and Revolver Club defeated the Myles-Standish Rifle Club, of Portland, Me., 985 to 943.

The standing to date is as follows:

	Won.	Lost.
District of Columbia.....	5	0
Bridgeport, Conn.....	5	0
Warren, Pa.....	5	0
Erie, Pa.....	4	1
Manchester, N. H.....	3	2
Bangor, Me.....	2	3
Portland, Me.....	2	3
Birmingham, Ala.....	1	4
Brooklyn, N. Y.....	1	4
New Orleans, La.....	1	4

In the Western League, the Cleveland, Ohio, Rifle Club is still in the lead with the clubs of Butte, Mont.; St. Paul, Minn.; Milwaukee, Wis., and Adrian, Mich., tied for second place.

**Public High School Competition.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28.—The results of the third rifle shooting match between the public high school rifle teams for the new national trophy are announced by the National Rifle Association of America, under whose auspices the shooting is being carried on:

Iowa City High School retains its lead by defeating the De Witt Clinton High School of New York, 956 to 917; Baltimore Polytechnic High School defeated the Brookline, Mass., High with a score of 793 to 439; Deering High, of Portland, Me., defeated the High School of Commerce, New York city, with a splendid score of 954 to 858; Morris High, of New York, with a score of 914, won by default from the Stuyvesant High of New York; Eastern High, of Washington, D. C., with a score of 813, won by default from the Southern High, of Philadelphia, whose team was compelled to withdraw from the League matches owing to the opposition of the school authorities; Business High, of Washington, D. C., with a score of 811, defeated the Utica, N. Y., Free Academy, whose score was 769; Portland, Me., High defeated Springfield, Mass., "Tech," 920 to 896; Salt Lake City High defeated the Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., High, 921 to 896; Susquehanna, Pa., High defeated the Manual Training School, of St. Louis, Mo., 841 to 580; Manual Training, Washington, D. C., defeated the Tucson, Ariz., High, 875 to 763.

The best individual score of the match was made by Everett Hoover, of Iowa City, whose score was 97 standing, 98 prone; total 195 out of the possible 200.

a hedgehog or a quill pig, as the guides call them, and while the sound indicated something approaching, it did not get any louder, but presently a fine handsome buck deer came into full view. I measured his antlers with my eyes, knelt on one knee, took quick steady aim for his shoulder, and pulled the trigger. He fell instantly, shot through the heart, and stretched his graceful form at the foot of a large beautiful yellow birch tree. It was early in the day, and we were about an hour's tramp from the lake, so we carried him down the trail he probably had gone over many times before.

We would like to have lingered longer amid these scenes, but having obtained everything we

were in search of, including excellent health and buoyant spirits, we very reluctantly bid farewell and returned to the dusty city to look up the needful and chase the fitful and elusive dollar.

If you were to go over that territory now, you would find signs posted on many of the trees and along the road. The possession is now vested in a millionaire sportsman of international reputation.

THAT FOREST AND STREAM is read with more than ordinary care by sportsmen is proved by its growth. Its increase in circulation has continued right through the summer months.

**Woman Rifle Shot Issues Challenge.**

LONDON, Feb. 1.—To prove her contention that women are the equal if not the superior of men in rifle marksmanship, Miss E. Fenton, secretary of the Imperial Rifle Club, has issued a challenge to select a team of ten women to compete with an equal number of men on a miniature range.

Miss Fenton claims that the results at Bisley, since many of the shooting competitions there were thrown open to women, have shown that women do just as well as men with the rifle, and furthermore they do it with less practice than their male competitors. She instanced the last meeting, when one woman made a "possible" at 300yds., and another divided the prize in an open event.

The Ladies' Bisley, too, has greatly increased the interest in rifle shooting by women. "Many women," said Miss Fenton, "become high-class 'marks-men' almost without practice, a circumstance which does not apply to men."

"So far as I can see, a woman's nature naturally fits her for shooting. Shooting does not require strength; it needs steadiness and coolness. Every one knows that women are superior to men in a crisis; and it is because our nature is more phlegmatic that we make better shots. In addition, of course, there is the fact that we drink less alcohol."

**Zettler Rifle Club.**

NEW YORK, N. Y., Feb. 1.—The following scores were made on Jan. 28: Conditions, 50 shots, 10-shot strings, possible, 250:

A Begerow	226	231	232	240	232—1161
J Kaufmann	242	248	246	246	247—1229
F Hecking	239	237	234	233	236—1179
Dr Leavitt	234	230	238	241	240—1183
H M Pope	244	249	247	249	247—1234
O Smith	244	244	243	243	238—1212
C Zettler	237	243	246	241	244—1211
L P Hansen	242	240	231	242	243—1193

**ADIRONDACK CAMP-FIRE.**

Continued from page 166.

landing net under him, and in a moment lay in the creel in the boat a beautiful trout. He was dotted with spots of brightest vermilion, his fins rosy as a sunset on that August, edged with a fringe of creamy white—a prize I was proud of. After securing some of his smaller relations we closed our record for the day with nine trout.

The open season for deer was now on. They do not feed on the shores in the fall or open season as they do during the summer. They were up on the high hardwood ridges, and one who is not familiar with the woods, or has not been fortunate enough to have a good guide who knows his business, sometimes has to work hard to get his quantum of game. In this my luck has been remarkably good. We had hunted a few days without success, until one misty day Ed thought of a small spring bog at the foot of a ridge. We arose early and took a position on a game trail leading to the bog, and patiently still-hunted for a big buck, whose footprints we had seen in the soft mud surrounding the marsh, and our patience was rewarded by hearing something moving on the trail that first sounded like



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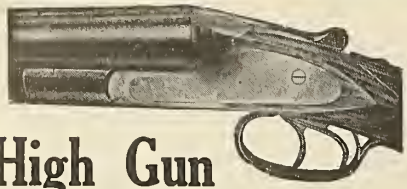
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The second day of the tournament on the day's program of 200 targets, Mr. Bruns and his Lefever gun scored **200 out of 200.** A world's record for ten traps.

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Guns of Lasting Fame  
23 Maltbie Street Syracuse, N. Y.

## SHOOTING IN 1818.

Concluded from page 170.

a deputation, shall be found in pursuit of game, with gun, dog, or net, or other engine for the destruction of game, or taking or killing thereof, and shall be required to shew his certificate, by the lord or lady of the manor, or proprietor of the land whereon such person shall be using such gun, etc., or by any duly appointed gamekeeper, or by any qualified or certified person, or by any officer of the stamps, properly authorized by the commissioners, he shall produce his certificate; and if such person shall refuse, upon the production of the certificate of the person requiring the same, to shew the certificate granted to him for the like purpose; or in case of not having such certificate to produce, shall refuse to tell his christian and surname, and his place of residence, and the name of the county where his certificate was issued, or shall give in any false or fictitious name, he shall forfeit 5*l.* *Id.* Certificates do not authorize any person to shoot at, kill, take, or destroy any game at any time that is prohibited by law, nor give any person a right to shoot at, etc., unless he be duly qualified by law. *Id.* No certificate obtained under any deputation shall be pleaded or given in evidence, where any person shall shoot at, etc., any game out of the manors or lands for which it was given. The royal family are

exempted from taking out certificates for themselves or their deputies. *Id.* The duty on these certificates are now, by an act which is at present passing the House, to be had through the collectors of the assessed taxes. The above is the law now in force. Besides having a certificate, each person to kill game must be qualified by having a certain estate. The last general qualification (to use the words of Dr. Burn, though in fact it is the first of the acts relative to the game ever now put in force) by estate or degree, to kill game, is 22, 23 Charles II. c. 25. This enacts, that every person not having lands or tenements of the clear yearly value of 10*l.* or on leases for 99 years, or upward, of the clear yearly value of 15*l.* or except the eldest son and heir of an esquire, or person of higher degree, or owners of forests, parks, etc., in respect of such forest, park, etc., is not qualified for himself or any other person, to keep guns, bows, greyhounds, etc., c. 3. This merely states the qualification; the penalties and modes of proceeding are entirely changed by subsequent acts; and first, by 5 Ann. c. 14, which directs that all former acts not thereby repealed and altered continue in force. With respect to offenses against the game laws, we shall here enumerate those chiefly which fall under the cognizance of justices of the peace out of sessions, premising, that for brevity sake the following abbreviations are used: viz.: P. denotes the penalty; R. the mode of recovery; A. the application of it; Ap. the appeal; J. 1 or 2 and W. 1 or 2, that one or two justices may convict, or that one or two witnesses must prove the offense; and in treating of the several statutes on this head we shall consider, 1. what relates to game exclusively; 2. what relates to other quadrupeds; and, 3. other birds which, though fera natura, are sometimes reclaimed, and private property.

Every higher, chapman, victualler, carrier, etc. who shall have in his possession any hare, pheasant, partridge, moor-game, etc., or offer to sell any such (except sent by a person qualified to kill game), P. 5*l.* for each piece; R. distress, and in default commitment three months; J. 1. Stat. 5. Ann. c. 14, s. 2.

Persons not qualified to keep dogs, engines, etc., to destroy game, P. 5*l.*; R. as above; A. half to the informer, half to the poor. Justices, lords of manors, and gamekeepers, may take away the game, dogs, guns, etc.

Gamekeeper selling, or otherwise disposing of such game, without consent of the lord of the manor, P. three months imprisonment; conviction as above. *Ibid.* s. 4.

Killing game in the night, i. e., between seven in the night and six in the morning, from Oct. 12 to Feb. 12; and between nine at night and six in the morning, from Feb. 12 to Oct. 12; or at any time on a Sunday or Christmas Day, P. from 10*l.* to 20*l.* for the first offense, and from 20*l.* to 30*l.* for the second; conviction as above, to be within one month. 13 Geo. III. c. 80, s. 1, 2, 3, 9. In case of a third offense, P. commitment to the session, unless he become bound with two sureties to appear; prosecutor to be bound to prosecute (*Ibid.* s. 1.); application of penalties, half to the informer, half to the poor; R. distress, and in default, commitment three calendar months. Ap. sessions. *Ibid.* s. 4.

More than two persons going out with guns, nets, etc., to destroy game, between eight at night and six in the morning, from Oct. 1 to

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Feb. 1; or between ten at night and four in the morning, between Feb. 1 and Oct. 10; or any person found with firearms or other weapons; may be apprehended by owners, keepers, etc., who shall deliver them to a peace officer, to be taken before a justice; or if they cannot be apprehended, the justice, on information on oath, may issue his warrant; P. deemed a rogue and vagabond, and to suffer accordingly. 39, 40 Geo. III. c. 50.

Killing, or having in possession, any partridge, between Feb. 1 and Sept. 1, or any pheasant, between Feb. 1 and Oct. 1, P. 5*l.* for each bird; R. action in the courts of Westminster. 2 Geo. III. c. 19.

Killing, or having in possession, any black game, from Dec. 10 to Aug. 10 (in New Forest, from Dec. 10 to Sept. 1, by 43 Geo. III. c. 34); or any red game, from Dec. 10 to Aug. 12; or bustard, from March 1 to Sept. 1: P. 10*l.* to 20*l.* first offense, and 20*l.* to 30*l.* for every subsequent offense; R. distress and sale, if not forthwith paid, and the offender may be detained till the return of the distress, unless he gives security to appear again in five days; for want of distress, commitment from three to six calendar months, or till paid with costs; J. 1; W. 1; A. half to the informer, half to the poor; Ap. sessions, to be holden within four calendar months after the cause of complaint, giving fourteen days' notice to the justice, and every other person concerned, and entering into recognizance,

with one sufficient surety to try the appeal and abide the order of the court. 13 Geo. III. c. 55. s. 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10.

Every person using gun, dog, etc., to destroy the game, must take out a certificate from the clerk of the peace, for which he shall pay a duty of 3*l.* 3*s.* P. 20*l.* R. J. 1, W. 1. distress, or in default, commitment three calendar months, or till paid. A. half to the informer, half to the King. But if not prosecuted within six calendar months, the whole to the King. Ap. sessions. Justice may mitigate, not to less than half and costs. Gamekeeper to take out a certificate, for which he shall pay 1*l.* 1*s.*; under the same regulations and penalties, 25 Geo. III. c. 5. 31 Geo. III. c. 21.

Killing, or attempting to kill, any deer, in any forest, chase, or park, without consent of the owner, P. 20*l.*; and for every deer killed or carried away, 30*l.*; and if the offender be a keeper, double. R. sessions. Conviction, J. 1, who shall transmit the conviction to the sessions. 16 Geo. III. c. 30, s. 1, 3. Justice, on oath W. 1, may issue his warrant to search for any deer skin, head, etc., or any net, and cause the person on whose premises they are found to be brought before him, and if he does not give a satisfactory account how he came by them, P. from 10*l.* to 30*l.* *Ibid.* s. 4. Persons through whose hands the deer, etc., have passed, not giving a good account, liable to the same penalties. *Ibid.* s. 5. Keepers and their assistants may apprehend offenders they find in the act, and take them before a justice. *Ibid.* c. 15. R. distress, and for want of distress, commitment for six months, or till paid, with costs. J. 1. W. 1. A. half to the King, half to the informer. *Ibid.* s. 11.

Burning furze, fern, etc., on any forest or chase without consent of the owner, keeper, etc., P. 40*s.* to 5*l.* R. distress, or in default, commitment from one to three months. J. 1. W. 1. A. half to the informer, half to the poor. 28 George II. c. 19.

Unlawfully entering into any ground (inclosed or not), and hunting or killing rabbits, P. treble damages to the party aggrieved and costs, or commitment for three months, and till he find sureties for his good behavior. J. 1. W. 1. 22, 23 Charles II. c. 25, s. 4.

Killing or taking house dove or pigeon, P. 20*s.* or commitment from one to three calendar months, or till paid. R. J. 1. W. 1. A. to the prosecutor, 2 George III. c. 29.

Driving, or taking by nets, tunnels, etc., any waterfowl in the moulting season. P. 5*s.* for each fowl, and nets to be seized and destroyed. R. distress, and in default commitment from fourteen days to one month. J. 1. W. 1. A. half to the informer, half to the poor. 9 Anne, c. 25. s. 4.

Game, are deer, hares, pheasants, partridges, moor game, and, by the act now passing, snipes and woodcocks are made game.

It is not to be inferred that these statutes actually empower qualified persons to hunt or shoot anywhere. They cannot enter another man's land in pursuit of game without his leave, but at the same time, if he has not warned the sportsman against coming upon his land, he will not recover more than 40*s.* costs in an action of trespass.

Sporting Seasons.—The time for sporting, in the day, is from one hour before sun rising, until one hour after sun setting. 10 George III. c. 19. For bustards, the sporting is from Dec. 1

to March 1. For grouse, or red grouse, from Aug. 11 to Dec. 10. Hares may be killed all the year, under the restrictions in 10 George III. c. 19. Heathfowl, or black game, from Aug. 20 to Dec. 20. Partridges, from Sept. 1 to Feb. 12. Pheasants, from Oct. 1 to Feb. 1. Widgeons, wild ducks, wild geese, wild fowls, at any time, but in June, July, August and September.

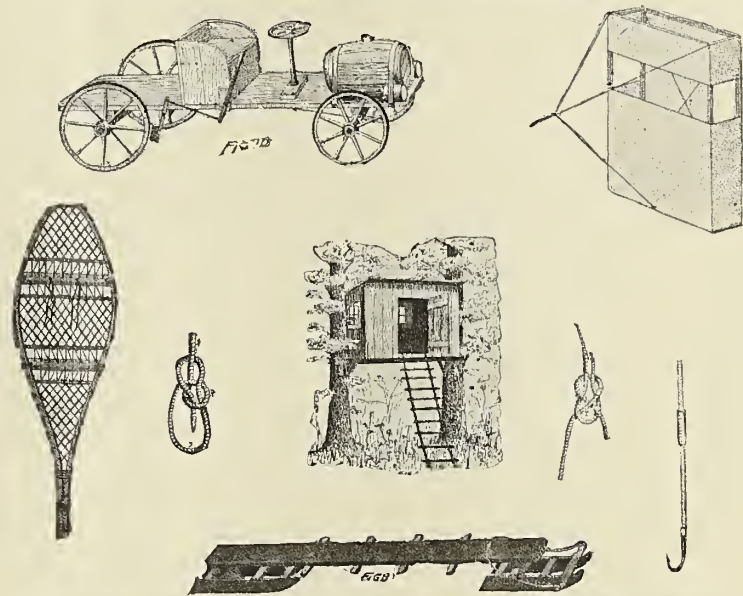
**Pennsylvania Divided on Blackbirds.**

THE ordinary blackbird, known locally as the cowbird or the purple grackle, bids fair to be a theme of discussion in the sessions of the Pennsylvania Legislature during the winter.

Letters are being received by the State Game Commission, says the Philadelphia Record, asking that the State authorities back a bill to protect the blackbird all the year round because of the bugs of which the blackbirds relieve the farmers. And just as vigorously as the blackbirds is being championed others are writing demanding that the bird be put on the outlaw list, owing to its habits of destroying the nests and eating the young of other birds.

The commission will recommend that the turtle dove and kildeer, which belongs to the plover family, be protected because of their destruction of insects. These birds are common all over the State, and in many sections are virtually protected because of their usefulness. The blackbird's reputation is not as good as those of the dove and the kildeer.

# A MESSAGE



These are some of the things that the boy is taught to make

**T**O the Mother or the Father, the guardian or the friend of the boy who is just now entering the most momentous years of his life, those years between eleven and eighteen when his character hardens in the mould that shall make or ruin his career, this message is addressed.

To say that such a boy needs stimulation in right paths is a common phrase that no one will dispute. But how to stimulate, or what to stimulate him with, is the centuries old problem that you are dealing with and about to decide and then to pursue.

Doubtless you have tried many expedients, doubtless you have watched him in his sports and his studies and with his playmates, and possibly—if he is like most boys—you have seen his interest shift from one thing to another, and have wondered with trepidation what will be the final result.

### It is to you, then, that this solution is submitted, viz., HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE'S LIBRARY—INDOORS AND OUT.

It consists of six books—not story books, not moral tracts, but six books whose sole aim is to awake in boys the desire to make things and to do things. It is a little library built upon the fundamental principles that that boy who learns to use his hands and mind in unison, to depend upon his ingenuity to construct his own bob-sled or his own pushmobile or his own book-rack, becomes in the very process of his efforts more manly, more reliant and sobered to a better realization of his latent ability.

We are not presumptuous enough to claim it is your duty to buy these books, but we do say and we do firmly believe that it is your duty to find out all about them. This costs you nothing. It may repay you a thousandfold. So won't you, for the boy's sake, sign the attached coupon at once?

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27	Ainslee's	60	Motor
30	All-Story Magazine	35	Motor Boat
17	American Boy	17	Motor Boating*
23	American Magazine	17	Motor Magazine
30	Argosy	17	Motor Print
77	Atlantic Monthly	30	Munsey's Magazine
47	Automobile	23	Musical
25	Baseball Magazine	17	National Sportsman
27	Blue Book	70	North American Review
47	Bookman	16	Orange Judd Farmer
17	Boy's Magazine	24	Outdoor Life
23	Business	23	Outer's Book
80	Cavalier	50	Outing*
80	Century	60	Outlook
23	Christian Herald	25	Overland Monthly
10	Collier's Weekly	20	Pearson's Magazine
23	Cosmopolitan	24	Photo Era
70	Country Life in Amer.	23	Physical Culture
50	Current Literature	17	Pictorial Review
23	Delineator	60	Popular Magazine
12	Designer	23	Power Boating
37	Dress	18	Practical Engineer
23	Etude	40	Printer's Ink
23	Everybody's*	90	Puck
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50	Independent	100	Town & Country*
95	Judge	120	Town Topics
8	Ladies' World.	50	Travel
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17	Little Folks (new)	37	World's Work
9	McCall's	35	Yachting
23	McClure's	40	Youth's Companion.

\*These publications do not require extra postage for Canada.

### The Salmonidae Family.

The Char (*Salvelinus alpinus*) and Other Members.

BY W. J. MURRAY.

THIS is a name given to numerous varieties of the genus *Salmonidae*, inhabiting the northern regions of Europe, Asia and America. The true char are to be found in the lakes of mountainous portions of the North Temperate zone, in both the eastern and western hemispheres, and they are widely distributed over these regions where both their habits and appearance vary considerably according to their geographical position.

In the extreme north of Europe and Asia the char take to a marine life and follow the same mode of existence as the salmon and sea trout, including the anadromous habit of ascending the rivers annually for spawning purposes about October.

When the char take to the sea their scales become silvered like the salmon and sea trout. In appearance the char bears a strong resemblance to its cousin, the common European river trout (*Salmo fario*), but does not usually grow so large, the average weight being only about one-quarter pound, although on some rare occasions two pounds have been reached. In the western coast of Scotland some of the lochs contain large char. Loch Leven at one time contained some weighing up to two or three pounds, but such fish are no longer to be found there; a fact which is probably accounted for by the loch having been lowered through some arterial drainage in its locality. It is, by the way, a well established fact that fish are very apt to forsake any lake or river, the natural conditions of which have been disturbed or interfered with by drainage. Many fine fishing grounds have been permanently ruined by this means.

Another char (*Salvelinus fontinalis*), or what is known as the American brook trout, has been introduced into Great Britain during the last thirty years, but up to the present time there is no evidence of their having established themselves there in a permanent way. Although they have been known to do so temporarily in some of the Scottish lochs, they usually soon disappear. These brook trout or char very closely resemble the British variety and are a very handsome fish. The color of the char is that of a bluish purple on the back, while its sides are of a golden tinge, running into red on the belly. There are red and black spots along the sides as well as on the tail and dorsal fin. The fins are of a reddish pink, and the outer edge is tipped with white. But while these are some of the leading characteristics, they are subject to various minor changes and modifications due to changes of locality and environment—to temperature, climate, food supply, etc. Some of these modifications are often so pronounced that they lead to confusion in classification and to errors in nomenclature.

From an angler's point of view the char is regarded as inferior to the trout, not being considered quite so gamy a fish, although affording very good sport nevertheless, and for culinary purposes. When the fish are in good condition they are considered an excellent food fish. The best time to angle for char is on quiet evenings when they can be seen rising to small natural flies. The angler's flies should be allowed to sink, and then should be drawn quietly along,

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taking care to keep them in the submerged position.

If nature did not favor the char with defensive weapons against predatory fish, she certainly supplied it with some resources in the way of cunning, for it takes no risks with the pike, avoiding all waters where this natural enemy is to be found. Indeed, so exclusive is the char that it seems to prefer having a lake all to itself. In a mountainous region of the County of Cavan, Ireland, the writer is familiar with a small lake about a mile long and three-quarters broad, which teams with small char, and the only other fish found in the lake are eels. The presence of char in this little lake is very mysterious. The locality is wild and isolated and quite away from civilization almost, so that it would seem to be very improbable that the char were put there by the hand of man. This lake is the only one in Ireland that is known to contain char, which seems to be in itself very strange. But this is not the only peculiar feature about fish distribution in Ireland. In Lough Neagh (in Ulster) the largest lake in the British Isles, which is fourteen miles by twelve, there is a small, pretty, herring-like fish (*Coregonus pollan*) belonging to the *Salmonidae* family, and is closely allied to the whitefish of the American Great Lakes. In appearance it is exactly like a North Atlantic herring, and its average weight is about one-quarter to one-half pound, reaching sometimes to about three-quarter pound. It is beautifully silvered and very gracefully shaped. The lake abounds with these fish, which go in shoals and are netted, like herring, by local fishermen who find a ready market for them in the neighboring towns. The flavor of the fish is quite similar to that of the whitefish.

The pollan is peculiar to Ireland and Lough Neagh, although it was thought at one time that specimens of the fish were found in Lough Derg on the Shannon. No satisfactory evidence of this is available. It is interesting to know that this fish is a cousin of the char—the subject of this sketch.

Yet another distinction Ireland enjoys in regard to its salmonoid fish is its "gillaroe" or "gillaroo" trout (*Salmo fario*) which belongs exclusively to Lough Melvin, a fine trout lake about six and one-half miles long and three and one-half miles broad, situated between the county of Sligo on the one side, and the counties of Leitrim and Fermanagh on the other. This strange variety of the European trout is possessed of a stomach so strengthened as to form a regular gizzard like that of a fowl, and is sometimes called a "gizzard trout." Apart from this special feature the fish is an ordinary well-conditioned lake trout, which grows to seven or eight pounds or more. As a sport and food fish it is splendid, and is very highly prized. In the month of May and June there are many visitors from Great Britain and elsewhere to Lough Melvin, with rod and fly, in order to enjoy some good sport with the "gillaroo." The visitors to Lough Melvin will find ample accommodation in the hotels in the celebrated watering place, Bundoran, which is only about three miles from Lough Melvin, and the fishing is free to all visitors.

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**Pistol Legislation in England.**

In the House of Commons on a recent day the Home Secretary, replying to Mr. Joynsin Hicks, said the Government hoped to be able next session to introduce a bill regulating the possession and sale of pistols. Mr. McKenna added that he trusted the measure would be treated as uncontroversial. The need for further legislation has again been brought into prominence through the recent attempt upon the life of Sir Edward Henry, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police. For some considerable time past the matter has engaged the attention of the home office. The existing Pistols Act, passed in 1903, had for its chief object the prevention of the use of pistols by children. Under Section 4 of that Act it is illegal for any person under the age of eighteen to buy, hire, use, or carry a pistol. Owners or would-be owners of pistols who are of maturer years are required at the time of purchasing the pistol to produce a gun license. The purchaser must also give his name and address to be entered by the seller in a "Pistol Register." The definition of a "gun" in the Gun License Act, 1870, "includes a firearm of any description." Under the Pistols Act of 1903 the purchaser of a pistol is required to produce the license which, under the Act of 1870, he was already bound to possess.

The exemptions in the Gun License Act are embodied also in the Pistols Act. They apply to naval, military, and police force, possessors of game licenses, unlicensed persons carrying guns for licensed persons, bird scarers, gunsmiths and common carriers. To this heterogeneous list must be added persons proceeding abroad to places where British gun licenses are not valid, and persons who merely desire to keep pistols in a dwelling house, where no license is required. A system of police permits, which in effect legalizes acts already legal, has been instituted to prevent abuse of the exemption clauses. A greater difficulty, in practice, is that persons who do not possess gun licenses, are not entitled to exemption, and do no claim it, are able with impunity to ignore the Act altogether. Flat, automatic pistols carried in a pocket are so easily concealed that the detection of offenses is found to be almost impossible. Pistols obtained in places where the Pistols Act does not apply are not less dangerous than those obtained in England. There is no urgent need for imposing further restrictions upon those who observe the law and do not commit offences. The legislation proposed should be of such a character as to defeat the practice of those who are able to set the existing law at defiance.—London Field.

**Fly-Casting at Sportsmen's Show.**

Trapshooting's twin feature in the next Sportsmen's Show, which will open Feb. 27, in Madison Square Garden, will be the Anglers' casting competition of fly and bait-casting. The chief innovation from conditions of the two preceding annual Sportsmen's Shows will be transposition of the casters' tank from the eastern end of the arena to the western half of the northern balcony. This year the anglers can make a daily program that will run from the time the doors open until they close without having to give way to trapshooters, cowboys, boy scouts or burros in the cañon and plains of the show's big scenic stage. The director of the casting tournament committee will be David T. Abercrombie, who, counseled by a tournament committee, will formulate all plans for the coming contest. Among the famous anglers already interested are John Doughty, E. M. Gill, C. C. Levinson, A. Jay Marsh and Walter McGuckin. The general committee includes the tournament committee and the following: Julius H. Seymour, Fred T. Mapes, William C. Metcalf, Jansen C. Lamison, D. W. Poor, Harold G. Henderson, Arthur C. Rice, Warren Miller, George La Branche and Herbert S. Smith.

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**From New Bern, N. C.**

Many New Bernians, who remember Charles Hallock as a winter resident of this city some fifteen or twenty years ago, may be interested to know that he is alive and hearty still, though nearly eighty years of age. He resides at Northampton, Mass., whence he wrote recently to FOREST AND STREAM, the well-known weekly journal of outdoor life, founded by him in 1873, acknowledging its Christmas greetings and congratulating the editors on its continued and deserved prosperity.

It was through Hallock's articles in the FOREST AND STREAM that the writer became acquainted with the advantages of New Bern as a winter resort, and although the old Chat-

tawka Hotel did not quite measure up to his somewhat idealized description of its table and accommodations, the writer will always feel grateful to him for having called his attention to the town in which he has spent twelve consecutive winters, and hopes to spend as many more.  
J. L. K.

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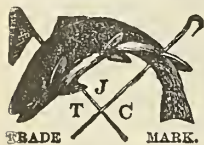
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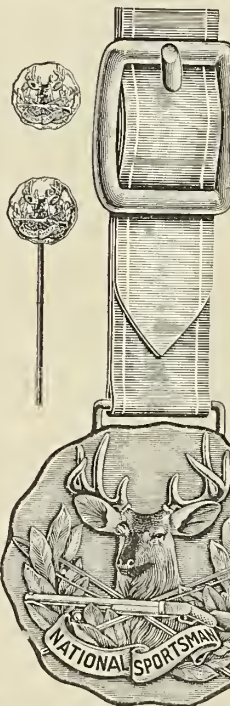
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1913.

VOL. LXXX.—No. 7.  
127 Franklin St., New York.

## By Paddle and Portage in Algonquin National Preserve

By S. E. SANGSTER (CANUCK)

**T**HERE are still a few stretches of untrammeled Hinterland yet to be found in Canada, but much of this so-called wilderness lies over the Height of Land and is practically inaccessible for the average tourist who has only an all-too-brief vacation coming to him. In the Algonquin National Park, Ontario's immense 2,000,000-acre forest and game preserve, however, we find this obstacle of inaccessibility absolutely removed. The glistening steel of the G. T. R. "Ottawa" Division cuts through the park about a third way up from its southern edge, and situated thereon we find two splendidly equipped inns, one at Joe Lake and the second at Cache Lake (Algonquin Park Station); and at each of these two points we also may obtain complete outfitting supplies from canoes and guides down to the smallest items of the provision pack.

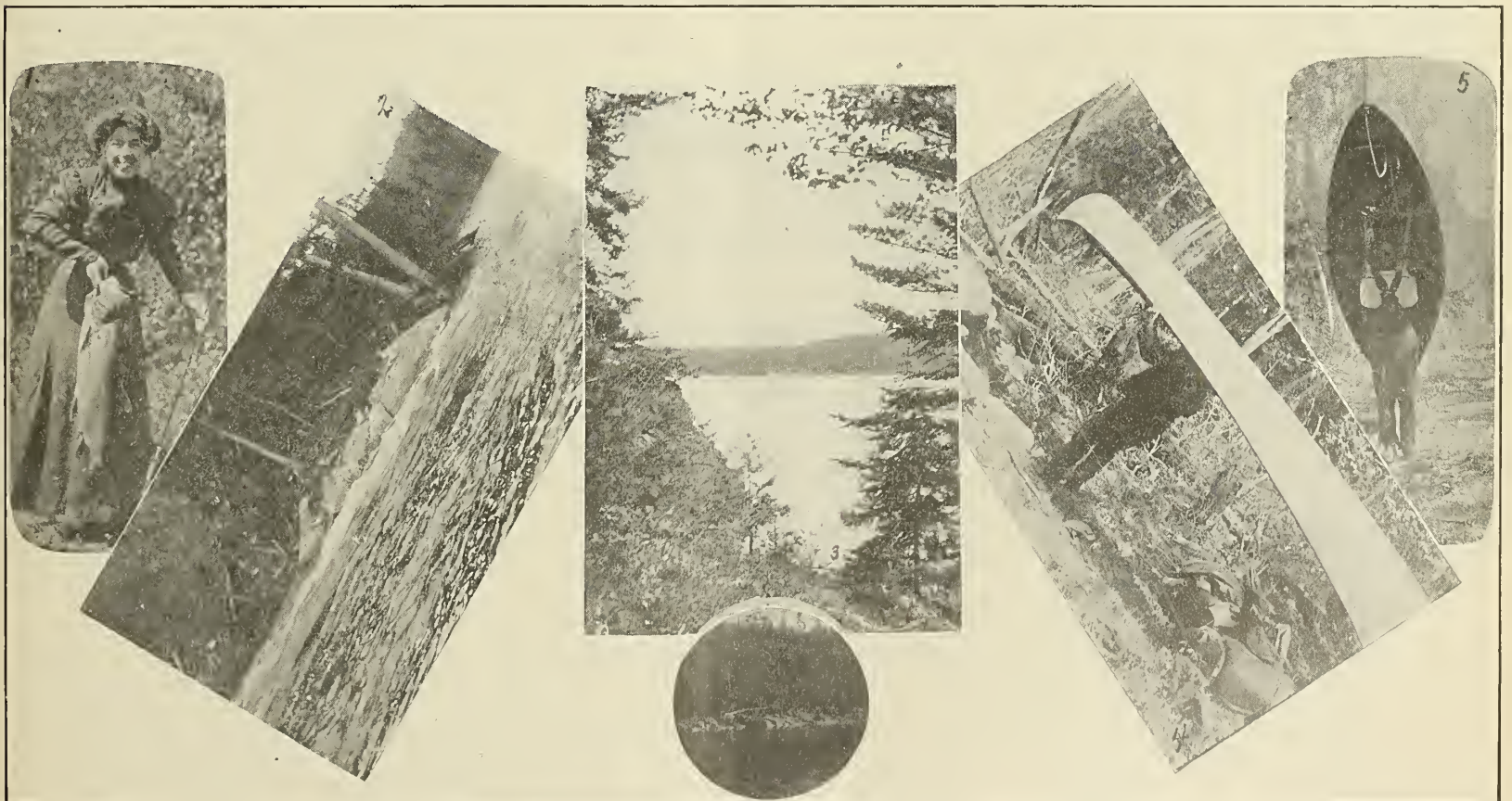
Possibly there are other canoeing and fishing territories as virgin and offering much that

is worth while—but they are away in sections hard to reach, and they offer nothing not found in the National Preserve. With its thousands of ideal lakes and streams, "made to order," as it were, for the vehicle of the "silent places"—the canoe—stretching away into the interior, each lake leading into another, the streams between gleaming like silver threads as they wind their silent, tortuous path around the mountains, the great spruce and pine-clad heights overshadowing all, no summer playground on the whole American continent can "show anything" on this great work of the Almighty.

Likewise the fishing is, and would be expected, the kind found in waters which are naturally the home of the trout, and that have been properly protected, absolutely nothing being permitted but rod and line. The trout species are there, the delicate pink-fleshed speckled beauties running up to 2½ and 3 pounds, the gray or lake trout averaging from

3 to 26 pounds, and their cousin, the black-spotted salmon or red trout, often being taken as hefty as 12 and 20 pounds—occasionally over this. And, let me whisper, oh! brother angler, these salmon beauties are no sluggards; they live in the ice-cold lakes of this wild Laurentian country, and they fight like—well you have all you can handle when you connect with one. Of course, when the heat of July and early August has tempered the surface water, the big ones retire into the deep sinks and crevices, with which these lakes are filled, and consequently one has to go down after them with heavy tackle—but from an extended experience I feel justified in claiming one can catch as large salmon and have all the fight he is looking for at any time between early May and the middle of September. "Nuf ced."

Upon leaving "steel," either at Joe Lake or at Cache Lake, one has the choice of a multitude of outing routes open to him—so varied



SCENES IN ALGONQUIN NATIONAL PARK.

and so many, indeed, that one could devote many pages to description of each. If, however, the new arrival does not intend making one of the permanent inns his headquarters, I would suggest that he and his party outfit and strike off on the northern route. A great many people go up to Algonquin Park, but aside of those who simply stay at the two hotels, very few get further into the interior than Smoke Lake to the south, or Island Lake in the north. If you will take my advice—and it is well meant—you will plan your trip for at least ten days or two weeks and hike away beyond Island Lake, through the Otter Slides, Red Pine and Burnt, to Cedar Lake and even further. Drop into Lake Lemeure, en route, for a day or two, and go after salmon trout; you will get them here aplenty—big fellows, full of fight, and you will, at the same time, find unsurpassed camping spots where the view is grandly virgin, and where there is nothing but the wild things of this vast wilderness to be seen. Overhead, perhaps, a lone seagull soars on outstretched pinions, while away yonder at the far end of the lake a pair of parent loons send forth their wild laughter. Probably, when all is still and you are comfortably reclining in the canoe, your trolling outfit cleaving a golden thread astern, your guide will suddenly bring to notice a deer, perhaps two or a little herd, somewhere along the shore line. Then, just when the excitement of paddling up on these is over, you have a vicious tug and the fight is on with a lusty salmon to a finish. Can you ask anything better than such a life for your all-too-short vacation?

Then, after a visit to the lumber supply station on Burnt Lake, if your provision bags are getting light, you point north and east again and steadily push onward toward the northern edge of the preserve. Each lake you enter possesses a charm all its own, each has its individual shores and attractions—each time you will exclaim in admiration and never will the days seem long or the trip grow uninteresting.

When you weary of trolling for the lake and red trout, the speckled beauties lose their power to draw you from your bed at dawn, then you can try out a new stunt, perhaps, that of live-game photography. Nowhere on the continent can this ever-fascinating game of kodak-shooting be essayed with such opportunities for success. The whole preserve is full of deer and other furred animals. If you are wise you will include in your dunnage, when leaving civilization, some flashlight sheets and a reflecting outfit for night use. After dark on any of the lakes you traverse you can, on a quiet night, paddle along the shore line and have your chance at flashing a dozen different species of the wild animal life here found. You sit in the bow of the canoe, your flashlight outfit rigged before you, your kodak set, and silently as the shadows your guide drives the little craft through the deathly silence. Overhead the heavens seem drawn up and pinned by the stars, while out in the deeper water the silver moonlight gleams. Far ahead you hear a rustling and crackling of twigs, and your nerves jump several scales up in tension. Quietly, oh so quietly, you slip through the water—then your guide throws the jack on perhaps a lone buck, perhaps several deer together, and you pull the trigger of the flash-

light and it is all over. Far away a loon flings forth its weird night cry—so lonesome and ghostly that shivers run up your back—while a whip-poor-will warbles on the opposite shore. "By jove," you exclaim, as a whopping trout jumps close to the bow of the canoe, and then, when the bottom grounds at the little camping spot, you feel at liberty to light up your pipe and ponder over the nights' experience.

But—even though you do not care to bother with the necessary requisites for night photography—you can have unlimited "shots," at deer in particular, during the daylight. I have counted, in two hours' paddle from the Hotel Algonquin, Joe Lake, on a Sunday afternoon, perhaps seven miles in all, fifteen deer and a black bear. On the northern route as many as forty deer have been started along the lakes and streams in two days' going. Porcupines are a daily sight and a nightly nuisance, fox are nightly prowlers around one's camp when there are fish to tempt them. Often, in the northern portions, one hears the long-drawn howl of the wolf pack as they trail over the mountains in search of their kill, while much interesting and instructive beaver lore may be had by quiet and patient watch at one of the beaver dams on dozens of the little streams. Animal life and game photography! Well, certainly I have never as yet found that section where it can be better located than in this Hinterland.

In a trip over this northern section lasting from ten days to two weeks, a party can visit anywhere from twenty to forty lakes and streams, depending on the amount of time devoted during the cruise to fishing and loitering at camps, and the outfit carried along. As already stated, these waters are unsurpassed for the canoe cruiser, and the situation of being wind-bound anywhere is practically unknown. Leaving out Smoke Lake, south of the railway, and Island and White Trout lakes, on the northern route, the winds never kick up sufficient sea to cause any anxiety, although one can make the best of use of his knowledge of handling these craft.

One of the great beauties of this virgin summerland is that the fair sex can safely be taken along. A great many bring their wives to the Algonquin National Park and leave them at either the Hotel Algonquin at Joe Lake or the Highland Inn at Cache Lake, and go into the interior themselves. However, more and more are they taking their ladies along with them, and personally I know of no better health and pleasure-giving vacation for the mesdames than two weeks in the heart of the preserve. If there is any red blood in them—and generally they have just about as much as the average male—they will enjoy every minute quite as much as their lords and masters.

In conclusion I desire to state that nowhere on the Continent, between the Atlantic and the Pacific, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Height of Land, do I know of a playground offering attractions in their purely natural states as in the great Hinterland, with ease of access, virgin fishing and all the other genuine inducements, surpassing this grand territory officially known as the Algonquin National Forest and Game Preserve.

#### Some Routes Outlined:

No. 1 ROUTE, which probably offers the best

there is in the shape of an extended cruise over good going, grand scenery and the best of fishing, may be outlined as follows:

Putting in at Joe Lake Station (where there is a fine inn and well-stocked outfitting store, operated by L. E. Merrell), passing north and east through Joe and Baby Joe lakes, down a creek into Little Island and Big Island lakes; thence over a portage of some 400 yards into Little Otter Slide Lake, connecting with Big Otter Slide, thence a short portage into the Petewawa River, which winds in short and long sweeps to White Trout Lake; north straight across this lake and a short portage of about 200 yards into Longer Lake and down a short narrows with a little rapid into Red Pine Lake. Here go east over a portage of 120 yards into Lemeure for a fishing side-trip; returning, pass on north into Burnt Lake (where a lumber camp supply store enables the refilling of provision supplies). On straight north through the Cedar and Catfish lakes right to the north edge of the park on the Amable du Fond waters. Return as far as White Trout Lake, thence cutting a little east down through the big Opeongo Lake waters, which will bring one out at Rock Lake Station, some twenty miles each of where the start was made. This is one grand cruise for a three-week outing. Fishing is essentially lake, salmon and speckled trout; going excellent, portages well marked and open.

No. 2 ROUTE strikes south from Joe Lake, passing through Canoe Lake, thence into Smoke Lake (where the G. T. R. System are this season operating a most comfortable log-cabin camp). The route continues southward through this big lake over a short but steep portage into Ragged Lake, from which you can either go over into Big Bear Lake or on into Crown Lake over a long but open portage of over a mile. Crown Lake is noted as one of the lakes of the Highlands for big speckled trout, and good sport is assured during the entire summer season. Big Bear Lake is also excellent trout water; the camping sites are everywhere all along the route—the party could, if desired, stop over one night at the G. T. R. Camp-Inn at Smoke Lake. Distance each way about twenty-two miles. Trip can be cruised in four days, but would recommend allowing at least ten days.

ROUTE No. 3.—From Joe Lake north through Buck, Fawn into Doe. Especially good for May and early summer fishing for lake and salmon trout (illustration shown herein is a salmon trout from Doe Lake that was caught late in May, weighed 17½ pounds). Continuing from Doe Lake into Little Bear Lake and out by way of McIntosh Lake down to Canoe Lake station, or eastward out by way of Island Lake and back to Joe Lake Station. Excellent fishing; good going. Time required from two days to a week.

ROUTE No. 4.—From Cache Lake (where there is also excellent inn and outfitting store) through Cache, Cranberry and White lakes out through Source, Hilliard and connected lakes into the Madawaska River, which can be followed for miles. Excellent speckled and gray trout waters, also small-mouth black bass in

*Continued on page 218.*

# The New Tell-at-a-Glance Game Law System

Washington, D. C., February 5, 1913.

Editor *Forest and Stream*, 127 Franklin Street, New York City.

Dear Sir: I am enclosing herewith sample of three cards which the Biological Survey has recently published for general distribution, showing the present status of the legislation on the subjects of resident hunting licenses, the law protecting does, and the organization of the Warden Service of the various States. Copies of these cards may be had upon application.

Very truly yours,

T. S. PALMER, Assistant Chief, Biological Survey.

**T**HE shaded areas show the States which have provided State officers for the enforcement of the game laws.

In 25 States (dotted) the work is in charge of a single officer.

In 18 States (ruled) the work is intrusted to a Commission of several members.

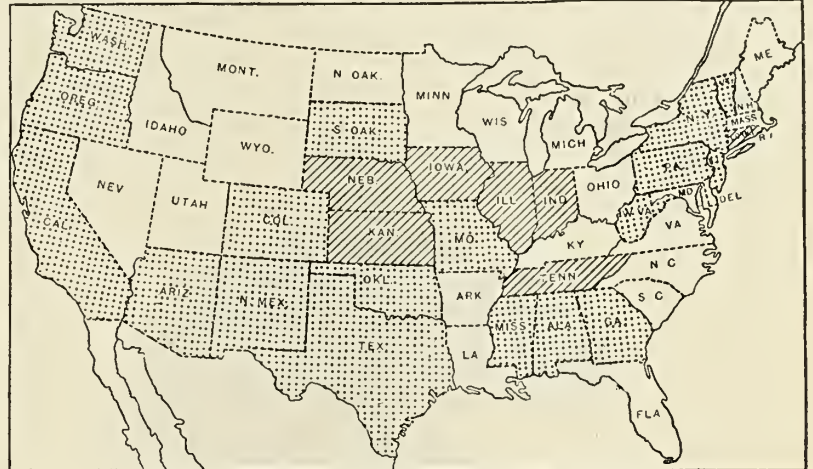
In 5 States, Arkansas, Florida, Mississippi, Nevada, and Virginia, the duties are performed by local officers.

The first game commissions were those of New Hampshire and California, organized in 1878. The first State wardens were those appointed in Minnesota, March 8, 1887; Michigan, March 15, 1887; and Wisconsin, April 12, 1887. The first salaried wardens were appointed in Michigan and Wisconsin in 1887.

The game commissioner of Alabama is elected by the people; elsewhere State game officials are appointed by the governor.

The duties of the commissions of Illinois, Maryland, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, and Wyoming are restricted to game; those in other States include the protection of fish, and in Michigan, New York, Tennessee, and West Virginia the protection of forests.

Issued by the Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture, January, 1913.



States which had laws protecting Does throughout the year in 1912.

**R**ESIDENT hunting licenses are now required in 36 States and 7 Canadian Provinces.

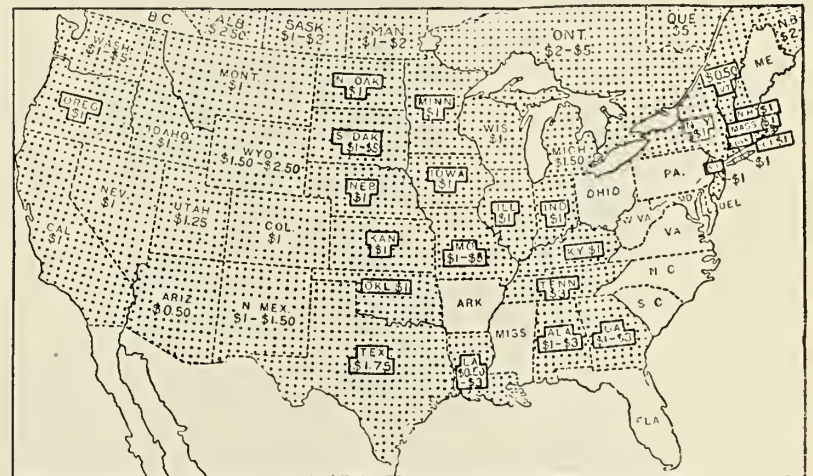
In Michigan, Alberta, New Brunswick, Ontario, and Quebec, these licenses are required only for hunting big game, and in Tennessee only for hunting on land without written permission of the owner

In 24 States, following the French method, landowners are permitted to hunt on their own property without license. (These States are indicated on the map by black lines inclosing their names.)

In 12 States, mainly in the West, following the English method, everyone who hunts is required to secure a license.

In Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, and Rhode Island an additional fee varying from 10 to 25 cents is charged for the issue of the license.

From *Farmers' Bulletin 510, Game Laws for 1912.*  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.



States and Provinces which required residents to obtain hunting licenses in 1912.

**T**HE shaded areas on the map show the States in which Does are protected throughout the year, the white areas in which Does may be hunted during the open season.

All deer are protected throughout the year in the ruled area, including 8 States and Long Island.

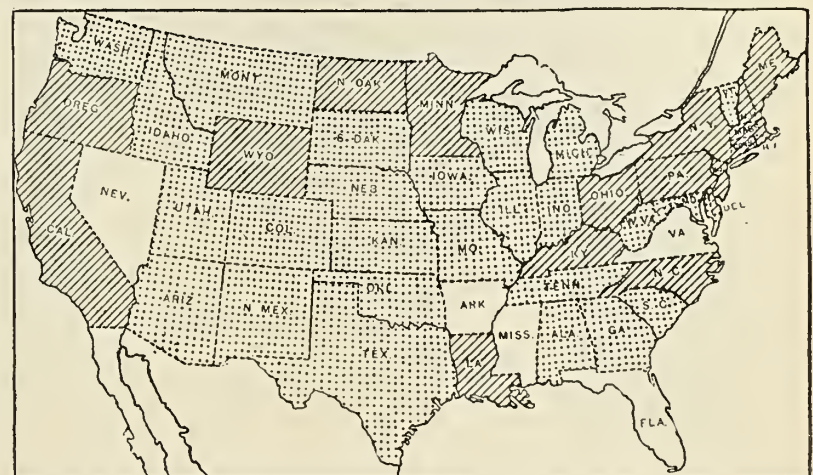
Does are protected throughout the year in the dotted area, including 18 States.

Delaware and Ohio have no wild deer and no deer laws.

The first Doe law was enacted in California in 1883. Similar laws were enacted in Arizona and Vermont in 1897, and in Colorado in 1899.

The laws of Colorado and New Mexico require that deer killed must have horns; those of New Jersey and Pennsylvania that the horns must be visible above the hair; those of New York and Vermont that the horns must be at least 3 inches long; and the law of West Virginia that the horns must be 4 inches long.

Issued by the Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture, January, 1913.



States which had game commissions or wardens, January 1, 1913.

# Frank Forester

## A Man with a Wonderful Versatility was Henry William Herbert

By RALPH PENBROOK

**H**ENRY WILLIAM HERBERT, of all writers most gifted in his equipment to charm the lover of nature and field sports, was in his day the leader of them all. He was born in England in 1807 of distinguished parents, the son of Rev. William Herbert, Dean of Manchester, who was the second son of the second Earl of Carnarvon, a younger branch of the house of Pembroke. Young Herbert was sent to a private school near Brighton, when, after a year, he was transferred to Eton, at which school he remained five years. From there he entered Cains College, Cambridge. While at this university he was surrounded by

a gay coterie of young commoners, who were attracted by the aristocratic bearing of the new acquisition, and who was in no wise loath to join their ranks. He was not in a condition financially to move in such fast company, and in order to maintain the pace they set for him, committed the grave error, which has before and since that time led to disaster; boating, racing, steeple chasing, shooting and kindred pursuits do not as a rule prove to be the ideal diversions for a young man immersed in the duties of getting an education.

However, in young Herbert's case, his quick and accurate conception, wonderful adap-

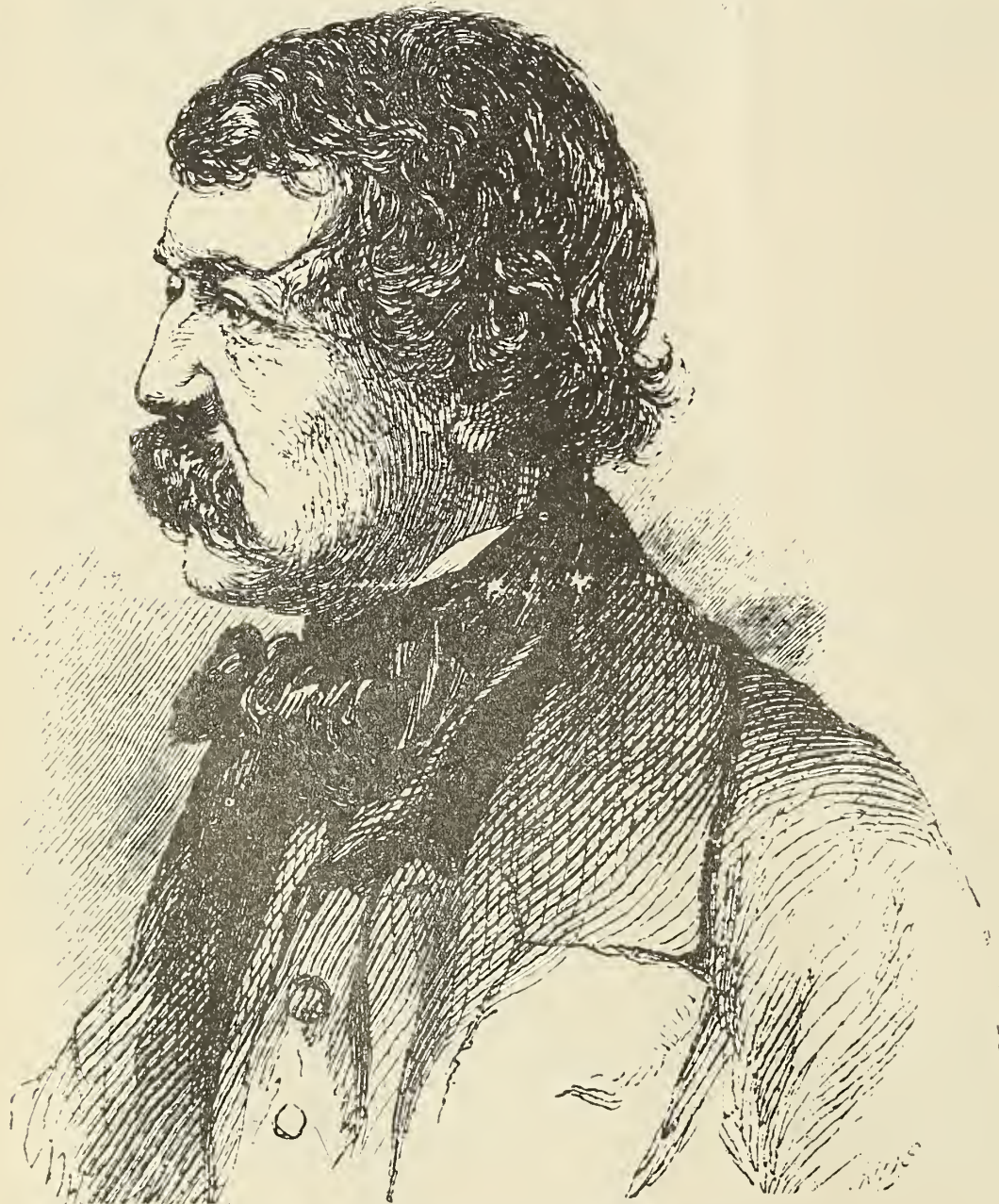
tation for study, his powers of analysis, his phenomenal talents in the acquisition of and the assimilation of knowledge, enabled him, notwithstanding all the adverse and distracting influences to make such progress, astonished none more than the professors, so that he won several scholarships and prizes, graduating in 1831 with a distinguished record. After spending a few months in England after his graduation, his yearnings for "fresh fields and pastures new" prompted him to seek them in the United States.

He arrived in New York in the fall of that year. His first employment was in a private school, which at that time stood in Beaver street near Broadway, as a teacher of Greek. During this occupation he found time to write occasionally for the press, and "doing" the reviews for the old *Courier and Enquirer*, where he soon won reputation as a keen and trenchant reviewer. This was congenial employment and assisted to develop quickly a decided taste for literary pursuits. In 1834 he wrote his first historical novel, "The Brothers; A Tale of the Froude," which was favorably received and proved very successful. Shortly after this he became connected with the *American Monthly Magazine*, at times doing all the literary work. In this connection he was associated with Charles F. Hoffman, to whom the magazine was afterward sold.

A little later, about 1837, he established, jointly with three others, a new magazine called the "Magnolia." This is said to have been the first magazine ever printed in America on the system of entire originality, both of literary matter and illustrations, the latter being entirely the work of American engravers, after designs by American artists. It survived two years, and during the whole of this time a considerable portion of the matter was furnished by Mr. Herbert. His second attempt at novel writing was "Cromwell," published by Harper, and scored a success, though owing to the panic of 1837 to 1838, it did not reach so large a sale as "The Brothers." Another story followed in 1843, a story of the English civil wars, with the title of "Marmaduke Wyvil," which was published simultaneously in New York and London. It was evident from the cordiality of the public's reception of Herbert's books that the new star had found a friendly and an admiring world to shine upon. During these few years of literary work the young man had found time to indulge his taste for field sports, for which the country over in Jersey and in Orange county, New York, offered rich and ample opportunity.

It was in 1840 that he adopted the sobriquet Frank Forester, and over this pseudonym he published with marvelous rapidity the stories which made that name famous in his own time, and still remain the fascinating tales of a hunter who knew the life from the ground up. His "Ringwod the Rover," "Warwick Woodlands," "My Shooting Box," "The Deer Stalkers," captured young and old alike.

It has been said of Frank Forester's stories, that the tendency in them to dwell with unseemingly and unnecessary unctious upon the pleasures of the table, the mysteries of the kitchen, and the marked flavor of the punch-bowl, detracts from their merit, and his best friends are willing to concede that a just elimi-



HENRY WILLIAM HERBERT (FRANK FORESTER).

From an etching, 1850.



nation of these features would have been wise. Especially is this view taken at the present time. There is a growing sentiment becoming stronger and more decided among gentlemen sportsmen that the brandy and whisky flask is by no means indispensable to an outfit for a day's or week's sport in the field or forest.

Frank Forester had many noble qualities, but being human, and withal trained in the English methods, learned in his native land, it is not altogether strange that among the good impulses there should not be found some serious faults. Did not Shakespeare strike the note when he said: "The web of our life is of a mingled yarn, good and ill together; our virtues would be proud if our faults whipped them not, and our faults would despair if they were not cherished by our virtues."

But his best work was not, by any means, in the line of sporting adventures. His talents found play in the whole field of literature. His "Cavaliers of England," and the "Chevaliers of France," "The Roman Traitor," "The Knights of England, France and Scotland," "The Captains of the Old World," "Henry VIII. and His Six Wives," "A Metrical Translation of Prometheus and Agamemnon of Aeschylus" are some, but not all, that serve to illustrate the wonderful literary gifts of the great author-sportsman. As a fisherman he enjoyed the same illustrious record, for he had fished as well as hunted in nearly every State in the Union, then accessible, from Maine to Maryland, south of the Great Lakes, and from below Quebec in the St. Lawrence and its tributaries to Sault Ste. Marie; his "Fish and Fishing in North America," "Game in its Season," etc., are not to to-day to be shelved as "dead wood."

He was unfortunate to have been born before the great expanse of game land west of the Missouri had been opened up to the world. He wrote of the noble sport among the hills and plains intelligently, but he had never by personal experience been able to gratify what must have been a continuing desire to "draw bead" on the game animals which even now are becoming only a memory.

When Herbert dipped his pen in the "ink of the bards"—which he seldom did—the result was such as to justify the expectation that a man in whose mind and heart all the graces of the nature lover ran riot, should not be lacking here. The following introduced his "Upland Shooting":

It is brilliant autumn time, the most brilliant time of all,  
When the gorgeous woods are gleaming ere the leaves  
begin to fall;  
When the maple boughs are crimson and hickory shines  
like gold;  
When the country has no green but the sword grass by  
the rill,  
And the willows in the valley and the pine upon the hill;  
When the pippin leaves the bough, and the sumack's  
fruit is red,  
When the quail is piping loudly from the buckwheat  
where he fled,  
When the sky is blue and the river clear as glass,  
When the harvests all are housed and the farmer's work  
is done,  
And the woodland is resounding with the squirrels and  
the gun.

The London Field says: "FOREST AND STREAM, the New York paper, deals more fully with shooting and fishing than any other in America."

## Boone and Crockett Club Annual Meeting.

THE annual meeting of the Boone and Crockett Club was held Wednesday, Feb. 5, at the University Club, New York, at 7 o'clock in the evening. Something over fifty members were present. Major W. Austin Wadsworth, of Geneseo, New York, the president, occupied the chair.

The most important business of interest to the general public was the presentation by Charles Sheldon, chairman of the Game Preservation Committee of the club, of his report for the past year. It was divided into various sections, dealing with the work of the year, the game situation, and recommendations for the future.

At the last annual meeting the Game Committee recommended that the club's work be devoted especially to the establishment of game refuges, and later in the year the Executive Committee appointed a Finance Committee to raise funds for the carrying out of this recommendation. Many members responded, and a sum was raised, sufficient to make a beginning of this work. A bill was introduced in Congress, authorizing the President, on request by the Governor of any State, to set aside in any forest reservation within that State an area not to exceed 50,000 acres as a game refuge, to be put under the charge of the Secretary of Agriculture. The situation chosen for the first refuge was the Sitgreaves National Forest in Arizona. The bill was introduced in the Senate and House so late that it could not come to a vote during the last session, and during the present short session it was not likely to receive attention, and it could not become law for a long time.

In view of this fact, the chairman and another member of the Game Preservation Committee recently visited Arizona, had an interview with the Governor, and suggested to him the establishment of a State refuge, covering the same area that the club had chosen for a Federal reservation, if such a law should be established. If the State would establish such a refuge, the Boone and Crockett Club would contribute toward the expense of stocking it.

Governor Hunt received the suggestion with interest, as did a large part of the population of the State. A bill was introduced at the Legislature, which only assembled a few days ago, setting aside the desired territory; eighty elk, promised by the Biological Survey, have been delivered, and the people of Arizona have paid all the expenses of bringing the elk on to the ground. The Game Committee had promised, in case this reservation was established, and the elk brought there, that it would contribute the sum of \$2,500 toward building a fence, buying hay, and hiring a man to look after the elk through the rest of the winter; but so great was the interest of the people of the State that all this appears to have been done already, without any assistance from outside. It is even reported that plans are being made in Arizona to establish another State reservation, in another locality, to which the Boone and Crockett Club may be permitted to contribute.

The committee expresses the opinion that many of the measures proposed for enactment

in laws are not of a character to afford a permanent solution for the preservation of American game. "They lack the needed elements of variability and quick adaptability to diverse and constantly changing conditions." It urges better means of enforcing game laws in all States, laws for the non-sale of game, the establishment of game refuges, and the encouragement of game propagation. It also urges careful consideration of the following subjects: Laws including permissive close seasons, variable bag limits, and other necessary restrictions, but the laws should accomplish these ends by creating commissions for the preservation of game and investing them with elastic powers and full responsibilities. Such commissions should have full authority to make or unmake, lengthen or shorten close seasons; to increase or decrease bag limits; to set aside and entirely prohibit shooting on areas of land or water necessary for feeding grounds of wild fowl, shore birds, game birds, or animals; to establish rest days, on which neither game nor water fowl can be disturbed; in fact, full and complete power to establish such constitutional regulations or restrictions at any time, or in any section, independently, as varying and changing conditions may require, adequately to conserve the game.

After the election of officers, the annual dinner was held, after which Cherry Kearton exhibited his wonderful moving pictures of game and wild creatures in various parts of the world, North America, East and West, Africa and Borneo. These pictures, taken with a new camera devised by Mr. Kearton, are the most wonderful that have ever been shown, and were greatly enjoyed by the diners. They were accompanied by a running talk dealing with sports, natural history and travel, and were of extraordinary interest.

Among those present were: Royal Phelps Carroll, Col Caswell, Mr. Crosby, Winthrop Chanler, W. Redman Cross, Charles Stewart Davison, H. Casimir deRham, Dr. W. K. Draper, J. Coleman Drayton, Deforest Grant, Madison Grant, Henry G. Gray, Geo. Bird Grinnell, Arnold Hague, Geo. L. Harrison, Jr., Dr. Walter B. James, J. H. Kidder, C. Grant LaFarge, Dr. Alexander Lambert, Percy C. Madeira, Townsend Lawrence, Dr. Louis Rutherford Morris, George D. Pratt, John J. Pierrepont, Dr. Paul Outerbridge, John Hill Prentice, A. P. Proctor, Percy R. Pyne, Theodore Roosevelt, Dr. John L. Seward, Charles Sheldon, Dr. William Lord Smith, Major W. Austin Wadsworth, J. Walter Wood, Gen. Geo. S. Anderson, Dr. Wm. T. Hornaday, Dr. C. Hart Merriam, Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn, Dr. Chas. H. Townsend, Carl Akely, and others.

## It's All a Matter of Training.

AMASA, Mich., Feb 2.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I have been much interested of late in reading the articles concerning the Airedales that have appeared in FOREST AND STREAM. I believe nothing has been said of these dogs as hunters and retrievers of game birds. Perhaps you are in position to give me some information as to what these dogs can do in this line.

Should you not have the necessary information at hand, would you kindly refer my letter to someone whom you know would be in position to answer.

R. P. VANSAW.

# Harking Back

By CHARLES CRISTADORO

MR. WEBBER'S reference to the call of the "Red Gods" takes me back to the pages of *FOREST AND STREAM* of years ago. How many of my readers remember the "Red Gods," "blackened timber," "shingled beach," "iron-shod canoe poles" and the "roming round the bend" controversy? The then editor inserted Kipling's poem and Fred Browne arose to the occasion and boldly asserted that Kipling did not know what he was writing about. And then the war was on. How the ink flew! Issue after issue gave the views of others, all in support of Rudyard, and, of course, against Browne. The editor threatened to shut off the discussion, but yet they came. It crystalized into one question finally as to whether canoe men ever used an iron-shod canoe pole or not. To give room in the paper for aught else, the lid was clapped down good and hard on the discussion, and to this day the question as to whether a canoe pole is iron-shod or not has never been authoritatively settled.

But it surely was a merry war while it lasted—and everybody who read the paper seemed anxious to get into the game and down Browne. But metaphorically backing up to the question, he exclaimed that—

This rock shall fly  
From its firm base  
As soon as I,

and he held on to his iron-shodless canoe pole theory to the last until the editor rang down the controversial curtain.

We had about then the Limburger and mallard mixup, for which the writer was responsible. Vividly describing how a discarded empty tin of Limburger, thrown carelessly upon the pass, spoiled a part of an afternoon's duck shooting, until, it being buried, all went well, a controversy was started upon the question as to whether a duck smelled or not, or more specifically, whether a duck could smell, or, better still and more specific yet, whether the olfactory nerves of a duck were sufficiently developed to enable it to smell.

Coahoma (I wonder if he is yet with us on this side of the Silent River), who was the snake-story contributor from Mississippi, if I remember correctly, seemed to seriously regard my Limburger-mallard yarn and go into the question scientifically as to whether that odoriferous tin of Limburger was actually located a hundred or more yards away down the pass, and was the real cause of the phenomenal divergence of flock after flock of greenhead led birds, who otherwise would have come straight over the blind. It was great fun while it lasted, even if it did bring Coahoma and the writer into the *FOREST AND STREAM* court in a friendly law suit. I think the editor, who was an old seasoned duck hunter, decided that ducks had not the power of scenting the enemy, but made up in seeing what they lacked in smelling.

## UNIQUE GUIDES.

What a book could be written on guides and their ways! One I remember in particular which the old man, who fished and hunted with me, said should have been a banker and not a

guide. He was out of his calling. This guide in question, although an expert fisherman and a great bait-caster, cared really nothing about the sport, yet he always took along his rusty old steel rod with its coffee-mill reel. There was a reason, and a good one. Gray bass go in pairs and in schools. If you caught one, you could surely count upon its mate, and if a third were caught, you could make up your mind you had a school of them to deal with. It was a matter of "feeling" for them along the sandy bars, finding them.

Our guide came out strong in this investigation work, for he had an arm like Hercules himself, and with heavy sinker and bait, he would hurl that line and set up a screeching of that loose old reel that seemed as if it would never stop. Here and there he would cast, and finding them at last, it was a matter of moving our boat in the right direction, which he promptly attended to. That rod never came into play after the fish were located. I never knew him to fish even when we were in a school and there were more than enough to go around. His enthusiasm long ago had oozed out from his finger tips.

A pompous patron sat in our guide's boat for the first time. All was in readiness to push off, lunch basket, frying-pan and coffee-pot snuggled away in the bow, and then before pushing off, the old junk rod was put into the boat last. The fisherman flared up.

"What's that? Take it out at once! I never allow my guide to fish under any circumstances! I'll do all the fishing that there is to be done! Take it out!"

The guide removed the basket, then his slicker and then the rod, and put them safely away, and then turning to his now more than interested guest, roughly ordered him out of the boat. He got out. The guide stepped into the boat and rowed up the lake. The guest thought it over, and in due course got back to town. And the old man, when the opportunity presented, told Charlie, the guide, he was meant for a banker and missed his calling in life. Just a case of misinterpretation and haughtiness on one side and lack of tact and loss of temper on the other.

## THE LAWYER FISH.

The same guide and a lawyer, an ex-judge, in the boat. A mudfish, peculiar more or less to that lake, was landed by the lawyer. It was an ugly creature, more or less combative and a persona non grata in the boat. After the fish had been dispatched and thrown overboard, the incognito lawyer asked Charlie the name of the ugly fish.

"We call that fish a "lawyer——"

"And why a lawyer, may I ask?"

"Well," replied Charlie, "he's one of those chaps that will sting you, take your pocketbook, the shirt off your back and even your hide, if he can get it."

After the lawyer had told that story on himself at the club in town and it had drifted back in course of time to Charlie, he denied that he knew the calling of his patron at the

time, but that did not alter the facts in the case. All of which goes to prove that the guide can be odd at times, as well as the sportsman, and perhaps more often the sportsman than the guide, as in the case of the man who could throw a fly and was bound to impress that fact upon his guide by repeatedly lengthening out his casts, only to be told by the guide who was "on," that it was mighty fine casting, but equally poor fishing, inasmuch as the trout pool was not more than thirty feet away from the boat and the caster was laying his flies in water a few inches deep.

## New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, N. S., Jan. 29.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In your "Foreword" of this week you do me too much honor in calling me the man who put the "New" in New Brunswick as a popular big-game hunting ground. Of course you nodded and really meant Nova Scotia, a country with which I am very much more familiar.

A great many people have asked me to compare the two Provinces in regard to hunting and fishing. This comparison need not be odious, for both have many advantages. I might put it shortly thus:

Moose.—More in New Brunswick and heads run larger; easier to get your head, as the beasts are not so sophisticated, and have the habit of coming out on the shores of lakes and streams more or less regularly. It costs at least twice as much to hunt in New Brunswick as in Nova Scotia, where there is also good moose hunting, though it takes more skill to get a head. Nova Scotia is a good place to begin, and especially for the poor man. You don't have to go so far for a moose as in New Brunswick. The best place to start from is South Milford, near Annapolis Royal, though there are other good points.

Deer and Caribou.—No deer hunting yet in Nova Scotia. Fair hunting in New Brunswick. Caribou plenty in Northern New Brunswick and in Cape Breton, N. S., where the hunting of this beast was reopened last fall. Good heads in both places.

Bear.—More in New Brunswick, though a lot are got in Nova Scotia. It is always a chance if you get one, unless you run them with dogs or trap them.

Salmon.—New Brunswick has the call. Very uncertain in Nova Scotia. Fish smaller.


Trouting.—Good in both anywhere in season. Cheaper in Nova Scotia.

Canoe Trips.—Excellent in both, but especially fine in Western Nova Scotia, where everything is wild, the carries very short, and the network of waterways extraordinary, the ideal canoe country.

Tuna.—Near Sidney, N. S. There are tuna further south, but few have been landed, I believe.

EDWARD BRECK.

A FULL-BLOODED Chippewa Indian named Carlisle Kawbawgam, a graduate of the Government Indian School at Carlisle, Pa., has made a sensation in Berlin and Vienna, not as an athlete like Thorpe, but as a tenor singer. He is hailed by the critics as having a voice of the first order, and is called by them the "Red Caruso." He is now to study for grand opera in Berlin.

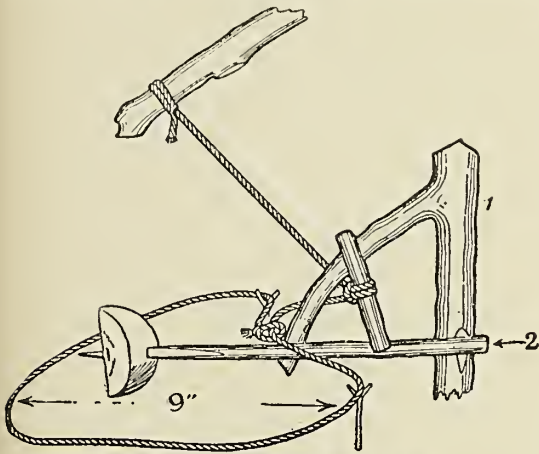


# GAME BAG AND GUN

## A Humane Rabbit-Trap.

USE a piece of strong twine for the noose, four feet in length. Tie a little loop in one end, and about ten inches from the other end double the twine and throw a loop, then insert a small stick, two inches long and as thick as a lead pencil, and draw the loop tight. Trim out a slender sapling about 1 or 1¼ inches in diameter at the butt, and where it tapers down to a half inch, cut it off. This is the spring-pole. Now tie the snare string firmly to the top of this spring pole.

Now, about 2½ or 3 feet from the butt, drive in a croched stake. Cut a bait-stick about 8 inches long, and as thick as a pencil, or lighter,



A BAITED RABBIT-SNARE.

and put a piece of sweet apple, turnip, carrot, or other tempting bait on it.

To set the snare, draw down the top of the pole until you can pass the short stick on the twine, under the crotch, and catch one end on the crotch and the other end over the bait-stick, which is held against the side of the crotch by the tension of the bent pole. A noose is formed of the loose end of the twine, and this is spread out square, about 9 inches in diameter around the bait, as shown, the rear supported by little twigs. In setting this, do not stand or sit directly in front of it, or the pole may suddenly spring up and hurt you. Stones about the size of bricks should be placed behind and at the two sides. If well made, the least interference with the bait by the rabbit will spring the snare, and the noose draws tightly about the rabbit's neck and lifts him from the ground. Ordinary seine twine will answer for this snare, but a slightly heavier and harder twine is better.

By driving the croched stake at the right place, the top of the spring-pole must be drawn in toward the butt somewhat, and this makes the snare more certain in action, as it throws the noose forward as well as upward. The bait stick must also be of such a length that the bait is brought outward almost to the front of the spread noose, or the rabbit will have his front

feet over the string when the snare springs, and it will catch him by the hind legs. This would mean, says the Hunter, Trader and Trapper, a slow death for poor bunny, whereas if properly set, his demise is sudden.

## Proposed Changes in Game Laws.

Explanation—Matter in Italics is new; matter in brackets is old law to be omitted.

STATE OF NEW YORK, No. 691, in Assembly, Jan. 30, 1913, introduced by T. K. Smith, read once and referred to the Committee on Conservation.

An act to amend the conservation law, in relation to the propagation of game and to the application thereof of fees for hunting and trapping licenses.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Subdivision 4 of Section 185 of Chapter 647 of the laws of 1911, entitled "An act relating to conservation of land, forests, waters, parks, hydraulic power, fish and game, constituting Chapter 65 of the consolidated laws," as added by Chapter 318 of the laws of 1912, is hereby amended to read as follows:

4. Disposition of fees. The license fees above provided for shall be remitted by the city and town clerks on the first Tuesday of each month to the county clerk of the county, and such fees together with those received by the county clerk for issuing licenses from his office shall be remitted to the commission on the second Tuesday of each month with a schedule setting forth the name and residence of each license and the amount paid[, and shall by him be remitted to the State treasurer as are fines and penalties]. The commission[er] shall pay to each county clerk the sum of three per centum of the total amount of such license money received from such county clerk. *The balance of such fees, notwithstanding the provisions of the State finance law, shall be paid by the conservation commission to the propagation commission. The commission shall consist of a member of the conservation commission, to be designated by the commission, and two additional members to be appointed by the governor and to hold office during his pleasure. The members of such propagation commission shall receive no compensation for their services as such, but shall be entitled to their actual and necessary expenses incurred in the discharge of their duties. The propagation commission shall appoint such number of clerical assistants at such compensation as may be fixed by the conservation commission. The propagation commission shall have all the jurisdiction, powers and duties of the conservation commission conferred or imposed by this chapter, respecting the propagation and distribution of game, and the conduct and control of game farms now owned or hereafter acquired by the State. All moneys received by the propagation*

*commission from license fees or otherwise, exclusive of the expenses of the commission as authorized by this section, shall be used and expended in such manner as the propagation commission may determine, exclusively for the propagation of game, the stocking and maintenance of game farms, and the distribution of game from such farms or otherwise acquired or reared in stocking the fields and forests of the State. The propagation commission shall be deemed a bureau of the conservation commission, and shall at such times as the conservation commission requires report to such commission respecting its proceedings and its receipts and expenditures under this section.*

Section 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

## More About Fur Seals.

NEW YORK CITY, Feb. 7.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In your issue of Feb. 8, 1913, appears a letter on the fur seal question by Raleigh Raines. I regret to refer to the fact that this letter illustrates once again the deplorable misunderstanding of the facts that has characterized all the evidence presented by the advocates of a close season on fur seals. And still more, this letter contains statements directly opposed to undisputed facts.

Statement in letter: "After extensive hearings lasting several months, both House and Senate committees agreed upon a treaty with Japan, Russia and England whereby pelagic sealing should be suspended for a period of five years," etc.

Facts: July 7, 1911, this treaty was entered into by the United States, Great Britain, Russia and Japan. Under its terms pelagic sealing was abolished for fifteen years, during the life of the treaty. In August, 1912, an act to put full effect to the treaty was passed by Congress. This act contained an amendment suspending land killing for five years.

Statement in letter: "The House bill as passed provided for a close season of ten years, but the Senate committee reduced it to five years, to which the House agreed and the bill became a law."

Facts: Upon an exhaustive hearing the House committee on foreign relations reported the bill out without any amendment for a close season, and the bill was passed in the House without the amendment for a close season. The Senate committee to which the bill was referred held no hearing whatever, but this committee reported out the bill with an amendment for a ten-year close season, and the bill passed the Senate with the amendment.

The conference committee of both House and Senate reduced the close season to five years and so the bill was passed.

The President, who positively disapproved of a close season, signed the bill rather than sacrifice the treaty.

Statement in letter: "The evidence also

showed that the land-killing was almost equally destructive, as the unlawful killing of seals two years old and under at an age when it is difficult to determine the sex resulted in at least 50 per cent. of the young seals thus unlawfully killed being females."

Facts: It was not "unlawful," nor has it been so charged, to kill seals two years old. The "evidence" to the effect that land-killing is destructive to the seal herd is contained only in the assertions of one individual who has ever seen fur seals in the ocean. This evidence was supported by only a few other individuals, all of whom disclaimed any knowledge of the fur seal based on practical observations. The "evidence" as to killing yearling seals and pups and females is of a strictly similar kind. On the other hand, the evidence of every individual with the above mentioned exception, who has practically observed and studied the fur seal, agrees that properly regulated, land killing is conducive to the welfare of the seal herd. This evidence includes all of our ablest naturalists who have practically studied the question.

The "evidence" that yearlings and females, except for a few unavoidable and insignificant exceptions, have been killed by the agents of the Department of Commerce and Labor, is not sustained. In fact, the proof is positive that quite the contrary is the case.

The latest report on the seal herd made by Dr. David Starr Jordan and George A. Clark (Economic Circular No. 4, Bureau of Fisheries) is the result of the last investigation made after land-killing had been suspended. It deserves careful reading by all. This is the report to which Mr. Raines alludes, but it is clear that he has not read it with care, since it contains some of the above mentioned facts correcting his errors.

The fur seal question needs more attention from the public than has been given to it. But those bringing it to attention should at least state undisputed facts and thus clear the way for an intelligent consideration of the questions at issue.

CHARLES SHELDON.

### Old Clothes.

R. B. MARSTON, whose writings as editor of *The Fishing Gazette*, London, are famous for their erudition, had a little mental wrestle in his issue of Jan. 11 over the subject of old clothes brought about through a recent editorial in *FOREST AND STREAM*. The subject is so well handled that we print it herewith in its entirety including the cause of it all:

#### "Old Clothes."

"Have the days of old clothes gone by?" asks *FOREST AND STREAM*. "If so, the fun of summer living has passed away for all time. Time was when we went to the woods, our old togs were as essential as rod or gun. Now many sportsmen's resorts compel good clothes in the dining room and on the piazzas. Hotel proprietors, who know only formality and never have experienced the pleasure of baggy trousers, have an idea that the patrons demand style. A ballot from the guests would show that only suffragettes and wallflower resorters want 'glad rags' on the premises.

"Much has been done to ruin resort business by the Café de l'Opera suggestion. We all are willing to show our respect to the ladies, and

those that come with them, by 'dressing for dinner,' but the man who goes to a resort where fishing is good, goes first for the fishing, next for the food and bed, and last for any 'hit' he may make among feminine boarders.

"The hotel wise enough to advertise 'Old clothes may be worn here' will be popularized by real outdoor men and women."

I have often wondered what the American expression "glad rags" meant. One can see from the context that the editor of *FOREST AND STREAM* means those "best clothes" which one has to wear on festive occasions and at funerals. But just what "rag time" means I do not know. I wonder if even delightful Wilkie Bard does?

Since I wrote this, curiously enough I find in the *Field* an article by Captain Frank Wemyss on the same subject, and with the same title, "Old Clothes," in which he also sings the praises of the angler's favorite old fishing togs. There is no doubt that most of us do come to get a sort of affection for an old fishing coat or hat—for one thing I always know that even if I should leave my match-box at home, I shall be certain to find odd ones in one or other of the pockets, and if not there, then certainly two or three in the lining along with the rooks' feathers one has picked up for pipe cleaning, which have a wonderful way of making a hole in the corner of the pocket, and so leading a match or two astray. I think one of the most delightful of half hours is when a sudden thunderstorm drives you to take refuge in a shed in an orchard, from which you can see the river, and watch the birds and the queer ways of the fowl, and the delight of the ducks, while you have a smoke. And to find your only match is in the lining of your old fishing jacket adds to your respect for the latter.

R. B. M.

### The Bustard.

NEW YORK CITY, Feb. 1.—*Editor Forest and Stream*: The reference to the bustard in *FOREST AND STREAM* for Feb. 1 reminds me that I have several times had in my mind the idea of suggesting that the bustard be introduced into America. There are a number of species, some of them of enormous size, and of great value,

both from the viewpoint of sport and of adding to our food supply. Bustards from different latitudes would thrive all the way from Mexico to Canada if turned loose on our plains. It should not be at all difficult to secure specimens for the purpose.

In Hungary the bustard is one of the common game birds, and this particular species I think sometimes reaches a length of nearly four feet and a spread of eight or nine feet between the wing tips. Eggs, no doubt, could be obtained without any difficulty by the men who are engaged in importation of game birds, and who are in a position to correspond with collectors.

ROBERT T. MORRIS.

### Grit a Quail Necessity.

PACKER, Conn., Jan. 30.—*Editor Forest and Stream*: Winter is half gone and thus far has been very mild, indeed, with only one snow, and it laid less than a week. Our shooting season ended Nov. 23, with far more quail and ruffed grouse left for seed than last year, as has been the case for several years. Our cover is such that sportsmen simply cannot kill out these birds, and until another severe winter decimates the quail, they will keep on increasing. While last winter was very cold here, we had almost no snow and quail were unhurt. Over much of the west the cold weather was accompanied by snow and quail suffered greatly. I notice one writer, reporting from Kansas, says last winter was very severe, and many quail were frozen to death. He also says: "One discouraging thing about this was that some of the birds reported frozen were reported to have had their crops full of food." This is right in line with claims I have been making in the sportsmen's journals these thirty years that quail do not starve or freeze to death primarily, but die because they cannot get grit to grind the weed seeds which are easily gathered from the weeds reaching above the snow. Over thirty years since after a deep snow had been on the ground for about two weeks I took a walk to see how the quail were getting along. The day was pleasant, sun shining and snow melting. I soon found tracks of a bevy, and after following them a



AN ARGUMENT PRO OLD CLOTHES.

short distance noticed where one track had gone off to right of the others, and only a few steps away sat the bird in the snow apparently asleep. I walked toward it, but it made no effort to fly, so I tossed some snow at it. Still it did not fly. I picked it up dead, but still warm. I again followed the bevy, and soon found another dead, and then still another. When I found the bevy, the remainder were all able to fly, but no doubt died before next day. I went then to another field, a very weedy cornfield, with abundance of rag weeds and wild millet or foxtail. I found tracks of a larger bevy and again picked up dead birds at the side of their path, one of which had enough life in it to open its eyes, but to make no effort to get away.

It was very plain these birds had plenty of feed easy to get, and they could not be freezing to death when snow was thawing. At the time I did not think to examine their crops and gizzards to see if death was due to failure to get grit, but a later experience led me to attribute their death to this cause. That experience was in the use of poultry droppings to make liquid manure for plants in pots. I found quite a large percentage of the droppings consisted of gravel or grit. I had long known poultry had no teeth and ground their food with grit, but did not know the grit passed out with the droppings and had to be constantly replenished. Yet later I saw men unloading a car of grit for a large poultry grower, 500 bags of 100 pounds each for a single grower. Of late years I have spent many hours breaking up broken dishes, glass, etc., for my poultry. They are often far more greedy for this than any feed I can offer them, and this on a place where gravel is not at all scarce or difficult to get. I believe any reader of these lines who has poultry will find it an interesting experiment to break up some dish or queensware about the size of corn grains and toss it to his hens. And if the ground has been covered with snow for a week or two before, it will be all the more emphatic. All progressive poultry growers supply their stock with grit now, all supply houses having it for sale.

These are my reasons for believing quail die, not because of cold or lack of food, but from lack of grit with which to grind the food they can nearly always find on weeds above the snow. Therefore, I would advise all those who distribute food for quail in severe weather to include a liberal supply of medium size poultry grit.

Our deer are also increasing rapidly. I see them feeding in my fields often, and helping themselves to apples in the orchard. One came by the house a few days since, soon followed by two hounds. The fox hunters complain the deer are so plentiful that their hounds more often trail deer than foxes.

E. P. ROBINSON.

### Fox Hunting in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 28.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* George McCullers, one of Wake's veteran fox hunters, whose home is at McCullers, eleven miles south of Raleigh, brought in to-day a very fine "brush," and it is of a fox which has quite a history. Three years ago Mr. Beale Johnson brought a couple of gray foxes from Florida, marking the ears of each.

Two weeks ago Mr. McCullers was out with his fine pack of hounds, and after an hour's run caught one of these foxes. The "brush" is uncommonly fine, and the animal, Mr. McCullers says, was a particularly handsome specimen and put up a game run.

Last Saturday Mr. McCullers and his pack were joined by Beale Johnson and his pack and by some other sportsmen. There was a stirring chase, lasting an hour and fifty minutes, when the fox was taken in the top of a pine tree. During the chase the fox was seen at least twenty-five times by different members of the party, and he put up a splendid run. This fox had been chased several times before, but has escaped by a very strange trick, this being running in front of a train. Saturday he tried the same trick, but was seen some distance ahead of the train, and the dogs contrived to drive him off the track and this was his undoing.

FRED A. OLDS.

### Tricks of Class Legislation Exposed.

BERKELEY, Cal., Jan. 21.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Through its subsidized papers, the Hotel Men's Lobby at Sacramento falsely pretends that gun clubs have started the no-sale-of-game movement, intending thus to disparage it in the eyes of the people. Remember that the California Associated Societies have originated the bill introduced by Senator Flint. It is a measure drawn in the interest of all the people, and cuts out the abuse of public privilege by hotel men and market hunters.

A hotel man who argues on behalf of game to be sold to the "poor man" and then charges him for wild duck at the rate of \$1.50 to \$2.50 apiece is a curiosity—until you find out that this same hotel man at \$2.00 a duck can make a gross average of \$300 a week out of twenty-five ducks a day and have enough left to pay the hunter handsome wages!

Enlightened game legislation like that of England and Germany long ago provided against the destructive combination of hotel men and market hunters. A special fee and license are required of the man who hunts to sell game. The game dealer also must have a special license and "inkeepers" are expressly prohibited from holding hunting licenses.

But we allow these classes to lobby openly in Sacramento for the retention and enlargement of their special privileges which are utterly destructive of the public interest in game. Enlightened public policy demands the immediate enactment of a no-sale law, or the imposition of a severe handicap on the market hunter.

Remember that twenty-one States of the Union have already prohibited the sale of American-killed wild game. Most of those which remain have nothing to preserve. Is California going to lag behind? New York State, in opposition to the most powerful hotel lobby in the country, passed the no-sale law unanimously in the Assembly. Even Nevada has a no-sale law. In every case market hunters and hotel men have bitterly opposed this last and only check upon utter destruction.

If, as alleged, hunting has become too exclusively the privilege of "gentlemen sportsmen"—and gun clubs say this abuse should be regulated independently of the no-sale law—they may be required to furnish a certain percentage of the

bag limit for sale under tag; or it may be declared illegal to lease hunting privileges, compelling ownership of hunting preserves, or the baiting of ponds may be made illegal. These are matters for legislators to adjust from time to time. But the sale of game in the open market should be prohibited at once.

What became of the passenger pigeon, one time the most abundant game bird of the United States? Read Mershon's book on this bird, and you will find that market hunters and hotel men combined to bring about its extinction. One and a half million birds were killed and trapped at a few nesting sites in Michigan alone. When the matter of conservation was brought up, game dealers and hotel men urged against it the same argument which the hotel men's lobby in San Francisco is now putting forward. Last season one market hunter is known to have killed 280 band-tailed pigeons under one tree during one day's flight at Santa Barbara. The end of such policy is extinction of all California game just as the passenger pigeon is now utterly extinct.

Everyone interested in the conservation of wild life should urge his representative in the Legislature to work for the passage of the Flint bill to stop the awful slaughter of game for sale.

WILLIAM FREDERIC BADE.

### New Publication.

THREE WONDERLANDS OF THE AMERICAN WEST, by Thomas D. Murphy. Illustrated with sixteen plates in full color and thirty-two duogravure plates from copyrighted paintings and photographs. L. C. Page & Company, Boston, Mass. Price \$3.00.

This interesting publication contains the notes of a traveler on the Yellowstone Park, the Yosemite National Park and the Grand Cañon of the Colorado River, and a chapter on other wonders of the great American West. It will strongly appeal to travelers and lovers of nature who appreciate the inspiring wonders of the West—the land of weird mountains, crystal cataracts and emerald rivers, all glowing with endless play of light and color.

### How Much Does a Fish Shrink?

OAKLAND, Cal., Jan. 15.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In your issue of Jan. 4 there is a rather facetious article under the above heading.

In a FOREST AND STREAM of several years ago I remember reading the following:

An old darkey went a-fishing one day, but for several hours had no success. Finally he landed an enormous sucker. Delighted with the catch, he sat down upon a sunny bank to contemplate it, when he fell asleep. Soon there came along another darkey, also engaged in the same agreeable recreation. He had quite a string of fish, but there was no sucker on his string that approached in size the one mentioned. Removing the big fish from the string of his sleeping compatriot, he substituted a small one from his own and passed on. Later on darkey No. 1 awoke, and his first thought was for his magnificent prize. Holding it in the air with a look of dismay, he exclaimed: "Golly, how dat sucker am swunck!"

Just how much "dat sucker am swunck" was not stated, but in estimating the shrinkage of fish, instances of this kind should by no means be overlooked.

FORKED DEER.



## Cold Facts and Dry Grins

By MIQUE WEBB

(Continued from last week.)

**T**HIS fish was the grouper, I was afterward informed, and you can always tell when you strike him, as he will come directly toward you every time, provided you are standing on a dock, or some other place under which he can hide. He frequents a pile of rocks or some place where he can retreat as an abiding place and feeds within a radius of from 50 to 100 yards from its base. The one that struck me, true to his habits, ran among the piling, covered with barnacles, which cut my line as soon as it was taut, or else the pain he caused me would have been much greater. I was advised if I wanted to catch grouper, I must throw out as far as possible from the dock, and when I hooked one, to reel in fast, taking up the slack as the fish came in. I tried, following directions, using cut instead of live bait. I soon had one but did not reel in fast enough, and he got away with my hook and snood. I had seven trials before I was successful, and then the boatman was responsible for the catch, as he gaffed the fish just as he came to the surface. I lost a hook and snood on each trial. My success was a small one of seven pounds. The shock on the taut line brought him to the surface, his tail touching the piling.

The grouper is a splendid fish, both to catch and eat. He is the best of all the bake fish. Much better than the red snapper. His flesh is a fine grain and very white, with a gamy flavor. He is the mule of the ocean. In pattern, much like our black bass, is heavily built and as quick as a cat. There is no skill required either in hooking or playing him. It is main strength that fills the grouper fisherman's bag. Your strength against his. I have caught many and cannot recall ever having missed hooking on a strike. I once went out to a sunken vessel in the middle of Tampa Bay, with a party of six. We anchored just off the wreck of an old vessel. One of the party weighed about 225 pounds. He was tall and powerful. During the day I saw our extra strong member bend his reel handle, which was on a heavy tarpon reel, trying to turn a large one. Our party lost over 100 hooks, and landed seven fish, the largest being of twenty-six pounds and the smallest seven pounds. I had the honor of bringing in the smallest, which is called the baby grouper. They are babies up to eight pounds. The babies are red, while above eight pounds they are dark slate. I like grouper fishing the best of all on any water.

On the third day I began to wish for some pleasant companions to share with me the great sport I was having, and as if in answer to my prayer, they came in that night. About 10 o'clock

we had a severe storm with rain and wind. A party of gentlemen had been to John's Pass, fishing for tarpon, and on this day started back for St. Paul. John's Pass was the inlet at the other end of Long Key, about seven miles distant. They had left this pass, going out or around the gulf side of the key, and had attempted to make Pass-a-Grille, this being the shortest and best route. The storm caught them just before reaching the pass. They had lost control of their boat and were blown up on the lower point of Long Key. They applied to me for shelter, and I was only too glad to have them for companions. We became fast friends on short notice.

The storm brought us another derelict, the greatest curiosity I saw on my trip. A devilfish, or sea bat, had been killed at sea. His great body, weighing about 2,000 pounds, had been washed upon the beach. He was a monster of the deep. He had evidently been killed with long-bladed knives, as there were by actual count, ninety-three stab wounds in his body. I was informed by my new-found friends that this fish often takes a nap on the surface of the gulf, and ships at night frequently run into them. Sailors then take butcher knives and lash them to stiff poles and lance the fish until dead. They are very tenacious of life, and it takes many wounds to kill them. Sailors dread this fish, for it has two tentacles or claspers, fleshy objects about four or five inches wide and from two and one-half to three feet long, which extend outward from one side of its cavernous mouth. Their object is undoubtedly to aid in securing food. When the fish is moving, they are in constant motion, being whirled about like the tentacles of a squid, and they are muscular and powerful, as has been demonstrated on many occasions. The natural movement of these claspers is inward, and when an object strikes between them, it is instinctively held. Thus, if by accident or design, they strike a ship's cable, these tentacles clasp the chain or cable, and are said to hold on until it thunders or the fish is killed. There are many authentic cases where this fish has dragged vessels from their moorings and carried them many miles out to sea.

The first chapter in "Big Game at Sea," by Charles Frederic Holder, deals with this fish. The scene of his adventures with the sea bat, vampire, giant ray or devilfish were laid in the same locality and waters that I was now in. The one that was cast upon our beach measured twenty feet from wing tip to wing tip, and thirteen feet four inches from head to the base of his whip-like tail. I would call him diamond-slapped, the two wing points making the alter-

nate corners and head and tail the others. I now had a chance to enlighten myself on the devilfish. I had always been under the impression that his Satanic Majesty was the many-tentacled, spider-like octopus or squid, but found him to be entirely different.

The devil was dead and I rejoiced. He was very dead, so much so that he began to scent the whole locality. We could see a mile away, seaward, to deep water, many sharks rolling and tumbling, trying to get into the precious bit of putrid flesh. We were heartily sorry we could not send it out to them.

My stranded friends now began dredging a channel to deep water to float their boat, and I returned to my fishing.

Sunday morning came. All labor ceased on the channel, because one member of their party was an ex-parson. They had dubbed him X. The others were anxious to go on with the work, but X. said no. It was a beautiful day. After the morning meal was finished we adjourned to the front porch to smoke and chat. I soon found that X. was a strong character. An Irishman, a Georgian and a "hill-billy" combined. He was one of the most enjoyable characters, except on this occasion, I have ever had the good fortune to meet; full to the brim with Irish wit and humor. He had left the ministry to become an editor of a weekly paper.

In the course of conversation I had asked him the question, why he had quit the ministry for the newspaper business? His answer was illustrative, and assumed the proportions of a joke, ridiculous, but we must draw our own conclusion from it, as he would give us no better reason. His illustration was about as follows:

An old couple, living in the mountains of Georgia, had raised a large family of boys, there being twelve in all. The mother had been the strongest character of wedlock, and the children had been raised to manhood, following her ideas and ideals. Both parents were illiterate and very poor. Eleven of the boys had attained manhood, and all had turned out badly. The twelfth was a lad of fourteen and the father declared one day that Mam had raised eleven failures, and he was going to "bust" loose and raise one success as a credit to the family, referring to Eli, the youngest. Mam was willing for Dad to try. To be sure he would not fail, the old man decided to make a parson of his boy. He sent him away to a boarding school and gave the teacher positive instructions to make a preacher of his boy. The teacher made every effort to make of the boy all the old man desired, but the boy being naturally bad, the teacher must naturally fail. However, the teacher did not notify Dad of the boy's shortcomings, as he needed pupils to pay the expenses of his school.

Eli absorbed slang as a sponge does water. He was very good in all sports and was the best "shine" player in school. He led the school in two ways. He was at the head in the brawn class and the tail-ender in the brain class. Books had no interest for him. However, in the three

years he attended the school, he secured enough knowledge to make an appearance before his illiterate parents and brothers. Dad thought he should know enough to preach a sermon, and just before his home-coming of the third year, the old man went around to his neighbors and notified them that his son would preach his maiden sermon on a Sunday morning of a given date. The district was sparsely settled, and preaching was only held once each month by a circuit rider. Any thing extra in the way of entertainment was sure to draw, and Eli faced a large audience on his first attempt to expound the gospel. Eli was notified that he must perform, and that he must prepare for his performance. Fearing if he did not he would not be allowed to go back to school again, he assented to all arrangements and notified his father that he would be ready. He prepared his sermon from the fight between David and Goliath, which appealed to his football nature of rough and tumble. He arose in the pulpit on the Sunday appointed, and addressed his audience as follows:

"David! David! David! David wus er daisy—he wus. David wus er dandy. Say! you know whut David done ter Goliath? Yer don't? Well, I'll jist tell yer. Little old David knocked holes in that ere jint big'r'n punkins. Oh! little ole David wus er scrapper frum Scrappersville—he wus. Whut he done ter that ere scounnel wus er plenty. He wus er cracker-jack. Say! I jist want ter stan' flat-footed an' bet any yap in this ere house a ten spot thet little ole David—"

"Shet up yer trap, Eli. Every time yer opens yer mouf yer darkens ther cause."

This ejaculative interruption came from Dad, who was occupying a seat in the amen corner together with Mam and all of the family—a seat that was very close to the pulpit. The injunction was issued as the old man arose with a two-pound Bible drawn back in his right hand as if to say to Eli, "If you don't you will get this against the side of your head." It is needless to say Eli subsided.

When the laugh had died away on the soft balmy air, the parson turned to me and said: "Well, what are you going to do to-day?"

"Who! me! I am going fishing," I answered. "I didn't come down here a thousand miles from home to fish and expect to be bluffed on Sunday. If I were at home I would go to church: go to sleep and dream I was catching a big one, but down here I am going to do the real thing, if there is no law against it."

With his index finger pointed at me, he said: "If you go er fishing on er Sunday, the devil ull get yer shore."

"The devil is dead," I said; "don't you smell him?"

"When the devil is alive, he is as odorless as can be, When the devil is dead, the devil of a smell makes he."

I said no more, but gathered up my tackle and departed for the dock, the parson repeating his warning. He also shouted the fourth commandment after me as a parting and a warning of my obstinacy.

There was a bench on the dock which resembled a church pew. The dock was about fifty feet long by about ten feet wide, and was built on piles driven into the sand. It was about six feet above the water. Deep water commenced almost on the shore line, consequently the outside edge of it was over very deep water;

about forty feet. It was built close into shore. A broad walk led out to it, and the whole structure looked like a railroad depot platform. It was located immediately in front of the cottage, which was situated about thirty feet from the water's edge.

I made myself comfortable on the bench, which had a high, solid back shutting out or  
*Continued on page 219.*

### Fishing in New Jersey in January.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Feb. 6.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The wonderful mild weather experienced this winter was notable for many oddities of nature, grass growing, trees blooming, etc., and in addition thereto, one feature which will last in the memory of anglers who reside in New Jersey for a long time to come, was the fishing in the fresh-water lakes and ponds in the month of January for pike and pickerel. The open season for catching these fish is from May 20 to Nov. 30, and from Jan. 1 to Jan 31; and when it is taken into consideration that there is a law prohibiting catching fish through the ice, it would appear ordinarily that the open season for the month of January was unnecessary. However, this year it proved an acceptable exception, much to the delight of fresh-water anglers.

There are numerous lakes and ponds situated within a radius of fifteen miles from Asbury Park, N. J., which not alone afford good sport for pike, pickerel and yellow perch, but also contain numbers of black bass, which can be taken in season.

Large numbers of pike and pickerel have been taken in the numerous lakes and ponds, and it was not at all exceptional to see the angler discarding his overcoat on account of the springlike atmosphere. On New Year's Day the writer was one of a party of three who captured fifteen pickerel weighing from one to three pounds apiece, and on the last day of the season, Jan. 31, eight of similar weight.

Daily fishing parties would take advantage of the unusual climatic conditions prevailing. In Deal Lake alone, which is situated at Asbury Park, numerous pickerel were captured, the largest weighing 4½ pounds. It is improbable that similar conditions will prevail for many years to come. HARTIE I. PHILLIPS.

### Stocking Pennsylvania Streams.

THE Pennsylvania Department of Fisheries under its new system of distribution furnishes a blank form upon which the recipients of fish state the number and condition when they are received. There is much gratification felt in the Department over the fact that in nearly every case the fish are reported to arrive in first class condition, and to this is added the congratulations upon the character of the fish, the larger size now being distributed seeming to strike the popular fancy. Some of the recipients speak of the increased interest that is being taken by people in the restocking of the streams. One correspondent from Montgomery writes as follows:

"In placing these last fish in the streams today, I was surprised at the favorable sentiment of all the property holders I talked with, and am inclosing you a copy of the wording of the notices I have secured permission to post these

streams with just prior to the opening of the seasons for several years, and from the expression of sentiment I believe it will pay to go to the extra trouble and expense, as I find it is always necessary for someone to go ahead and work these things for any amount of success. I have been doing probably more missionary work for this cause than is customary, especially with your Department, but as I have fished for all kinds of fish locally ever since I could sit up and hold a rod, I certainly am only too glad to go ahead and see personally that these plantings are properly done at any time any fish are sent here."

The following is a copy of the poster which the correspondent anticipates using along each stream each spring:

#### CAUTION!

Fishermen desiring to see in this stream good trout fishing, must be moderate in their catches for a few years.

Do not try to catch the limit of the law, especially while they are just planted.

Give them a couple of years' light fishing, catch a decent mess, not over fifteen or twenty in one day, and quit for that day, coming out oftener.

By restocking carefully and fishing carefully, we can soon have good fishing for all. We invite you all to take an active interest in restocking and supporting our home fishing grounds.

COMMITTEE OF FISHERIES.

### Luncheon to Col. John H. Wallace.

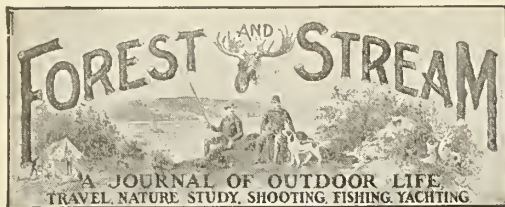
THROUGH the good office of Secretary Haskell, of the American Game and Protective Association, last week, a luncheon was given at the Drug Club for John H. Wallace, Jr., State Game and Fish Commissioner of Alabama. Col. Wallace had just returned from Washington, where he worked himself to a frazzle in an effort to push through the McLean bill for protection of migratory birds. One readily can realize Col. Wallace's power to influence Senators in the way he thinks they should go. He is straightforward, sometimes at the cost of being politic, but his sincerity is so evident that not even the most delicate could take offense. Much of interest concerning game legislation was discussed and some sound propositions formulated. Those present were: Dr. William T. Hornaday, President of the American Zoological Society; John H. Wallace, Jr., Game and Fish Commissioner of Alabama; William S. Haskell, Vice-President of the American Game Protective and Propagation Association, and J. O. Pierson, President of the Audubon Society, and W. G. Beecroft, editor of FOREST AND STREAM.

### The Eastern Mud Minnow.

GLOBE, Ariz., Jan. 26.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I have just read with much interest Barton Warren Evermann's article on the Eastern mud minnow and would like to take this opportunity to thank him for the information therein contained.

Lest others also be misled by the signature I wish to explain that Dr. L. O. Howard is in no way responsible for the article, nor must he be credited with my lack of knowledge of a subject upon which he is probably well versed.

L. O. HOWARD.



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### A NEW VIEWPOINT.

THE report of the Game Preservation Committee of the Boone and Crockett Club, referred to on another page, ought to be read by all sportsmen. It presents a new point of view, and urges careful consideration of a number of new points.

The game protection movement in this country has become a great reform movement, and like all reform movements is composed of extremists, reactionaries and people of moderate views. At present many of the extremists are urging the absolute prohibition of the taking of wild life.

The Boone and Crockett Club feels that under proper conditions reasonable sport with the gun is altogether admissible. Prohibition is only one of the many elements in the problem. The Club would completely prohibit where necessary, and approve the shooting of animals and game birds where it can be done without injury to the breeding reserve. To discourage the sportsman will be to destroy the most effective force now working for game protection.

On the other hand, the sportsman must conduct his sport like a gentleman. He should be the first to refrain from killing animals where they are so few that the destruction of any of them will tend toward extermination, or even endanger their increase. Antelope at the present day should not be killed. In most places the mountain sheep should not be killed, and the same may be said of grizzly bears and in certain places of deer. On the other hand, the killing of elk, outside of Yellowstone Park, and of deer, moose and caribou in certain localities is entirely legitimate and proper.

The Club urges—and this is the point which calls for the best judgment of the best man—the creation of commissions for the preservation of game, and investing these commissions with elastic powers, and holding them to full responsibilities. They should have authority to make or unmake, lengthen or shorten close seasons; to increase or decrease bag limits; to set aside absolute refuges on feeding grounds necessary to wildfowl, shore birds, game birds, or animals;

and in fact to establish such constitutional regulations or restrictions as varying condition of place or time may require; the whole object being to conserve the game.

To many sportsmen these ideas will be wholly new, but they are the results of careful thought by men of wide experience who have long been studying the subject. Sportsmen generally may profitably read and study the complete report here referred to.

### NORTH ATLANTIC FISHERIES.

Secretary of State Knox and Ambassador Brice have exchanged ratifications of the treaty signed last July providing for the adjustment of the North Atlantic fisheries controversy. The convention has already been approved by the Senate, and the substance prescribes the boundary waters and provides for a commission which shall pass upon the reasonableness of the local Canadian and Newfoundland fisheries regulations. One of the questions settled by the treaty is that neither Great Britain nor its colonies may impose regulations on American fishermen exercising their treaty rights in the territorial waters of Newfoundland or Canada, unless such regulations are held to be reasonable by an impartial tribunal. In case of dispute, neither Great Britain nor the United States can be the sole judge of the regulations. The fishermen will know before the beginning of each season just what regulations will be in force that season, thus putting to an end the former practice on the Newfoundland coast of imposing regulations on short notice or without any notice. The results attained sustain the chief contentions of the United States in the arbitration. The whole matter was referred to the Hague tribunal which rendered a decision which both the Canadian Parliament and the United States Senate ratified in substance, though for a time it was thought the whole question would be reopened on account of the Canadian Parliament balking over the sections relating to the fisheries in Lake Michigan and the salmon fisheries of British Columbia. Happily this was avoided and the matter was agreed upon and the treaty closed.

### THE ALLIGATOR SATCHEL.

IF the feather-bedecked hat implies the destruction of birds of plumage, the alligator skin hand bag means the passing of the 'gator; and with all his ugliness the Florida alligator bids fair to follow the Florida plume birds with all their beauty into the limbo of wild species destroyed for commercial purposes. One unfortunate feature of the case is that the alligator has no friends. He is universally regarded as an ugly customer. His ways are the reverse of winning. No Audubon Society espouses his cause. The sentiments evoked in behalf of the feathered singers in the trees has no regard for the alligator bellowing in the swamp. The alligator must go. The statistics show that he is going; in fact, from large areas of Florida he has gone. In the early days of pleasure travel in that State, a half of a century ago, on all the great highways, the alligator was as ubiquitous as he was novel and interesting. To-day one must seek him, if to be found at all, in the remote by-ways. In those times he was

sought as a curiosity, or fell a victim to the sportsman thirsting for renown as an alligator slayer; but since then, the commercial importance of his pursuit having been demonstrated, he has been hunted systematically for market.

Alligators are killed chiefly for their skins and the commercial value of their teeth. A large trade is still carried on in alligator curiosities. In 1900 about 8,400 alligators were disposed of to tourists in Jacksonville. Most of these are very small ones, for which the hunters receive only from \$10 to \$30 per hundred. In no branch of the industry are those who gather the raw material well paid. Marketable skins from three to twelve feet in length bring only sixty cents on an average, and most of this is taken out in trade—provisions and ammunition—so that the hunter appears to earn all that he receives. The hunter combines with his pursuit of the alligator that of deer, bear, wildcat, opossum and raccoon for the skins. Previous to the bird protection law the plume birds contributed an important share to the profits. In like manner, unless there shall be a change in present methods, the alligator industry must fail.

### PERCIVAL ROSSEAU.

THOSE who have enjoyed the Rosseau covers that have appeared recently in FOREST AND STREAM will be interested in visiting the exhibition of Mr. Rosseau's celebrated paintings at the M. Knoedler & Co. galleries, Feb. 15 to March 1. The drawings of this foremost artist represent the highest type of canine portraiture and will repay well any dog lover visiting the galleries.

A FITTING tribute was paid Walter Winans by the King of Sweden, who has decorated him with the Olympiad Commemoration medal. Mr. Winans has done probably more than any one individual in the development of the sporting rifle, as well as in furnishing valuable data on game preservation through his breeding for big heads. At the Olympic meet Mr. Winans won the gold medal for sculpture and the silver medal for running deer team shooting.

FRIENDS of the McLean bill now in the hands of the Committee on Agriculture in Congress, and which undoubtedly will take the place of the Weeks bill, are urged to lend their influence at once that the bill may be passed before the expiration of the present session of Congress on March 4.

### March.

BY ELSIE SCHNEIDER.

What care I if the winds are cold  
And the clouds of winter subdue the sun?  
The little brown buds will soon unfold,  
And the crocus bring forth its pot of gold—  
For winter's race is nearly run.

What care I for the vanishing snow  
And the dull, dead leaves that lie about?  
In the somber field the grass will grow  
And the ice-bound river will merrily flow—  
For winter is nearly wearing out.

What care I for the pelting rain  
And the steel-gray dome that hangs overhead?  
The robin and bluebird will come again,  
The day grows longer, the night's on the wane—  
For winter sleeps the sleep of the dead.



# ARCHERY

## Target Fronts

By E. J. RENDTORFF

IT is exasperating, to say the least, to have our arrows rebound or pass through the target and then count a center shot for five points. In this article I shall make no attempt to suggest an arbitrary value to these misfortunes of the archer, but shall confine my attention to the cause of these accidents and suggest a remedy.

The bosses of our straw targets have many weak places where an arrow will pass through. This cannot well be avoided. The rebounds are generally made when the point of the arrow strikes the heavy binding twine through which it cannot penetrate. A front with the inner circle shot to a sieve produces more rebounds than a new one. Rebounds are also sometimes produced by a lack of contact between front and boss, but the recoil from the binding twine is the more common.

In America we generally use a front of oilcloth, probably for the reason that it is the prevailing custom. Oilcloth is not well adapted for this purpose, and offers the following objections:

First—It is difficult to paint on a smooth oilcloth, as the colors have a habit of running and separating, so that a sharply defined circle or a smooth area of uniform color is hard to obtain. This is because the cohesion of the paint is greater than the adhesion between the paint and the glossy material of the oilcloth.

Second—Oilcloth is weak and brittle and is easily torn when arrows penetrate or are withdrawn. It allows the straw boss to buckle, and gives it but little mechanical support. The life of an oilcloth front is thus very short.

Third—Oilcloth offers but little resistance to the passage of the arrows, thus allowing them to pass through when a weak part of the boss is struck.

Fourth—When the arrow strikes the binding twine and rebounds, the oilcloth offers so little resistance to the recoil that the arrow leaves the target.

Fifth—It has the nasty habit of allowing particles of the front face to adhere to the shaft of the arrows, so that they will shoot untrue unless carefully cleaned with monotonous frequency.

Oilcloth fronts offer several other minor objections, but the five mentioned are sufficiently serious to consider the use of a substitute. Last fall I tried a light canvas that can be purchased for 14c. per yard. As the material was but twenty-six inches wide it was overlapped about one-half inch at the inner edge, and then sewed. This canvas was given two coats of boiled linseed oil before it was painted. This was done to prevent the colors from running, but was afterward found to be a mistake. The

capillary action of the material of the canvas and its absorptive power is so great that when paint is applied on the unoiled surface the color pigments will not run far, but the oil itself will. It is thus easy to paint a good front on this material.

The canvas was turned over the edge of the boss before it was sewed on. This reinforced the outer edge so that the danger of arrows passing through near the petticoat was thus minimized. The boss was greatly strengthened by the canvas and showed but little tendency to buckle. This front was used for some six weeks before cold weather set in. During that time some 8,000 arrows hit the target. I know of none that passed through, and of but one rebound with a weak 35-pound bow shooting a light arrow. After all this use the front was in better condition than the average oilcloth would be after 500 hits.

It is interesting to note what happens when the arrow strikes the binding twine under the

condition that would cause a rebound with the oilcloth front. With the canvas front the arrow does not penetrate the twine, but starts to rebound. The canvas, however, offers a sufficient resistance to the recoil of the arrow, so that instead of rebounding entirely off the target it is held in place. The canvas front is in every sense of the word superior to the oilcloth, and its adoption should become universal. An archer who tries it will never again consider the use of oilcloth for target fronts.

### Archery Notes.

BY EDWARD B. WESTON.

EARLY in January of this year I sent the following letter to thirty-five archers:

My Archer Friend:

For many years, both in the United States and in Great Britain, the point system of scoring has been used in deciding the individual archery championships. Of course, the object is to decide who is the best archer. Can this be done more accurately by using the point method than by taking the highest score, or by score and hits added?

I shall be pleased to receive an answer from



Four archers who shot in the first tournament of the National Archery Association, held in Chicago, in 1879. They also shot in the 1910 tournament, held in Chicago, at which time this photograph was made. Reading from left to right: Dr. E. B. Weston, Chicago; Tac. Hussey, Des Moines; Will H. Thompson, Seattle; Geo. F. Henry, Des Moines. Each of them is still alive and shooting.

you, and to be permitted to use it in an article on the subject which I hope to prepare.

Cordially yours,

EDWARD B. WESTON.

I regret to say that only eleven replies were received. From these I quote as follows, taking them in the order in which they were received:

Dr. O. L. Hertig, of Pittsburgh, wrote: "Am firmly of the opinion that the American Round as well as the Columbia, should be decided by highest score. But when it comes to the York a different condition obtains, especially at 80 and 100 yards, when target hitting is archery, and gold making largely luck. Here is an illustration. Last fall Jiles and I shot a York round, one end of which I remember well. At 100 yards Jiles made 3, 3, 3, 1, 1, 1—6-12. Hertig made 9, 5, 0, 0, 0, 0—2-14. No archer in the world can deny the fact that Jiles' end was infinitely better than mine, although two less in score. My suggestion is: Decide the York round just as we have been doing. This may apply to the Ladies' National round.

"Decide the American and the Columbia just as we do the team round, by highest score."

Of course, no valid argument can be made from a single end. Nearly all would agree that Mr. Jiles' end was the better of the two. But scored by points, as advised by Dr. Hertig, for 100 yards' shooting, the scores would be tied. Scored by score alone, Dr. Hertig would have won. Scored by hits and score added, Mr. Jiles would have won, 18 to 16, and this would seem to be right.

George Phillips Bryant, National champion, Boston: "I have long been of the opinion that the point system is unfortunate, and in some cases unfair. On the other hand I would not like to see any change that would affect the fair comparison of modern scores and the long line of past performance.

"I should like to see total score win, and in case of tied scores then total hits to win, and in case of both hits and score being tied, then settle it by points as now, but only between those tied."

In comparing scores, we never compare them by points, but always by the highest scores.

George L. Nichols, Chicago: "It is decidedly my opinion that the point method does not show the relative skill of archers in a contest, as well as would the system which you suggest.

"By taking the total of scores and hits at all distances in any round, each contestant has a fair and equal chance; which does not seem entirely possible under the point system.

"One thing I might ask. That is, how to dispose of ties. In the American round shot on Columbus Day I made one more hit than Mr. Bryant; but one less score.

"It seems to me that the relative importance of the number of hits is greater than would be shown by simply adding the total number of hits to the total score, though that method is as fair to one as to another."

The Columbus Day scores to which Mr. Nichols refers, were published in FOREST AND STREAM last Nov. 16. They make an interesting study. Mr. Bryant won, having the highest score. Had hits and scores been added it

would have made a tie in both hits and score.

Then, if as above suggested by Mr. Bryant, the case had been settled by the point system, Mr. Nichols would have won by 6 points to 4 for Mr. Bryant.

Tac. Hussey, Des Moines, Ia.: "In answer to your question as regards 'points.' I have no special opinion to give for or against the system. I do not expect to enter into a National shoot again. I shall continue my local shooting as usual, and encourage all archers to take up the bow again when the season opens, for the reason that I am very fond of the sport, and think it does me good to get out into the green fields once or twice a week."

Mr. Hussey's many friends expect to see him again at National meetings. Though he has passed his eightieth milestone, he is yet making fine scores.

Z. E. Jackson, Atchison, Kansas: "Your letter of Jan. 4 relative to the system to be used in scoring was duly received. It does seem to me that the point system is fraught with technical possibilities. I believe as you do that the test of the archer is his score. The point system might be of advantage if only a very limited number of arrows were to be shot, because we all know that six whites are better than one or two golds, but where a large number of arrows are shot, as is always done in championship tests, this advantage disappears for the reason that the good archer will get higher scores than the poor one. I am heartily in favor of the score system."

Dr. Robert P. Elmer, Wayne, Pa.: "In my opinion championships should be decided on score alone with hits counted only in case of ties. This is an arbitrary opinion which I cannot base on any reasonable demonstration. It is lurking in my head that some smart mathematician could figure the whole thing out on a scientific basis which would do away with hot-air and guess-work.

"If in the American round 90 hits, 90 score were made, would it show greater skill than 10 golds with 80 misses? This is probably a question of opinion.

"The point system in special cases can be shown to be obviously unjust, as when, in a York round, 20-81, 30-110, 30-165—89-354 would beat 28-140, 29-147, 29-165—86-452.

"I doubt if it would ever be shown that greater score would be the cause of unjust winning."

Burton Payne Gray, president N. A. A.: "Yours of Jan. 3 inst., came to hand. My impression is, that the best method of determining the championship, where there is a tie score, would be that the one receiving the largest number of hits should be declared the victor; and in the event of a tie both in score and hits, then use the point method. I doubt if it ever happened that there was a tie both in hits and score."

The following scores, reported by Dr. Hertig, and already printed in FOREST AND STREAM, show that an archer may shoot two scores on the same day, and tie in both hits and score at the different distances, and with total of hits and score alike.

The doctor says: "Mr. Holmes' shooting was remarkable for its regularity. It is seldom

that two rounds in succession are shot with so little variation of hits and score at the different distances, and with total of hits and score alike.

Double American round scores:				
	60yds.	50yds.	40yds.	Total.
W. J. Holmes.....(A)	26 118	28 148	30 182	84 448
(B)	28 118	27 149	29 181	84 448
	54 236	55 297	59 363	168 986
Dr. O. L. Hertig.....(C)	29 127	30 142	30 192	89 461
(D)	28 174	29 129	30 190	87 493
	57 301	59 271	60 382	176 954

For our purpose, let us consider that Mr. Holmes' double American round score was made by two archers, each shooting one of the single rounds. We will call them A and B. We will treat Dr. Hertig's score in the same way, and name the archers C and D.

In the first case, had they been shooting for the championship, A would have won, 5½ points to B's 4½, though they were tied on gross hits and gross score. Most archers will think that A and B showed the same skill; though in this case perhaps it would be as well to award the prize by points as in any other way; as for instance, by shooting more arrows, or by drawing lots.

In the contest between C and D, C made two more hits, and D made the higher score by 32. No sane person would say 2 hits were equal in value to 32 score. And yet, scored by the point system, C won by 6½ points to 3½, though making 32 less score!

Though not germane to the question, it may be said that Mr. Holmes' score was a remarkably well balanced one. That is, that part of the total score made at each range, was what it should have been. It will be found by examining a large number of scores, be they high or low, that about one-third of the total is made at 50 yards, the mid range. Mr. Holmes' total score was 896, a third of which is 298; his 50 yards score was 297.

Dr. Hertig says he fell down at 50 yards.

*Continued on page 220.*



## FOR ARCHERY SUPPLIES

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Write for Archery Catalogue.

E. I. HORSMAN CO. 365 Broadway, N. Y.



## YACHTING

### East Shrewsbury Ice Y. C.

THE East Shrewsbury Ice Yacht Club held its first race of the season on Feb. 6 when the Mosquito Fleet was put into commission. In the first two-mile race for small boats, Captain George Riddle piloted Fido second over the course in 7m. 30s., finishing 50s. ahead of Spud II. with Captain Alonzo White at the helm. The diminutive Pater Bug third, with Master Hank Wooley in charge, finished third.

While there were no races on Sunday, the visitors at the club house were treated to a number of thrills. In the excitement of "clocking" some of the new boats that were tuning up, the hickory log fire in the club house burned out for want of attention.

Captain Aaron Wooley put the finishing touches on "Big Bill" in the morning, but on the trial spin was caught in a wind pocket which snapped the mast and boom. Within an hour afterward, however, "Big Bill" was fitted out with new rigging, and judging by the fast time made on the second trial, this new mosquito will have to be reckoned with in the distribution of cups. A series of races is scheduled for Saturday, Feb. 15, and Washington's Birthday, provided the ice holds out. K.

### Streak Wins the First Ice Yacht Race of the Season.

RED BANK, N. J., Feb. 9.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Running against a heavy north-west wind, which at times almost caused it to turn turtle, Everett Asay's ice yacht Streak won the first race of the season at the Independent Ice Yacht Club to-day. It was a five-mile triangular run on the North Shrewsbury River, and Streak made it in seven minutes. Harry Asay tended the sheet. The other participants were Ralph P. Sickel's P. D. Q. II. and Nat Chimey's Breeze. Fred Fisher's N. R. G. made a start, but was disabled, and Chester Minton withdrew with Spy. The chairman of the committee, Edward Asay, started the boats off in a bunch, and Streak soon forged ahead, leaving P. D. Q. and Breeze to fight for place.

### New Boat for Col. Du Pont.

GENERAL T. COLEMAN DU PONT'S racing motor boat, Tech, Jr., which lost its mark through the decision of the Motor Boat Club of America not accepting the report which credited her with having made a new world's record of fifty-eight miles an hour in the international race for the Heins trophy at Huntington Bay last September, is having several changes made in the craft, which, according to her builder and designer, Adolph Apel, should enable her to come up to or beat the time she is reported to have made in the September clash of the speed champions of the world.

General du Pont, however, it is reported, has declared that so long as the committee of the Motor Boat Club remains as it is, he will never enter the craft again for a mark in the

international contests. No explanation is given out other than this statement.

Mr. Apel, the builder, declared his conviction that the speed was in the Tech, Jr., and that she indicated reserve power that he is called upon to develop through alterations, which he declines to discuss in technical statements, and which he has assured her owner he will bring out.

"I have had the Tech under observation and have studied out points that can be improved. In this, Commodore du Pont agrees and has directed me to go ahead with them. They concern her lines as well as her engines. Yes, I am disappointed over the decision of the Motor Boat Club, but I am confident that we will be able to demonstrate in races in which Tech Jr. will be entered that she has all the speed claimed for her."

Mr. Apel is building another hydroplane for General du Pont, which he says will point higher out of the water, and the stern will lower a little, which is accomplished by a lengthening of the concave surfacing of the bottom by a series of "cutaways" which graduate to larger sizes as they approach the stern, and the builder believes this new craft will have much more speed than the Tech, Jr.

When the committee representing the Motor Boat Club of America rendered its finding to the effect that the timing of the Tech, Jr., was at fault, the Heins trophy was awarded to Mrs. Paula H. Blackton, whose Baby Reliance III. showed the next best time over the course, though it was less than forty miles an hour.

The records of the speed trials at Buffalo show that Mrs. Blackton's flyer covered a mile with the tide at the rate of forty-nine miles an hour and against the tide at forty-five miles an hour, or at an average speed of forty-seven miles, and the Davenport (Iowa) records show that Commodore J. Stuart Blackton's Baby Reliance II. established a record of fifty-four miles an hour, while Count C. S. Mankowski's Ankle Deep made a mile at the rate of 51.3 miles an hour over the Glen Cove course last December.

### Club Elections.

#### PHILADELPHIA Y. C.

OFFICERS of the Philadelphia Y. C. were elected as follows: Commodore, John H. Bromley; Vice-Commodore, Philip H. Johnson; Rear-Commodore, Bernard Bloch; Recording Secretary, S. W. Bookhammer; Financial Secretary, C. Carroll Cook; Measurer, Alex G. Rea; Fleet Surgeon, Dr. Fred J. Haerer; Harbor Master, Thomas W. Boyd; Trustees, William A. Christy, A. L. English, Joseph Price, George W. Fite, S. B. S. Barth, Robert J. Williams, Adam Sulke; Race Committee, John McAvoy, Otto Robert Heiligman, George T. Gwilliam.

#### PASSAIC Y. C.

AN enthusiastic meeting of the members of the Passaic River Y. C. was held in the club house, Feb. 4, for the annual election. Over 200 members were present. The deepest interest

was displayed in the election of a commodore, the candidates being E. L. Curtis and John Keller. Keller's aggregation was successful by a majority of two votes. The defeated ones were good losers, however, and the new commodore will undoubtedly have the loyal support of all the members during his administration.

The election of a financial secretary also brought on a spirited contest, William Hedden winning against Frederick Wilkins with a majority of eleven votes. The other officers elected are as follows: Vice-Commodore, Frederick J. Stumpf; Recording Secretary, Frederick Kessler; Treasurer, A. E. Warren; Members of Board of Trustees, E. A. Wall, Henry Yahn, William Murray, Henry Stumpf, F. S. Wurth and William O. White. The following were elected as members of the auditing committee: E. L. Harsey, L. Nauemann and Frederick J. Stumpf.

The club is in a prosperous condition, the membership being more than 300. The secretary reports a flotilla numbering 152 craft. There have been many social events during the past year, and hopes are high for as good a season this year. Definite plans for coming motor boat season will be taken up at the next meeting.

### McClurg Buys Arabella.

OGDEN T. McCLURG, of the Chicago Y. C., purchased the ocean-going schooner yacht Arabella, formerly owned by Washington B. Thomas, of Boston. The yacht, which will be the largest yet sailed on the Great Lakes, will be added to the fleet of the Chicago Y. C. Mr. McClurg intends to rechristen her Talofa. The yacht measures 128 feet on deck and is 103 feet on the waterline. The beam is 26 feet and the draft 13 feet.

## Canoeing

### A. C. A. Membership.

#### NEW MEMBERS PROPOSED.

Atlantic Division.—John B. Clarke, 521 West 175th street, New York city, by A. D. Berning; William M. Wall, 498 First street, Brooklyn, N. Y., by F. C. Buchenberger; Margin Mills Gregory, 205 Jackson street, Trenton, N. J., by Wm. C. Kuhn; Harry I. Wood, Box 54, North Tarrytown, N. Y., by Chas. W. Ferguson; Frederick A. Jacobson, Edgewater, N. J., by J. A. Leroux.

Western Division.—David P. Burns, Jr., 828 Fayette street, Peoria, Ill., by Bruce Rutherford; George W. Smith, 404 Home avenue, Oak Park, Ill., and Thomas F. Joyce, 425 Belmont avenue, Chicago, Ill., both by W. W. Hinckley; Frederick D. Parker, 516 Jefferson Bldg., Peoria, Ill., by H. H. Dewey.

#### NEW MEMBERS ELECTED.

Atlantic Division.—6583, Sheppard W. Hogan, 216 North Third street, Millville, N. J.; 6584, Joseph F. Peiser, 2468 Seventh avenue, New York city.; 6585, Louis Papen, New Durham, N. J.

#### RESIGNATIONS.

Central Division.—6505, Charles H. Rice, Buffalo, N. Y.

Western Division.—4300, George Q. Hall, Cleveland, O.



# TRAP SHOOTING



## Fixtures.

If you want your shoot to be announced here, send a notice like the following:

### REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.

Feb. 22.—Birmingham (Ala.) G. C. tournament. O. L. Garl, Sec'y.  
 March 25-26.—Birmingham (Ala.) G. C. O. L. Garl, Sec.  
 April 8-10.—San Antonio, Tex.—The Interstate Association's Southwestern Handicap, under auspices of the San Antonio Gun Club; \$1,000 added money. Winner of first place in the Southwestern Handicap guaranteed \$200 and a trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$150 and \$100 respectively. E. E. Shaner, Mgr., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 April 9-10.—Lincoln, Neb.—Capitol Beach G. C. T. C. Brownfield, Pres.  
 April 10.—Atglen (Pa.) G. C. Lloyd R. Lewis, Mgr.  
 April 16.—Mt. Holly (N. J.) G. C. A. J. Dellette, Sec'y.  
 April 17.—Syracuse, N. Y.—Messina Springs G. C. W. E. Hookway, Sec'y.  
 April 18-19.—Wellington, Mass.—Paleface Shooting Association. Walter F. Clarke, Pres.  
 April 19.—Lawrence (Mass.) Fish and Game Protective Association. A. G. Gray, Sec'y.  
 April 23.—Grundy Center (Ia.) G. C. Frank W. Callaway, Sec'y.  
 April 23-24.—Brentley (Ala.) G. C. A. H. Hill, Pres.  
 April 24.—Maysville, Ky.—Mason County G. C. Wm. H. Hall, Mgr.  
 April 26.—Pottstown (Pa.) G. C. C. A. Fries, Sec'y.  
 April 29.—Guernsey, Ia.—Du Pont G. C. J. W. Dobbins, President.  
 April 29-30.—Moberly (Mo.) G. C. J. A. Melton, Sec'y.  
 May 6.—Vicksburg (Miss.) G. C. J. J. Bradford, Mgr.  
 May 9.—Pond Creek, Okla.—Oklahoma State tournament, under auspices of Pond Creek G. C. Wm. M. Hite, Mgr.  
 May 12.—Philadelphia, Pa.—Keystone Shooting League. G. F. Hamlin, Sec'y.  
 May 3.—Rittersville, Pa.—Lehigh R. and G. C. H. F. Koch, Sec'y.  
 May 3.—Bethel, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of Bethel G. C. C. K. Bailey, Sec'y.  
 May 5-6.—Laramie, Wyo.—Gem City Gun Club. Tyler A. Rogers, Pres.  
 May 6-7.—Eagle Grove (Ia.) G. C. A. L. Yearous, Sec.  
 May 6-7.—Montpelier (Vt.) G. C. H. B. Moulton, Pres.  
 May 6-8.—Hutchinson, Kans.—Kansas State tournament, under auspices of Hutchinson G. C. Chas. T. Rankin, Sec'y.  
 May 7.—Seneca Falls (N. Y.) G. C. C. L. Frantz, Mgr.  
 May 7.—Hicksville (O.) G. C. C. E. Maxwell, Sec'y.  
 May 7-8.—Americus, Ga.—Georgia State tournament, under auspices of Americus G. C. J. W. Hightower, Pres.  
 May 7-8.—Sunbury, Pa.—Sunbury-Selinsgrove G. C. J. W. Schoffstall, Sec'y.  
 May 8.—Watertown (Wis.) G. C. B. H. Rieck, Sec'y.  
 May 8-9.—Kankakee (Ill.) G. C. E. F. Radeke, Sec'y.  
 May 9.—Portage (Wis.) G. C. J. Raup, Pres.  
 May 12.—Mt. Airy (Md.) G. C. Ira D. Watkins, Sec'y.  
 May 13-15.—York, Pa.—Pennsylvania State tournament, under auspices of York City G. C. N. M. McSherry, Sec'y.  
 May 13-15.—Montgomery, Ala.—Interstate Association's eighth Southern Handicap tournament, under auspices of Capital City G. C.; \$1,000 added money. Winner of first place guaranteed \$200 and a trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$150 and \$100 respectively. Elmer E. Shaner, Mgr., Pittsburgh.  
 May 14.—Jyndall (S. D.) G. C. F. F. Chladek, Sec'y.  
 May 14-15.—Waterloo (Ia.) G. C. Nick Webber, Pres.  
 May 14-15.—Pipestone (Minn.) G. C. H. T. Ober, Sec'y.  
 May 15.—Shelbyville, Ill.—Shelby County G. C. Geo. L. Dearing, Sec'y.  
 May 15.—Clayton, O.—Salem G. C. F. C. Koch, Pres.  
 May 20.—Albia, Ia.—Monroe County Fish and Game Protective Association. Theo. B. Perry, Jr., Pres.  
 May 20.—Milton Junction (Wis.) G. C. W. H. Smith, Sec'y.  
 May 20.—Pillow (Pa.) G. C. J. A. Bingaman, Sec'y.  
 May 20-22.—Temple, Tex.—Texas State tournament, under auspices of the Temple G. C. R. I. Tennant, Pres.  
 May 22.—Aurelia (Ia.) G. C. Frank R. Welch, Sec'y.  
 May 22.—Syracuse, N. Y.—Onondaga County G. C. T. E. Clay, Pres.  
 May 22.—Mt. Morris, Ill.—Mt. Morris G. C. C. J. Price, Sec'y.  
 May 23.—Nicholson (Pa.) R. and G. C. L. A. Wright, Sec'y.  
 May 24.—Newmanstown (Pa.) G. C. F. S. Rader, Sec'y.  
 May 24.—New Haven, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of New Haven G. C. F. W. Smith, Pres.  
 May 24-25.—St. Louis (Mo.) T. S. A. L. Ebert, Sec'y.  
 May 27.—Sikeston (Mo.) G. C. Wm. H. Tanner, Sec'y.  
 May 27.—Norwich, N. Y.—Chenango County F., G. and G. C. E. D. Borden, Mgr.  
 May 27-29.—Peoria, Ill.—Illinois State tournament, under the auspices of Illinois State S. A. R. Scholes, Sec'y.  
 May 27-29.—Fort Dodge, Ia.—Iowa State tournament, under auspices of the Fort Dodge Gun Club. Jos. Kautzky, Mgr.  
 May 27-29.—N. Platte, Neb.—Nebraska State tournament, under auspices of Buffalo Bill G. C. J. C. Den, Sec'y.  
 May 28.—Chesapeake City (Md.) G. C. H. L. Worthington, Mgr.

May 28.—Windsor (Mo.) G. C. W. T. Jordan, Sec'y.  
 May 30.—Menominee Falls (Wis.) G. C. J. A. Pike, Sec.  
 May 30.—Utica, N. Y.—Genesee G. C. E. J. Loughlin, Sec'y.  
 May 30.—Greenwich (Conn.) G. C. J. H. Finch, Pres.  
 May 30.—Buffalo, N. Y.—Buffalo Audubon Club. W. C. Wootton, Sec'y.  
 May 30-31.—Wilmington, Del.—Delaware State tournament, under auspices of the Du Pont G. C. W. A. Joslyn, Asst. Sec'y.  
 June 2.—Bunker Hill (Ill.) G. C. C. E. Pettengill, Sec.  
 June 3.—Maquoketa (Ia.) G. C. E. L. Hinkley, Sec'y.  
 June 4-6.—Circleville, O.—Ohio State tournament, under auspices of Ideal G. C. J. S. Ritt, Sec'y.  
 June 4-6.—Marshall, Mo.—Missouri State tournament, under auspices of Marshall G. C. E. W. Brown, Sec.  
 June 5.—S. Madison, Wis.—Triangle G. C. H. G. Waterman, Sec'y.  
 June 5-7.—Red Bank, N. J.—New Jersey State tournament, under auspices of River Side G. C. Albert L. Ivins, Pres.  
 June 6-7.—Worcester, Mass.—Massachusetts State tournament, under auspices of Massachusetts S. T. S. A. F. E. Sheldon, Sec'y.  
 June 6.—Bradford (Ill.) G. C. H. A. Swearingen, Sec'y.  
 June 7-8.—Milwaukee, Wis.—Badger G. C. C. P. Shumway, Sec'y.  
 June 9-12.—Buffalo, N. Y.—N. Y. State Sportsmen's Association tournament. C. F. Lambert, Sec'y.  
 June 10-11.—Warm Springs, Ga.—Merriwether G. C. T. B. Slade, Pres.  
 June 10-12.—Buffalo, N. Y.—New York State tournament, June 12.—Platteville (Wis.) G. C. C. E. Gilmore, Sec'y.  
 June 12.—South Charleston (O.) G. C. Geo. H. Slaughter, Sec'y.  
 June 16-18.—Boise, Idaho.—Idaho State tournament, under auspices of Idaho State Sportsmen's Association. E. F. Walton, Sec'y.  
 June 17-20.—Dayton, O.—Interstate Association's fourteenth Grand American Handicap tournament, on grounds of N. C. R. Gun Club; \$1,500 added. Winner of first prize guaranteed \$600 and a trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$500 and \$400 respectively. Elmer E. Shaner, Mgr., Pittsburgh.  
 June 18.—Shamokin (Pa.) G. C. C. Rubendall, Sec'y.  
 June 18-19.—Springfield, Vt.—Vermont State tournament, under auspices of the Springfield G. C. I. L. Hall, Sec'y.  
 June 24-25.—Crookston, Minn.—Minnesota State tournament, under auspices of Crookston G. C. Tom Morris, Pres.  
 June 26.—Fayetteville (N. Y.) G. C. C. C. Snook, Sec'y.  
 June 26-27.—Adel (Ia.) G. C. Chas. F. Clarke, Sec'y.  
 July 8.—Dows (Ia.) G. C. W. J. Wilson, Sec'y.  
 under auspices of the Buffalo Audubon Club. C. F. Lambert, Sec'y.  
 June 10-12.—Eugene, Ore.—Oregon State tournament, under auspices of Eugene G. C. E. A. Bean, Sec'y.  
 June 10-12.—Sioux City, Ia.—Soo G. C. W. F. Duncan, Sec'y.  
 June 12.—Brooklyn (Pa.) R. and G. C. Myron O. Tiffany, Pres.  
 June 12-13.—Huntington, W. Va.—West Virginia State tournament, under auspices of Huntington G. C. I. R. Shepherd, Pres.  
 June 14.—Philadelphia, Pa.—Meadow Spring G. C. Wm. F. Letford, Sec'y.  
 July 4.—Greenwich (Conn.) G. C. J. H. Finch, Pres.  
 July 4-5.—Hattiesburg, Miss.—Mississippi State tournament, under auspices of Hattiesburg G. C. H. S. Hagerty, Sec'y.  
 July 8-10.—Cedar Point, O.—The Indians. D. H. Eaton, Sec'y.  
 July 8-13.—Cedar Point, O.—The Indians' tournament. D. H. Eaton, Sec'y, Cincinnati, O.  
 July 9-10.—Jersey Shore (Pa.) G. C. H. Myers, Sec'y.  
 July 10-11.—Spencer (G. C.) C. E. Golby, Pres.  
 July 11.—Allentown, Pa.—Lehigh Valley S. A. Allen Heil, Sec'y.  
 July 12.—Holmesburg Junction, Pa.—S. S. White G. C. W. E. Robinson, Sec'y.  
 July 15.—Iowa City (Ia.) G. C. C. Bothell, Sec'y.  
 July 15-17.—Wilmington, Del.—Interstate Association's eighth Eastern Handicap tournament, under auspices of Du Pont G. C.; \$1,000 added money. Winner of first place guaranteed \$200 and a trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$150 and \$100 respectively. Elmer E. Shaner, Mgr., Pittsburgh.  
 July 21-25.—Raymond, Wash.—Pacific Indians. F. C. Riehl, Sec'y.  
 July 22-23.—Butler (Pa.) R. and G. C. S. G. Purvis, Sec.  
 July 26.—Danbury, Conn.—Western Connecticut Trappers' League tournament, under the auspices of the Pahquioque G. C. E. H. Bailey, Sec'y.  
 July 29-30.—Bradford (Pa.) G. C. A. W. Vernon, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 2.—Greenwich (Conn.) G. C. J. H. Finch, Pres.  
 Aug. 5-6.—Lock Haven (Pa.) G. C. C. A. Jobson, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 5-7.—Omaha, Neb.—The Interstate Association's eighth Western Handicap tournament, under auspices of the Omaha Gun Club; \$1,000 added money. Winner of first place in the Western Handicap guaranteed \$200 and trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$150 and \$100 respectively. E. E. Shaner, Mgr., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 Aug. 9.—Holmesburg Junction, Pa.—Independent G. C. Chas. H. Newcomb, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 12.—Marthasville, Mo.—Daniel Boone G. C. J. O. Wilson, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 13.—Batavia, N. Y.—Holland G. C. Chas. W. Gardiner, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 15-16.—Dickinson (N. D.) G. C. J. W. Sturgeon, Sec'y.

Aug. 21-22.—Mason City, Ia.—Iowa State Sportsmen's Association's Post-Season tournament, under auspices of Cerro Gordo G. C. R. P. Monplasure, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 25-26.—Sioux Falls (S. D.) G. C. G. A. Olsen, Sec.  
 Aug. 26.—Mechanicsburg (O.) G. C. F. J. Coburn, Sec.  
 Sept. 1.—Greenwich (Conn.) G. C. J. H. Finch, Pres.  
 Sept. 1.—Ogdensburg (N. Y.) S. A. J. M. Morley, Sec.  
 Sept. 4.—London (Ohio) G. C. H. L. Hildinger, Sec'y.  
 Sept. 10.—Livermore (Ia.) G. C. O. N. Hildebrand, Sec.  
 Sept. 17.—Nevada (Ia.) G. C. E. W. Scott, Sec'y.  
 Sept. 17-19.—Atlantic City, N. J.—Westy Hogans. Bernard Elsser, Sec'y.  
 Sept. —.—Sacramento, Cal.—The Interstate Association's eighth Pacific Coast Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Capital City Blue Rock Club; \$1,000 added money. Winner of first guaranteed \$200 and a trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$150 and \$100 respectively. Elmer E. Shaner, Manager, Pittsburgh, Pa.

## DRIVERS AND TWISTERS.

Scores not in hand Monday of this week were necessarily omitted because our forms closed a day early on account of Lincoln's Birthday. Send along your score, it will run next week.

Chas. W. Gardiner, Secretary Holland Gun Club, Batavia, N. Y., writes us: "Eleventh annual tournament—Western New York Championship—of the Holland Gun Club, has been registered by the Interstate Association, and will take place on Aug. 13. Our season begins the second Saturday in April."

The following telegram was received from Brother Covert, dated Lockport, N. Y., Feb. 6: "Kindly correct report of last week regarding my shooting off tie with Allen Heil at Pinehurst. I stood at 13 yards, not 20, as reported. Have too much respect for Mr. Heil's ability as a shooter to make any concessions."  
 W. G. BEECROFT.

## Westwood (Ohio) Gun Club.

THERE was a big gathering at the weekly shoot on Feb. 2, twenty-five members taking part in the events. On Feb. 1 the weather was so cold, close to the zero mark, with a cold wind sweeping down off the hills, that few came out, and only four even tried to do any shooting. One event was enough for them, and their scores were not near up to their mark. On the 2d H. Carson did the best work, breaking 72 per cent. of his targets. The club is increasing in membership, and the series for the Du Pont trophy, which was started on the 2d, has awakened a new interest. This is a handicap shoot, the member who shows the largest percentage of improvement since he began to be declared the winner. Scores follow:

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
C Rosemeyer	75	43	C Rybolt	75	50
P Ruchman	50	23	W Miller	50	24
J Nocheck	50	18	Disser	50	25
B Campbell	50	22	Bahnert	50	37
P Kuball	25	11	A Kease	50	13
G Sauer	25	4	La Boiteaux	50	29
C Kuball	50	25	G Oskamp	50	18
A C Kuball	150	76	W P Oskamp	50	21
J Schneider	75	37	L Bley	25	15
M Stopper	75	34	Becker	25	15
Goda	25	9	J Mohr	25	10
J Ruchman	25	1	H Carson	50	36
M Campbell	75	49			

## Larchmont Y. C.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., Feb. 8.—Under conditions that were ideal for the sport, the trapshooters of the Larchmont Y. C. used up some 5,000 clay birds to-day at their weekly shoot, and in the eleven matches decided many full scores were returned.

The feature of the day was the work of young Ralph K. Spotts, the 12-year-old son of Ralph L. Spotts, the well-known prize winner. Shooting against fourteen others, including his father, young Spotts, with a handicap of 8, returned a full score of 25 in the match for a special trophy, tying two of the crack shots of the club—W. J. Elias and F. W. Fitzgerald. In the shoot-off he won the prize. In the next contest for the visitors' trophy, the young Nimrod again shot a full score, this time tying four men—W. J. Elias, S. Halstead, E. Gross and W. E. Ferguson. In the shoot-off the boy again won from Ferguson by one bird.

Ralph L. Spotts not only took high gun for the day, with a total of 130 out of 150, but he won the 100-target handicap. Shooting from scratch he broke 89 clay birds. D. E. McMahon broke 134, but being a visitor, was not eligible. W. J. Elias was second with 129.

There were three take-home trophies shot for. The first was taken by F. W. Fitzgerald after a shoot-off with R. K. Spotts; the second went to J. Henry with a full score of 25, and the third was captured by W. J. Elias, who also won the leg for the monthly cup. The leg for the accumulation cup was won by R. Jones, who also won the 10-target scratch contest. D. F. McMahon was the winner of the 15-target scratch contest, with a full score.

**Essex Country Club.**

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 8.—B. M. Shanley, Jr., from scratch won first leg on the February trophy with a perfect score of 25. L. H. Ross and L. E. K. White, handicapped at 5, finished with 25 in the take-home trophy event. White won the shoot-off, and won also the Bryant trophy event. Peter Hauck, Jr., and E. E. Heller, handicapped at 5 and 6 targets respectively, were tied up at 25. The shoot-off was postponed. A. O. Headley won a practice match with 25. Summaries:

Take-home trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

B M Shanley, Jr....	0 23	C H Daly.....	0 21
C F Ross.....	7 21	L H Ross.....	5 25
G M Pynchon.....	0 22	E E Heller.....	6 22
A O Headley.....	3 24	L E K White.....	5 25
G P Gillespie.....	2 22	P Hauck.....	5 21
A Bryant.....	2 23	W H Peck.....	7 16

February trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

B M Shanley, Jr....	0 25	C H Daly.....	0 21
C S Ross.....	7 24	L H Ross.....	5 23
G M Pynchon.....	0 19	E E Heller.....	6 24
A O Headley.....	3 24	L E K White.....	7 24
G P Gillespie.....	2 22	P Hauck, Jr.....	5 22
A Bryant.....	2 22	W H Peck.....	8 16

Bryant trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

B M Shanley, Jr....	0 23	L H Ross.....	5 22
A O Headley.....	3 24	E E Heller.....	6 25
G P Gillespie.....	2 19	P Hauck, Jr.....	5 25
C H Daly.....	0 21	W H Peck.....	6 14

**Independent Gun Club.**

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—Charles H. Newcomb won the spoon for high net score with only 86 breaks out of the 100. Raymond Waters was the only gun to total 100, including handicap, winning the trophy for the best gross score, shared second honors with Frank J. Hinehline, of Camden, with 84, and even Jesse Griffith, an ordinarily good and consistent shot, smashed but 83, while Dr. F. W. Mathews, of Trenton, showed distinctly poor form, getting 78 and beating his brother, another steady and consistent shooter, by one target. The spoon for runner-up went to R. A. McGrath, who fell just one target short of the century, while the spoons for Classes B and C were captured by Dr. Westcott and Benjamin Deist. The scores:

	Yards.	Broke.	Handicap.	Total.
S M Freeman.....	16	70	15	85
Waters.....	16	84	17	100
George.....	16	72	8	80
Fontaine.....	16	81	15	96
Davis.....	16	61	16	77

Clegg.....	17	81	14	95
Deist.....	16	56	25	81
Wilson.....	17	81	9	90
Edwards.....	17	60	12	72
McGrath.....	16	79	20	99
Newcomb.....	20	86	4	90
Griffith.....	20	83	4	87
Hinehline.....	19	84	4	88
F W Mathews.....	18	78	8	86
Hand.....	18	70	4	83
Abbott.....	16	72	18	90
Eyre.....	16	75	12	87
W T Smith.....	16	68	14	82
Dr Westcott.....	16	76	15	91
W H Mathews.....	18	77	9	86
Cook.....	17	72	4	82
J Greenwood.....	16	49	..	49
H Greenwood.....	16	66	..	66
A B Freeman.....	16	41	..	41

**Du Pont Gun Club.**

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 8.—Thirty-nine gunners shot here to-day. Eugene E. du Pont won the Class A event. Coleman du Pont, the spoon event with a score of 21 out of 25. Walter Tomlinson was the winner in Class B with a score of 22 out of 25. The other winners were:

Class C—T. W. Mathewson 15 out of 25; Class D—Arthur J. Curley, 19; Class E—D. R. Rutter 15.

The point winners for the E. E. du Pont team trophies were:

C Leedom.....	3 23	L W Crawford.....	7 21
A J Curley.....	7 25-48	W G Wood.....	1 19-40
J H Minnick.....	1 23	H P Carlon.....	1 20
S G David.....	7 25-48	Z H Lofland.....	5 19-39
W Edmanson.....	1 23	W T Jensen.....	5 19
W Mathewson.....	5 20-43	Dr E Bullock.....	7 20-39

The summary of scores follows:

W Edmanson.....	14	22	17	17	..	..	..	..
Clyde Leedom.....	19	20	16	..	..	..	..	..
W J Highfield.....	10	13	17	15	..	..	..	..
N K Smith.....	14	12	12	13	23	..	..	..
E R Jenks.....	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
H Winchester.....	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
W Tomlinson.....	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A J Curley.....	18	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
Calvin.....	18	17	13	..	..	..	..	..
Colon.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norod.....	13	15	14	19	..	..	..	..
Crawford.....	16	14	15	..	..	..	..	..
W G Wood.....	19	15	17	13	..	..	..	..
T W Mathewson.....	15	7	16	..	..	..	..	..
Sanford.....	16	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
James Nickle.....	13	10	..	..	..	..	..	..

W A Casey.....	9	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
J H Minnick.....	20	22	21	21	20	22	16	23
S G Davis.....	18	9	11	..	..	..	..	..
W F Jensen.....	10	14	7	9	11	..	..	..
E A W Everitt.....	15	16	18	19	23	19	14	16
W A Joslyn.....	12	20	23	21	16	..	..	..
S A Reis.....	10	7	4	..	..	..	..	..
G F Lord.....	16	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
D R Rutter.....	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
H P Carlin.....	17	19	16	23	15	17	..	..
W S Colfax, Jr.....	21	22	22	21	22	24	19	18
Harry Reis.....	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
C A Haverbeck.....	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wm Coyne.....	14	14	15	14	..	..	..	..
S Tuchon.....	18	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dr H Betts.....	13	12	10	17	..	..	..	..
Z H Lofland.....	8	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dr E Q Bullock.....	11	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
E E du Pont.....	21	17	16	22	17	16	20	17
T E Doremus.....	12	14	14	12	16	15	..	..
W P Berry.....	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
J W Anderson, Jr.....	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dr C R Jefferis.....	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

**Jersey City Gun Club.**

Jersey City, N. J., Feb. 8.—A cold and windy day kept the attendance down to seventeen gunners to-day. A strong wind from the southwest made the targets cut up all kinds of capers, and made the scores of old-timers look like those of beginners. George Piercy, who seemed to have a first mortgage on high average trophy, was up against it to-day, finishing with 71 per cent., which was considered pretty fair by the rest of us, who had hard work sticking around 60 per cent. Dave Engle was second with 66 down out of 100 attempts. Kearney won the leg on the season trophy. The scores follow, in strings of 25:

Engle.....	16	17	20	13	..	..	..	..
Lawton.....	14	15	14	9	..	..	..	..
Kelly.....	13	17	15	..	..	..	..	..
Dixon.....	19	15	16	14	..	..	..	..
Piercy.....	16	20	14	18	22	18	17	..
Shannon.....	9	15	9	16	12	13	17	..
Tewes.....	14	12	15	10	17	..	..	..
Williams.....	12	13	14	11	13	17	..	..
Hubbell.....	12	17	14	11	..	..	..	..
Von Lengerke.....	18	16	12	13	17	18	15	..
Summerfield.....	12	13	15	15	..	..	..	..
Pressinger.....	8	9	8	5	..	..	..	..
Kellinger.....	5	7	6	8	..	..	..	..
Kearney.....	10	17	12	17	12	..	..	..
Boothroyd.....	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dr Ittner.....	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jones.....	13	12	11	..	..	..	..	..

# Here Are the Figures, Mr. Trapshooter!



They Point Your Way to Success in 1913



Over 5,000 more trapshooters used *Remington-UMC* Speed Shells in 1912 than any other one make.

Over 1,900 more trapshooters used *Remington-UMC* Guns in 1912 than used any other one make.

The Big Victories of 1912 Went to *Remington-UMC* Shooters

FOLLOW THE LEADERS!

Tie to *Remington-UMC* "the perfect shooting combination" and insure better scores

REMINGTON ARMS—UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO, 299-301 Broadway, New York City



MEMBERS OF THE BRADEN COPPER CO. GUN CLUB.

**Braden Copper Co. Gun Club.**

SANTIAGO, S. A., Dec. 30.—Inclosed please find photograph taken in the Chilean Andes, at an altitude of 7,982 feet, situated at 72 kilometers from the town of Rancagua, showing the members of the Braden Copper Company's Gun Club, formed exclusively by employees of the company. Its genial general manager, R. T. White (the tallest gentleman in the photograph) is one of the most enthusiastic followers of the sport.

Trapshooting, as you will observe, is followed in the altitudes of the Andes Mountains, and shows that the game of trapshooting has reached such far-off corners as Chile.

The Braden Gun Club has over twenty-five active members, and counts upon such excellent shots as R. T. White, C. B. Holmes, B. T. Colley, E. T. Stannard and J. Chambers, all shooters of 85 to 90 per cent. average.

The staff of the company at Rancagua has recently started trapshooting, and promises to develop some excellent "target busters." Both clubs are looking forward to competitive shoots in the near future, the result of which will bring forth still deeper interest in trapshooting.

JAS. H. SPENCER.

**Chicago Gun Club.**

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 1.—Near zero weather had the effect of keeping down the attendance at our weekly shoot to-day, and the strong, icy-cold wind numbed the shooters' fingers, so that only a few good scores were recorded. Fetherston put up the top score of the amateurs when he broke 46 out of 50 in the first club event, Schultz taking second place with 36, while trying out a new gun. Ed. Graham made a runaway race of it for the day, as he copped first place in all four events, but then he nailed the targets almost before they left the trap house and before the wind made them dance a jig in their flight. Our ever pleasant and good-natured friend Harpham thoroughly enjoys the time spent at our club, as he gets as much fun out of the sport if he lands a low score as if he lands at the top of the list. Kay and Fox concluded they had all they needed after shooting one frame of 15 and proceeded to thaw out near the fire. Scores:

Table with 4 columns of names and scores for Chicago Gun Club events.

Feb. 2.—Our hopes for a more moderate temperature for to-day were in vain, as conditions were just about the same as yesterday. With a fairly pleasant day, our third monthly handicap shoot, which was shot to-day, should have brought out at least fifty shooters; but as it was, a field of twenty-six marksmen turned out in spite of the cold weather. High scores were out of the question, and after shooting through the handicap event most all concluded they had enough, and the two-man team race was postponed until next month.

Silver and F. C. Young tied for first honors in the main event, each breaking 78 out of 100, Silver breaking his from the 18yd. mark, and Young standing at 16yds. F. Gibson, a visiting shooter from Kirkwood, Ill.; Shaw and Moore divided second place honors by breaking 74, the first two from 18yds., and Moore standing at 16. Riley and Seelig each broke 73 from 18yds. for third place. Ed. Graham topped the professionals with 90, while Terry broke 55.

First honors in the weekly club event went to Silver with 43 out of 50. N. Kuss took second with 37, while Matz broke 35 for third place.

Shaw led the field in a practice event by breaking 14 out of 15. C. Young fulfilled our expectations of last week, when we said he would soon be among the leaders, as he took first place with Silver. The two Breitensteins

and Stout came all the way from Burlington, Ia., to be with us to-day and expect to come again on March 2.

It was lucky that the squad sheet writer had Riley lead off ahead of Seelig instead of Stout, or the squad hustler may have had trouble on his hands if he should have called Stout, Seelig, etc., to the firing line.

Phil. Miller was accompanied by two of his brothers who are in the city on a visit.

The Esenbury Film Co. had a moving picture operator on the grounds, and after getting his machine set, he turned her loose, getting the shooters on the firing line, and finished a group picture, Fred. Bills bringing up the rear, and he tried to walk into the machine, but stopped just in time to fire the last shot in the picture. Scores:

Table with 4 columns of names and scores for Braden Copper Co. Gun Club events.

**Glenwood Country Club.**

GLEN HEAD, L. I., Feb. 8.—Eight gunners took part in the weekly shoot here to-day. The feature was the Glenwood cup event at 50 targets, which was won by C. E. Berner. Scores:

Table with 2 columns of names and scores for Glenwood Country Club events.

Team shoot, 25 targets, handicap: Team No. 1..... 8 66 Team No. 2..... 0 65

Team shoot, 25 targets, handicap: Team No. 1..... 0 64 Team No. 2..... 4 58

Team shoot, 25 targets, handicap: Team No. 1..... 8 64 Team No. 2..... 0 64

Shoot-off for prize, 25 targets, handicap: Team No. 2..... 0 66 Team No. 1..... 4 63

The teams were composed of the following: Team No. 1—C. W. Berner, J. I. Bergen, W. J. Baxter and H. Berner.

Team No. 2—W. J. Silkworth, J. B. Johnson, G. E. Berner and H. Horning.

**Marine and Field Club.**

BATH BEACH, Feb. 8.—President Paul R. Towne won the February cup and the take-home trophy to-day. Scores:

Table with 2 columns of names and scores for Marine and Field Club events.

Take-home trophy, 25 targets, handicap: P R Towne..... 1 24 J Smith..... 4 20

Team shoot, 100 targets, scratch: C M Camp..... 83 P R Towne..... 87

Team shoot, 100 targets, scratch: J M Knox..... 78 J M Knox..... 67

Team shoot, 100 targets, scratch: H Butler..... 81 S Braithwait..... 80

Team shoot, 100 targets, scratch: W Dacy..... 82-327 J C Cunningham..... 78-312

**New York A. C.**

PELHAM MANOR, N. Y., Feb. 8.—The attendance was very small here to-day, and the high man was D. F. McMahon, who took 100 clay target scratch event as well as the leg on the February trophy and the two special events. E. N. Huggins won monthly and club trophy. R. R. Debacher took leg on Travers Island trophy, and C. Jones was first in the distance event. The summary:

Table with 3 columns of names and scores for New York A. C. events.

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**Rhode Island C. C.**

BARRINGTON Vt., Feb. 8.—In the merriment for the special January cup, donated by H. T. Merriman in the clay pigeon shoot at the Rhode Island Country Club this afternoon, J. B. Lewis won after shooting a tie with R. W. Comstock. Lewis' total was 20. Comstock made a total in the finals of 18. The scores: J. R. Lewis 47, R. W. Comstock 47, Arnold Hoffman 42, Mrs. C. M. Wilson 21, Henry A. Hoffman 20, H. B. Deming 18.

Table with 2 columns of names and scores for Rhode Island C. C. events.

**Fort Side Gun Club.**

FORT WASHINGTON, Pa., Feb. 8.—The Fort Side Gun Club held a live-bird shoot to-day, well-known wing shots from Philadelphia, Nerristown, Pottstown and the surrounding country being present. The swift birds provided plenty of sport for the shooters. The principal event of the afternoon was a 25-bird shoot, with a \$20 entrance. Coleman shot the high gun of the thirteen contestants, gathering all but one of his birds. Knoule and Buckwalter were second with 23 kills each. The best scores follow: Coleman 24, Knoule 23, Buckwalter 23, Geist 22, Oakes 22, Paul 22, Wolstencroft 22, Graves 21, Hoffman 21, Du Pont 20, Muller 20, Trumbauer 20, Brownell 21.

**Chester Gun Club.**

CHESTER, Pa., Feb. 8.—The Chester Gun Club with help of some Du Ponters, won the third and deciding team race from the Riverside Gun Club, at Essington, to-day, by 408 to 397. Each club had won a match from the other, and to-day's match settled the argument between the two. Both teams shot high speed, and while the Chester outfit failed to have any of their members register the highest individual score, they shot together much better than did the Riverside Club, having seven of their ten men get 40 or better, while Riverside could only get four in the 40 class.

Bowers and Hamlin, of the Riverside Club, were the high scorers of the day. Each broke 46, Bowers getting the only straight score. Elwell finished with 44 and Fisher with 40, being the only other 40-men on the team.

Banks led the visitors with 45, while Martin broke 44. The Clearview Gun Club, of Darby, will meet the Riverside team at the former's grounds next Saturday in connection with the Darby Men's monthly club shoot. Scores:

Chester.		Riverside.	
Banks .....	45	Bowers .....	46
Martin .....	44	Hamlin .....	46
Lord .....	43	Elwell .....	44
Lee .....	43	Fisher .....	40
Reynolds .....	42	Walker .....	39
Copple .....	40	Donalme .....	39
McHugh .....	40	Clinger .....	38
Hammond .....	39	Shuster .....	37
Longbottom .....	37	Stellar .....	35
Speakman .....	35-408	Shattuck .....	35-397

Scores made by gunners who failed to qualify for their respective teams follow:

Chester—Bibby 33, Leedom 35, Bibby 33, Young 26, Jackson 26, Harrison 25, Spear 25, Cleuro 23, Mullin 21. Riverside—Seiberling 32, Wiltbank 34, Seibling 32, Gohrs 28, Bockius 27, Harper 28.

**Farragut Sportsmen's Association.**

EAST CAMDEN, Feb. 8.—A big field of marksmen turned out at the monthly shoot of the Farragut Sportsmen's Association here to-day, and although a rasping wind cross-countered the targets, some creditable scores were made. Only two of the fourteen clubs entered yesterday put in an appearance at the opening shoot of the Delaware River Yacht Club's Trapshooting League to-day. Teams from Farragut and the Yachtsmen's Club were the only entrants. The former won by a score of 138 to 123. As a result of their default, the twelve clubs are at a serious disadvantage in the race for the season's trophy. Scores:

Stevens.		Du Pont.	
Oneill .....	11 7 18	13 7 20	
Till .....	16 6 22	14 11 25	
Hetteroth .....	14 4 18	16 2 18	
Marlor .....	13 9 22	15 13 29	
McConnell .....	11 0 11	12 0 12	
Parker .....	16 0 16	15 0 15	
Fox .....	1 6 7	9 10 19	
Wills .....	17 0 17	18 0 18	
Mason .....	11 0 11	7 0 7	
Warren .....	11 6 17	11 5 16	
Von Nieda .....	13 3 16	9 6 15	
Snow .....	14 5 19	15 8 23	
Rainey .....	4 12 16	4 13 17	

McConnell took first money in a 25-bird sweepstake, getting 20 out of 25 targets, the scores being: McConnell 20, Warren 18, von Nieda 17, Till 15, Parker 15, Mason 16, Fox 8.

The team scores follow:

Yachtsmen's Club.		Farragut Club.	
Glazier .....	3 19	Till .....	3 33
Street .....	4 29	Hetteroth .....	4 34
Smith .....	3 31	Parker .....	3 34
Jones .....	2 34-123	Wills .....	2 37-138

**Meadow Springs Gun Club.**

MEADOW SPRINGS, Pa., Feb. 8.—With 90 out of 100 H. H. Sloan, of Meadow Springs Gun Club, won silver dipper for high to-day on actual breaks. A high wind hurt chances for high shooting. Scores:

Club shoot, 25 targets, handicap:			
Sloan .....	0 23	MacAlonan .....	5 17
Letford .....	2 21	Rudolph .....	8 71
Renner .....	1 24	Soley .....	2 23
E Chandler .....	3 20	Seebold .....	0 19
Deily .....	4 17	Henry .....	2 24
Thompson .....	1 24		

Harvey trophy, 100 targets, handicap:

Sloan .....	0 90	Thompson .....	4 84
Letford .....	6 63	MacAlonan .....	10 38
Renner .....	4 93	Rudolph .....	8 71
E Chandler .....	6 40	Soley .....	6 66
J. Chandler .....	0 14	K Letford .....	0 11
Blittersdorf .....	0 8	Seebold .....	0 33
Deily .....	8 34	Henry .....	4 45

**Greenwich G. C. vs. Country Club.**

GREENWICH, Conn., Feb. 8.—The Greenwich Gun Club took a fall out of the Country Club here to-day. Unfortunately only three crackers were present from each club. The Gun Club bunch won out with 237 to 216. Scores:

Greenwich Gun Club—Finch 82, Chard 78, Brush 77; total 237.  
Greenwich Country Club—Wills 76, Foster 70, Von de Ropp 70; total 216.

There was a vicious uncertain wind, which took the high possibilities rapidly away.

# WINCHESTER

## LOADED SHELLS and REPEATING SHOTGUNS

### Repeat Their Pinehurst Clean-Up at Houston

**SUNNY SOUTH HANDICAP:** Won by Dan O'Connell, of San Antonio, Texas, shooting Winchester "Leader" Shells and a Winchester Repeating Shotgun. Score, 96 x 100. W. R. Crosby was second with a score of 95, shooting from the 22-yard mark. He used Winchester "Leader" Shells.



C. G. SPENCER

**HOUSTON CHRONICLE CUP:** Won by Nic Arie, of Houston, Texas, shooting a Winchester Repeating Shotgun. Score, 99 x 100.

**HIGH AMATEUR AVERAGE:** Won by E. F. Forsgard, of Waco, Texas, shooting a Winchester Repeating Shotgun and Winchester Loaded Shells. Score, 1131 x 1205, which was the same as that made by Mr. C. G. Spencer, winner of High Professional Average. Mr. Forsgard also made the long run of the tournament, scoring 180 straight.

**HOUSTON POST TEAM MEDAL:** Won by Nic Arie and C. B. Haycox, of Houston, Texas, both shooting Winchester Repeating Shotguns, and Mr. Haycox also shooting Winchester Shells. Score, 50 straight, and 47 x 50 in the shoot-off.

**HIGH PROFESSIONAL AVERAGE:** Won by C. G. Spencer, of St. Louis, Mo., with a Winchester Repeating Shotgun and Winchester Loaded Shells. Score, 1131 x 1205.

## FOR CLEAN SCORES IN 1913, SHOOT W GUNS AND SHELLS

**Smith Gun Club.**

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 8.—The Smith Gun Club held its monthly merchandise shoot at their traps at Wiedenmayer's Park. Neaf Apgar broke 25 straight. The following scores were made:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
W C Weiler .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
W Hassinger .....	19	22	24	21	26	21	43
W H Diekenhorst .....	11	17	20	21	..	..	37
Richard A Hensler .....	16	14	18	18	20	..	31
H Hassinger .....	17	..	..	..	..	..	39
John Rink .....	14	17	..	..	..	..	36
S Thornton .....	22	21	21	..	..	..	30
John Erb .....	14	19	20	..	..	..	31
Koegel .....	22	21	..	..	..	..	39
M Apgar .....	14	18	..	..	..	..	30
F Apgar .....	18	12	..	..	..	..	36
F Compton .....	21	20	..	..	..	..	37
John J Geiger .....	23	22	23	24	..	..	39
Neaf Apgar .....	24	24	22	25	..	..	48
F Plum .....	22	20	20	23	..	..	48
A Chandler .....	18	18	19	23	..	..	41
E Bellingrath, Jr. ....	23	17	..	..	..	..	30
F Linder .....	19	20	..	..	..	..	35
Charles T Day, Jr. ....	20	..	..	..	..	..	41

**Baltusrol Golf Club.**

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 8.—To-day's shoot was interesting. Take-home trophy was won by S. H. Browne. J. T. Halm won February cup, and Dr. Granbery won an event at 25 targets, scratch. Scores:

Take-home trophy, 25 targets:			
S H Browne .....	22	N S Stout .....	13
Dr Granbery .....	19	C J Harrison .....	16
B C Snicke .....	18	F N Cowperthwait .....	19
Paul Fuller, Jr. ....	11	E A Williams .....	20
J T Halm .....	19	W Byrd .....	13
H A Barclay .....	20		

February cup, 50 targets:			
Halm .....	38	Browne .....	42
Fuller .....	23	Byrd .....	30
Snicke .....	39	Williams .....	45
Stout .....	38	Cowperthwait .....	41
Harrison .....	33	Barclay .....	38

Scratch event, 25 targets:			
Granbery .....	22	Stout .....	14
Snicke .....	15	Williams .....	19
Browne .....	16	Cowperthwait .....	18
Harrison .....	15	Halm .....	14
Byrd .....	15		

# The Kind of Targets

that can be made with the

# Semi-Smokeless Cartridges

NO SPECIAL SPECIFICATION NECESSARY



50 consecutive shots—10 on each target—made with

**PETERS** Factory Loaded .22 L. Rifle Semi-Smokeless Ammunition using machine rest; range 75 feet. Rifle not cleaned from start to finish.

These cartridges were taken from a regular factory run, and are the same in quality as can be bought from any Peters dealer. They may be shot with equal confidence on any range from 25 feet to 100 yards or more. Always ask for Semi-Smokeless.

## THE PETERS CARTRIDGE COMPANY, CINCINNATI, OHIO

NEW YORK: 98 Chambers St., T. H. Keller, Manager.

SAN FRANCISCO: 608-612 Howard St., J. S. French, Manager.

NEW ORLEANS: 321 Magazine St., Lee Omohundro, Manager.

### Crescent A. C.

BAY RIDGE, N. Y., Feb. 8.—A strong wind made high scoring difficult at the Crescent Athletic Club to-day. Sixteen members faced the traps. The feature was the club championship (scratch) at 200 clay targets. Thirteen competed, each man shooting four strings of 50 targets. It was a close thing from start to finish between C. R. James and Charles Blake. Blake finally won with a score of 162, one bird to the good. Scores:

Committee cup, 50 targets, handicap:			
W W Pell	4 46	G G Stephenson, Jr	4 40
J F James	0 43	D T Leahy	2 39
F B Stephenson	0 41	C R James	0 35
A Blake	4 41	G Bingham	10 32
C Blake	4 41	H S Howard	6 29
M Stiner	0 41		

Take-home trophy, 100 targets, handicap:			
C Blake	8 89	G Brower	16 76
H M Brigham	0 85	J P Fairchild	8 76
G G Stephenson	8 84	R C Williams	16 74
J F James	0 82	G Bingham	10 71
F B Stephenson	0 82	J H Vanderveer	4 71
W W Pell	0 81	H S Howard	12 69
M Steiner	0 80	D T Leahy	4 75
C R James	0 79	A Blake	8 65

Monthly cup, 25 targets, handicap:			
G Brower	4 24	R C Williams	0 19
C Blake	2 23	J A R Elliott	0 19
J H Vanderveer	1 23	L G Langstaff	4 17
G G Stephenson, Jr	2 21	W W Pell	2 16
J P Fairchild	2 20	D T Leahy	1 16
C R James	0 19	H M Brigham	0 15
J T James	0 19	A Blake	2 13
F B Stephenson	0 19	M Stiner	0 17

Hyatt trophy, 50 targets, handicap:			
C Blake	4 44	H Brigham	0 36
C R James	0 43	D T Leahy	2 36
M Stiner	0 41	J F James	0 33
G Brower	8 39	F B Stephenson	0 38
W W Pell	4 39	G G Stephenson	4 39
J P Fairchild	4 37	R C Williams	8 42
J Vanderveer	2 37		

Remsen trophy, 25 targets, handicap:			
C Blake	2 23	F H Howard	1 20
G Brown	4 23	G G Stephenson	2 19
C R James	0 21	J P Fairchild	2 18
M Stiner	0 21	J H Vanderveer	1 15
R C Williams	4 21	J A R Elliott	0 15
J T James	0 20	F B Stephenson	0 14
H M Brigham	0 20	W W Pell	2 20

Club championship, 200 targets, scratch:			
C Blake	163	J P Fairchild	125
C R James	162	R C Williams	124
M Stiner	159	*D T Leahy	120
H M Brigham	156	G Brower	120
J T James	154	*A Blake	73
J H Vanderveer	138	W W Pell	131
F B Stephenson	153		

\*Did not shoot full 200 targets.

### Sea Side Gun Club.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 8.—The regular shoot of the Sea Side Gun Club was held at their club grounds to-day, and was well attended, considering the weather. It was a day of poor scores, as the strong west wind gave the birds a very irregular flight, causing them to do all sorts of zig-zag stunts. However, Senior came through with 93 out of 100, breaking the last 49 out of 50, a most creditable performance under the circumstances, and giving him a leg in each event, the handicap cup and the Island Brook cup. Wilson followed him a close second with 91. Lyon with 4 handicap, tied with Wilson, scratch, at 46 on the President's cup, 50 birds, Lyon winning the leg by one bird in the shoot-off. Scores:

President's cup, 50 targets:			
Wilson	0 46	Southey	0 39
Lyon	4 46	Kellogg	4 39
Cate	0 45	R Lewis	2 39
Senior	0 44	Hall	2 36
Vanstone	0 43	Sterling	4 34
Hull	2 43	Fox	2 32
*Gregory	0 41	*Hubbard	0 22
E Lewis	2 41		

Handicap cup, 25 targets:			
Senior	0 25	Hall	1 21
Vanstone	0 25	Southey	0 20
*Gregory	0 24	Fox	1 20
E Lewis	1 24	Hall	1 17
Cate	0 23	Kellogg	2 16
Lyon	2 23	Sterling	2 16
Wilson	0 22	*Hubbard	0 16

Island Brook cup, 25 targets:			
Senior	0 24	Lyon	2 19
Wilson	0 23	Hall	1 18
Cate	0 21	Fox	1 18
Southey	0 20	Kellogg	2 17
Vanstone	0 20	Sterling	2 16
Hull	1 20	*Hubbard	0 12
*Gregory	0 19		

T. M. A.

### Queens Country Club.

QUEENS, L. I., Feb. 8.—J. F. Simonson was high gun in the weekly shoot of Queens Gun Club to-day with a total of 96 out of 100. The scores:

J F Simonson	8 96	D K Morrell	8 74
J H Hendrickson	6 86	W Hyland	8 73
J M Kissam	16 84	J R Chapman	8 68
R L Law	12 82	C Vogel	12 62

Packer, Conn., Feb. 6.

FOREST AND STREAM grows better all the time. The articles by Prof. Niven and Reverend Rainsford are especially to my liking. Very truly,

E. P. ROBINSON.

### Montclair Gun Club.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Feb. 8.—Members of the Montclair Gun Club shot a 25-target handicap to-day for the tenth leg for the fall trophy. It was won by Edward Winslow with (6) 22. A walking match at 10 targets was won by J. H. Francisco with 4.

The results in the handicap shoot were: Boxall, (3) 21; Batten (5) 19; S. T. Francisco (5) 20; J. H. Francisco, (5) 19; T. J. Badgley (10) 14.

In a practice shoot, George Batten broke 18 out of 25. The club elected the following officers for the year: President, I. Seymour Crape; Vice-President and Field Captain, George W. Boxall; Secretary, Edward Winslow; Treasurer, Chas. H. Bush; Counsel, T. J. Badgley.

An invitation was extended to the members of the Montclair A. C. to shoot with them during the next three months and also extended an invitation to the Somerville Gun Club to shoot a match in April.

### Demopolis Gun Club.

DEMOPOLIS, Ala., Feb. 5.—There was a meeting of the Demopolis Gun Club, Monday, Feb. 3, and the following officers were re-elected: Dr. E. B. Bailey, President; B. F. McCoy, Vice-President; W. C. DuFeu, Secretary-Treasurer; N. G. Winn, Captain.

The boys are all looking forward to the opening of the trap season, and we expect to hold one or two shoots this year. Shooting days will be Thursdays of each week. All visitors welcome.

W. C. DuFeu, Sec'y-Treas.

### Knollwood Country Club.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 28.—Knollwood Country Club held its weekly shoot here to-day. McVoy broke 78, which with a handicap of 5, won the event. The prizes for the event were presented by W. H. Merrill. Scores:

McVoy	5 78	F B Mackey	0 61
W S Sykes	0 67	E G Fox	10 49
F M Wilson	10 64		

### Laurel House Gun Club.

LAKELWOOD, N. J., Feb. 8.—A number of the cottage colony were out to see the shooting for the handicap cup, the captain's cup, and the treasurer's cup, at the Laurel House Gun Club traps to-day, which were all won by Charles V. Murphy, who shot from scratch. Others shooting included Maxwell Lester, I. H. Hance, T. E. Tunnison, F. F. Vanderhoef, J. L. Bright and A. J. McClure.



## Rifle Shooting

### U. S. R. A. League Contest.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 5.—Following are the official scores in U. S. R. A. League contest:

Fifteenth match:

Baltimore	1082 vs. Shell Mound	1070
Dallas	1024 vs. Myles Standish	1026
Louisville	1039 vs. Pittsburgh	1109
Warren	1029 vs. Columbus	1052
Citizens	886 vs. National Capital	1082
Belleville	950 vs. Olympic	1111
Youngstown	1047 vs. Denver	1122
Cincinnati	971 vs. Boston	1091
Osborn	972 vs. Portland	1095
Tacoma	1013 vs. Springfield	1121
Providence	1077 vs. Manhattan	1126
St. Louis-Colonial	1075 vs. Philadelphia, undecided.	

Sixteenth match:

Shell Mound	1087 vs. Myles Standish	1056
Baltimore	1025 vs. Pittsburgh	1105
Dallas	1038 vs. Columbus	1042
Louisville	1044 vs. National Capital	1076
Warren	1002 vs. Olympic	1101
Citizens	896 vs. Denver	1136
Belleville	968 vs. Boston	1108
Youngstown	1031 vs. Portland	1101
Cincinnati	971 vs. Springfield	1136
Osborn	962 vs. Manhattan	1116
Tacoma	1024 vs. Philadelphia, undecided.	
Providence	1076 vs. Spokane	1137

Seventeenth match:

Myles Standish	1052 vs. Pittsburgh	1110
Shell Mound	1095 vs. Columbus	1063
Baltimore	1030 vs. National Capital	1101
Dallas	1016 vs. Olympic	1115
Louisville	1053 vs. Denver	1134
Warren	1038 vs. Boston	1108
Citizens	976 vs. Portland	1082
Belleville	1003 vs. Springfield	1114
Youngstown	1069 vs. Manhattan	1100
Cincinnati	986 vs. Philadelphia	1096
Osborn	979 vs. Spokane	1107
Tacoma	949 vs. St. Louis-Colonial	1076

Eighteenth match:

Pittsburgh	1127 vs. Columbus	1077
Myles Standish	1031 vs. National Capital	1092
Shell Mound	1095 vs. Olympic	1112
Baltimore	1026 vs. Denver	1130
Dallas	1038 vs. Boston	1108
Louisville	1077 vs. Portland	1105
Warren	1046 vs. Springfield	1112
Citizens	915 vs. Manhattan	1117
Belleville	969 vs. Philadelphia	1084
Youngstown	1080 vs. Spokane	1123
Cincinnati	986 vs. St. Louis-Colonial	1076
Osborn	967 vs. Providence	1061

The following clubs are tied: National Capital and Pittsburgh in the sixth; Boston and Olympic in the ninth; and most probably Pittsburgh and Boston in the twentieth.

By agreement the secretary-treasurer calls in other members of the executive committee where doubtful shots affect the result of a match. This was the case in the Boston and Olympic match, called a tie, and in the Spokane-Denver match, which was decided in favor of Spokane, 1118 to 1117 by four members of the committee.

OFFICIAL standing of the clubs at the end of the eighteenth match, with seven regular matches yet to be shot, and the shoot-off of ties for score and class, material changes will be made in this list:

Won.	Lost.	Won.	Lost.		
Manhattan	17	0	Shell Mound	7	10
Olympic	16½	½	Youngstown	8	10
Spokane	16	1	Providence	6	11
Boston	15½	1½	Baltimore	4	13
Springfield	15	2	Warren	5	13
Denver	14½	2½	Tacoma	3	13
Portland	13½	3½	Myles Standish	3	14
Pittsburgh	12½	4½	Dallas	3	14
Philadelphia	10	5	Cincinnati	3	15
National Capital	11½	5½	Belleville	2	16
St. Louis-Colonial	10	6	Osborn	2	16
Columbus	8	9	Citizens	0	18
Louisville	8	10			

#### ROLL OF HONOR.

The following shooters have made five-shot possibles in the League matches:

Armstrong, of Olympic; Berger and Coats, of Spokane; Crossman, of St. Louis; Douglas, of Manhattan; Fennel, of Boston; Fort, of Baltimore; Harris, of Shell Mound; Hosmer, of Boston; Matmiller, of Louisville; McCutcheon, of Denver; Prentys, of Olympic; Quicksall, of Philadelphia; Royal, of Pittsburgh; Rush and Stansbury, of Spokane; Stevens, of Myles Standish; Thomas, of Philadelphia, and Wakefield, of Springfield, one each.

There is on file a possible on target 41 of Match 20, without any identifying mark.

Burgeson, Dreher and Poindexter, of Denver, have two each, as have Scott, of Warren, and Taylor, of Boston, while Dolfin, of Springfield, has three, and Wilburn, of Spokane, leads with four.

Crossman scored the first one, Poindexter has one, with all inside the ring. Coats has the smallest group, all covered by a nickel, and Dreher one on the last target of one match and another on the first target of the next. Last winter Major Wakefield had two consecutive in the midst of one match. These are remarkable performances, but not strictly U. S. R. A. records. See pages 38 and 39 of Handbook.

J. B. CRABTREE, Sec'y-Treas.

# VICTORY

Follows the Use of



## SMOKELESS SHOTGUN POWDERS

The Sunny South Handicap  
At Houston, Texas, January 27—February 1

WON BY MR. D. O'CONNELL  
A SAN ANTONIO AMATEUR

96 x 100  
— WITH —  
DU PONT

Mr. W. R. Crosby with 95 x 100, shooting DU PONT, was second in this notable event.

THE MIDWINTER HANDICAP, PINEHURST, N. C.  
Won by Joseph Jennings, 95 x 100, with DU PONT.

Shoot DuPont Smokeless Shotgun Powders whose Regularity and Reliability are important factors in Handicaps where conditions demand Exceptional Marksmanship and Superiority of Powder to successfully overcome them.

### High School Championship.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—The fourth match in the series of League matches for the high school shooting championship shows a record score made by the Deering High School, of Portland, Me., in their match against the Eastern High School, of Washington, D. C.

In Class A there is a triple tie for first place between the Iowa City High School, the Deering High School and the Morris High School, of New York City. The scores of the teams in this class for the fourth week's match are as follows:

Iowa City High defeated High School of Commerce, New York city, 948 to 857; De Witt Clinton High, of New York city, defeated the Baltimore Tech., 856 to 791; Morris High, of New York city, with a score of 917, won from Brookline, Mass., High by default; Deering High, of Portland, Me., defeated the Eastern High, of Washington, D. C., with a score of 965 to 805; Stuyvesant High, of New York city, won from the Western High, of Washington, D. C., with a score of 894 to 712.

In Class B, the High Schools of Portland, Me., and Salt Lake City, Utah, are tied for first place. The results of the fourth week's match for this class are as follows: Manual Training School, Washington, D. C., defeated

the Business High, Washington, D. C., 905 to 742; Springfield, Mass., Tech., defeated the Utica, N. Y., Free Academy, 902 to 743; Portland, Me., High defeated the Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., High, 919 to 869; Susquehanna, Pa., High with a score of 922, won from the Tucson, Ariz., High by default; Salt Lake City High defeated the St. Louis Manual Training, 935 to 624.

### Tie in Military Schools Championship.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—The results of the third match between the military schools of the country for the rifle shooting championship and new national trophy are as follows:

Culver, Ind., Military Academy defeated the Kemper Military School of Boonville, Mo., 901 to 817; St. John's Military Academy, of Delafield, Wis., defeated the Kentucky Military Institute, 900 to 745; the Wentworth Military Academy, of Lexington, Mo., defeated the Missouri Military Academy, 917 to 659; the Bordentown, N. J., Military Institute defeated Nazareth, Pa., Military School, 854 to 750; New Mexico Military Institute defeated the Randolph Military Academy, of Morristown, N. J., 810 to 547; St. John's School of Manlius, N. Y.,

# Parker Gun Victories in 1912

**T**HE highest official average for the season of 1912 at both **Single and Double Targets** was made with **Parker Guns**.

As on every previous occasion, the bona fide **Championship of America** was won with a **Parker Gun**, Mr. W. R. Crosby scoring 198 x 200 targets at 18 yards rise. Same man, same gun, made the **World's Record**, scoring 98 x 100 targets at 23 yards, which is a truly wonderful performance.

Small bore **Parker Guns** are recognized as the Standard Game Guns of America and are gaining in popularity every season with the most progressive sportsmen. For full information regarding guns in gauges from 8 to 28, address

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Cleveland, Ohio

with a score of 866 won by default from the New York Military Academy, and the Harvard Military School, of Los Angeles, Cal., won by default from the Hitchcock Military Academy, of San Rafael, Cal.

The St. John's Military Academy, the Wentworth Military Academy, the Bordentown Military Institute and the St. John's School are all tied for first place.

## BY PADDLE AND PORTAGE IN THE ALGONQUIN NATIONAL PRESERVE

Continued from page 198.

Cache Lake. A fine cruise for four or five days' time. Good going and open portages.

Route No. 5.—Going south, as over No. 2, continuing through connected paddleways right through to the Lake of Bays, either at Dorset or to the Wawa Hotel, sending back outfit by train. This can be varied by going clear through to the head of the Kawartha Lakes to Coboconk, down through the Gull River and Mud Turtle Lakes, and continuing on as far through the Kawartha lakes as you wish to go.

### A Few "Been-There" Facts Worth Noting.

**CLOTHING.**—Take along two suits of light-weight flannel underwear and one suit of heavier weight; a couple of flannel overshirts (negligee style) of gray or khaki flannel and—my own preference—a suit of "Duxbak" (olive), which is both waterproof and light, at the same time also proof against tears from rocks and snags; both men and ladies are wise to wear these suits. For the feet I personally prefer a 14-inch sporting boot, several of which may be had to-day practically waterproof and fairly light.

**OUTFITTING.**—All the visitor need take with him is his personal clothing and fishing tackle. I may say that, after a fairly wide and varied experience, I found the two supply stores in the park to contain as good a variety of every requisite as one can find anywhere. The canoes are good, the tents of all shapes, sizes and

weights and the provisions fully up to the standard expected, even better.

I would recommend using the smaller tents, preferably those known as the "bell tents" for extended trips, and would also suggest including a rubber poncho for each tent and plenty of the heavy flannel blankets to be had here. The provisions are best packed in pantasote and linen bags, particularly those that are affected by moisture. Carry ensemble in waterproof dunnage bag.

**FISHING TACKLE.**—From a wide and varied experience, I feel warranted in recommending the genuine "Bristol" steel rod for use in this country. Quite as resistant and "snappy" as any rod of wood, they are practically indestructible, and the experience of breaking your only tip forty miles from steel and source of supply has never been my unfortunate lot as yet. You can tie them up in one of the dunnage packs, and when wanted, are always in working condition.

There are a great many who have used the "amalgamated wire" outfit of 24-gauge copper wire for hot weather trolling, although to-day the newer woven wire lines have superseded these; my own preference, however, is a good linen or silk line, such as the 16-pound test "Kingfisher," using two or three heavy sinkers; you can get down just as deep with such a rigging, and it handles much better on a reel than the wire rope, besides giving your fish a much better chance to put up a fight.

After a wide experience with all the many varieties of artificial minnows and trolls, the writer is convinced that none of these yield strikes as does the Archer spinner, using live minnow. Take along three or four extra ones (medium size), remove the gang hooks, leaving only those at the tail, and you will get results. The artificial wooden plugs will get strikes occasionally, but so seldom that they are entirely

outclassed by the genuine minnow, which can be caught in any quantity in these lakes. Take along a few minnow hooks and a string; at the camping points hundreds can be taken and kept in the minnow bucket for days.

**TIME TO VISIT THE PRESERVE.**—It is, to a large degree, a matter of taste and opportunity. Any time from the 20th of May until the end of September one finds both weather and fishing good. June is a bad month for flies and mosquitoes; but after July to these have disappeared. My own choice, if there is nothing to cause one to go before, is from the 1st to the 20th of September. The weather is then delightful and the fishing at its best.

**GUIDES.**—The question has often been asked the writer by inquirers: "Is a guide necessary here?" In answering this question it is necessary to know the trip planned by the party, the members' experience in handling loaded canoes and in wilderness travel. For the ordinary party of three or four—particularly when the ladies are included and the visit to these lakes is the first—I would recommend the engaging of at least one guide. He will eliminate all chances of getting astray, and at the same time take a lot of the camp work off one's hands.

Where the party consists of young men, and if they are experienced in handling canoes, it is feasible to cruise the preserve's waters, using one of the Provincial Department of Forests' and Lands' maps and a compass. Likewise, parties making either of the two preserve inns their headquarters, can make day outings to Smoke Lake, Joe, Buck and Doe lakes, etc., without guidance.

As I have said, however, for an extended trip to the north, it is safer and better from every point of view to employ a guide.

**STARTING IN POINT.**—For trips to the South one may start with equal advantage from either Algonquin Park Station or Joe Lake, as the run to Smoke Lake is good from either point. For the long cruise north, however, one has to go through Joe Lake, and while it is possible to paddle around from Cache Lake, I would say that it is best to outfit at the Algonquin supply store at Joe Lake, this being the logical key to the northern waters.

Another good trip for a week's outing can be taken by putting in at Rock Lake Station, camping in one of the several lakes reached from here. Mention might well be made of the small-mouth black bass fishing in Long Lake, reached from this point. Outfit would have to be shipped east from Algonquin Park or Joe Lake Station and dropped off at Rock Lake.

**ROUTES TO PRESERVE.**—The route from the East, New York or Boston, is G. T. R. to Montreal and thence over their Ottawa Division to the park; Pullman service. Time from Montreal 8½ hours; from Chicago, Detroit or Buffalo and Central State points, G. T. R. to Toronto, thence over the North Bay route to Scotia Junction, and east to park; time from Toronto, 9 hours.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 5.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Enclosed please find a sketch of an incident of my recent gunning trip and also snap shots. Have read **FOREST AND STREAM** for over twenty-five years and it was never better than right now.

Yours very sincerely,  
W. H. EDDY.

## COLD FACTS AND DRY GRINS.

Continued from page 207.

shielding one from a view of the cottage, as the bench faced the pass.

My new-found friends had instructed me to get down on the bottom if I wanted to catch big ones. That is, I must fish without a float, and they said it was best not to use a sinker. My bait should be large and heavy enough to furnish weight for the cast.

Following their instructions I rigged up for a big one, using an 8-o hook, heavy wire snood and about four ounces of cut mullet for bait. The tide was on the ebb flow and was running out fast. When this is the case an old experienced fisherman quits the game, as he knows fish will not bite on the ebb. My friends informed me of this fact, but I did not believe them, thinking it was said to prevent me from fishing on Sunday.

I made my cast and got down to the bottom, and in a few moments my line began to run off my reel, but very slowly. I gave the fish plenty of time, thinking he would soon make his rush, but no rush came. After about twenty feet of line had been run out in this creeping manner, I checked the reel to feel the weight of whatever it was. The weight was there, but it felt like an old chunk of rotten wood. I determined to reel in slowly and did so and brought to the surface what looked to me like the "devil before daylight." The thing that had my bait was perfectly round and about the size of a peck measure. He had arms or pinchers that were an inch or more in diameter. I reeled him up on the dock, he holding on to the bait by his powerful claws. When I let him down on the boards, he released my bait, and rearing up on his hind legs, made motions with his claws as if he would attack me. He was between me and the walk way and had me hemmed in with water on all sides. His formidable claws looked dangerous and large enough to break an ankle bone. I tried to pass, but his sideways movements were so threatening I gave it up and backed away to the edge of the dock. I yelled to my friends for help, but they were very slow in responding. They were enjoying my situation. At last they started in my direction, coming up behind the crab, as I learned later the thing was. As they came up behind him, he advanced on me, and I, becoming panic-stricken, went overboard in water over my head and had to swim and wade to shore. When I reached terra firma, the crab had been captured by the parson by scooping him up from the rear, holding him in such a manner as to prevent him from reaching his hand with his claws. The laugh was all on me, and I submitted as gracefully as possible. The capture was a great prize, as the large giant crab is considered a great delicacy. Pass-a-Grille is noted for these crabs. Their claws are boiled until done, and then broken up with a hammer, and the flesh contained is delicious. The canning of the flesh of these crabs is quite an industry in Japan, and our imports from that country can now be found in almost every grocery store in this country.

After a change of clothing I went back to fishing. I felt that I had rather quit, but the "joshing" I received put me on my mettle, and I rather forced myself to continue.

The tide was now running out strong as in an hour or two it would turn back. I baited

and got down on the bottom again. There was nothing doing. After trying about for quite awhile, I settled down on the bench, and the warm sunshine and balmy air soon had its effect. I became drowsy and dozed off into a cat nap. Being a little "hard o' hearin'," and my pole growing heavy, I stuck the butt of it in a knot hole in the planking and took the line in my hand, letting it lie loosely across my palm, so I would be awakened by the feel of it crossing, if I did not hear the reel eliek. I do not know how long I was in this position, but it was not long, when suddenly my line ran out and over my hand so fast it burnt me, and the reel made a great screech. Jumping to my feet in a sleepy condition, and acting hurriedly or in the space of a few seconds, I made a tremendous jerk, throwing my pole over my right shoulder so hard the tip struck the boards behind me, and I nearly stood on my head. I had struck at nothing, or rather there was no weight on my hook to balance my tremendous effort.

At one time in my life I was a shipping clerk in a wholesale grocery store. I was shipping a hundred boxes of sixty pounds each of cheddah cheese one day, having an Irish porter load them on a dray. The cheese was in tiers of six boxes each and were lined up on the pavement ready for the dray to load. Pat was swinging his body rhythmically and accurately to the weight of each box as to the distance he must elevate it to the dray. One dray had been loaded, and the work being very hard, I allowed Pat, at his request, to go to the corner saloon and get a drink before commencing on the next load. While he was away I took the cheese out of the bottom box of one of the tiers. In due course of time Pat came to this box. When he grasped it and threw his body, muscle and weight against the supposed weight in the box, he turned a complete somersault.

"By the holy gum bone and Moses," he said. "Thet's ther forist toim in me loife I iver had wan dhrink ter make me ther daddy o' Hereules."

The joke I had worked on Pat was now being worked on me, and I did not enjoy it near so much as when I was the joker. There is a vast difference between a joker and a jokee.

As I recovered my balance, I exclaimed, "Missed him, by gum." And then I heard a giggle from behind the bench. Looking down behind it I saw the parson writhing and shaking with hearty laughter, and now there was a great guffaw from the cottage. The parson had

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**"The Gun that Blocks the Sears"**

See how the Safety-bar (No. 4) when pushed back over the L-shaped ends of the Sears (No. 5) completely blocks them, making accidental discharge absolutely impossible. Every Davis Hammerless Gun has the Safety that "Blocks the Sears". It is a *Safe* "Safety".

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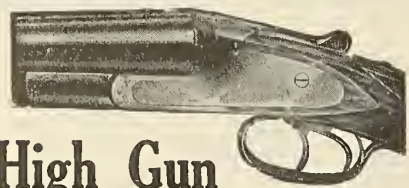
It's the same Old Reliable 3-in-One Gun Oil you have always bought, but the can is **new**. Can't leak, can't break and just fits your hip pocket. Has patent self-sealing spout. 3½ oz., 25 cents. 3-in-One oils perfectly lock, trigger, ejector, break joints. Cleans and polishes barrels inside and out; also wooden stock. **Absolutely prevents rust.**

**FREE**—Write to-day for a generous sample. 3-in-One is sold by all hardware, sporting goods and general stores, in 3 size bottles: 1 oz., 10c; 3 oz., 25c; 8 oz., (½ pint) 50c. Handy Oil Can, 3½ oz., 25c. If your dealer can't supply you we will send a Handy Oil Can, full, by parcel post for 30c.

**THREE-IN-ONE OIL CO.**  
112 New Street New York

hooked a piece of wire on my line just beyond the tip of my pole, and giving this a big jerk, had caused all of my activity and trouble.

Did you ever notice the difference between being laughed at and being laughed with? There is just as much difference as there is between daylight and darkness. No one can enjoy a good hearty laugh more than I can, and few will suffer more when they are the objects laughed at. I screwed my face up into the semblance of a laugh, holding the muscles of my face and stomach tense and on a strain that in time became very painful. I would have been glad to discontinue my fishing by this time, but being bull-headed by nature, I couldn't give in. The tide was now turning, and I put on a fresh bait and made another cast. In a short time I had a strike and hooked a nice fish. My reel had worked loose in the slide on my pole, and in playing my fish it suddenly slipped out, and before I could catch it, fell off and went to the bottom of the bay. There I stood with a fish well hooked, and my reel at the bottom of forty feet of water, and the pole in my hands with the line running through the guides. I tried to do something with my fish by pulling on the line with my bare hands, but he was too heavy, and after cutting and burning them, I gave it up. I stood holding the pole wondering if I had tied the line to the reel barrel, and wondering if I would lose that borrowed reel. I was extremely uncomfortable and my jackassical friends were braying again as if they would burst with their merriment. I held on to the pole, and after a time the fish ran out all of the 600 feet of line and elevated the reel back to the slide groove. Quickly replacing it, I reeled in the fish, which was about broken down



# High Gun

AT DENVER, 1912  
HANDICAP, SEPT. 10-13

Mr. R. H. Bruns, shooting his

# LEFEVER

made the marvellous run of **283 without a miss.**

On the 700 single targets, including handicaps, Mr. Bruns scored **683 out of 700.**

The second day of the tournament on the day's program of 200 targets, Mr. Bruns and his Lefever gun scored **200 out of 200.** A world's record for ten traps.

On the 500 single 16-yard target for amateurs, Mr. Bruns scored **494 out of 500.**

## ANOTHER WINNER AT THE PACIFIC COAST HANDICAP

Mr. L. H. Reid, shooting his Lefever gun, won second high average with **381 out of 400.**

*Why don't you shoot a LEFEVER?*

Write for Catalog

## LEFEVER ARMS COMPANY

Guns of Lasting Fame

23 Maltbie Street Syracuse, N. Y.

with his strenuous labor. He turned out to be a redfish, or sea bass of eight pounds. I laid him out on the dock boards and faced my tormentors with a better grace, but was still suffering considerably as I baited my hook and went back for another.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

### "Breaking In" New Shoes.

THE method now adopted by the army for "breaking in" new shoes and making them conform to all the little quirks of individual feet, resulting in a perfect fit, is unique. After the shoes are fitted to the soldiers' feet they are made to stand in water to their shoe-tops until the leather is thoroughly soaked, then they are marched around until the shoes have dried on their feet, when forever after the new footwear is as comfortable as the proverbial "old shoe." This may seem a somewhat heroic method, but in practice it is found thoroughly effective.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1913.

Editor Forest and Stream, 127 Franklin street, New York city:

Dear Sir—Referring to the publication in your issue of Jan. 11th, relative to the hunting and fishing of Murdock Mackenzie in New Brunswick, I can confirm all that your correspondent says, for Mac is the best guide ever; he is personally four kings in himself, and is a living proof of the old adage that "much can be made of a Scotchman if he be caught young."

Very truly yours,  
(Signed) ROBERT E. WHALEN.

### ARCHERY NOTES.

Continued from page 210.

His total score was 954, one-third of which is 318. His 50 yard score was 271, 47 less than would have been expected.

E. J. Rendtorff, Lake Forest, Ill.: "Some time ago you sent me a circular letter requesting my opinion concerning the point method of scoring. Following are my ideas concerning the matter:

"I consider the point method an obsolete, arbitrary, irrational method, with nothing in its favor and very much against it. My highest American round score is 89-637, and my lowest, where I made 90 hits is 90-442. If these had been shot in competition, the one miss would have detracted 3 points from the value of the highest score. Very evidently an illogical amount.

"On looking through my score book I found the following scores:

					Points.	
A	.....	30 128	30 210	30 206	90 544	6
B	.....	29 183	30 208	30 204	89 595	4

"B loses the match with a very superior score on account of one single miss at 60 yards. If he had made a hit instead of miss, the points would be: A, 4½; B, 5½.

"Now, the point I wish to make is that the value given to hits, as in the present point method, is irrationally high.

"In scoring the York round, the matter becomes still worse, for we then give equal credit to the hits and score of the 24 arrows at 60 yards, as we do to the 72 arrows at 100 yards. This is not only ridiculous, but constitutes a piece of rank injustice. The entire point system of scoring is a piece of stupidity, that frequently leads to bad feeling. It must be revised, and a more rational system substituted in its place. I believe the summation of score and hits is the proper solution."

H. B. Richardson, ex-president and former National champion, Boston: "There is no advantage, and much disadvantage, in the point method of scoring.


"Whatever may be the official rule in England concerning the use of the point system, it was not enforced in 1908, the year I was there. The match was decided on the highest score. When I got one more than Brooks-King, there was no discussion of the points won.

"There is no doubt in my mind but what the highest score is the simplest and fairest way of awarding the championship."

In the constitution of the British "Grand National Archery Society," as printed in the Archer's Register, it is stated that the championship shall be awarded by points. In Mr. Richardson's letter he says the point system was not enforced in 1898. "When I got one more score than Brooks-King, there was no discussion of the points won." It was probably seen at a glance which Englishman had most points. Mr. Richardson won, de facto, but not de jure, as he was not a member of the British society.

The consideration of the three leading scores made in that championship contest is very interesting, and I review them here for the information of those who know nothing about them.

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Three highest scores:

	100yds.	80yds.	60yds.	Total.
H. B. Richardson.....	88 362	75 335	38 174	201 871
Brooks-King .....	77 319	72 342	43 209	192 870
J Penrose .....	69 253	60 276	46 266	175 795

Richardson won by 9 hits and 1 score. By points he won by 7 to 3. Of the 3 points, Penrose made 2 and Brooks-King only 1, though he made 75 higher score than Penrose made. Suppose Brooks-King had made two more whites, the scores would have been, Richardson, 201—871, and Brooks-King, 194—872, and Brooks-King would have won by 7 hits, score 1.

This would have been unjust to Richardson, for 7 hits are certainly worth more than 1 score. If hits and score had been added, Richardson would have won by 6.

Dr. Wm. Carver Williams, ex-president N. A. A., Chicago: "Replying to your recent note of inquiry about the use of the point system of scoring at tournaments of the N. A. A., I can tell you what I think of it in very few words. It is antiquated and preposterous, and is retained through a sentimental loyalty to a supposed tradition. If its origin were to be investigated, I doubt whether there would be even that ground for its existence.

"It not only works rank injustice in some degree in nearly every tournament, but it often makes the championship a question of luck pure and simple.

"These statements are amply proven by some figures that we once went over together. The retention of this system does not even have any influence in comparing American and English scores, because the winning of matches by this system has nothing to do with the comparative skill of those shooting at different matches. By all means let the irrational old fossil of absurdity be abolished."

James H. Pendry, President Chicago Archery Club: "Replying to your inquiry relative to best system of scoring to decide archery championships, after giving it some thought, I am heartily in favor of arriving at a decision by adding the hits and score. This method is simple, easily understood, and just to all concerned."

It will be seen from these letters that there is practically a unanimous majority, in favor of scoring championship contests either by gross scores, or gross hits and gross scores added.

I am surprised that no one has arisen to de-

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## My Sixty Years on the Plains, Trapping, Trading and Indian Fighting.

By W. T. Hamilton ("Bill" Hamilton). With 8 full-page illustrations by Chas. M. Russell. New York. Cloth. 223 pages. Price, \$1.50.

## American Big Game Hunting.

The Book of the Boone and Crockett Club. Editors: Theodore Roosevelt and George Bird Grinnell. Illustrated. Cloth, 345 pages. Price, \$2.50.

## Hunting in Many Lands.

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fend point system. When a person is brought into court charged with a crime, the judge appoints an attorney to defend the accused, if the latter is unable to employ one. Now, if after the archers have read these letters, no one volunteers to present the good in the point system of scoring (if there be any good in it), it is hoped that some one be asked to give us its history, and the reasons for its adoption.

**Kennel Department**

**Dog Show Dates, 1913.**

Feb. 19-22.—Westminster Kennel Club, at new Grand Central Palace, New York city. James Mortimer, Supt. Entries closed Jan. 28.  
Feb. 24.—Airedale Terrier Club of Long Island. I. N. R. Brvant, Sec'y. Entries closed Feb. 11.  
Feb. 25-28.—Eastern Dog Club, at Boston. T. Dickson Smith, Sec'y. Entries closed Feb. 4.  
March 1.—Colony Club (members only). Judge, James Mortimer. Entries closed Feb. 8.  
March 4-7.—Hound and Field Dog Show, Madison Square Garden.  
March 5-8.—Duquesne Kennel Club, of Western Pennsylvania, at Pittsburgh. R. W. Kenny, Sec'y.  
March 6-8.—St. Paul Boston Terrier Club, at St. Paul, Minn. Show for all breeds. P. H. Efferts, 247 Richmond street, St. Paul.  
March 11-14.—Central Ohio Kennel Club, at Columbus, O. Chester Stands, Sec'y.  
March 14-15.—Pasadena Kennel Club, Pasadena, Cal. F. A. Ford, Pres.  
March 21-22.—Del Monte Kennel Club, Del Monte, Cal. H. R. Warner, Sec'y.  
March 26-29.—Chicago Kennel Club, Chicago, Ill. A. W. Cates, Sec'y.  
April 3-5.—Maryland Kennel Club and Animal Refugee Association, Baltimore. E. McLane, Sec'y.  
April 5.—St. Louis Collie Club Show, St. Louis, Mo. G. F. Seedhoff, Sec'y.  
April 18-19.—French Bulldog Club of America, at Hotel Astor, New York. O. F. Vedder, Sec'y.  
June 3-4.—Ladies' Kennel Association of America, at Mineola, L. I. James Mortimer, Supt.

**Westminster Kennel Club Show.**

THE Westminster Kennel Club's thirty-seventh annual dog show is to be held at the Grand Central Palace Feb. 19, 20, 21 and 22. There are 2,951 entries, and of all breeds. Bulldogs lead, with 189; Airedales are second, with 187; collies third, with 176. The entries by breeds are as follows:

Bloodhounds, 8; St. Bernards, 76; Great Danes, 72; Russian wolfhounds, 71; Irish wolfhounds, 8; deerhounds, 20; greyhounds, 29; American foxhounds, 28; English foxhounds, 28; pointers, 97; English setters, 99; Gordon setters, 18; Irish setters, 36; retrievers, 14; griffon (Korthals), 1; Irish water spaniels, 4; clumber spaniels, 2; field spaniels, 18; cocker spaniels, 90; beagles, 93; dachshunds, 116; collies, 176; German sheepdogs, 77; Belgian sheepdogs, 3; Shetland sheepdogs, 6; Old English sheepdogs, 32; poodles, 44; chow chows, 64; Dalmatians, 36.

Samoyedes, 13; Doberman Pinschers, 31; bulldogs, 189; Airedale terriers, 187; bull terriers, 111; French bulldogs, 89; Boston terriers, 152; fox terriers (smooth), 61; fox terriers (wire haired), 89; Sealyham terriers, 29; Irish terriers, 84; Scot terriers, 64; West Highland white terriers, 73; Welsh terriers, 58; Dandie Dinmont terriers, 26; Bedlington terriers, 4; black and tan (Manchester) terriers, 21; Schipperkes, 45; Pomeranians, 91; English toy spaniels, 32; Japanese spaniels, 22; Pekinese, 59; pugs, 3; toy poodles, 9; Yorkshire terriers, 7; Maltese terriers, 8; toy black and tan terriers, 3; griffons (Bruxellois), 10; miscellaneous (dogs of recognized breeds for which no regular classes have been provided), 16.

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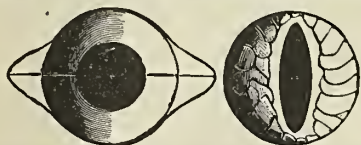
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**Raising Carrier Pigeons.**

The scientific breeding of carrier pigeons in France received a great impulse from their practical utility during the siege of Paris, and this industry has since been followed with much interest. While the siege was in progress 363 carriers were sent out in balloons, of which 302 were liberated and 73 returned safely. They bore messages photographed microscopically on pellicles of collodion, which were enclosed in goose quills attached to a silk thread to the upper part of the tail feathers. The success of these experiments led to the organization in France of a military pigeon system. The Ministry of War maintains control over all the carrier pigeons in the country.

Colombophile societies exist everywhere in the republic, and their activities are under the control of the military authorities. Careful attention is given to the feeding of birds

destined for racers. Their usual diet is wheat, but as a contest approaches they are fed on small dried beans and maize, and are given water containing iron. Just before a race, some amateurs give their birds beechnuts and buckwheat, which are believed to impart special strength for the flight.

John Hall Osborne, our Consul at Havre, says the New York Sun, says that the training of the young birds begins when they are three or four months old. They are placed in a basket, taken a mile or so from home and liberated. A few days later they are again transported, usually in the same direction, but twice as far, and so on in successively longer stages until they are able to fly homeward, 100 miles or more. At the age of five months they can fly 500 or 550 miles in ten hours. They are not at their best, however, until the age of four or five years, when they can easily cover 600 or 700 miles.

The average velocity of a good carrier is twenty-seven to thirty miles an hour, although an instance is on record where a bird attained a speed of seventy-five miles an hour. Persons on whose property a carrier pigeon alights or remains must within two days inform the Mayor of the city in which they reside, indicating, if possible, the place from which it came. Serious penalties are provided for any one other than the owner who catches or kills or even attempts to catch or kill carrier pigeons.

Commercially, wireless telegraphy has completely superseded the pigeon post. Several years ago an intelligence system of this kind was used by the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique on its steamships plying between Havre and New York. Pigeon cotes were maintained at Havre, Cherbourg and Rennes, and pigeons from these three places were taken on board vessels leaving Havre. Some of each lot were released in the order mentioned; that is, birds from Havre left first, then those from Cherbourg, and finally those from Rennes.

Enough were retained for the return voyage, and these were released in the reverse order. Besides carrying official messages for the company the pigeon post was at the service of the passengers, the charge being 96 cents per message in addition to 19 cents per word. A considerable proportion of the birds released on board were lost at sea by reason of storms and other causes, and the system was abandoned in 1898, several years before the adoption of the wireless telegraph. A passenger who witnessed the release of the carriers on board a vessel of the French line says that the vessel had been out from Havre an entire day when a dozen pigeons were liberated from the basket. They rose in a flock to the height of the mast, described three circles to get their bearings, and then flew off in the exact direction of their home.

**Finds Fish Pond of Nero.**

Prof. Boni, who is supervising the excavations on the Palatine Hill, has made an important archaeological discovery. Beneath the Basilica or the Flavian palace he found two narrow stairways, leading to a "piscina," a water reservoir consisting of five large compartments. It is still intact, covered and well preserved by watertight cement.

The reservoir dates from the time of Nero, when it was used as a pond for sea fish, with the object of breeding exotic fish for the Emperor's table.

That the artificial rearing and hatching of fish was practiced in ancient Rome is attested by Pliny, who refers to a fish called scarns, found between Rhodes and Crete, but bred artificially.

On bravely through the sunshine and the showers;  
Time hath his work to do and we have ours.

—Emerson.

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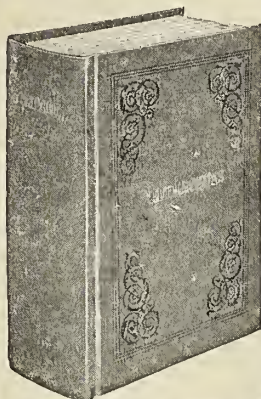
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**Rifle Shooting**

**U. S. R. A. League Contest.**

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 12.—Following are the official scores of the nineteenth and twentieth matches: Nineteenth match:

Columbus	1066	vs. National Capital	1109
Pittsburgh	1092	vs. Olympic	1117
Myles Standish	1014	vs. Denver	1123
Shell Mound	1089	vs. Boston	1112
Baltimore	1065	vs. Portland	1098
Dallas	1009	vs. Springfield	1119
Louisville	1061	vs. Manhattan	1127
Warren	1018	vs. Philadelphia	1092
Citizens	885	vs. Spokane	1123
Belleville	971	vs. St. Louis-Colonial	1060
Youngstown	1091	vs. Providence	1060
Cincinnati	892	vs. Tacoma	1080

Twentieth match:

National Capital	1103	vs. Olympic	1113
Columbus	1076	vs. Denver	1126
Pittsburgh	1110	vs. Boston	1110
Myles Standish	1033	vs. Portland	1101
Shell Mound	1001	vs. Springfield	1141
Baltimore	1039	vs. Manhattan	1120
Dallas	1065	vs. Philadelphia	1110
Louisville	1010	vs. Spokane	1118
Warren	1030	vs. St. Louis-Colonial	1085
Citizens	922	vs. Providence	1079
Belleville	1007	vs. Tacoma	—
Youngstown	1075	vs. Osborn	952

The contest Tacoma-Philadelphia in the sixteenth match goes to Philadelphia, Tacoma waiving its right to protest because of loss of Philadelphia targets.

The following clubs are tied on scores: National Capital-Pittsburgh; Boston-Olympic; Portland-Denver; Pittsburgh-Boston. These ties are to be shot off as soon as possible, and at least this month.

There are sure to be numerous ties for places in class due to matches won and lost, and these must be shot off within ten days of close of regular matches. Distant clubs will be notified by wire and targets rushed to them as soon as the result will permit.

A sufficient interval between the League and Indoor championships will be provided for to allow all shooters to rest up and get in good form for the championship contests.

J. B. CRABTREE, Sec'y-Treas.

**Intercollegiate Rifle Matches.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—The fifth week in the Intercollegiate Rifle Shooting League shows no change, as far as the leaders are concerned. There is still a triple tie in the Eastern League between Columbia, Harvard and Massachusetts Agricultural. In the Western League, Iowa State and West Virginia are tied for first place. The results of the matches shot last week in the championship series are as follows:

Eastern League.—Princeton defeated Norwich, 923 to 811; Columbia defeated Dartmouth, 917 to 883; Massachusetts Agricultural defeated University of Maine, 953 to 850; Harvard defeated Cornell, 946 to 877; Massachusetts Technical defeated Rhode Island State, 908 to 786; North Georgia Agricultural defeated University of Vermont, 914 to 912; Lehigh with 758 won by default from Clemson.

Western League.—Michigan Agricultural won from the University of California, 926 to 895; Iowa State won from Louisiana State, 944 to 863; Washington State won from the University of Nebraska, 866 to 839; Perdue won from Kansas, 938 to 799; University of Minnesota won from the University of Wisconsin, 932 to 902; Oklahoma, A. & M. won from United States College of Veterinary Surgeons, 871 to 852; West Virginia University with a score of 923, won from the University of Missouri by default.

Feb. 15.—The sixth week's competition in the Intercollegiate Shooting League shows several changes in the standing of clubs. In the Eastern League, the defeat of Columbia by Harvard breaks the triple tie for first place in that league. In the Western League, the University of Iowa and Michigan Agricultural College shot a tie. If the official count of the targets shows that Iowa lost the match, it will put West Virginia alone in the first place. The results of the matches are as follows:

Eastern League: Princeton University defeated North Georgia Agricultural College 947 to 920; Harvard University defeated Columbia University 952 to 885; Cornell University defeated Lehigh University 898 to 791; University of Vermont defeated Dartmouth College 910 to 904; Norwich University defeated Rhode Island State College 901 to 775; Massachusetts Institute of Technology with a score of 921 won by default from the University of Maine; Massachusetts Agricultural College with a top score of 959 won by default from Clemson College.

Western League: Iowa State University and Michigan Agricultural College tied with a score of 933; University of Minnesota defeated University of California 924 to 909; West Virginia University defeated University of Nebraska 942 to 849; Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College defeated Washington State College 880 to 878; Kansas University defeated U. S. Veterinary College 808 to 751; Perdue University with a score of 922 won by default from Louisiana State College; University of Wisconsin with a score of 901 won by default from University of Missouri.

(Rifle Notes continued on page 253.)

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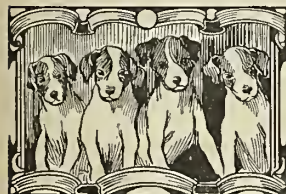
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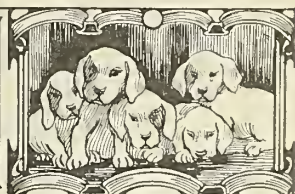
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### Central States Field Trial Association.

THE following officers were elected at the annual meeting held in Hamilton, Ohio: President, W. B. Shuler; First Vice-President, Jas. J. Dougherty; Second Vice-President, L. G. Haverland; Third Vice-President, Louis Breinig; Secretary and Treasurer, F. R. Snyder; Assistant Secretary, H. Hall; Board of Governors, officers and Dr. E. C. Sill, Al Levi and Lee N. Parrish; Delegate to the Amateur Circuit, L. G. Haver-

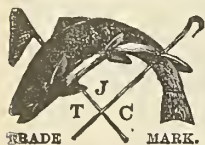
(Continued on page 254.)



YOUNG STORMER.

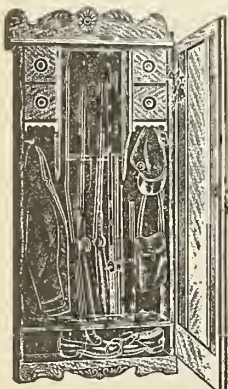
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1913.

VOL. LXXX—No. 8.  
127 Franklin St., New York.

## Little Talks About Fly-Fishing

By THEODORE GORDON

CHAUCER (*mysteriously*):

Hush!

Mine own true mistress is sweet Out-of-doors.  
No Whitsun lassie wears so green a kirtle,  
Nor sings so clear, nor smiles with such blue eyes  
As bonny April, winking tears away.  
Not flowers o' silk upon an empress' sleeve  
Can match the broidery of an English field.  
No lap of amorous lady in the land  
Welcomes her gallant as sweet Mistress Earth  
Her lover. Let Eneas have his Dido!  
Daffydowndilly is the dame for me.

It is said that the present winter has been the mildest experienced in this country since 1843, and robins and bluebirds were deluded into coming North in January.

Such being the conditions, it was but natural that all members of the great fraternity of anglers should develop severe cases of spring fever at mid-winter. If buds were swelling and pussy willows were in bloom, it must be time to think of going a-fishing, and they longed to be up and away. But bide a wee, gentlemen, we must be content with the pleasures of anticipation for many weeks to come, and the weather gods may play us many a trick before All Fools Day. In fact, they have just begun to get busy and are now giving us a taste of real wintry weather. Except on the riffles and swift water the larger trout streams are now frozen over, and all the land is dressed in white. We are expecting a good crop of ice from the ponds and lakes. We must all do a great deal of thinking before the season opens on May 1, and in many ways this is a delightful part of the fisherman's year. He is looking forward hopefully and enjoying the best of sport in his mind. Anticipation plays a large part in the pleasures of fly-fishing, and there is really quite a lot of things to do. Rods and tackle must not be neglected until the last moment, and we must make good all deficiencies. There is much pleasure in inspecting the old stock of artificial flies and in buying or dressing new ones. Time flies fast always, and as the years pass, it seems to get away more and more rapidly. We have not days enough in the week to do all that we wish or intend to do.

Last season was a good one for caddis flies (*Trichoptera*), the one with wings sloping over the back. Many were dun-colored, light or dark. I did not see as many browns as usual. There should be lots of them in the evening. The stone flies were a fair crop (those flies with four wings that lie flat on the body, *Perlidae*), but were not often on the water in great numbers on the streams we fished. The well-beloved *Ephemera* (day flies) were very plentiful a few years ago, but they suffered much

from great floods that played the deuce with the bottoms of the streams where the larva are in hiding. These beautiful insects, with their upright wings, delicate bodies and long tails, are found in great variety, of many colors and of all sizes. Also there are usually a few of the mosquito-like crane flies about, and land flies and bugs are blown on the water or seek it as the ants do, when they take wing in fine weather. A little experience enables a man to select suitable artificial flies for the waters he fishes, but we prefer imitations, or typical flies that are life-like and natural appearing on the



A GOOD BASKET OF TROUT.

water. The best of these resemble well-known insects in size and color, with a very few exceptions, which may pass for bugs or be used simply as lures to attract the trout. Many old American wet flies kill well as floaters, if well hackled. In fact, any fly will float, if oiled, but we wish the dry fly to cock up and float just as the water-bred insects do. They are not afraid of the element in which they live during the greater portion of their lives.

Many of our insects differ greatly from those found in Great Britain, yet others are closely akin in color and size to English flies. All manufacturers have their own patterns, and considerable differences will often be noted in imitations which are named the same. We prefer to tie our own and like to think that we follow nature, but the longer one studies the insects, the less easily one is pleased with his counterfeits. We have been as much as two years at work before a pattern was really satisfactory, even though it killed trout. There is so much in the presentation of the fly and in keeping out of sight of the keen vision of the fish. Their eyes are practically their only pro-

tection, and they quickly detect movement, yet they cannot distinguish form quite as we do. No round-eyed creature can have the clear ideas of forms that man with his almond-shaped windows, enjoys, but they see mighty well. They feel pretty safe in a large body of water, but during drouths and in the smaller class of streams, one must use great circumspection if he desires the larger fish. Again, the fishing of broken water, where the surface is disturbed by current, wind or eddies, is usually much easier than taking trout from smooth, calm water, which flows slowly, and has no great depth. We scare lots of trout in such places and seldom know it. It is most interesting to fish for the larger trout that have seen many baits and flies and have probably been hooked several times. One difficulty is to find them in position to feed and in the humor to do so, and the next is to place the fly softly, without splash, and so accurately that it will float over them naturally an inch or two to the right or left of the trout's nose. Of course when lying near the top of a pool they may come some distance and take quite a large fly. They are often ready for any food in such places, and the disturbed water covers any deficiencies in the fly, and to some extent its presentation.

Long lists of flies are published and much advice has been given as to the selections to be made from these, but we like to know where, and at what time, a man expects to fish. Early in the season the trout will often take a big fly that might scare them later, and they are hungry and not very particular. Most of the duns are good, and one may need a brown or yellow-bodied fly. A few spinners may not come amiss, and many anglers like No. 10 hooks. I like No. 12, and often use smaller sizes on low water. One cannot lay down rules, as I have raised large trout to big flies when they disdained midgits. You might not care to disturb yourself to go for one peanut when there were no more in sight. Dun is often used to indicate the sub image of the *Ephemera*, but dun-colored or bluish-gray flies are found among the American *Trichoptera*, light or dark. In old times, dun seems to have meant red, as a dun bull or dun cow. In some parts of the old country "bloa" (pertaining to the color of the clouds) is used instead of dun. Lead color might be used for the wings of many flies.

We all have pet flies in which we have great confidence, and if one has confidence in his fly, he can devote his entire attention to presenting it to the trout in the most natural and attractive style. We doubt if we could kill good trout

# Xavier Mouchoir's Bear Hunt

As Related by Himself

By KEUKA

with some of the patterns used successfully by other anglers, and they might not care for some of our favorites. Yet I notice that some unknown flies quickly win their way, if well designed and natural in appearance. We are all hoping for a first rate season, with plenty of good trout for evcryone. There was much high water in the early part of the winter, but very little ice. Many fish were seen in the spawning beds, but naturally bred fry have a hard time of it. Many applications for fingerlings have gone to Albany, and we must all do what we can to restock the free waters, which are so hard fished.

When one considers the rapidly growing army of anglers, the problem of giving them sport becomes an interesting one. If we could conserve the streams and prevent the great damage done by floods and ice, if we could break the force of the current, stop the masses of shifting stones here and there, and have plenty of deep water and hiding places for the trout, much would be accomplished. The streams would support a greater head of trout, the food supply would be better and insects (and their larva, of course) would be more plentiful. Low dams of reinforced concrete, well placed and anchored, would not be costly, and would greatly improve the fishing. We all wish for trout of good size and to have plenty of them. On free water they are fished for in every way, while in preserved or private reaches the rule is fly-fishing only. This leaves the trout many opportunities to feed in safety, as they will not always take flies, and often feed freely in colored water. We must provide for all kinds of fishermen in these large streams if it is possible.

Every man requires a hobby of some sort to divert his mind from the cares and worries from which none of us is free, and fly-fishing is peculiarly fascinating in anticipation, realization and retrospect. One may begin as a child, or take up the rod late in life; it makes little difference in one's enthusiasm. Once a fly-fisher, always a fly-fisher, and I fancy that the man who sticks to the fly, uses nothing else, has the best of it, although he may not kill so many trout. Sometimes it requires considerable strength of mind to break the chain of business and go where we long to be, but "a stitch in time saves nine," and even a few days on the streams in the spring time, while the air is fresh and braeing and all the world is young, will do much for a man's health and strength.

The bit of sport and change of scene renew his youth, and he feels like a boy again.

The spirit of the boy lies dormant in many of us, and only needs to be released by just going a-fishing.

Good luck.

## Life in a Gay City.

BY HEK.

Let's see; what shall it be?

A bout at archery?

That's devilish, they say, and rather sporty,

Shall we go and bend the bow

And in our get-up show

An abandon that's quite summery resorty?

But, softly, don't you think

Those things lead on to drink?

This fly-casting, rogue, archery and cricket?

This prattle let us cease

And stir up the police—

This town of ours is positively wicked.

—Chicago-Tribune, August, 1910.

**D**URING a recent stormy, blustering February day, I was seated in my comfortable Morris chair before a blazing fire of birch logs, which headed the list of my Christmas presents (the chair, not the fire), and Xavier, who had come in a half hour before, was listening to the exciting narrative of a bear hunt in Michigan, which I had been reading aloud from FOREST AND STREAM for his benefit, with considerable embellishment of my own. Xavier remained silent and thoughtful for several moments after I had concluded, but finally without taking his eyes from the fire, spoke as follows:

"Ah'l was notis dat dare was be two kin' bear hunts; one kin' where mister mans hunt de bear, an' anudder kin' wherel mister bear hunt de mans. For my own places ah'l was not care much fur dat las' kin' o' bear hunt. It was mebbe too much lak' jug han'le. Ah'l was be gret persons for fair play. Some fellers w'at tell such terribly stories een dat FOREST STRIM lak' w'at you was jes' rid, 'bout some bears hunt w'at dey never was have, an' talk big Injun me. Bes' dey go wid me some tam an' I was show dem some kan o' bear hunt dat dey ken tell dere gran' ehilun, if dey be lucky nuff to live troo wid it. Ah'l was goin' tell FOREST STRIM some tam 'bout leetly scrap w'at me an' ma brudder Joe was have one tam wid dis kan o' beas' daoun ware he was live in Mississipp. Ma foi! ma foi! but dat was bad mix up fo' sure. Ever you hav' been down in Mississipp an' see dem olc canebrakes wat cover de hull State an' part de river, too? Hein? Wall, seh, bes' you not try for see him. Bes' let some oder feller go an' tell 'bout it. Wal, seh, it was good many year 'go dat ah'l was go down to viseet ma brudder Joe, an' ah'l was tek ma ol' long bar'l rifle 'long wid me, cos Joe was sen' word to me dat he hull councree was 'live wid game. (Ah'l was foun' out bime by dat he was lie lak de dev' 'bout dat.) Anyways, ah'l was git dare af'er 'bout t'ree four weeks of it, to ware Joe was live. So nex' day fus' I git dat way, we was plan fur go aout fur bear. Well, seh, dat was beat all countrees w'at ah'l never was see hinside mah hull laf tam. We was go troo t'ickets so t'ick you was be unable for see seven feets ahead nor seven feets to one side, nor two feets to de backward where you was be. Canebrakes an' canebrakes—twentee, t'irtee, fortet feets high; miles an' miles an' miles, widout see one houses or onc shanties; not one mans be out; if she was she mus' lose hissself biffore she can turn roun' in t'rec minnit. Joe was tell dat dese t'ickets keep plentec black bear layin' roun' loose, w'ich mak' plentec fun for hunter mans. He was so game w'en she runs, an' more game w'en he stan' up for fight, an' he was die so hard, an' live so veree long. Ah'l was t'ink some tam dat a bear was mak' up from all de toughes' kan o' t'ings w'at was lef' after all de udder animals was bilt of it. W'at you t'inks Mr. FOREST STRIM, ant ah'l was 'bout right of

it, or was you not have some acquaint wid dat kan o' folks? Wall, seh, mah brudder Joe she have wid hecm 'bout de longes' dog from hees nose to de en' of hees tail dat you can't fin' in all United States, beside Canady. He was not be so awful beamy, but hees bodee was be so long in de lengt' of it dat hees front legs was get tired half an hour biffore hees hin' legs ketch up wid it."

"Come, come, Xavier, you certainly are now going beyond bounds."

"Hol' on, ma fren' hol' on, mah brudder Joe say he ean prove it."

"Well, all right, old fellow, that ought to settle it, anyway; go ahead with the story."

"Wal, seh, Bots (dat was be de nam' of de dog) was not be much of a han' for hunt de bird, 'cept duek. Joe was say Bots be handy for duck hunt; she was be so long dat it was lak bridge, an' he could walk out on hees back an' git duck w'at fall in de crik or cross over some strim—*un bon chien, eh?* Joe was hav' hees back turn w'en he tell dese, an' mebbe he was mak' joke on dat subjack. Ennyways, biffore we was gon' gre't ways long from Joe's house, ah'l was fin' myself alone wid Bots. We was miss one anudder ah'l b'leeve in de big eanebrake, me an' Joe. W'en ah'l was foun' out dis, ah'l was feel veree hanxious 'bout Joe, an' not so very happy 'bout maself, needer one, in such a strange places. Ah'l was not t'ink very long tam, w'en Bots was begun growl lak' he was not so very happy 'bout it heeself. Bime-by she was growl more loud, an' den she was bark lak' he was see some t'ings he not lak' an' den he was mak' one gran' rush behan big log w'at was lay partlee in some water. Biffore t'ree minnit ah'l was hear mos' hawfullis roar an' graouls an' raeokit, lak' dare was big seuffle on han' behan' de log. Ah'l was stay befront de log wid ma rifle readee for shoot. In one minnit dere was cum aout from behan de log wid terribly noise an' howls ole Bots an' big black bear 'bout big as two-year-ole heffer, an' two, t'ree eubs—mebbe four of it—ah'l can't tell, now. Gee! gee! gee! but she was roar, an' ah'l see she was have Bots hin her fore paws an' was squeeze hecm lak' sider press; ma foi! But she was yell an' de bear was roar lak' seven lions hin' one eage hecu circus menagity. Ah'l was putty skare fur maself, ah'l was tol' you, an' ma han' was shake lak' ague cheel, but bamby ah'l was got good haim at de bear, so ah'l was not danger fur shoot Bots, an' w'at you s'pose, dat dam ole gun not go off. She was meesfire! Dat beas' quick lak' cat, she was spreng for me. Ah'l was feel her hot nasty bref hon my faees, an' de frof from hees jaws splatter hall over ma coat. Ah'l tol' you eet was not so verra pleasantly for Xavier 'bout dat tam. Ah'l was t'ink of mos' hevery t'ing w'at ah'l was never do hin ma 'hole laf, an' w'at dampfool ah'l was be for come aout here, ennyway. An' ah'l was t'ink haow ah'l was goin' be foun' to tak' ba'k to my famlee. Ba gosh! ah'l was pooty seek of

## Louis Akin—Nature Lover

By ROBERT L. WARNER

it. Wall, seh, de bear he was ketch me hon ma shoulder an' was jes' reddee for mash me wid udder paw of it, w'en Bots she begin to bodder de cubs; den de ole she bear wid hawful roar turn roun' an' go fur Bots. Den Bots he was mak' beeg rush for de bear hin' parts an' dis give me tam' for fin' out ah'l was not be kill', jes' almos', an' ah pull hout ma beeg knife an' when Bots was tak' care of de been hin front of heeself, ah'l git up close an' stick ma knife 'bout foot long into de beas' side an' she was tumble over hon de groun'."

"Was she dead then, Xavier?"

"Non, ma fren', he was not be verry dead, dat tam. Bots an' maself was verry bizzee peeps for 'bout t'ree-quarter hour, an' eet was question wid Bots wedder w'ich was goin' be dead duck betwixt of it. But ah'l was git good chance for stick ma knife hon de bear t'roat an' heart nine or seven times, an' she was mak' up her min' she better t'row up de sponge. Ah'l was holler for Joe an' holler, an' holler, an' bamby he was come, an' we was try for mak' up some plan for git de bear home, an' tak care de cubs. Joe he was keep de cubs, w'at he was not heat, till he was beeg bear."

"Was that the only bear hunt that you experienced on that visit to Mississippi, Xavier?"

"Ah'l was have two t'ree more beeg hunt, but ah'l mus' go naow, for hol' woman he was wait for me h'over to Joe Swop's. Ah'l mus' tell 'bout dat some nudder tam."

So, lighting his pipe and taking a twist with the red worsted "comforter" around his neck, Xavier took a reluctant departure.

### Moose in New Zealand.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Dec. 13.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* On the 24th of February, 1910, I wrote you with reference to the moose liberated in New Zealand about twelve years ago, and mentioned that another shipment, consisting of four stags and six hinds, were being landed and would be liberated in the Fiordland National Park on the west coast of New Zealand.

As I know you are interested in the acclimatization of these animals, I inclose, for your information, extract from a newspaper report dated 2d instant with reference to these animals:

"There is reason to believe that the moose liberated on the West Coast Fiord district are thriving and breeding. A member of the mining party which visited Dusky Sound on Friday told a Southland Times reporter that at Supper Cove they found the clearest traces of the moose. They were keenly interested to observe fresh marks of the cloven hoofs of the moose, which could not have been more than ten days old, and among the larger impressions smaller replicas were distinctly visible, showing that at least one calf was with the older beasts. This is the latest evidence supplied of the success of the attempt made to acclimatize the moose, and sportsmen will be keenly interested to learn that the animals seem to be doing well in their new home."

B. M. WILSON.

We like to receive brief letters from our subscribers telling of their exploits with rod and gun.

JAN. 2, at Flagstaff, Arizona, died a man than whom no more passionate lover of nature ever lived.

Thirty-two years ago come this spring, in the side yard of a tiny home at East Portland, Oregon, a small boy laid out upon the grass a row of brook trout which he had inveigled from the waters of Tyan's Brook during the long hours since daylight. Nellie Matlock, the little girl next door, stood on tip toes, with her chin between the pickets of the fence, to ad-



LOUIS AKIN.

mire the catch, and said: "Do you know Louis Akin? He is lots of fun and he just loves to go trout fishing."

I promptly hunted up Louis Akin, and three days later we played hooky for the first time to go trout fishing. We had played hooky off and on nearly ever since. I was planning to break away again with him in February for a few days upon his return to New York, when the wires flashed to me the dreadful news that he had laid down his brushes for the last time. A thousand camp-fires glimmer through the years, and through the smoke of each I see his face! In Maine, in British Columbia, Oregon, Washington—a background of forests, streams, glaciers and frozen peaks.

Very young an orphan, he had been buffeted by fortune, but took all blows cheerfully. Contemptuous from the start of conventions and civilization, a passionate lover of the wild, he would go unaccompanied, save by dog or cat, into the primeval wilderness of Washington and

remain perfectly happy without company for months at a time, trapping, exploring, painting. He was never alone in the wild, for everything alive about him out of doors afforded him company.

He had a strong vein of humor, and when no human friend was near, he had his joke upon the wild friends about him. I recall his having once arranged a little cage back of his cabin filled with strips of meat, and a door which he could lower with a thread from a distance. Thus he caught, one by one, the numerous Canada jays which lived with him, and after painting all their legs a deep red, released them. Thus he was able to identify them, and even twelve months later, upon returning again for his weeks of solitude in this remote spot, found his old friends there wearing their faded red leggings. He always had some such joke as this going on in camp.

Beginning with the merest rudiments of an education, he lifted himself steadily up until, after many struggles he had won recognition as one of the foremost of American artists of the wild. Beginning as a mere lad in a sign writer's shop at Portland, patiently and with painful slowness, he acquired the rudiments of his art, and aside from a short session one winter at the Chase Art School, New York, he was wholly self-educated.

His art came from within rather than from without. It was truly an expression of his soul—his attempt to speak in colors of that which he saw and felt and loved about him everywhere in nature.

He never was so much a hunter as a tracker, but always a great fisherman. I can see him now wading down the curving capes of a hundred streams, East and West, casting the fly, or bowed in adoration, kneeling to make Oriental obeisance as was our custom to the first ten-inch trout of the season.

Always he made friends, both white and red. Whether it chanced to be the Lilloet of the Fraser River, the Passumquoddy of Maine, or the Hopi of the desert, it was always the same. The Indians always seemed to find in him a kindred spirit. He saw nature with the eye of the Indian. He would pick up a new Indian language with amazing rapidity, and was always teaching the Indians words from other tribes. In two weeks' time, while sheep hunting in the Fraser River cascades four years ago, he had taught Jack James of the Lilloets a good part of the Hopi language, and they were constantly flinging Hopi expressions at each other to the great amusement of old Napoleon, who sat grimly by the fire, occasionally croaking with delight.

One evening when we were about sixteen years old, he came over to my house with a copy of FOREST AND STREAM. Said he: "Are you on to FOREST AND STREAM? This is the real thing." Thereafter we took turns buying FOREST AND STREAM whenever we could spare the price, and ten-cent pieces were none too plentiful with either of us in those days.

During the last ten years of his life he had

come into the full possession of his artistic powers. While he did well everything in nature, he found his best expression in the mountains and the desert and the life of the Indian. Recognition of this fact had inspired the trustees of the American Museum of Natural History to commission him two years ago to paint the mural decorations for the new Indian wing of the Museum. Upon this work he had been engaged in Arizona since the spring of 1911, and his preliminary sketches were nearly ready for exhibition at New York when he died. His many friends East and West are hopeful that these sketches will be preserved by the authorities of the museum, and committed to its walls in heroic size at the hands of some other competent artist.

I quote from two out of many letters received since his death. The first from one of his oldest chums, a surgeon in Oregon:

"I shall hold fast to his virtues, and they were many. Long an orphan, he had his struggles. His talent for art and for making friends saved him from mediocrity. He seemed to me so different from anyone I ever knew, it is difficult for me to conceive such a character. It makes my heart ache to think of it all, and I wish I had written him oftener. It is nine years since I visited him at the Cañon, spending a week on the brink, and he was the usual prince of good fellows."

And the second from the last friend who lived with him, a lawyer in Arizona:

"He has done his last work, his palette and easel, his cases, his blankets and his Indian trinkets are here before me in my big room as I write; his dog, his constant companion on his trips, is lounging here on his blanketed bed; a picture of himself, contentedly smoking a long pipe, looks down from his clothes closet (the picture done by an artist friend some time ago), but he will know them never again. The magic brush lies there in the case, but the wizard hand now rests forever, and its deft and magic touch is gone. And thus, dear sir, it is. Thus hath Death displaced him from the world that was all too lacking in its estimation of his genius and his worth. My ideas of art are indeed crude, but not so that I could not recognize in our mutual friend a master indeed. Oft have I come and silently watched him as he worked, careful not to unduly disturb him, as that wonderful mind working intensely, strove to make the canvas repeat its picture. Then sinking back in his chair with his longshoreman's pipe sending up wreaths of smoke, he would gaze intently to see what touch was missing, wherein the color blend was not just as he wanted it. If not satisfied, he would plunge in again, working rapidly all the time, until the canvas satisfied him. Then he would relax, forget his art, and read some light magazine for recreation.

"We can of course find countless reasons why he should have been spared, but futile all. It is our privilege to mourn, but the final reason yet all rests with Him who has given life and who has in this instance taken it away from one we loved. I am content to know and feel that he is at rest, that his soul is at peace; that he was not afraid to die; that whatever his faults, and I found them few, they were engulfed in the love he had toward his fellow man. Surely death cannot be the end of such

a life; surely the grave is not its goal; and feeling thus, I can only say, 'Farewell, dear friend, but only for a time, until we meet again before the God of us all, in whose charity we shall all dwell.'"

Numerous private collections at New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Portland and in New England contain examples of his art. I cherish in my own home many of his sketches in pen and in oils, covering a period of twenty years—everyone breathing a breath of wild, and culminating with his masterpiece, "Jack's Valley," in a splendid canvas depicting a late afternoon view across this valley toward Jack's Mountain and the glaciers, which flashed at right and left on the horizon—a very wonderful spot, the site of the furthest camping ground of our sheep hunt in 1909.

"The forest lies a purple plain.  
Great glaciers gleam afar,  
The river, like a silver chain,  
Winds down by bend and bar."

As one stands and looks further and further away into the depths of this picture, one almost feels the chill breath of the early mountain evening and the gripping stillness of the silent places.

Now he has crossed the great divide. The desert he loved has received his ashes. Surely, somewhere, somewhen, we shall again ride forth with him, delighting in the melody of his rich baritone rising through the passes ahead of the pack train, and hear again his cheery voice beside the camp fire in the evening shadows.

Beyond the loom of the last lone star, through outer darkness hurled,  
Further than rebel comet dared, or hiving star swarm swirled,  
Sits he with those who praise our God for that they loved His world.



## THE TOP RAIL.

REDLANDS, Cal., Jan. 18.—*Dear Grizzly King:* I have heard and read a good many duck stories, but here is one from this morning's Review that walks away with the bacon. What gets my goat is that the newspaper man tells it with such a straight face. He doesn't even so much as "crack a smile." Can you beat it?

REELFOOT.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal.—Jan. 17.—The ice which covers the surface of Big Bear Valley Lake to a depth of five inches contains the bodies of thousands of wild duck and other fowl which were trapped while asleep when the recent cold snap struck the valley.

A party composed of Jim Jeffries, Ira Clark, Charles Martin and Gus Knight returned to the valley yesterday after several weeks in the valley. They report much zero weather. The birds were frozen to death in coves where they had huddled.

Local sportsmen are planning to cut the ice

in blocks and pack the cold storage ducks for shipment to the markets.

\* \* \*

"A story printed in the New York papers about two policemen who chased a collie dog out of Central Park and around several city blocks until they finally cornered it and shot it, because they thought it a wolf, escaped from the menageries," said a friend of mine, "reminds me of some experiences my grandfather had with wolves and dogs.

"Grandfather was an English remittance man who was attempting the agricultural conquest of the then northern Ontario from the vantage of a pigskin polo saddle at the time of his experience (the winter of 1860-61) about which I am writing. Returning, on horseback as usual, from the town of Barrie one winter night, he surprised quite a number of dogs by the roadside near his home, and thinking his own Scotch collie might be among them, he pulled up and gave the customary whistle. The 'dogs' took to the woods in a hurry. Grandfather realized that he had whistled to a pack of wolves, and so, when next he was returning from town by moonlight, he carried a good English fowling piece loaded with buckshot across the saddle in front of him.

"The wolves were surprised in approximately the same place, at the edge of a cedar swamp. Grandfather fired both barrels of the gun, picking a different wolf for each barrel and scored both times. One wolf was killed outright, but the other, hit behind, cried for all the world like a dog. Grandfather loaded up again and put it out of its misery; and then he found it was indeed a dog! Worse, it was his own valuable and well-beloved collie that he had brought with him all the way from old England. And the other? It was a cur that belonged to the worst enemy my grandfather had, a neighbor who perpetually warred with him concerning a line fence which neither would allow the other to build. The court made my grandfather pay \$100 for the cur. He had made the mistake of being loaded for wolves on a dog night."

\* \* \*

That reminds me of a bob-tailed collie we had on the farm when I was a boy. Pete was a terror to woodchucks, and he would whip any dog that came on the place. He was getting along in years at the time of which I am writing, but what he lacked in agility he made up in wisdom.

One day in January a butcher came to our place to look at some sheep, and he brought in his sleigh a lanky young lemon and white pointer, the first bird dog I had ever seen. The pointer jumped out of the sleigh and Pete immediately gave chase. But it was no use, the pointer made rings around him on the hard crust of the snow-covered field to which they had repaired. The pointer seemingly considered it a great romp, but Pete was in deadly earnest. I knew what would happen if Pete once got hold of the pup.

The chase continued while my father and the butcher were "putting up" the horse, and by the time they were ready to go to the sheep pens, Pete was "plumb tuckered," and as angry as a dog could well be. He gave it up and I began to think the old dog was worsted for once. But not Pete.

When the butcher was stooping over one of



# Effective Game Protection

By C. L. CHAMBERLIN

the sheep pens, Pete slipped up and, an unprecedented thing for him, he bit the man badly. Nor did he let it go at that. He stood ready to fight it out with the butcher, seeing he had been unable to catch the butcher's dog. My father had to shut him in the cow stable, for he wouldn't allow the butcher to move so much as a finger.

I've always thought the old dog must have got a good deal of satisfaction out of the encounter after all. At any rate, the butcher found reason to "lam" his dog right soundly before he left, and Pete surely heard the hulla-baloo the pup set up when he felt the horsewhip.

GRIZZLY KING.

## A Trip to Remember.

NEW YORK CITY, Feb. 10.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I have just returned from my trip to Cocoa, Florida. It was one of the most successful and delightful trips I have ever taken.

We had good guides both on land and water. Our shooting was done mostly back of the St.

THE subject of game protection is receiving considerable attention from the people in several quarters. It is none the more likely to succeed because it is apparently becoming a fad. Much is said in farmers' clubs, nature study societies and other organizations about the best methods of protecting the remaining game birds and animals, but these same organizations overlook the practical and effective methods of preserving our wild life, while State Legislatures are importuned and pressure enough brought upon them to secure the kind of laws that seem most needful. While clubs and societies are writing and talking, wild life is decreasing, and by the time they have settled upon the laws most necessary and have secured their enactment, wild life will have disappeared entirely in many places. The thing to do is

and landowners or renters whose names appear below agree to enforce the trespass law against all hunters, not owners or renters of land whose names are found on the paper. Signers have the right to hunt on the premises of others by getting one annual permission, otherwise they may shoot only upon their own land. Outsiders may shoot upon the land thus protected only by getting permission from each member separately upon whose premises they wish to shoot. No one landowner may give permission for the land of another except in cases where an organization is effected with officers whose duty it is to grant permission to outsiders. Permission may be sold or granted free as seems best, but only to reliable sportsmen who are able to give references as to their responsibility.

An arrangement of the kind described will effectively shut out the irresponsible, shiftless, reckless class, those that usually do the damage to stock and crops. By strictly enforcing such regulations the game may be largely protected without another thing being done. But there are two or three other things just as effective and no more expensive that farmers may do. One is to locate the coveys that are left on the premises at the close of the shooting season and when winter is about to open. Few birds will wander much after that. They seek a swamp, thicket, or other natural protection and keep within short distance of it during the cold weather. The farmer may in an hour's time locate all the birds that are congregated on his premises for the winter. He should keep an eye on them to see if they are holding their own or if predatory birds and animals have also located them and are diminishing their numbers with the rapidity known only to the ability of a hungry fox, mink, or owl. If he sees where some of these prowlers are dining on the birds, a little inspection will decide the nature of the thief, and traps carefully placed will soon put a stop to their depredations.

As winter advances and the snow deepens, food also becomes scarcer, not only from much of it having been eaten by that time, but also through its being buried under snows having a crust too firm for breaking readily. More real game preservation can be effected at such times by scattering some screenings or other cheap, small grain around the runways and hiding places of the birds than in a winter of lobbying a politically hardened Legislature to pass impossible laws.

The people in the city who wish to do something along this line may open communications with some true sportsman or farmer, who has the interests of the game at heart, and send money for the purchase of grain on the condition that the farmer places it daily or every second day where it will do the most good. It does not require a large amount of grain to keep the life in a quail or partridge during the season of deep snows, and with the coming of a thaw the birds will be able to get down to the ground and obtain food for themselves.

With the coming of spring, the birds mate



MR. CORSA.

THE GUIDE.

MR. PARDEE

A DAY'S KILL.

Johns River, some twenty miles from Cocoa. The fishing was done mostly in the St. Johns River and consisted of large-mouth black bass, of which we caught fifty-two the first day, thirty-eight the second and forty-eight the third. The largest weighing seven pounds even, others six and mostly around five pounds. They were almost all caught trolling; a few casting.

The hunting comprised deer, turkey, quail and ducks. On a four days' trip inland we shot two deer, two turkeys (one twelve and the other ten pounds), a good many quail, two rattlesnakes, one about five feet long and the other four feet.

Ducks were very plentiful, and had we desired could have filled our boat with them almost any day.

Mr. Corsa and I are very grateful to you for recommending such a fine place to us, and we will long sing the praises of Cocoa.

R. E. PARDEE.

Montreal, February 3, 1913.

Gentlemen and Friends:

Now then, on the q. t., my good wife has looked after my paper for many years, but circumstances have placed many miles between us for the past year, and in a recent letter she says: "Your FOREST AND STREAM subscription must be due. Now, don't let it run out, for next year's Bible, it is the best on the table." That from a good woman is some recommend.

Inclosed please find check covering my subscription for another year.

Very truly yours, W. H. THURLOW.

No. 975 Frontenac St.

to act now in a way that will keep alive the fast vanishing species while strong and far-reaching laws are being secured.

People living in cities can do little active work since they have not the opportunities for personal work. However, it will require but a limited amount of organization with a single purpose in view to place things in a situation where city people, as well as country, may help by furnishing the funds required to put into practice the necessary operations. What are these means by which they may assist in preserving wild life and how may country people at little or no expense do much to keep alive the wild life among them?

The answer is not far to seek. There is just one thing which must be the forerunner of any successful movement of this kind. People everywhere must rid themselves of this feeling that "why should we spend our time assisting in the raising of game when other sportsmen will come in and shoot from our flocks?" There are laws in almost every State which prevent trespass, and these may be enforced if the landowners choose to see after it. The farmers have it in their power to do much for wild game on their premises with the laws as they are.

First, arrange a local subscription to which as many farmers subscribe as it is possible to secure. Let the heading state that the farmers

and nesting soon begins. Then the country resident can do much for the birds by way of watching their enemies and putting a load of shot into some prowling, half-wild house cat or blood-thirsty weasel. Then, too, the shotgun will prove an effective ally to put down the too numerous owl, hawk or other plunderer. Remember to spend a few spare moments in locating the nests of the birds as early in the season as possible. Then it is an easy matter to keep an eye on them while the eggs are being incubated and the little, downy nestlings yet too young to seek the safety of the tall grass when danger approaches. A well-directed shot often saves a whole brood, for once let a prowler find the spot and it stops only with the empty nest.

And so we say that the man or woman who wishes to do something for the preservation of game birds, yes, and animals, may do much along lines herein suggested. Later, when the laws have been arranged so as to permit the owner of the land to own the game as well as the timber and other natural products, we may find other ways of increasing the numbers, such as breeding, turning loose birds as breeding stock from other sections, and giving them the run of the farm while looking after their welfare, just as one does with his poultry. We have not yet approached scientific agriculture among the masses, so that every spot of land is used for some good purpose, and it is likely to be many years before that time is reached. Until then every farm has spots of ground that are not adapted to ordinary agricultural pursuits, which, by a little attention, may be made a covert for the raising of wild game in abundance.

We still lack laws which protect the farmer in the full enjoyment of his game and allow him to send his friends a brace of partridge or sell an honorable stranger a half dozen quail to be shot from his coverts. When the farmer realizes that he is full and complete owner of his wild game, and that it may be made a valuable asset, he will gladly spend the few moments required in assisting the birds and in keeping down their wild enemies. But, till that time comes, something must be done, or in most sections we shall have no wild game left to enjoy. Let us do what we can now that we may at least retain enough old birds to stock our coverts. *Now* is the time to act.

#### Inverted Trees.

A FOREIGN railway company has solved the plan of getting good shade trees in a short time, though they may be small.

These trees are so arranged that after two years' time they will give as much shade as trees in the ordinary way of setting out would give that are fifteen or twenty years old. The company gets a small elm tree, preferably digging this, roots and all, from the ground. The tree then is set, the top part being set into the ground and the roots are left in the air. The tree then grows, forms roots on what originally was the top of the tree, and the original roots that now take the place of the branches begin to leaf out and form a complete foliage very quickly.—Chicago Tribune.



#### The Defective Fish and Game Law.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 3.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Fully to reply to Brother Marshall McLean's attempted defense of the "Uniform" Fish and Game Law, would take too much of your valuable space, and, moreover, I stand by my original assertions. If Brother McLean helped draw the law, then he should at once amend the voucher which I copied in the Comptroller's office in December. In it he made affidavit that he worked on the marine fisheries section. Mr. Lawyer, in his affidavit, took the credit for the fish and game section. But admitting that these affidavits did not mean what they said, how does the trio who, it is now asserted, did the fish and game work, square the statement of Brother McLean to the effect that the "uniform" statute is a great and good production, the most perfect ever, with the fact that within a fortnight the Conservation Commission has had introduced more than 100 amendments to correct the law? Only partly to describe them took nearly two newspaper columns. Verily, I fear that my assertion that the "uniform" law was "based neither on scientific knowledge nor actual conditions" will have to stand. Leaving out the game section entirely, I should personally have been ashamed to have drawn the fisheries section. It was not based either on scientific knowledge or actual conditions. It was drawn in many respects to please men who run railroads and summer resort hotels, both of whom want early seasons to attract the early visitor. If Brother McLean wants any names mentioned in this connection, I can accommodate him. Denial of my assertion that "attempts to secure amendments were futile" seems best explained on Brother McLean's behalf by saying that he did not know. I was actively engaged in legislative newspaper work when the "uniform" law was in the making and know personally that this was true.

Protests from up-State fishermen were ignored. The president of the Lake George Association told me only last summer that his were suppressed. I personally know that no attention was paid to a protest made by the U. S. Fisheries Commission. The statement that matters as to Lake George have been adjusted by the Conservation Commission to the satisfaction of everybody has no foundation in fact. There is a very general dissatisfaction with the law as it applies to that lake, for the very reason that the law takes no cognizance of existing conditions, and is not in accordance with scientific teachings. The concession made last season by the commission, in deference to a demand from fishermen and property owners at Lake George, was for one year only. It never would have been necessary to make this demand if the law had been drawn by some one with a knowledge of the inland waters of the State. There is just as much need for considering the cold mountain waters separately as there is for making an exception for the warm waters of Long Island.

The Conservation Commission seems to have adopted the policy of denying that any defects exist in their pet statute. The fact that it has had to be practically made over within a year is sufficient answer to this attitude. It also should cause Brother McLean to sit up and take notice. This "perfect statute" was to do away with any more efforts to amend the fish and game law in the Legislature! Yet this very session the commission itself has had introduced more amendments than appeared at any two previous sessions. If the "uniform" law is a perfect work of man in Brother McLean's estimation, may hunters and fishermen be forever preserved from anything worse. Personally I much regret that Brother McLean and his associates feel it necessary to hide behind such men as Dr. Hornaday and Dr. Palmer when the defects of their work are pointed out in good faith.

JOHN D. WHISH.

#### American Game Protective and Propagation Association.

OPINIONS on winter and spring shooting of wildfowl by twenty-nine experts have been compiled and published by the Long Island Game Protective Association to show why the proposed amendment to the conservation law, making it legal to shoot ducks on Long Island during these seasons, should be defeated. These opinions are from eight State game commissioners, nine prominent ornithologists, seven grange and association officers, two editors, one college president, one State Senator and one attorney general, including such prominent men as Edward Howe Forbush, State Ornithologist of Massachusetts; Frank M. Chapman, of the American Museum of Natural History; Dr. George Bird Grinnell, T. Gilbert Pearson and Dr. E. W. Nelson.

Commenting on this, the following statement has just been issued by the American Game Protective and Propagation Association of New York:

"It seems incredible that there should be a movement on foot at the present time to put New York State, which is now the leader in good game legislation, back in the ranks of those that allow duck shooting at a time when the killing of one means the destruction of a whole flock. If the proposed amendment should become a law, ducks could be killed up to the 31st of March, long after they are mated, and when, in some cases, they have begun to nest.

"Winter shooting is hardly less objectionable, for during January and February the birds have much to contend with in the forces of nature, and shooting at that time drives them about, prevents their proper feeding and mating, and forces them away from the district. If the small number of men on Long Island who wish special legislation in favor of selfish interests are successful in putting it through, the fall shooting throughout the rest of the State will be only 50 per cent. as good as though the birds were protected for the remainder of the year.

In other words, these market gunners wish to profit at the expense of the duck shooting of the whole State of New York.

"When the United States Senate has just passed a bill for Federal protection of migratory birds, in support of which testimony concerning the disastrous results attending spring shooting was presented by practically every game commissioner and every prominent naturalist and sportsman in the country; when the people throughout the nation are becoming thoroughly aroused to the necessity for restricting shooting in order to save from destruction the valuable natural resources represented by our migratory birds, it is not the time for market gunners and a few so-called sportsmen to attempt to pass a law permitting them to break the rules against killing in the breeding season which any true sportsman would respect whether forced to do so or not."

If the Legislature of New York State passes either of the bills introduced by Assemblyman Fallon and Senator O'Keefe, after having sent a concurrent resolution to Congress endorsing the Weeks and McLean bills for Federal protection of migratory birds, it will not only put itself in a ridiculous position, but it will have dealt a direct blow to the cause of conservation which it will be impossible to justify in the eyes of any right-thinking citizen of the State.

### The North Carolina Game Law.

HENDERSONVILLE, N. C., Feb. 6.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I wrote you some time ago that an effort would, I thought, be made to place this State in line with other States in the matter of a State-wide game law. I fear we shall again be disappointed. From what our county member writes me, it looks like the same old crazy quilt—the county system—every county for itself and the devil take the hindmost. It seems a pity that experience counts for so little in a thing so important as this—the conservation of our game. Certain it is that the county laws accomplish little, if anything. Our season opened Jan. 1, and empty shells were in the fields, but not a covey of birds could I, with the help of my setter, find in a stretch of a mile and a half of country that several years ago I could have bagged from ten to twenty partridge (quail) easily in a short afternoon shoot.

A game law without game wardens, who attend to their business, is a farce and nothing more. Guns could be heard in any direction from or before the first day of November, which no doubt accounts in a large measure for the few partridges to be found after Jan. 1. During the second week of the month myself and a friend tramped nearly all day in the Flat Rock neighborhood and I never even got a shot at one.

On Jan. 2 three of us in another part of the county managed to bag twenty-four, and this is the best I have seen this season. I fear the trappers of partridges think that a real effective and wise game law will stop trapping and aid the true sportsman, hence better no law than a good one, if the birds cannot be trapped and sold. Numbers of robins have come and have heard them singing.

ERNEST L. EW BANK.

### An Open Winter.

EAGLE LAKE, Essex County, N. Y., Feb. 10.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* This has been an open winter here thus far. Up to Feb. 1 we had only six inches of ice in this lake, away up 1,100 feet above Lake George in this same county. Since then the cold weather has thickened the ice about four inches more, and all are at work getting it into houses of the summer residents.

Large catches of perch are made through the ice, one of sixty and another of eighty having been lately made. The bait is usually minnows or perch eyes.

There were a large number of deer all about

stock our covers with pheasants from the State farm, but the birds will have little show for reproduction, unless these "quill-pig" pests are exterminated. In some parts of this town it was formerly impossible to have any field sweet or evergreen sweet corn on account of the ravages of these pests. One weighing more than forty pounds fell to a steel mink trap set by the writer, who baited him right in a garden patch of corn in this town.

The Eagle Lake Property Owners' Association is interested in a project to have the commission erect a fishway at the outlet of this lake, to save the quantities of pike and bass that go over the small dam there every spring in spawning time. This has gone on until the



### IN BERING SEA.

Waiting for the tide to fall in order to get around a bluff point. A game warden's work in Alaska is not the same as in the States.

Photograph by J. C. Tolman, Senior Game Warden, Kenai and Alaska Peninsula.

here last fall, and very few were shot, owing to lack of tracking snow this year. The Ticonderoga-Schroon stage has run on wheels all winter so far, something unheard of before, in the writer's memory, at least. The grouse are seen daily feeding in the tops of the "hard hacks" and birches, and offer a most tempting mark. They are "budding," as their feast in the tree tops is called locally. There were more birds of this kind in this section last year than have been seen for twenty years. The law against unrestricted bags and the non-sale of game is one cause for their abundance. Another cause is the scarcity in this part of the town of the devastating hedgehog, which goes nosing around among the nesting birds in the spring and ruins hundreds of nests, eating every grouse egg in his way. I noted also where ten or twelve fine hemlock trees were destroyed, all close together, by this rodent, the other day. An effort should be made to have the bounty of twenty-five cents per hedgehog killed restored by our county supervisors. Unless this is done, these animals will destroy our outlying corn fields again, and we shall soon see the grouse diminishing again until they become almost exterminated, as they were prior to this year.

The Conservation Commission is trying to

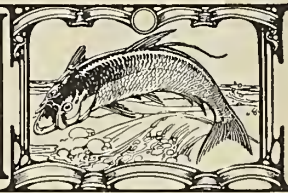
lake is almost depleted of large pike. They all get into the creek and are either speared or die of starvation. A few small ones run down to Paradox Lake, I am told. SPORTSMAN.

### England's 1912 Season.

ONE more game shooting season has come and gone, and, taken on the whole, the season of 1912-13 has proved at least rather better than a fair average one. Grouse were both plentiful and free from disease, and some record bags have been made on the more celebrated moors. Partridges also were numerous in many districts, although of course the heavy rains of the summer played havoc with the young broods in the low-lying districts, especially in certain portions of East Anglia. Pheasants, both hand-reared and wild, did remarkably well, and unusually heavy bags have been shot at Holkham, Elveden, Raynham Park, Bylaugh Park, Quiden, Tichborne and other well known preserves. The law still permits the shooting of wildfowl until and including March 1, while a little sport may still be had with the wood pigeons and rabbits. It is almost time to stop shooting the latter, for we have already seen a number of young rabbits running about outside the coverts and warrens.—Shooting Times and British Sportsman.



# SEA AND RIVER FISHING



## Cold Facts and Dry Grins

By MIQUE WEBB

(Continued from last week.)

I DID not have long to wait. Soon I had a bite that seem to be a heavy one. I gave him plenty of time and then struck hard. I felt the hook go home, and at the same time felt the weight of a fish that made me sit up and take notice. There was a little rush, and then a tremendous lunge that caused me to throw both thumbs on the thumb stall. I came down hard on the line with all my power. I had my pole well up and was giving him all the strain I could get out of my tackle, but to no avail. He seemed to have an engagement somewhere else as he made a bee line from me. In his mad rush he came to the surface for a moment, and we could see that my opponent was a twenty-foot shark. Someone yelled, "Save your line!" "Cut loose!" etc. I was very busy with both hands and could not get out my knife. The parson was standing near by, but for some reason did not attempt to interfere, as he was so busy laughing or for other reasons he did not produce the weapon of severance. That shark had an engagement, as I have stated, I think, with a dentist in Yucatan, for he did not make a turn or bobble while he and I were connected. My reel was humming, and from underneath the leather there was a dense column of smoke ascending from the friction on the line. Momentarily I expected to see it blaze, and believe it would have done so but for the fact that the whole line had but a few moments before been submerged when I was handling the redfish.

It is astounding how many thoughts can pass through the human brain in so short a time when that brain is under acute excitement or sudden alarm. I thought of a thousand things while that line was running off my reel. Mainly, however, my thoughts were, what would happen to Mique when the end came? I knew I had fastened the line to the reel barrel, but how? Had I tied it around the barrel or had I tied a knot in the end of the line as a woman does her sewing thread after running it through her needle eye? There is a needle eye in the barrel of a reel, you know. I gave it up, but prepared myself for what would come. I braced myself against the shock, but fully expected to go overboard, and if I did I had made up my mind to go on to Yucatan with that shark. It was preferable, anyway, to being laughed at.

The end came suddenly, and with no shock at all, but instead a report as loud as the discharge of a pistol. I had tied a knot in the end of the line, and when this knot struck the eye in the reel barrel, it passed through, being water-soaked and much too large for the hole it must pass through; it was like the wad out of a popgun. My reel was stripped and I had

absolutely nothing to show for six dollars' worth of the best fishing line I ever used, except a pair of slightly scratched thumbs and a very dry grin.

I gazed for a long time at the water that could hold a monster, that could hold a fish and that could do me as that fish had done. I want my readers to remember that previous to this time I had never caught anything larger than a three-pound bass, hence you can imagine my feelings.

When I turned from my experience I beheld the parson lying on the boards of the dock, rolling from side to side in an agony of laughter. He had gotten beyond the noise-making part of this pleasant occupation. He was now like a man with an ague. In his paroxysm he was rolling from side to side, and was at times very near the edge of the dock. I was exasperated. These fellows had laughed at me until my mouth looked as if I had been eating green persimmons. I was getting very sore, and must confess I lost my head a little. I was getting ready to do murder. I dropped my pole and empty reel in disgust, but I could not keep my eyes off of the parson. He was very near the edge of the dock, and it suddenly occurred to me, I admit, with some fear at first, that he would roll over the edge, and then I didn't care if he did, and then I wished he would, and the next moment I was at his side, giving him a sudden twist and a push. Over he went, striking the water lengthways, and with a mighty splash. My heart stood still for a moment. Could he swim? Yes, for he was at the surface in a moment, and I knew he was at home in the water. When he went down, his mouth was open, and as he came to the surface, he expectorated a stream of water an inch in diameter and about three feet long, and then struck out for the shore with a long, easy stroke, still laughing as if he could never be exhausted in that nauseous practice. I viewed him with a sickening heart, and almost a wish that he had never come up.

"Laugh and the world laughs with you;  
Cry and the world laughs on."

I thought of these lines and tried to screw up my face into some semblance of a laugh, but it was too dry even to produce a substitute.

My experience made me think of a time when I was on the other side of the fence on a similar occasion. It was at a summer resort near a small country town down South. There were some twenty-five or thirty families at the resort, and the most of them were there to drink the medicinal waters, but there were some who had other business on hand, such as look-

ing after the daughters of the afflicted. I belonged to the latter class. Fathers and mothers were there for their health and their children from necessity. Entertainment was scarce. One day an advertisement was scattered through the hotel, stating that James McFadden would produce "Hamlet" at the town Opera House that night. Children five cents; grown-ups ten cents. Hamlet at five and ten cents was too cheap to miss, and we all decided to go. We went. Young ladies and young gentlemen had seats in the front of the house, while the old folks were in the rear. My sweetheart and I were favored with seats in the front row. The "Opry" House had formally been a livery stable. A stage had been erected in one end, but beyond this nothing else had been done toward improvement, the whole being so crude that the refined senses of the city hotel folks had been shocked into laughter. As the majority of the girls were at the giggling age, anyhow, it would have been hard to keep them from laughing at a funeral. The footlights were coal oil lamps placed at intervals on the edge of the stage.

Mr. McFadden came out on the stage, but at first we did not recognize him as the actor. He was a double-fisted Irishman, with a red head and freckled face. His nose did not improve his facial beauty, and looked as if it had cost him a great deal of money. He was still improving it, as we soon saw that he was about half drunk. In addition to his natural beauty, a nickel shave had helped a great deal. He looked as if his face had had an encounter with a barbed wire fence, and the fence had come out a good second best. I think he must have been shaved with a butcher knife. He was a comical object, but entirely serious; the only serious person in the house. He balanced himself by spreading his legs very near as far apart as he could get them and addressed his audience as follows:

"Ladies an' gent'men—hic—Oi wull now guv yer—hic—Ham—hic—lit's serlilerkoy." He accented the Ham in a deep bass voice and let out the "lit's" like escaping steam. We were all holding down the laughter as best we could up to this point, but now it was too much, and we exploded. We could stand no more. Our safety valves gave away or the boilers would have blown up.

Mr. McFadden's face assumed an expression of pained surprise. He looked so hurt over the interruption that the laughter died away into giggles and snickers here and there. We on the front bench were suffering. The girls had their handkerchiefs stuffed in their mouths, their heads hanging down or tucked away in the crooks of their arms or were looking backward or in some way or other were trying to avoid a direct gaze at the actor. When the hush settled on the audience and quiet reigned again, he attracted my attention by pointing his index finger directly at me, and in angry tones said: "What in 'ell yer laffin' at?"

This was more than the house could stand and a roar of laughter was the answer to his query. His embarrassment now was so apparent that it was painful to look upon, and it was several minutes before he spoke again. Then he said: "This ere aud'n'ce doan' want no Hamlit. It wants Punch and Judy."

This brought down the house again, and we on the front bench broke for the door and soon the whole audience was out, following our lead. We strung out for the hotel, and soon there was a mile or more covered by laughing, rollicking people. The whole performance had reminded me strongly of the Duke and King in Mark Twain's Huckleberry Fin. For several weeks later any one could cause a roar of laughter at any time of day or night by merely saying "Ham-lit's" around that hotel or town.

But the shoe was on the other foot now, and I could realize how Mr. James McFadden felt that night.

When the parson came up from his plunge, I was relieved to see he could swim, and when I saw him commence where he had left off before he went down, I immediately recognized the fact that I was in bad. I began to cast about for a hiding place. I thought of going up to the point of Long Key about 500 yards away and trying my luck there. No sooner thought of than done. Snatching up my tackle and filling a bucket with live bait from our wire tank, I went over to shore and around to the back of the cottage to the kitchen and had the cook give me a little cold lunch and struck out for the point.

I rigged up my new line, and to relieve my tortured mind and body, began fishing at once, and soon was having the best of good luck. The tide was rising fast now, and fish of all kinds were biting fine. To keep my bait alive I had submerged my bucket in the water's edge. The sand was steep and shelving at this point, and I must move my bucket every few moments or the rapidly rising water would prevent my reaching it. I had been fishing for a couple of hours and the excitement of catching fish had relieved my sufferings from excessive dry grins. It was about the middle of the afternoon. I had just landed a nice bluefish and wanted a fresh bait. Going to the bucket, I stooped over it, after moving it back, and securing a nice sardine, impaled him on my hook. While fastening the top of the bucket, I let him dangle back in the water, and as my line was reeled up short, my pole being held between my knees in a perpendicular position, as it took both hands to handle the bucket, the bait was not more than six inches from my face, just on the top of the water. Suddenly a whole barrel of water came into my face, and all over my body, drenching me to the skin. I rolled over backward on the sand, and the first thought that entered my head was that my tormentors had played another mean trick on me, and was sure of it when looking backward I saw them ranged in a row about twenty feet in my rear. I was ready to fight now, but on glancing down at my reel, which was lying at my feet, I saw the handle digging up the sand and the barrel revolving rapidly and the line running out fast.

Jumping for it I was soon playing a good fish.

Fish feed in close to shore on rising water. The one I now had proved to be a twenty-pound

redfish. He had been attracted to my minnow and had struck in and played the mean joke, but he paid for it with his life. I think he was a relative of the parson's. If I could have strung the parson on the same line with him, I would have been more than pleased. I could have enjoyed this catch very much, but for that bunch of howling and screeching yaps in my rear.

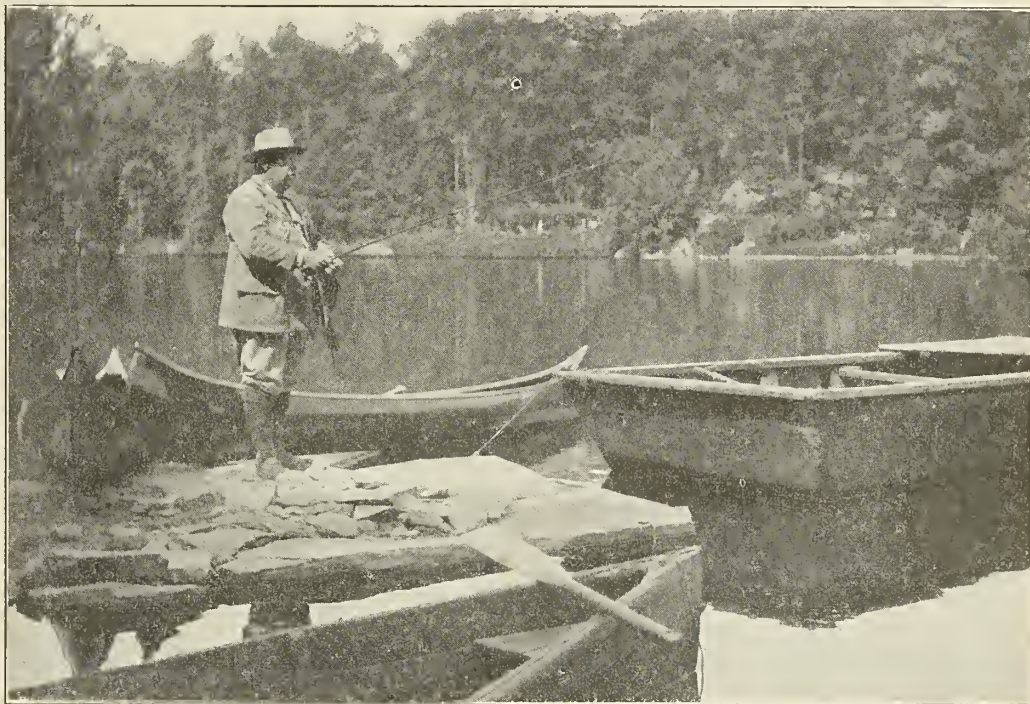
My bait bucket was gone and I had too much objectionable company to want to stay on that point any longer, so I made another move back to the dock, leaving my tormentors in possession. I would fish out the day now or "bust." I got down on the bottom again and soon had a fish. He was a good one, just about my size. We had it nip and tuck for the good part of an hour. He put up a good argument, but I finally won and later wished I hadn't.

About the time I got him out, that bunch

they found in the cottage, they alleviated the pain. They laid me out on my bed and then a question arose among them—was a shark bite poisonous? None were certain, but the cook, who was a Southern darkey, was sure of it, but lost his head in the excitement, and did not remember what he had heard was best to do for it.

It was decided that I must be got to town at once for medical attention. The boat was manned and my baggage loaded in. All hands decided they would go with me. I was made as comfortable as possible in the stern of the boat and soon fell asleep. It was late in the afternoon when we started, and I knew no more until I was awaked about 9 o'clock that night by loud talking.

There was a colloquy on between the cook and the parson. I heard the cook say: "Boss,



ONE OF THE "BIG" DRY FLY EXPONENTS.

of "galoots" were back at the cottage. They were a weak looking lot. They had about laughed themselves into dish rags.

My fish proved to be a fifty-pound shark and when I laid him down on the boards in triumph, the parson weakly called over to hold him up and let them see what it was. I placed my right hand on the top of the wire snood to raise up the fish. He was lying on his side. As I started to lift up and began to pull on the wire, he gave a tremendous flop with his tail on the boards and raised his head to my hand, taking it into his mouth in less than a second. He snapped me just like a puppy dog. I instinctively jerked against his action, but too late, as one tooth went through the nail of my middle finger, and my index finger fared but little better. In jerking away from him, I tore out his hold and made ugly and painful wounds.

I was up against it again, but this was no laughing matter. The blood was streaming from the cuts and I was in agony. I fell over on the bench about the time my friends reached me. I fainted and lay still. They dressed my wounds as best they could, and with a little turpentine

ef yer doan go back an' git dat piece ob skin, dis ere gen'man goner die—sho."

"How do you apply the skin when you get it, Mose?" asked the parson.

"Yer takes a piece ob hit, erbout ez big as yer han', an' rubs hit all ober der body," answered the cook.

"Which side of the skin do you use? The inside or the outside?"

"De outside."

"Why, Mose, the outside of a shark's skin is like the coarsest of sandpaper!"

"I know hit, boss, but dat's just hit. Hit breaks de skin all ober, an' lets de pisen out."

There was a general laugh at the wisdom of the cornered darkey, and the parson satisfied him by saying that a piece of coarse sandpaper would do just as well, and we could get that in St. Petersburg. I thanked God that I had not been on that lonely island with Mose alone when the accident happened. This conversation sent a few cold chills chasing up and down my spine, and was rather discomforting, but I knew the Southern darkey and his superstitions so well I did not worry much. After thinking about it

awhile, I came to the conclusion that he had gotten the idea from "the hair of the dog cures the bite."

I laid low and tried to overhear more of the conversation that was going on in the forward part of the boat, but to no avail, as it was being carried on in such low tones I could make nothing of it, except that I was the subject being discussed. Finally, the parson elevated his voice and I heard him saying: "Gentlemen, I'll make a book on this case. I'll fix up a slate. I'll bet any man ten to one that he loses a finger, seven to one that he loses two fingers, five to one that he loses a hand, three to one that he loses his arm up to the elbow, even money that he loses his whole arm, and one to five that he loses his life. I will also bet even money that he never goes 'er fishin' on er Sunday again."

"Come on, boys, have I any takers? Put up or shet up."

This was sticking it into me pretty heavy, and I could stand no more. I yelled out to him, much to the surprise of all as they thought I was asleep: "Parson, I'll take the whole d—slate for as much as you want, but would like to leave out the Sunday bet."

This put a quietus on all present, and nothing more of interest happened until we reached St. Petersburg.

I was carried to the hotel and laid out on the bed. The parson went for a doctor. The doctor came, looked wise and dressed my wound, but evaded my anxious questions. When through he wrote a prescription and rang for the bell boy. When the bell was answered, the little slip of paper was given to the boy. In a short time the boy came back with a tray on which there were six thin glasses filled with what looked like iced tea, and there was the tinkling ice in the liquid. A sugar bowl and spoon were also on the tray. The negro bell boy set the waiter down on a little deal table and withdrew to the side of the room. There seemed to be something lacking, and the darkey was sent back with another slip of paper, and soon appeared with a nice green bunch of mint. There were seven of us in the room including myself, and I noted that there were but six glasses. I understood, but thought it was the parson who would not indulge. The glasses were assigned and I was completely ignored. There was none for me, and my suspicions were strongly aroused. Just before the final tilt I spoke gently to the doctor and said: "Doctor, is that the prescription you sent out to be filled *for me*?"

"Well—er—rer—yes," he said.

"But, doctor, where is mine?"

"Yours—why—you are a sick man, and I cannot allow you to have any of this. It would excite and do you much harm."

My grip was sitting nearby on a chair at my left. I reached out with my good left hand and grasped it, bringing it to my side. It opened from pressing a spring, and I soon had my hand inside. I drew out my old .38 revolver, and at the flash of its metal trimmings there was a scramble for the door.

"Hold! gentlemen!" I exclaimed.

There was a pause in the headlong rush. Laying the gun on my right wrist I drew a bead squarely between the doctor's eyes and held it as best I could on his batting orbs and ducking head, and then addressed him in no uncertain words.

"Doctor, if I don't get one of those—yours won't do you any good."

"Why, really—er—rer—Mr. Webb—er—rer—I think—ahem—I have made a great mistake in your case, but mistakes will happen in the best regulated families, you know, and I am no exception to the general rule. Yes, I really think now that you should have one, as you have produced such a good argument. I now recede, retreat and retire from my original position, and say that you may have one, two or three or as many as you like, and they will do you much good."

I rolled over on the bed and had the best laugh I had had in ten years, as the two full moons of the bell boy departed on his way for the extra. Oh! how good it did feel to have my middle "innerds" shake with genuine old-fashioned laughter.

Fame is a dangerous flame. It is as disagreeable to me as dry grins. The next morning I had it. It always comes like measles or whooping cough and I caught it on the fly.

The joke on the doctor was too good to keep, and all of the citizens wanted to know me. I stayed with them three days, and when I left I felt like a wet blanket inside and out, but I knew a majority of the population of that town well enough to call them by their first names.

[THE END.]

## Fishing in California.

BERKELEY, Cal., Jan. 27.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Striped bass fishing has been very poor or late in the vicinity of San Francisco, but few fish having been taken, and these have been small in size. Usually good sport is experienced at this season of the year at San Antonio and Wingo, but so far the fish have failed to put in an appearance there in numbers. Weather conditions are probably largely to blame for this, there having been practically no rain this season to freshen the water in the sloughs and lagoons frequented by this fish. Extremely cold weather has visited California since Christmas, all records for the past twenty-five years having been broken, and but few anglers have tried bass fishing.

A short time ago the indications were for some splendid steelhead fishing in the Russian River, but just about the time anglers commenced to arrive on that stream a shower occurred in the mountains and muddied the water to such an extent that but few were taken. Many large fish were to be seen rolling in the stream, but only a few were taken. As heavy rains are expected now at any time, it would seem that winter steelhead fishing would be rather limited. A number of local anglers, among whom was William Hillekast, have visited the Santa Inez River, near Lompoc, of late, and have secured fair catches of steelheads.

Dr. F. B. Alden visited Catalina late in the year, and while he landed no large fish on this trip, was successful in taking a number of yellowtail and bolita, which are now running well.

Winter salmon fishing on Monterey Bay is excellent this year, some of the catches being phenomenal. Aug. Raht fished there one day and landed fifteen fish, the largest weighing sixteen pounds. A few salmon are being taken off Point Reyes, but the sea is too rough there

to make fishing popular at this season of the year.

F. A. Shebley, superintendent of hatcheries for the California Fish and Game Commission, recently turned over to that body an interesting specimen of fish life in the form of a double-headed rainbow trout, caught near Truckee. The fish is six inches long, has two perfectly formed heads, two bodies back to the dorsal fin, two eyes, two stomachs, two hearts, and put up a lively fight when landed. It is seldom that freak fish of this character live to attain the size of this one.

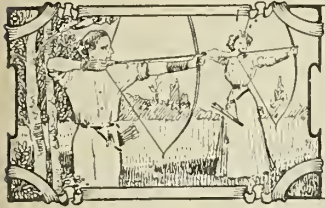
The great California Fish and Game Protective Association, in which about fifteen thousand residents of California hold membership, is expected to exert a great influence over the passage of laws affecting fishing in this State by the Legislature now in session and a number of changes in the present laws are being advocated. It is proposed to prohibit the taking of trout under six inches in length, to prohibit the sale of black bass and to make the limit twenty-five per day, and to prohibit the use of seines in many fresh water streams. Organizations are being perfected in the various game districts, and these will make recommendations regarding the needs of the different sections of the State.

At the urgent request of the California and Nevada Fish and Game Commissions, the Federal Government has set aside a sum of money for the repair of the Derby dam fishway, and in the future fish in the Truckee will have no difficulty in reaching the headwaters of that stream during the spawning season.

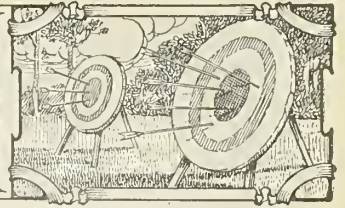
In the biennial report that will be submitted by the Fish and Game Commission to Governor Johnson shortly, will be a number of important reports of investigations of fish life made during the past two years, these to be incorporated in a special fish bulletin. Among these will be a report prepared by Charles Lincoln Edwards, of the University of Southern California on California abalones; an account of experiments with salmon and steelhead trout, entitled "Towing Salmon and Steelhead from Sacramento to the Sea," by N. B. Scofield; the "Problem of the Spiny Lobster," by Bennet M. Allen, of the University of Wisconsin; "Investigation of the Clams of California," by Dr. Harold Heath, of Stanford University; the "Edible Crab of California," by F. W. Weymouth, of Stanford University; "Quinnat Salmon Investigation," by N. B. Scofield, and "Trout and Black Bass Planting and Transplanting in the San Joaquin and Southern Sierra Districts," by A. D. Ferguson.

GOLDEN GATE.





# ARCHERY



## Effect of Variable Point of Balance on the Flight of Arrows

By E. J. RENDTORFF

SOME time ago I received a letter from Dr. Hertig stating that the new arrows he had just purchased possessed a lack of uniformity in the position of their point of balance or center of gravity. He wished to know whether a variation of one-half inch would produce an appreciable difference in their flight. My answer was that I did not know. As I have never seen the subject discussed, and admit my ignorance

The physical principle involving the action of the center of gravity of an arrow can be stated as follows: The motion of the center of gravity of a system acted on by any force is the same as if all the mass were collected at the center of gravity and all the force (viz., that of the bow string) were applied at that point, parallel to its former direction.

An arrow that rotates or turns in the plane

first a drift, and second an angular displacement of the shaft from its actual direction of flight. The pressure of the wind on the shaft in front of the center of gravity turns the arrow in one direction, while the pressure on the feathered end turns it in the opposite direction, with the center of gravity as a fulcrum or axis of rotation. This is best illustrated by the use of a diagram.

In Fig. 1, G is the center of gravity of the arrow, A and L the force of the wind, while B and C represent the pressures produced by the forward motion of the arrow along its path EK. The forces L and B tend to shift the arrow toward the line of flight EK, while forces A and C tend to turn it at an angle.

The tendency of a force to produce rota-

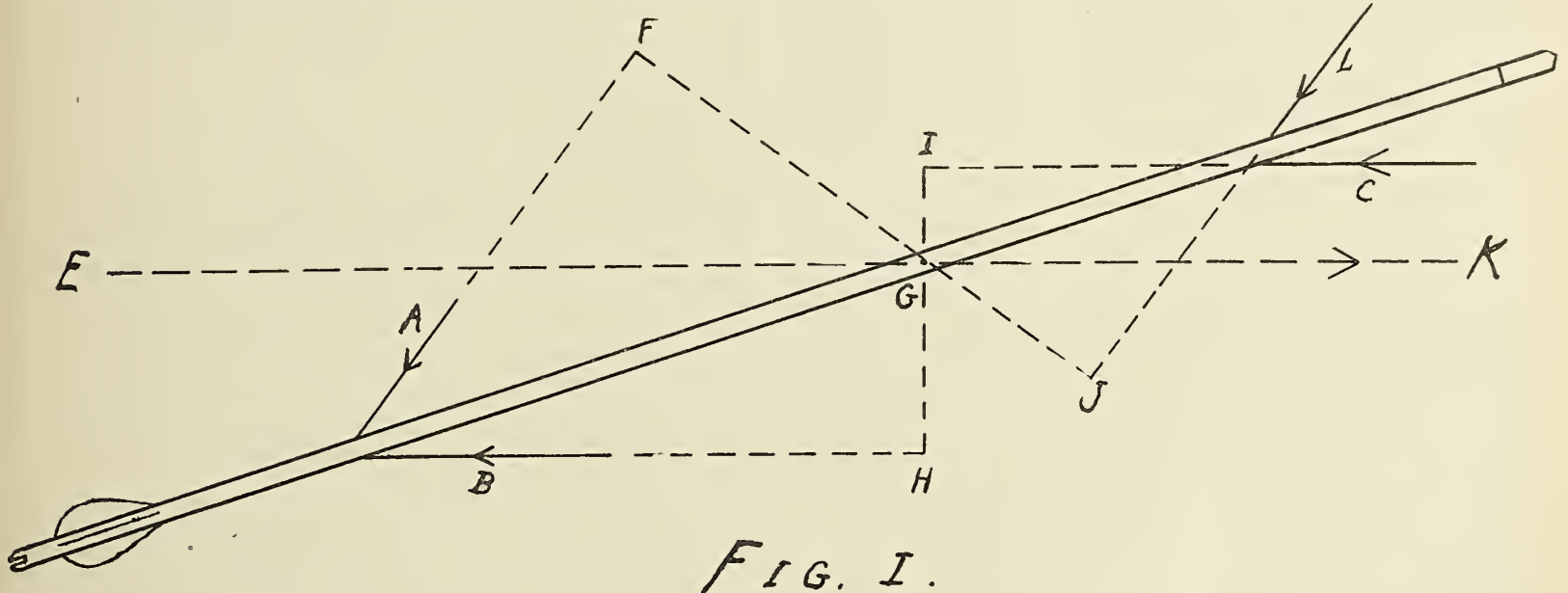


FIG. 1.

concerning it, I wish some archer would shed a little light on the subject.

Instead of writing to some of our archery authorities concerning the solution of this question, I believe it would be better to have the question discussed in our official organ, so that other archers will receive the benefit of their knowledge. The chief function of an archery department in such a magazine as FOREST AND STREAM lies in the mutual help that archers receive in general discussions of mooted problems. In order to set the ball rolling I shall attempt to give my views on the subject, in the hope that the true answer will be forthcoming.

My candid opinion is that the position of the center of gravity, or point of balance, makes but little difference in the flight of an arrow, unless the variation is quite marked; but when an authority like Dr. Weston says that it makes as much difference as a uniformity of weight, it becomes apparent that a considerable diversity of opinion exists.

of its shaft, due to the action of a strong wind, or for any other cause, will rotate about its center of gravity as an axis. An unfeathered shaft having the center of gravity in the middle would rotate easily and have a very eccentric flight. A similar arrow with the center of gravity near the pile would fly somewhat truer, as the friction of the air along the nock end of the shaft would make the center of gravity precede and drag the arrow behind it. If the center of gravity is near the nock end, the arrow would turn through 180 degrees and fly with the pile toward the rear. The main function of the feathers is to keep the center of gravity of the arrows in front, with the nock in the rear. The guiding force is the friction of the air. The greater the distance between the feathers and the center of gravity of the arrows, the greater will be the guiding effect, so that on a quiet day, with little wind, this arrow would have the steadier flight.

Wind has two general effects on the arrow:

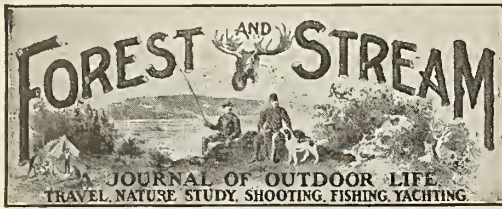
tion about a given axis depends upon the magnitude of the force and upon the perpendicular distance from the axis of rotation to the line of direction of the force. This distance is called the "lever arm," and the turning tendency the "moment" of the force. Thus the tendency of the force B to produce a rotation about the center of gravity G is equal to the force B times the distance GH.

Now the forces A and C produce a rotation to the right, while L and B cause a rotation to the left. The arrow will turn until there is an equilibrium of the moments of these four forces, or until

$$A \times FG + C \times IG = B \times GH + L \times GJ.$$

If the center of gravity of another arrow lies nearer the pile, the moment of the force of the wind A increases, while that of L decreases. As the feathers are relatively large in area this will produce a greater angular displacement.

(Continued on page 241.)



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### THE OBJECT OF THIS JOURNAL

will be to studiously promote a healthful interest in outdoor recreation, and to cultivate a refined taste for natural objects.

—FOREST AND STREAM, Aug. 14, 1873.

### A QUEER FUR SEAL REPORT.

A REPORT on House Resolution No. 73, adopted May 12, 1911, was recently issued in Washington by the chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Commerce and Labor. The resolution calls on the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to furnish to the House copies of all letters, reports, documents and instructions received from, or given to, those in charge of the fur seal islands from Jan. 1, 1904, up to date.

The majority report on this resolution, for which apparently the chairman, John H. Rothermel, is responsible, is signed by four members of the committee, and is accompanied by a minority report, signed by the remaining three. Although the House resolution calls for information for 1904 and subsequent years, the majority report goes back nearly fifty years and contains a bitter and wholly unjustified attack on H. H. D. Peirce, former third assistant Secretary of State, and Dr. Chas. H. Townsend, now director of the Aquarium.

The evidence taken by the committee makes more than 1,000 pages. The last hearing was held in July, 1912, but the committee has never held a single meeting for the purpose of considering that evidence, nor was the report made ever submitted to the committee. Carbon copies were distributed to the members of the committee, after the chairman had filed the original.

The report of the majority goes back to 1867-68, and inveighs against the care of the seal islands down to 1910; declares that the lease of the North American Commercial Co. was obtained by fraud; that H. H. D. Peirce and Chas. H. Townsend combined with the president of the North American Commercial Co. to collect a fraudulent claim against the Russian Govern-

ment, and that Peirce and Townsend prepared the case and presented it at the Hague in 1902; that C. H. Townsend and G. M. Bowers, fish commissioner, advised the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to lease the seal islands again for twenty years from 1910. It recommends that the Attorney General and the State Department institute proceedings to collect various damages from the North American Commercial Co., and its one-time president, and to rectify the wrong alleged to have been done by Townsend and Peirce against the Government of Russia, and finally urges that the services of the Treasury agents on the Pribilof Islands be dispensed with.

The testimony taken before the committee supports few of the assertions made in the report, and does not justify its recommendations. Dr. C. H. Townsend was sent to the Hague simply as a witness to testify regarding pelagic sealing matters. He did not prepare any case; he did not represent any claimant. He was a simple witness summoned to appear and to give testimony. The author of the report, when he states that notwithstanding the depletion of the fur seal herd, Dr. Townsend and Mr. Bowers recommended to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor that the islands should be leased again, strives to convey an impression of wrong doing. Yet he knows very well that up to April 21, 1910, the law made it mandatory on the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to release the islands on the expiration of the old lease; in other words, these officials were simply doing what the law directed. What their real judgment was is easily shown by the record.

At a meeting held soon after their appointment, the whole advisory board of the fur seal service, of whom Dr. Townsend was one, were agreed as to what should be done about the islands, and individually, and as a body, advised that the Government should not lease, but should itself assume entire control over them. It was not until after these recommendations had been made that Senator Dixon, of Montana, introduced resolutions suggesting that the then existing lease should not be renewed. Later, when bills providing for the repeal of the law of 1870 were under consideration, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor appeared before the committees of the House and Senate and urged the passage of Senator Dixon's bill, which became a law April 21, 1910.

The majority report abounds in loose and unproven statements. There is no evidence that yearlings and female seals have commonly been killed by agents of the Government. All there is to show this is the assertion of one man, who has not been to the islands for more than twenty years.

The majority's recommendation that Treasury agents be withdrawn from the islands is most foolish. On the islands are many scores of natives who depend for guidance—indeed for existence—wholly on the Treasury agents, and who without the supervision of these agents might do anything in the world, from killing seals to killing each other. The United States not only has on these islands property worth many thousands of dollars, but what is much more important, has the responsibility of caring for a considerable number of human beings who are absolutely dependent on it, through the help and support of these Treasury agents.

Following the report is a statement as to some matters presented to the committee.

Certain vague and general charges made by Henry W. Elliott against the officials connected with the fur seal fisheries are quite unsupported by evidence.

There is nothing except bare assertion to show that any yearling male seals have been killed in an unlawful way. Evidence to show that under-aged seals had been killed was attempted by introducing what purported to be London sales sheets of C. M. Lampson & Co., but a comparison of these supposed sales sheets with originals shows that the copies introduced at the hearing were not true copies, but had been altered.

There is no evidence that large numbers of female seals have been killed on the islands. In the few cases where females have been killed, it has probably not been done intentionally, but by accident.

Efforts were made to show that the great decrease of the seal herd has been brought about by land killing rather than by pelagic sealing, but practically all the testimony available shows that 80 per cent. of the pelagic seal skins are those of female seals. This would mean that from 1890 to 1897, 500,000 females were secured. The evidence goes to show that for every six male seals killed on land, two males and nine females were killed in the water. Besides, all agree that of the seals mortally wounded in pelagic sealing, only a small proportion are recovered. Some say that four out of five are lost, and the lowest estimates are that at least one-half of those killed are not recovered. It is, therefore, fair to say that the number of females killed at sea by the pelagic sealers, 1890-1897, was more than 1,000,000 individuals, and each one of these was either about to produce a pup, or left one to starve on the land.

All who have looked into the matter and whose opinion is of value agree that the decrease of the fur seal herd is due to the enormous destruction of female seals by pelagic sealing.

The wholly baseless attack on Dr. Chas. H. Townsend, by Congressman Rothermel, is greatly to be deplored. It cannot hurt Dr. Townsend, whose standing in the community is too firmly established to be shaken by such an attack, but is likely to react very seriously on the reputation of its author.

NEXT week's issue will be the sportsman's show number. It will be chock full of fresh, crisp sportsman's material, descriptive, interesting and instructive. Dillon Wallace, famous for his intimacy with Labrador, is a feature added since our last foreword. The issue will be profusely illustrated. Get it.

### THE JANUARY RECORD.

HERE are the figures compiled by Printers' Ink of the agate lines of advertising carried last month by the outdoor sportsmen's publications:

Publication	Jan., 1913
1. Forest and Stream.....	13,297
2. Outing Magazine .....	11,750
3. Field and Stream.....	6,944
4. Outdoor Life .....	7,168
5. Outer's Book .....	6,048
6. Outdoor World .....	5,982



EFFECT OF VARIABLE POINT OF BALANCE ON THE FLIGHT OF ARROWS.

Continued from page 239.

placement of the arrow. However, the moment of the force B increases at the same time, so that the tendency to move the arrow back to the direction of its line of flight is also increased. Conversely, if the center of gravity of the arrow is nearer the nock the power of the feather to right the arrow is decreased, but the wind will not be able to turn the shaft through as great an angle as before. Things thus seem to balance, and neither position of the center of gravity seems to possess a distinct advantage over the other.

I see but one other case where a variable position of the center of gravity can produce

—a matter which to my knowledge has never been considered.

In connection with Fig. 1 there are two other things I wish to discuss. If the arrow has an angular position with regard to its line of flight, as illustrated in the diagram, the area exposed to the friction of the air, in the forward direction, is greater than that offered when the shaft lies in its trajectory. This extra friction would retard the velocity of the arrow and cause it to undershoot. According to theory it would therefore be necessary to elevate the arrow when shooting with a strong wind. I would like to inquire from our archery friends whether they have ever noticed this effect.

The second inquiry is relative to the drift

their flight. As stated in the article, I did not pretend to understand the matter and wrote mainly for the purpose of starting a discussion on the subject, in the hope that the true answer would be forthcoming.

One week after this article was written, I believed I had thought out the solution of the problem and the article on the "Toxophilist's Paradox" was the result. In the last paragraph of that article is explained why our arrows should have a uniform position of their center of gravity. That is my final conclusion.

The explanation may be correct; but if we are ever to progress intelligently and become proficient archers, these matters must be discussed. We will all make mistakes in these discussions, but what is the difference, if in the

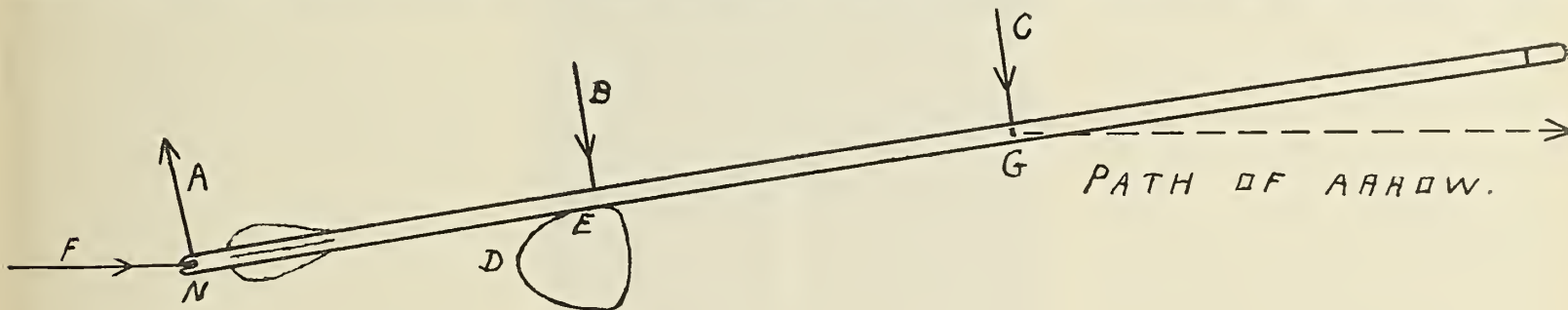


FIG. II.

different results, and that is at the moment when the arrow first leaves the bow. The string, on release, has a tendency to move toward the central axis of the bow, D, Fig. 2.

The center of gravity of the arrow tends to move straight ahead, on account of its inertia, but the nock of the arrow is constrained in its motion by the string, so that there is a tendency to move the pile toward the left. This introduces the three forces A, B and C, illustrated in the diagram.

Now, if the center of gravity of the arrow is moved toward the pile, the tendency of the shaft to get an angular displacement, on release, is diminished, due to the greater moment of the force at G, which holds the arrow in line, and also due to the consequently larger moment of the force at A, which would move the string to the left and thus diminish the lateral displacement; but the arrow would therefore bend more and receive an extra wobble during its flight. The pressure B against the bow would be increased and the wear on the shaft augmented.

If the center of gravity is moved toward the nock, the arrow on release would receive a slightly greater angular displacement, but the wear on the shaft would be decreased. The arrow would bend and wobble less and therefore have a truer flight.

In brief, every advantage gained by having the center of gravity near the pile is neutralized by a corresponding disadvantage, and vice versa. It is a case of six of one and half-a-dozen of the other. In solving the problem one is between the devil and the deep sea. I believe a slight variation of the position of the center of gravity of an arrow makes no material difference, at any rate, less than does a lack of uniformity in the stiffness of the shafts

of the arrow in the direction of the wind. I have frequently been surprised at the relatively small drift produced by a strong cross wind. A wind of forty miles per hour moves about 150 feet, while an arrow travels 100 yards. The drift of the arrow would, of course, be much less, but it should certainly be more than one-fiftieth of that amount, or about three feet; and still I doubt whether I have ever made a larger allowance for a cross wind while shooting at 100 yards. How is this explained?

On examining Fig. 1, it will be seen that the pressure of the air, produced by the forward motion of the arrow, is much less on the windward than on the other side of the shaft. This will produce a shifting of the arrow into what we sometimes call, the "teeth of the wind"—i. e., in the direction opposite to the wind. It is the same effect as that which causes a baseball to curve when one-half of it is smoother than the other, as is the case with the "spit ball."

AN EXPLANATION.

This article on "The Effect of a Variable Point of Balance of Arrows" was written first and intended to precede the "Toxophilist's Paradox." Through a mistake the articles were published in the reverse order. The diagram intended for Fig. 2 in the Paradox article was also omitted, and another, having no connection with the subject, substituted in its place. Fig. 2 of the "Balance" article was the one intended to be used.

When the "Balance" article was written the explanation of Butt, Walrand and Ford, pertaining to the reason why arrows are not deflected to the left, was considered the correct one, and on this basis I could not understand why a slight variation of the center of gravity of arrows made a very material difference in

long run we manage to get a better understanding of the subject?

Pittsburgh Archers Organize.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 10.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* At a dinner given by J. C. Patch, an organization of the various archery clubs around and about Pittsburgh was effected.

The dinner, a nice little affair, was held at the Pittsburgh Athletic Association club house. Fifteen archers were present. The name of the merger is the Pittsburgh Archery Association. Mr. Patch was elected President, Dr. W. H. Haines was chosen Secretary-Treasurer, and Dr. O. L. Hertig was selected as Vice-President, target bearer, range sweeper, and general filler in of miscellaneous duties. He accepted after much argument, with the proviso that some one else be allowed the privilege of cutting the grass during the shooting season.

Mr. Patch, the new president, is a man well fitted for the position. In addition to being an archer of much enthusiasm and great promise, he is a man who can, and more, who will dig down in his jeans when the occasion demands. You don't have to go after him with a lasso and a pair of dental forceps when a worthy cause needs help.

The members of the new association are counting the days in anticipation of spring's arrival, and let me whisper—Jimmie Duff needs to get busy making some extra tough targets.

We have been very much interested in the able articles which Mr. Rendtorff has been contributing to the cause. I am not sure, however, that we all agree with him. I can appreciate the sentiment that, with animated verbiage, puts every phase of our beloved sport into song, into verse, and into prose even more

practical than verse; I can even foretell a big success, if the thing in its entirety were set to music and put on the operatic stage. But when it comes to reducing the beautiful total which comprises good archery to figures, I question the soundness of the analysis entering into the proposition. In other words, "Them equations gets my goat."

Say, Mr. Editor, who is responsible for the spelling of the title of Rendtorff's last article? "Toxopholist"! Shade of Ulysses! Could that warrior but see how his beloved title was butchered by your typesetter, he no doubt would feel like sending a fiery arrow out of the depths of Hades in search of the offender.

Elmer's machine has shown why the arrow goes to the left on leaving a rigidly held bow, for the arrow in so doing is following the angle of divergence just as one could expect. The machine also gives the true reason why the arrow goes straight when the bow is held in the hand: The force of the string propelling the arrow acts on the movable arm and wrist which holds the bow. Thus, in spite of the angle of divergence, a compensatory adjustment takes place and the arrow goes true.

Elmer's machine can be worked out by mathematics. The human machine is subject to a non-mathematical process, and the human equation is not one of figures and signs.

On Jan. 25 the last scores of the season were shot on the Bon Air-Beach View range in a high wind, which accounts for the low totals:

Ninety-six arrows, 80 yards:

	Hits.	Score.
Jiles .....	47	171
Holmes .....	51	163
Hertig .....	77	331

The extra twenty yards distance in the eighty yards over the sixty yards makes a high score very difficult of attainment.

O. L. HERTIG.

[As the good doctor avers, this is the place for discussion—all sorts of poetic license being allowed during class hours. Brother Rendtorff being very partial to diagram illustration has used an O for an I, presumably, because it best illustrates his purpose—and more closely resembles a target, which has attracted the critical arrow of the Pittsburgh expert. Maybe, however, euphony has had some hand in the matter. Mr. Rendtorff's spelling better suiting adaptation for setting to music—only our expert equationist can tell.—EDITOR.]

### The Point System of Scoring.

BY EDWARD B. WESTON.

ANDREW S. BROWNELL, of New York City, who was one of the most prominent archers in early days, writes as follows:

"The notes on archery published Feb. 6, with which you favored me, bring up to my mind the controversy on the same subject which lasted two or three years—1879 to 1882.

"The present generation seems to find the same difficulty with the revision of the York

round scores by points, as we did then; and while myself and a number of others, as you no doubt remember, advocated what appeared to be a radical change, the result was, I think, to show a number of us at least, how readily the necessary correction could be made. What we discovered really was, that the rings of the target are not proportioned equally for comparing scores at all distances. To illustrate: It is skill that enables one to hit the target at 100 yards, but it is largely chance what part of the target is hit. This, I think, is what led the English people to revise the score by the

the relations between the first two on the list. "As you will probably remember we had some long and elaborate articles on this subject, all of which might have been avoided could this simple solution have been evolved without the discussion."

Mr. Frank C. Havens, who has done more than any other person, in contributing prizes to the N. A. A., made the following conditions in the competition for his prizes last August:

"And that the scores be not computed by the present system, but that hits and scores be added—for instance, 87 hits, 487 score. Result, 574.

"This will always place the best performer in his proper position in the list."

## Canoeing

### Atlantic Division Dinne, A. C. A.

THE thirty-third annual dinner of the Atlantic Division was held at the Hofbrau Haus, New York city, Saturday evening, Feb. 8, 1913. One hundred and fifty-eight members and guests gathered together for one of the most successful affairs in the history of the Division.

Vice-Commodore A. D. Berning, as toastmaster, introduced many interesting speakers, including Commodore Fred W. Cramphorn, Secretary B. L. Goodwin, President Board of Governors, H. Lansing Quick; Hon. Franklin W. Hopkins, W. P. Stephens and Captain Anthony Fiala, the Arctic explorer, who, with the aid of stereopticon views, gave a highly interesting account of his canoeing and explorations in the frozen North.

### A. C. A. Membership.

NEW MEMBERS PROPOSED.

Atlantic Division.—Howard Adshead, 1752 Margaret street, Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa., by Joseph W. Broomhead.

Central Division.—Joseph A. Banks, Clifton Springs, N. Y., by William B. Foote.

Western Division.—Herbert S. Inbusch, 315 Farwell avenue, Milwaukee, Wis., by John F. Butt.

NEW MEMBERS ELECTED.

Eastern Division.—6586, William A. Jacobson, 30 Clinton avenue, New Haven, Conn.; 6587, P. E. Munger, 68 Perkins street, New Haven, Conn.; 6588, John F. Male, 117 Poplar street, New Haven, Conn.; 6589, Russell H. De Bann, 97 Exchange street, New Haven, Conn.; 6590, Robert W. Hoadley, 119 Exchange street, New Haven, Conn.; 6591, Maelund S. Colburn, 362 Ferry street, New Haven, Conn.; 6592, Harold G. Towner, 99 Exchange street, New Haven, Conn.; 6593, Philip S. Mack, 108 East Pearl street, New Haven, Conn.; 6594, Harry L. Greene, 1174 Elmwood avenue, Providence, R. I.

Western Division.—6595, Gilbert R. Baumbach, Peoria, Ill.; 6596, W. J. Livesley, Kaiserhof Hotel, Chicago, Ill.; 6597, Charles L. Engstrom, 1209 Madison street, Peoria, Ill.; 6598, Horace G. Roberts, 17 Oak Lane, Davenport, Iowa; 6599, Elbert M. Burnett, 905 Fullerton avenue, Chicago, Ill.; 6600, Charles P. Huntington, Cunnor Road, Kenilworth, Ill.



F. S. BARNES,  
Lake Forest, Oregon.

point system, but in doing so they brought in other disastrous conditions.

"Ordinarily by the point revision, the score where the number of hits is larger in the lower score than the amount of the larger score over the lower, the change in rank will be made; and a simple solution of the problem is, I think, to combine the hits and score as a total score. This will in a few cases bring the man who has the excess of hits, but smaller score, to the front.

"The illustration by Dr. Hertig of 6 hits 12 score, and 2 hits 14 score, would give total scores of 18 and 16, which I believe would be their proper ratio. The example given by Dr. Elmer, would also show the same result.

"This simple revision would not be subject to the objectionable feature which we found in the point system, whereby a man, say third on the list, would secure a point, and thus change

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TRAP SHOOTING

Fixtures.

If you want your shoot to be announced here, send a notice like the following:

REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.

Feb. 22.—Birmingham (Ala.) G. C. tournament. O. L. Carl, Sec'y.
March 25-26.—Birmingham (Ala.) G. C. O. L. Carl, Sec.
April 8-10.—San Antonio, Tex.—The Interstate Association's Southwestern Handicap, under auspices of the San Antonio Gun Club; \$1,000 added money. Winner of first place in the Southwestern Handicap guaranteed \$200 and a trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$150 and \$100 respectively. E. E. Shaner, Mgr., Pittsburgh, Pa.
April 9-10.—Lincoln, Neb.—Capitol Beach G. C. T. C. Brownfield, Pres.
April 10.—Atglen (Pa.) G. C. Lloyd R. Lewis, Mgr.
April 16.—Mt. Holly (N. J.) G. C. A. J. Dellellette, Sec'y.
April 17.—Syracuse, N. Y.—Messina Springs G. C. W. E. Hookway, Sec'y.
April 18-19.—Wellington, Mass.—Paleface Shooting Association. Walter F. Clarke, Pres.
April 19.—Lawrence (Mass.) Fish and Game Protective Association. A. C. Gray, Sec'y.
April 23.—Grundy Center (Ia.) G. C. Frank W. Callaway, Sec'y.
April 23-24.—Brantley (Ala.) G. C. A. H. Hill, Pres.
April 24.—Maysville, Ky.—Mason County G. C. Wm. H. Hall, Mgr.
April 28.—Pottstown (Pa.) G. C. C. A. Fries, Sec'y.
April 29.—Guernsey, Ia.—Du Pont G. C. J. W. Dobbins, President.
April 29-30.—Moberly (Mo.) G. C. J. A. Melton, Sec'y.
April 29-May 1.—Pond Creek, Okla.—Oklahoma State tournament, under auspices of Pond Creek G. C. Wm. N. Hite, Mgr.

DRIVERS AND TWISTERS.

The Northern Kentucky Gun Club, of Dayton, Ky., will hold a two-day registered tournament, May 7-8.

Secretary Kelly, of the Hudson Gun Club, writes us: "The next shoot of the Hudson Gun Club, will take place on Feb. 23. All are welcome to shoot on our grounds." W. G. BEECROFT.

Crescent A. C.

BAV RIDGE, N. Y., Feb. 15.—H. T. Spooner won take-home trophy to-day with 92 out of 100 from 16 handicap. The scores:

Table with columns for names and scores for Crescent A. C. tournaments including Committee cup, Take-home trophy, Monthly cup, Hyatt trophy, Scratch shoot, and Monthly cup.

Only six gunners took part in the holiday shoot of the Crescent Athletic Club. The winners of the principal events were Dr. R. C. Williams, A. E. Henry and C. Blake. The scores:

Table with columns for names and scores for Crescent Athletic Club events including Committee cup, Take-home trophy, Hyatt trophy, Monthly cup, and Remsen trophy.

New York A. C.

PELHAM MANOR, N. Y., Feb. 15.—Daniel F. McMahon was high with 88 out of 100. The scores: Monthly cup, 25 targets, handicap:

Table with columns for names and scores for New York A. C. Monthly cup.

Table with columns for names and scores for New York A. C. February cup.

Table with columns for names and scores for New York A. C. Club trophy.

Table with columns for names and scores for New York A. C. Travers Island trophy.

Table with columns for names and scores for New York A. C. Distance handicap.

Table with columns for names and scores for New York A. C. Special trophy.

Table with columns for names and scores for New York A. C. Added target handicap.

Table with columns for names and scores for New York A. C. Day trophy.

Table with columns for names and scores for New York A. C. High gun trophy.

Feb. 12.—D. F. McMahon did the best work at the Travers Island traps of the New York Athletic Club to-day. He was the high scratch gun of the afternoon with a total of 86 out of 100. In addition, he took the monthly cup with a full score of 25 targets. Other winners included C. Stein, who won a leg on the February and another of the club trophy, as well as being the high handicap gunner of the day, and B. M. Higginson, who took the take-home trophy.

Larchmont Y. C.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., Feb. 16.—Sixteen gunners toiled here to-day in a good sturdy rock-breaking contest. Full scores were returned in most of the contests. Nearly 5,000 clay birds were used at the two sets of traps in service.

Ralph L. Spotts carried off high gun honors, getting his eleventh mark for high man during the season by breaking 140 out of 150. D. F. McMahon trailed him by just one bird. He also won the second take-home trophy with a full score after a shoot-off with A. Whiting, T. Lenane, Jr., and W. E. Ferguson.

There was some close work in the 100-target handicap, ending in a tie between T. J. McCahill and A. Arthur, each having smashed 98 out of 100. In the second shoot-off Arthur won. T. J. McCahill, A. Arthur, T. Lenane, Jr., and W. E. Ferguson tied with full scores of 95 in the shoot for the monthly cup, and in the shoot-off McCahill won.

T. Lenane, Jr., won the visitors' cup with a full after a shoot-off; he also captured the 10-target scratch prize. The 15-target scratch prize went to A. Arthur, and the special trophy prize to A. Whiting with a full. A. J. McManus won the take-home trophy with a full after a shoot-off with F. W. Fitzgerald, and the accumulation cup went to W. E. Ferguson after a shoot-off

with T. J. McCahill, A. Arthur, W. J. Elias and Dr. W. B. Short. Scores follow:

Table with columns for names and scores for New York A. C. February cup.

Table with columns for names and scores for New York A. C. Larchmont trophy.

Table with columns for names and scores for New York A. C. Visitors' trophy.

Table with columns for names and scores for New York A. C. First take-home trophy.

Table with columns for names and scores for New York A. C. Accumulation cup.

Table with columns for names and scores for New York A. C. Second take-home trophy.

Table with columns for names and scores for New York A. C. Special trophy.

Table with columns for names and scores for New York A. C. Day trophy.

Table with columns for names and scores for New York A. C. High Gun trophy.

Baltusrol Golf Club.

FAR HILLS, N. J., Feb. 15.—The record number, fourteen, turned in scores to-day:

Handicap event, 25 targets: T. Watkins (7) 24, S. N. Cowperthwait (4) 23, B. C. Fincke (2) 22, S. H. Browne (1) 22, Dr. O. W. Granbery (0) 21, Henry Barclay (7) 21, T. W. Lloyd (1) 21, B. J. Downer (8) 19, A. Borden (8) 15, C. A. Stout (5) 17, G. A. Williams (2) 16, W. Byrd (4) 16, B. J. Harrison (3) 15, J. F. Hahn (3) 11.

Scratch event, 25 targets: B. C. Fincke 21, T. W. Lloyd 20, G. A. Williams 19, Dr. Granbery 17, J. F. Hahn 16, S. N. Cowperthwait 16, S. H. Browne 15, A. Borden 14, B. J. Harrison 14, C. A. Stout 12, T. Watkins 12, W. Byrd 9.

Fifty targets, handicap: S. N. Cowperthwait (6) 45, S. H. Browne (2) 45, B. C. Fincke (4) 43, H. Barclay (14) 41, W. Byrd (8) 39, T. Watkins (8) 38, T. W. Lloyd (2) 38, C. A. Stout (10) 34, G. A. Williams (4) 34, B. J. Harrison (6) 33, Dr. Granbery (0) 30, J. F. Hahn (6) 26.



the 20yds. mark. Wm. Ridley gave the winner a close run and finished only one behind, with H. Snyder but two less. Fred Bills and Geo. Crosby tied on 86; Geo. Grubb and Fred Caldwell 84. The scores:

Ed Jenkins	73	Chas Ditto	79
Fred Bills	86	Ed O'Brien	83
Art Killam	80	Wm Ridley	89
Geo Maxwell	80	E W Varner	86
Fred Caldwell	84	Wm Goeller	83
Del Gross	75	W Baggerman	76
H Snyder	88	Fred Call	68
Guy Cooper	78	Ross King	82
G W Nicolai	90	F Luther	73
V H Green	68	Geo King	68
G K Mackie	72	H Sherman	68
H Dixon	81	E T Gibbs	79
L Erhardt	64	Geo Grubb	84
Jay Graham	83	Geo Crosby	86
E Houghton	81	R D Morgan	84

Shooting the whole program, including the handicap of 100 targets, a grand total of 575 blue rocks, Fred Bills, the Chicago expert, topped all his pards with 526; Ed O'Brien, the old short-grass shooter, accounted for 519; then came on the new shooter for this class who is generally known in Illinois as "Jay," with 514; last, but not the least attractive shooters was the well-known one-armed man, who is endeavoring to break in a new gun, and he made 491.

These "show me" Missouri fellows were to the front in one, two, three order, and Nicolai made 518, Dixon 513 and Snyder 511, with the Iowa crack, Ridley, fourth.

And now we must call your attention to something that you will more than likely not read about in the FOREST AND STREAM for the next twelve months, viz., that of the Great Western Amateur Handicap at 25 live pigeons with an entrance of \$16.25, purse divided and guaranteed as follows: First, \$125, second \$100, third \$75, fourth \$50.

Many of the readers must call to mind that in 1902 the last grand American live-bird event was patted off here, and it was such a large affair and attracted so much attention, that it virtually stopped pigeon shooting in nearly all States, and the Interstate Association was compelled to pass it up.

The shooters there were handicapped by distance according to their known ability by the following well-known committee: Geo. R. Mackie, Seammon, Kans.; V. H. Greene, Kansas City, Mo.; J. W. Harlan, Kansas City, Mo.; Wm. Baggerman, of St. Louis, Mo. G. W. Schroeder was on the committee, but whatever happened neither he nor Dan Bray, Dick Linderman, nor any of the old-timers from the great State of Nebraska were present, which was regretted, for they on many occasions made all other State teams take notice.

Geo Nicolai did not miss his last bird, but a much

older shooter, F. N. Cockrell, did, else there would have been another tie for the gold watch; as it was Houghton got in with 24 after having lost one early in the race. This man Houghton lives in the far away north country, but the handicap committee had evidently heard from him, as he had to go to the 32yds. mark. Another 32yds. man, after going ten straight was disposed to withdraw after being scored lost on an imperfect gun. The shoot-off was settled at the end of the 5th round, as Houghton got a little behind a fast one. The scores:

F N Cockrell, 30.....	23	W Baggerman, 330 ...	21
Dr F M Plank, 30.....	21	E J Gibbs, 23.....	w.
R B Elliott, 30.....	22	Geo King, 29.....	15
R W King, 29.....	17	M Thompson, 31.....	23
Geo Nicolai, 32.....	24	L Tucker, 30.....	23
Ed Jenkins, 30.....	17	G H Davis, 29.....	19
R Thompson, 32.....	22	Eugene Howe, 30.....	21
Geo Grubb, 31.....	18	A F Rickmers, 30.....	21
Chas Ditto, 31.....	21	B F Eaton, 30.....	21
V H Greene, 30.....	21	A E Thomas, 30.....	18
G K Mackie, 31.....	21	F Luther, 28.....	18
H Dixon, 31.....	20	C Frel, 30.....	17
H E Snyder, 32.....	w.	Guy Cooper, 28.....	23
E S Houghton, 32.....	24	Jesse Wells, 27.....	22
J W Harlan, 29.....	21	G Stockwell, Jr, 29.....	22
J H Harlan, 29.....	18	A Ellet, 27.....	18
W Ridley, 31.....	19	F Miller, 29.....	21
J T Roth, 31.....	20	E E Hairgrove, 30.....	23

Shoot-off:  
Nicolai .....2222 Houghton .....1110

**Glenwood Country Club.**

GLENWOOD, L. I., Feb. 15.—A number of ties added to the interest here to-day. Scores follow:

Silkworth cup, 15 targets, handicap: J. C. Jackson, (2) 47, C. W. Berner (2) 47, W. Silkworth (0) 46, D. Edgar Smith (3) 45, H. J. Hornung (7) 43, L. E. K. White (5) 37, J. S. Crosby (4) 36, J. L. Bergen (4) 34, H. Berner (3) 31.

Sweepstakes, 25 clay birds, handicap: Silkworth (0) 23, Hornung (7) 23, White (5) 22, C. W. Berner (2) 23, Smith (3) 21, Crosby (4) 21, Bergen (6) 20, H. Berner (3) 17. Shoot-off: Silkworth 23, Hornung 15.

Sweepstakes, 25 clay birds, handicap: J. S. Crosby (5) 23, C. W. Berner (2) 23, Smith (4) 22, Silkworth (0) 22, Hornung (8) 22, White (6) 20. Shoot-off: Berner 22, Crosby 20.

Sweepstakes, 25 clay birds, handicap: Silkworth (0) 23, Hornung (7) 23, Crosby (4) 21, Smith (3) 21.

Sweepstakes, 25 clay birds, handicap: Jackson (3) 25, J. I. Bergen (4) 22, Crosby (4) 20.

Sweepstakes, 25 clay birds, handicap: Jackson (0) 21, Bergen (4) 20, Crosby (4) 17.

**New York State Association.**

THE New York State Sportsmen's Association could not have made a better selection in choosing a president than the one made at their regular annual meeting held in Syracuse in June of 1912, when they named B. V. Covert, of Lockport, who was at that time president of the Buffalo Audubon Club. C. F. Lambert was elected secretary-treasurer, and no more enthusiastic sportsman or capable official could have been named.

With such men at the head, assisted by other members and clubs of the New York State Association, situated in every part of the State, the coming annual meeting and tournament is an assured success. Shooters will gather from every corner of the State for this tournament to test their skill, in friendly competition at the traps under the auspices of the Buffalo Audubon Club, on June 9, 10, 11 and 12. The first day will be practice day, and each succeeding day will be reserved for regular State-wide competition.

The moneys will be divided under an equitable system, which will insure as fair a division as is possible.

The Squier money-back system will apply to each individual day's performance, by which means amateurs who are not so adept at the sport as some of the others will be fully protected.

It will be the aim of the management to cater particularly to the 80 and 85 per cent. shooters, who are in reality the backbone of the sport, and cannot, under ordinary circumstances, break even.

The Audubon Club is very fortunate in having a corps of shooters who are always able to hold their own in the insteat company, as evidenced by the splendid record of Messrs. Wright and Covert at the Pinehurst midwinter tournament, held at Pinehurst, N. C., the latter part of January. Wright was high gun over all amateurs and professionals, with the splendid performance of 572 dead out of a total of 600 targets shot at, being 6 targets to the good over the next high man. Twice he had scores of 98 out of 100 and two runs of over 75 without a miss. Wright is at present champion of the State of New York, and will be called upon to defend his title at the coming tournament. Covert did not shoot quite so brilliantly as Wright, excepting in the preliminary handicap event, when from the 18yd. mark he smashed 95 out of the 100, being a tie with that sterling shot, Allen Heil, of Allentown, Pa.

In the shoot-off at 25 targets to decide the winner of the beautiful trophy and purse, Covert showed the stuff he is made of by breaking straight, while his opponent scored 22.

Besides the sweepstakes events at the coming tournament, there will be a merchandise event, at which prizes amounting to over \$1000 will be distributed to the lucky winners. In this event, as in all others, the management will make a supreme effort to protect the poorer shooters.

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Clearview—Riverside.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 15.—The Clearview Gun Club beat out Riverside, of Essington, to-day in a ten-man team race, shot over the Darby traps. Out of their 500 blue rocks the Clearviews smashed 438, while the Essington team totaled 418. Oliver and Fisher led the Darby delegation with 48 smashes out of their half century of clay skimmers, with Elwell a close second with 47.

Walber was the best Riverside target getter, shattering 45 out of his 50, with Harper a good second with 44.

Clear weather with little wind to handicap the marksmen was favorable to good scores, and these were made with profusion by the gunners in the team race, and also in the Clearview's monthly club test, which preceded the battle with the Riversides.

In the club event Fisher and Oliver led the A men with 48 breaks apiece, with Elwell holding second place with 47.

Shuster led the B gunmen with 45 breaks, Green being second with 43 and Lee third with 42.

Winchester's 34 led the C gunners, while Paul and Knowles divided second honors with 33.

Thomas led the half dozen visitors who participated, smashing 41 out of his 50 skimmers. Scores: Team race, ten men to a team, 50 targets per man:

Table with 2 columns: Clearview and Riverside. Lists names and scores for various participants like Oliver, Fisher, Elwell, etc.

Club shoot, class system, 50 targets per man: Class A. Oliver 48, Elwell 47, Fisher 48, Roberts 33.

Class B. Shuster 45, Dutch 37, Green 43, Campbell 36, Lee 42, Paulson 32, Ferry 41, Kirsch 38, Bockius 40, Beers 28.

Class C. Winchester 34, Kress 38, Paul 33, Coyle 36, Knowles 33, Crawford 27, Thomas 41, Visitors.

Cincinnati Gun Club.

THE members turned out to the shoot at the Northern's grounds on Feb. 9, and there was little doing at home. The first match in the series of tri-city team matches will be shot on these grounds on Washington's Birthday. The cities of Dayton, Springfield and Cincinnati will be represented. Each city can enter fifteen men, the best ten scores to count for the team.

Feb. 15.—The members turned out well at the shoot to-day for the purpose of getting tuned up for the first of the tri-city team matches with Dayton and Springfield, which will be held on Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22. High score was made by W. R. Randall, "The Kid," of Mason, Ohio, who broke 92. Capt. George W. Dameron started off with perfect scores in the first two events, breaking 72 straight in practice and the regular events, and tying for second high score with A. Sundry, of Williamsburg, Ohio, on 90. Hammerschmidt's drop from the 90 per cent. class was due to the use of a strange gun, which cost him several targets.

A feature of the afternoon was the return team match between Cincinnati and Northern Kentucky. After a hot race, it was decided in favor of the Cincinnati by one target. The Northerns had a lead of two targets at the close of the first round. They increased this to six in the second round. The Cincinnati bunch got busy in the third round and reduced the lead to four targets. At the end of the fourth round the score was a tie, and in the last round the home team had one the best of their opponents, the total score being 265 to 264.

In the series of three matches each team has won one, and one was a tie. This will necessitate another match, which will be shot on the Northern's grounds in the near future.

In another three-man team match at 100 targets per man, Arthur Gambell's team took the lead from the start, and increased it in each round, defeating Davies' team by 24 targets, 268 to 244.

A five-man team match wound up the afternoon's shooting, Squier's team defeating Gambell's by two targets, 111 to 109. "Roundy" Chamberlain did not do so bad when it is remembered that he was using a strange gun; if he had his old "reliable" with him, very few of the targets would have reached Gambell's "target saver." Squier started off with one down, and ended with one of the few straights of the afternoon, but hard luck in the second event kept him out of the 90s. Sampson tried his luck for the first since last summer, and showed that he has not quite forgotten how to point; he will do good work for the team on the 22d.

Mutt and Jeff are two members and they both promise to make good. Dr. Bird shot at 75 to-day—the first time he has been on the firing line for several months, and broke 49. Irwin shot a good gait in most

of the events, but quered his chances for the 90 per cent. class in the first and third events. R. Davies settled a little dispute with Chamberlain to-day, but was not in good form, and the latter had the best of the argument. Mexico showed some of his old-time form, finishing close to the 90 mark.

The first of the tri-city team matches with Dayton and Springfield, will be shot here on Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22, starting promptly at 1 P. M. The traps will be open for practice during the forenoon, and if necessary, three traps will be used, so that all the shooters may be accommodated.

Practice, 100 targets per man: A Gambell 86, R Trimble 88, J Schreck 87, G Dameron 90, W R Randall 92, Ertel 83, R Davies 74, A Sunderbruch 90, Hammerschmidt 83, Medico 87, \*L J Squier 87, McCreary 57, R Ward 65, Sampson 77, \*R W Chamberlain 88, Mutt 79, H R Irwin 87, Jeff 82, \*O J Holaday 89.

\*Professionals. Team match: Northern Kentucky vs Cincinnati. Irwin 87, Sundry 90, Dameron 90, Hammerschmidt 83, Schreck 87-264, Randall 92-265.

Team match: A Gambell 86, Davies 74, Sundry 90, Hammerschmidt 83, Randall 92-268, Schreck 87-244.

Team match: A Gambell 20, Squier 22, Medico 21, Chamberlain 21, Sundry 22, Hammerschmidt 22, Holaday 24, Schreck 24, Jeff 22-109, Mutt 22-111.

S. S. White G. C.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 15.—The S. S. White's monthly brought out thirty-seven marksmen to-day. The usual club program called for 100 blue rocks shot at in relays of 25 each, handicaps added to the scores, with class shooting governing. Charles H. Newcomb won the high gun honors with 96 out of 100, winning the spoon for the high net score of the day. George S. McCarty made two straights, had one 23 and a 22.

In the class challenge cup event Newcomb, with 49, took Class A. Wilson's score of 45 won a leg on B trophy, McGrath had 43, and that gave him a clutch on the C emblem, and Stevens' 37 was good enough for a dot on the D cup.

Wilson, George, Smith, Ford, McGrath and Stevens tied for Sidebotham trophy. In the first shoot-off, four of the men dropped out, leaving Stevens and Wilson. On this round Stevens won.

Jesse Griffith captured the spoon offered for the high net score on 50, he making 49; W. T. Smith won the dipper on the total high on 50, handicaps included, and Wilson landed the spoon for the best score on 75. Scores:

Table with 2 columns: Class A and Class B. Lists names and scores for participants like Severn, Newcomb, H Wilson, etc.

Class C. McGrath 16, Shoemaker 20, W T Smith 20, Keene 16, George 20, Robinson 16, Waters 12, Abbott 16, Peden 20, 92.

Class D. Taylor 48, Hinkson 24, Hornisher 24, Stevens 28, 104.

Visitors. McCarty 0, Cox 0, McConnell 0, Keenan 0, C Betson 0, 55.

Boston A. A.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 15.—With a free start of 5 and a total of 99, S. A. Ellis was high gun to-day and winner of take-home trophy. To win, however, he had to shoot off a tie with Capt. C. B. Tucker, who started from the same handicap. Shoot-off gave Ellis 6 up. L. H. Davis took third with 97 from a gift of 8. J. L. Snow from scratch disintegrated in the ambient atmosphere 95 altitudinous semi-sphereoids. The day was ideal for aerosaucer cracking—clear, warm and windless.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Hcp. Total, Sargent Total, Grand Total. Lists names and scores for participants like S A Ellis, C B Tucker, L H Davis, etc.

Tie for the take-home trophy shot off at 25 targets: Ellis 24, Tucker 18. C. B. TUCKER, Capt.

Westwood (Ohio) Gun Club.

THERE were about twenty-five members at the club shoot on Feb. 9. High score was made by Rybolt, who broke 74 out of 100 in the practice events. G. Oskamp finished second with 54. In the first of the contests for the Du Pont trophy, eight members took part. J. Schneider and A. La B. tied for first place on 31 out of 50. M. Stopper, A. C. Kuball and P. Ruchman were tied for second place. The club will have a house warming on Feb. 22, Washington's Birthday, and a committee is preparing a program with merchandise prizes for that occasion. There will be a flag raising on that day, with several speakers, and a salute to Old Glory as it is unfurled to the breeze.

Table with 4 columns: Name, 25, 25, 25, Total. Lists names and scores for participants like W Daniels, Kling, G Oskamp, etc.

Du Pont trophy contest, 50 targets: A. La B. 31, W. Bohnert 22, M. Stopper 28, H. Carson 23, A. C. Kuball 28, J. Schneider 31, J. Nocheck 17, P. Ruchman 28.

Feb. 15.—The club entertained several prominent trapshooters at the shoot to-day, among them being L. J. Squier, Pittsburgh, Pa.; W. R. Chamberlain, Columbus, O., and O. Holaday, Ralph Trimble and R. Davies, local experts. High scores were impossible owing to the high wind, which caused the targets to duck and take various puzzling and unexpected flights. O. Holaday was high man with 88, a showing fully equal to a 95 per cent. clip under normal weather conditions. R. Davies was second with 86, breaking 46 out of the last 50 targets. Chamberlain was handicapped by the use of strange guns, and fell far below his average. Squier started out with a 20, and duplicated it in the last event, going out in third place. Trimble was not in good form, as his score indicates, although the wind and strange grounds caused some of his misses. A. C. Kuball's showing was poor for him, but is accounted for by the fact that he is determined to learn to shoot with both eyes open, and is still in the beginner's class. The club members are showing much improvement, and will be ready to take on a few team matches with the local clubs by the time the weather settles.

Table with 4 columns: Name, 25, 25, 25, Total. Lists names and scores for participants like L J Squier, O Holaday, R Davies, etc.

Du Pont Gun Club.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 15.—Eight out of nine leggers on Frank L. Connable trophy competed to-day. A. B. Richardson and J. T. Roberson tied from the 22yd. mark with 22, 19 and 21, 20; totaling 41 out of 50 each. Dr. Stanley Steele made third berth with 40 from 19yds. Scores:

Table with 4 columns: Name, Yds, T'l, Yds, T'l. Lists names and scores for participants like A B Richardson, J T Roberson, etc.

In the regular events fifty crackers blew up rocks. Another feature was a match for the Class B cup, held by N. K. Smith. The challenger was L. L. Jarrell, and he put up a great scrap, losing by a single target only. The Class D cup was up and was won by W. A. Casey with 21.

High score on 100 targets for the afternoon was W. S. Colfax, Jr., with 96. L. S. German was second with 93, while W. M. Hammond, who recently joined the professional ranks by reason of his connection with the Hercules Powder Company, came next with 92. Messrs. Colfax and Hammond were the only two during the afternoon to turn in straight scores of 25.

Next Saturday afternoon will find an owner for the 1912 Class Cup, donated by Eugene E. Du Pont.

The scores made by the different contestants on the first 25 targets shot at were as follows: L. S. German 23, C. H. Colburn 13, H. P. Carlson 20, W. Edmanson 19, J. H. Minnick 16, A. B. Richardson 23, H. W. Bush 22, E. M. Ross 12, C. Leedom 16, J. H. Squires 18, L. W. Crawford 11, J. B. McHugh 16, Dr. S. Steele 20, J. T. Roberson 17, Edward Banks 20, J. J. Magahern 10, J. T. Birch 15, J. B. McHugh 20, A. J. Curley 10, F. P. Ewing 14, E. R. Jenks 9, P. D. Guest 23, G. F. Lord 12, H. T. Reed 17, J. C. Cannon 19, W. R. Townsley 7, W. S. Colfax 25, A. H. Lord 10, J. W. Anderson, Jr., 14, E. G. du Pont 24, W. M. Hammond 18, Wm. Coyne 15, S. G. David 16, S. W. Long 5, W. A. Casey 21, D. S. Wood 16, S. A. Reis 7, C. H. Simon 20, Dr. A. Patterson 15, A. F. Hickman 16, L. L. Jarrell 19, T. C. Doremus 16, H. D. Black 17, W. B. Smith, Jr., 12, S. T. Tuchten 14, Dr. E. Q. Bullock 14, W. P. Berry 13, J. H. Thomas 13, L. C. Lyon 18, Dr. H. Betts 13, M. E. Rose 19, W. H. Neely 12, N. K. Smith 24, Dawson 11.

Mt. Kisco Gun Club.

Mr. Kisco, N. Y., Feb. 12.—The scores at the traps were unusually poor to-day, owing to a strong head wind, which made the targets act like St. Vitus' dance.

J. Stevens Arms Co. trophy, 25 targets, handicap—first leg:

Table with 2 columns of names and scores for the J. Stevens Arms Co. trophy.

Table with 2 columns of names and scores for the Village silver cup—first leg.

February cup and Du Pont take-home trophy, 25 targets, handicap—first leg:

Table with 2 columns of names and scores for the February cup and Du Pont trophy.

Table with 2 columns of names and scores for the Special trophy, 25 targets, handicap—first leg.

Table with 2 columns of names and scores for the February cup, 25 targets, handicap.

Table with 2 columns of names and scores for the Du Pont trophy, 25 targets, handicap.

Table with 2 columns of names and scores for the Take-home trophy, 25 targets, handicap.

Essex County Country Club.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 15.—B. M. Shanley, Jr., from scratch was high gun here to-day, winning two out of the three events.

Take-Home trophy shoot, 25 targets, handicap: B. M. Shanley, Jr. (0) 24, J. A. Hart (0) 24, A. Bryant (2) 18, Peter Hauck, Jr., (5) 17.

February cup, 25 targets, handicap: B. M. Shanley, Jr., (0) 23, J. A. Hart (0) 22, A. Bryant (2) 18, Peter Hauck, Jr. (5) 20, P. P. Heller (6) 22, W. E. Stewart (8) 19, A. O. Headley (2) 18.

Bryant trophy shoot, 25 targets, handicap: B. M. Shanley, Jr. (0) 19, A. Bryant (2) 18, Peter Hauck, Jr. (5) 23, P. P. Heller (6) 24, W. E. Stewart (8) 16, A. O. Headley (2) 13, C. H. Daly (0) 18.

Elkton Gun Club.

ELKTON, Md., Feb. 15.—The poultry shoot held to-day, was attended by a bunch of toppers. The shooters were divided in three classes, and three pairs of chickens were given in each class.

Class A—H. L. Worthington 91, Hammond 88, G. Lewis 75, C. Williams 91, W. Ewing 88, Rose 89, J. H. Reynolds 89. Class B.—Samuel King 83, A. Bouchelle 79, C. Dilks 63, Jordan 87. Class C—W. Rose 65, L. Sykes 77, W. Stevens 67, R. Ott 66, M. Strickland 73.

Queens Country Club.

QUEENS, L. I., Feb. 15.—J. H. Hendrickson broke 141 for high gun to-day, out of 150. Scores:

Table with 2 columns of names and scores for the Queens Country Club.

WINCHESTER

.22 Caliber Cartridges and Muskets :: ::

Tie and Outrank the World's Indoor Record

THE Warren (Pa.) Rifle Team, shooting in competition recently in the Inter-Club Series of Matches, tied and outranked the World's Record of 996, made last year by the Bridgeport team.

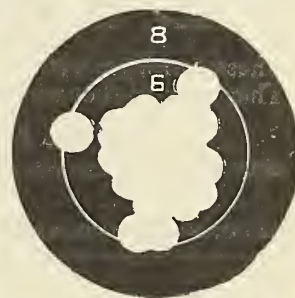


Composite Target of Sweeting's Score. 20 Shots.

The scores of the Warren wonders were as follows:

- SWEETING.....200
MUNSON.....199
HAINES.....199
WHEELOCK.....199
ROBERTSON.....199

TOTAL - - 996



Composite Target of Total Score. 100 Shots.

All of the team shot Winchester .22 Long Rifle "Lesmok" Cartridges, regular stock goods, such as any one can buy anywhere. Mr. Sweeting and three others shot Winchester .22 Caliber Muskets.

This wonderful performance, which outranks the previous World's Record, because the latter contained a 198, confirms the opinion of the most successful shots that

REGULAR STOCK W CARTRIDGES ARE BETTER THAN SPECIAL LOADS

Jersey City Gun Club.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 12.—Owing to the disagreeable weather on Lincoln's Birthday, the turnout was small at our all-day shoot, as it took a real enthusiast to face the elements. Paul von Boeckman was high gun for the day with an average of 79 1/2 per cent, for the entire program.

Table with 2 columns of names and scores for the Jersey City Gun Club.

The scores were not in keeping with the day and were very ordinary. George Piercy was high gun and won the high average trophy after an exciting race with Hallinger, the latter missing his last target, a low ducking right-quartering bird, which he overshot.

Table with 2 columns of names and scores for the Jersey City Gun Club.

Feb. 15.—This was an ideal day for shooting the clubs, and several members took advantage of the fine weather and came out and spent a pleasant hour or two.

On Washington's Birthday we are going to have a merchandise shoot, starting at 2 P. M., and extend an invitation to all shooters to pay us a visit on that day and see how easy it is to win a nice prize.

# The Kind of Targets

that can be made with the



## Semi-Smokeless Cartridges

NO SPECIAL SPECIFICATION NECESSARY



50 consecutive shots—10 on each target—made with

**PETERS** Factory Loaded .22 L. Rifle Semi-Smokeless Ammunition using machine rest; range 75 feet. Rifle not cleaned from start to finish.

These cartridges were taken from a regular factory run, and are the same in quality as can be bought from any Peters dealer. They may be shot with equal confidence on any range from 25 feet to 100 yards or more. Always ask for Semi-Smokeless.

### THE PETERS CARTRIDGE COMPANY, CINCINNATI, OHIO

NEW YORK: 98 Chambers St., T. H. Keller, Manager.

SAN FRANCISCO: 608-612 Howard St., J. S. French, Manager.

NEW ORLEANS: 321 Magazine St., Lee Omohundro, Manager.

#### Chicago Gun Club.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 8.—Fairly pleasant weather conditions brought out fifteen shooters for our regular weekly club shoot. Quite a number of good scores were made, and the two regular club events of 50 targets each developed a most interesting race between Fetherston and Jesse Young, both breaking 48 out of 50 in the first, and 47 in the second, which gave them each a total of 95 out of the 100. At no time in the race was there more than one target difference in their scores. Barto made a strong bid for the leadership in the second 50, but finished in second place with a total of 46, while MacLachlan and Kirkwood each scored 45 for third honors. First place in the practice event went to Goode with a score of 14 out of 15, Mac and Kirk tying for second with 12 each.

Barto took the lead in the first event at doubles when he broke 21 out of 12 pairs, although MacLachlan made the same score in the second frame. Mac had taken quite a layoff from trapshooting, as he has not been out since last fall, but he showed his old form in the last 50 singles, and the second frame of doubles.

Melchor was a guest of Jesse Young, and he proved to be a good student for his first trial at breaking targets. Scores:

Targets:	15	50	50	12p	12p	25	50
L M Fetherston	..	48	47	..	..	..	..
J S Young	..	11	48	47	19	..	..
J B Barto	..	..	43	46	21	..	..
H C Kirkwood	..	12	43	45	17	..	..
O P Goode	..	14	40	41	17	..	40
A F MacLachlan	..	12	36	45	16	21	..
W P Northcott	..	8	37	38	15	..	..
H Kennicott	..	10	37	34	12	15	..
C W May	..	10	30	..	..	..	..
E Oliver	..	6	25	34	..	..	..
E Silver	..	..	38	..	..	..	..
F B Fox	..	7	20	26	..	..	..
M Ballou	..	6	22	28	9	..	..
T V Cannon	..	..	23	..	..	..	..
H C Melchor	..	7	..	..	..	..	11

Feb. 9.—With the thermometer registering above the freezing point, and a clear sky, this was a splendid day for target shooting. A field of thirty-four shooters and a large gallery of spectators responded to the inviting conditions, everyone enjoying themselves both on the firing line and visiting with one another in the club house.

Jesse Young and Fetherston came back to-day to renew their battle of yesterday, which had ended in a tie. Both started in as if it was to be a repetition, as they each broke 14 out of 15 in the practice event, Young again making a total of 48 out of 50 in the first 50, while "Fethers" scored two less, or a total of 46. In the second 50, Young again broke 48, and "Fethers" finished with one less, 47, the latter thereby losing by 3 targets on the two days.

Winkler, who is one of our new members, won third place honors for the day, breaking a total of 46 out of 50 in the first 50, where he tied Fethers for second place, scoring a total of 43 in the second fifty and finish-

ing in a tie with Miller and Eck for first place in event No. 4, each breaking 19 out of 25 gun below armpit until target is in flight. Kammerer and silver divided fourth place honors of the day with a total of 86 out of 100, Kam breaking 45 in the first 50.

F. C. Young scored a total of 43 out of 50 in the first club event, another new member near the top. H. Walsh was out for the first time in over six months; he is slowly gaining strength from a severe illness. Shrigley also shows the effects of a hard siege of bronchitis, from which he is slowly recovering. No one loves trapshooting any more than he, but he had to quit after shooting the first 50. J. Lino had his first try-out on our grounds; he was shooting a 20-gauge. King, Harrison and Oakes were taking their first lessons at the traps.

Master Applegate, shooting a 20-gauge, is the ten-year-old student of John Taggart. He handles himself splendidly when on the firing line, and will soon be making splendid scores.

Burton and Stannard tied for pro honors, each scoring 91 out of 100, Burton tying Young for first place with 48 in the first 50.

Are you arranging to be with us on Washington's Birthday. We want a record crowd to participate in the merchandise shoot, which is on for that day, a fine list of prizes having been provided. Trains leave Randolph street at 11:20 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. All shooters coming on the 12:45 can get in the merchandise shoot.

Targets:	15	50	50	25	30
C W May	..	9	30	35	..
O Kanske	..	..	29	42	..
J H Shrigley	..	..	28	..	..
J Lino	..	10	24	20	9
E M Harrison	..	1	..	..	5
A Oakes	..	1	..	..	..
W A Davis	..	12	..	..	..
H Green	..	9	21	..	..
M Applegate	..	..	..	8	..
W Burton	..	13	48	43	..
W D Stannard	..	..	45	46	..
J Terry	..	..	45	43	..
J S Young	..	14	48	48	..
L M Fetherston	..	14	46	47	..
A H Winkler	..	..	46	43	19
B L Kammerer	..	11	45	41	..
C A Edmonson	..	..	43	42	..
E Silver	..	..	43	43	..
Geo Eck	..	..	39	44	19
F C Young	..	..	43	..	..
W C Deal	..	11	41	..	..
O W Crocker	..	12	41	41	..
W F Riley	..	12	41	39	..
A Moore	..	9	42	39	..
J A Taggart	..	..	37	43	17
C F Seelig	..	..	36	43	..
C R Seelig	..	..	42	39	..
F M Libbe	..	..	36	41	..
T P Bue	..	10	37	39	..
H Walsh	..	..	37	39	..
J A Schultz	..	8	37	37	..
R Smerhels	..	..	40	37	..
F Miller	..	..	38	31	19

#### Hudson Gun Club.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 9.—Event No. 2 was for the Schortemeier prizes, and was closely contested for, the winners being: Class A—W. O'Brien. Class B—H. J. Burlington. Class C—Jack Williams. Our next shoot will be held on Feb. 23, when the fourth contest for the above prizes will take place. The Turnpike car to the Hackensack River Bridge is the way to get to the grounds, so come out and see us shoot the bull, which we always divide among the shooters present.

Targets:	25	50	25	25	25
J Baldwin	..	18	29	12	16
C von Lengerke	..	20	39	21	19
W Tewes	..	11	23	11	12
H Burlington	..	11	39	15	16
W Kent	..	16	35	16	19
J Williams	..	12	37	13	12
F Pfannstiel	..	11	30	15	14
H Pape	..	13	25	13	12
L Williams, Jr.	..	10	28	14	14
L Schorty	..	19	33	14	17
J Smith	..	17	38	19	17
H Higgs	..	17	36	15	17
J Pape	..	13	30	14	16
W Groll	..	13	29	16	12
W Hall	..	13	26	14	13
W O'Brien	..	15	39	17	16
J Terry	..	20	34	19	18
B Beyversdorf	..	17	33	12	19
W Hutchings	..	17	32	15	13
J Connolly	..	16	32	13	16
R Strobell	..	16	29	13	11
W Summerfield	..	10	25	15	15
T Kelley	..	16	34	23	21
I Whitley	..	16	31	17	19
G Vetter	..	7	22	13	12
L Gille	..	10	21	..	159
W Kellinger	..	7	..	11	14
W Eaton	..	11	..	12	10
A Stobel	..	10	21	10	..
A Kurzell	..	16	27	16	17
G Marcy	..	..	16	15	11
A Havland	..	..	..	..	19
A Snoden	..	..	9	10	7

T. H. K.

#### Huntingdon Valley Shoots.

NOBLE, Feb. 15.—At the weekly shoot of the Huntingdon Valley Country Club target marksmen, over the range here this afternoon, a number of events were shot off, with results in doubt until the final targets left the traps. The summaries:

First event, 25 targets: G. Lovering (3) 23, Fox (4) 25, Archer (5) 20, Rowland (5) 24.

Second event, 25 targets: Fox (4) 25, Rowland (7) 21, Archer (4) 20, Lovering (4) 22, Biddle (5) 26. Several miss-and-out events in which the same list of shooters took part, filled in an ideal afternoon behind the traps. Three weeks more of the announced shooting schedule remain.



**Northern Kentucky Gun Club.**

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 8.—The special shoot given at the grounds to-day was a big success, and it looks like the "combination plan" appeals to the local shooters as well as to those from a distance. The program was five 20-target events, \$7 entrance, \$1 deducted for targets; \$5 divided Jack Rabbit system, and \$1 in a purse divided by the Lewis class system. Thirty-two amateurs and professionals shot through the program, among those from out of town being: W. H. Hall, Maysville, Ky., who won the Kentucky challenge cup on the Cincinnati grounds last fall, and finished second high amateur here; A. and H. Sundy, Williamsburg, O.; H. Ertel and R. Gaskell, Morrow, O.; R. H. Bruns and F. G. Biltz, Brookville, Ind.; I. Brandenburg and Ed. Cain, Dayton, O.; T. J. and E. Donald, Felicity, O.; R. Stickels, Hamilton, O.; Dr. O. D. Maddox, Harrison, O.; W. R. Randall, Mason, O.; H. Hessler and L. Bittner, Mt. Healthy; T. Barstow, St. Louis, Mo.; L. J. Squier, Pittsburgh, Pa., and C. O. Le Compte, Eminence, Ky.

The conditions were hard, owing to the mist which rose from the river, causing a poor light and making it difficult to see the targets. A. Sundy, of Williamsburg, O., put up the high amateur score, breaking 91 out of 100. W. H. Hall, Maysville, Ky., gave him a hot race for premier honors, being one target ahead at the end of the fourth event, but losing out in the last round, when Sundy broke 20 straight to his 18. R. H. Bruns, Brookville, Ind., was third with 89.

The professionals were in good trim and captured high place for the shoot. L. J. Squier, Pittsburgh, tied with Ralph Trimble, the local man, on 93. C. O. Le Compte was in second place on 89. Squier had the lead at the close of the fourth round, but Trimble beat him one target in the last event, and tied.

The return team match between Cincinnati and Northern Kentucky was pulled off at the shoot and resulted in a tie on 263. At the close of the second round, Cincinnati was in the lead by 3 targets; in the next round the Northern team got busy and forged to the front with 3 targets to the good, 160 to 152. When Randall took his place on the firing line for his last 20 targets, the score stood 263 to 243, and it was up to him to go straight in order to tie. It was not the first time he has been placed in a tight place, and he delivered the goods, saving his team from defeat. The shoot-off of the tie will take place on the Cincinnati grounds.

A special handicap event at 25 targets was started at the close of the regular program with nineteen entries, the prize being a shooting jacket. Ike Brandenburg, Dayton, was the winner with 24 from 17yds. Hessler, Davies and Trimble finished second with 22 each.

C W Ford .....	84	*T Barstow .....	75
H R Irwin .....	88	R Stickels .....	73
G W Dameron .....	87	F Holaday .....	79
J Schreck .....	88	H Sundy .....	72
W H Hall .....	90	H Ertel .....	73
*L J Squier .....	93	J B C. ....	63
E Hammerschmidt .....	86	H Hessler .....	88
M H Johnson .....	85	L Bittner .....	83
A Sundy .....	91	R Gaskill .....	83
R Davies .....	78	A Gambell .....	80
I Brandenburg .....	86	M J Welch .....	84
T J Donald .....	82	R H Bruns .....	89
E Donald .....	88	F G Bills .....	65
T De Witt .....	68	O D Maddox .....	81
E Cain .....	86	*R Trimble .....	93
*C O Le Compte .....	89	W R Randall .....	86

Team match, 100 targets:

Northern Kentucky G. C.	Cincinnati G. C.
Irwin .....	Hammerschmidt .. 86
Dameron .....	A Sundy .....
Schreck .....	Randall .....

Special event, 25 targets, handicap:

Yds.	T'l.	Yds.	T'l.
I Brandenburg..	17 24	Davies .....	16 22
A Sundy .....	18 21	Stickels .....	16 20
Hall .....	18 17	Bittner .....	16 21
Dameron .....	17 21	Maddox .....	16 20
Schreck .....	17 21	Gambell .....	16 19
Hammerschmidt..	17 20	Trimble .....	16 22
Cain .....	17 20	Le Compte .....	16 21
Hessler .....	17 22	Barstow .....	16 20
Gaskell .....	17 21	Bruns .....	18 21
De Witt .....	16 18		

**Bergen Beach Gun Club.**

ONE of the largest fields of the day gathered at the Bergen Beach Gun Club on Lincoln's Birthday and decided an interesting event of 100 targets. The winner was A. L. Griffith, who broke 83 of the flying bluerocks. Special shoot, 100 targets, handicap:

A L Griffith .....	20 83	P Moeller .....	15 64
W C Schroeder .....	20 28	D Roach .....	8 64
Dr Saner .....	2 78	C Foster .....	12 61
L Schorty .....	6 74	W Simonson .....	0 61
R Morgan .....	2 73	D von Valor .....	8 61
H Tracy .....	20 73	Dr O'Brien .....	12 63
G S Remsen .....	5 73	A Schubel .....	7 52
A V Suydam .....	2 73	J F O'Brien .....	0 58
P Collins .....	15 71	J Dannefeler .....	0 57
A Russell .....	15 66	H Dreyer .....	20 55

**Yale University Gun Club.**

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 17.—The Yale University Gun Club will hold its first practice shoot this Saturday in preparation for the spring matches. Candidates for the team have been called for, and it is hoped that another winning intercollegiate team can be made up. Shoots will be held with the Bridgeport, Hartford, Danbury, Westchester, and New York Athletic Club, besides the dual shoots with Harvard and Princeton and the usual spring intercollegiate, to be held this year over the Princeton traps.

# VICTORY

## For the Trapshooters Who Used

# DU PONT

# SMOKELESS POWDERS

At the Ninth Annual Interstate Shoot at Kansas City, February 11, 12, 13 and 14

THE Interstate Target Championship, Sliding Handicap, The High Amateur Average for the tournament, The Interstate Live Bird Championship open competition, The Great Western Handicap at Live Birds

ALL WON BY  
Geo. Nicolai, shooting



THE Challenge Match at 100 targets won by Harry Snyder, Challenger, shooting SCHULTZE.

THE Team Championship won by Messrs. Cooper, Elliott, Thomas, Tucker and Cockrell, all shooting DU PONT.

THE High Professional Average won by Fred Bills, shooting DU PONT.

## IT'S EASY TO WIN WHEN YOU SHOOT THE POWDERS THAT MAKE AND BREAK RECORDS

**Smith Gun Club.**

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 15.—A large field of shooters was on hand to-day at the Smith Gun Club traps at Wiedenmayer's Park. The following scores were made:

N Appar .....	25 24 24 23 22 24 23 ..
A Chandler .....	25 22 23 24 23 23 20 ..
W Hassinger .....	23 22 22 22 24 25 24 ..
R A Hensler .....	15 17 18 19 18 19 18 ..
C von Lengerke .....	21 22 23 20 20 20 23 22
J Baldwin .....	23 18 22 23 24 25 22 ..
W H Dickenhorst .....	16 19 18 20 19 19 21 ..
H Hassinger .....	23 17 18 15 .. .. .
H Higgs .....	23 21 22 21 23 20 .. ..
J Weiler .....	18 21 20 21 18 .. .. .
John Rink .....	19 18 19 .. .. .
P Keller .....	14 16 18 15 14 .. .. .
J Geiger .....	22 24 25 24 22 .. .. .
E Bellingrath, Jr .....	15 19 13 20 24 .. .. .
F Linder .....	12 16 22 20 17 .. .. .
James Wheaton .....	16 16 19 21 21 .. .. .

On Washington's Birthday an all-day shoot will be held over the club traps. Starting promptly at 10 A. M., practice and sweepstake shooting will be indulged in. In the afternoon, starting at 2 o'clock, an open mer-

chandise prize shoot will be held. This event is open to all shooters, entrance to be \$2. Sweepstakes will also be shot off during the afternoon if the time allows.

**Nassau Country Club.**

GLEN COVE, L. I., Feb. 14.—Howard Cowperthwait won the cup offered by C. V. Brokaw at the shoot of the Nassau Country Club. It was a 100-target handicap affair. Other participants were Roy Rainey, H. F. Whitney, T. D. Hooper, W. E. Kimball, J. F. Carlisle, A. W. Rossiter.

**Bensonhurst Y. C.**

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Feb. 12.—Lincoln's Birthday was selected to inaugurate a trap department here, and every indication leads to the belief that the new department will meet with popular approval. Dr. Atkinson has donated a silver cup for Saturday shooting.

FOREST AND STREAM may be ordered from any news-dealer. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

# Parker Gun Victories in 1912

**T**HE highest official average for the season of 1912 at both **Single and Double Targets** was made with **Parker Guns**.

As on every previous occasion, the bona fide **Championship of America** was won with a **Parker Gun**, Mr. W. R. Crosby scoring 198 x 200 targets at 18 yards rise. Same man, same gun, made the **World's Record**, scoring 98 x 100 targets at 23 yards, which is a truly wonderful performance.

Small bore **Parker Guns** are recognized as the Standard Game Guns of America and are gaining in popularity every season with the most progressive sportsmen. For full information regarding guns in gauges from 8 to 28, address

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# Rodmaking for Beginners

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Every angler—young or old—who is fond of adapting his rods and tackle to his own ideas of what they should be, will find in this book a large fund of information gathered by the author in years of study, experiment and practical experience in fishing, tournament casting and at the work bench. He theorizes and speculates not at all. He tells "the how" of everything connected with rodmaking in a way that makes results certain. All explanations are simple and easily followed.

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**FOREST AND STREAM PUB. CO., 127 Franklin St., New York**

### Medford (Okla.) Gun Club.

MEDFORD, Okla., Feb. 14.—Fourteen shooters enjoyed a good practice at our club grounds this afternoon. We had with us two popular trade representatives, K. L. Eagan, of Okla City, and Henry Donnelly, of Guthrie, Okla. The scores:

Shot at. Broke		Shot at. Broke	
Donnelly	100 94	Bunch	45 22
Eagan	95 84	M Brown	45 23
Blood	30 26	Hutchinson	45 23
Dotts	40 34	Wilson	30 26
Soucek	50 44	Antle	20 9
L. Brown	30 25	Walling	55 44
Croxton	25 10	Hardy	60 54

Our monthly handicap shoot was held on the 7th and was won by Walling breaking 20 out of 25 from 18yds. —a good score, considering weather conditions.

Our club has asked for registration dates, and we will hold the third annual Grant county championship and registered tournament early in October.

I. V. HARDY, Sec'y.

### Asbury Park Gun Club.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Feb. 13.—The Asbury Park Gun Club will hold its grand big shoot on Washington's Birthday. We are also arranging one for Easter, March 24-26. These will be all-day shoots, from 10 A. M. till dark. This is a new club with thirty-two members on New Year's—now 118, and more hanging on the hook, all working for the success of the program on Feb. 22, which will comprise ten events of 15 targets each, \$1.30

entrance in each event. The division will be by the Rose system, 5, 3, 2, 1. If over five amateurs finish ten events in the money, \$5 added to high gun. If over five professionals finish ten events, \$5 added to high gun. There will be three traps working, one for targets only.

The traps are on the flat beach, giving a clear sky background from the horizon to the zenith, and affording a clear view of the target on its entire flight. Glass-enclosed grand stand. All shells on the ground. Ship your shells by United States or Adams Express, care Life-Saving Station, Loch Arbour, Asbury Park, N. J.

Cap. Kidd made a big scaldler full of chowder for Lincoln's Birthday, and he said he never saw a crew of pirates go after the mess as those shooters did. He is cooking up something for Feb. 22.

E. C. BURTIS, Sec'y.

### Evanston Gun Club.

EVANSTON, Ill., Feb. 10.—The weather yesterday and to-day could not have been improved upon, and the result was a very satisfactory attendance at the traps of the Evanston Gun Club. A great deal of interest is being taken in the program for Washington's Birthday, and the directors are sparing no pains in their effort to make the arrangements such that every one will have an enjoyable day. There will be four events, the first 25 targets at 16yds., with gun between hip and shoulder until the command to "pull." The second a handicap, 25 targets. The third 25 targets, 16yds., targets to be thrown 89yds., and the fourth event at 12 pairs doubles, 16yds. There will be two prizes in each event, with special prizes for the two best total scores in four events.

A hot luncheon will be served to those who go to spend the day. Saturday's scores follow:

Winkler	22 21 22 16	Gamble	11 14
Phalen	19 18 20 19	Hickey	7 8
Millen	20 19 20	Erricson	1 1
Carman	23 14 13	Ancaal	2 4 2
Van Petten	12 15 21		

The last two gentlemen had their first experience at clay-bird shooting. At 20yds., Carman made a score of 11, Winkler 19, Phalen 15, Van Petten 10, Millen 19.

The following scores were made Feb. 9:

Kennicott	25 23 23	Miller	18 18 8
Millen	25 23 19	Hanson	17 13 13 10
Coleman	22 22 20	Harrison	16 16
Darby	20 19	Van Petten	13 15 12
Watson	22 19	Gormley	16 10
Adams	20 19 16	Focrster	8 8 2
Scowley	23 21 21 19	Hannick	11
Carman	20 17	Langworthy	8 12
Fester	19	Pratt	2 8
Doyle	21 16 9	De Clercq	13 6

W. J. PHALEN, Sec'y-Treas.

### State Shooting Associations.

BECAUSE of numerous inquiries received from clubs wanting to join State associations in order to give registered tournaments, we have obtained from E. Reed Shaner, secretary of Interstate Association, a list of State associations, which we publish herewith.

- Arizona.—No association that we know of.
- Arkansas.—Wm. W. Little, Pres., Hot Springs, Ark.
- Alabama.—H. McDermott, Sec'y, P. O. Box 926, Birmingham, Ala.
- Colorado.—Rocky Mountain Interstate Sportsmen's Association. (This includes Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming.) W. G. Myers, Sec'y, Salida, Col.
- Canada.—Dominion of Canada Trapshooters' Association. T. Claude Cooke, Sec'y, 302 St. James St., Montreal, Que., Canada.
- Idaho.—E. F. Walton, Sec'y, 417 N. 9th St., Boise, Idaho.
- Illinois.—Robt. Scholes, Sec'y, Peoria, Ill.
- Indiana.—R. O. Miller, Sec'y, City Bldg., Terre Haute.
- Iowa.—Jas. Kautzky, Sec'y, Ft. Dodge, Ia.
- Kansas.—Chas. T. Rankin, Sec'y, Hutchinson, Kans.
- Kentucky.—T. H. Clay, Jr., Pres., Austersitz, Ky.
- Louisiana.—E. F. Leckert, Sec'y, 321 Magazine St., New Orleans, La.
- Maine.—No State association that we know of.
- Maryland.—Geo. P. Mordecai, Sec'y, 312 E. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.
- Massachusetts.—F. E. H. Sheldon, Sec'y, 70 Pine St., Chicopee Falls, Mass.
- Minnesota.—Adolph F. Rauch, Sec'y, Crookston, Minn.
- Mississippi.—C. M. Davis, Pres., Laurel, Miss.
- Missouri.—T. M. Ehler, Pres., Slater, Mo.
- Montana.—Reynolds Prosser, Sec'y, Helena, Mont.
- Nebraska.—M. Keith Neville, Pres., N. Platte, Neb.
- New Jersey.—Chas. T. Day, Sec'y, 618 N. 7th St., Newark, N. J.
- New York.—C. F. Lambert, Sec'y, 201 Clinton St., Buffalo, N. Y.
- North Carolina.—J. E. Crayton, Pres., Charlotte, N. C.
- North Dakota.—Albert E. Rose, Sec'y, 322 8th St., Fargo.
- Ohio.—J. S. Ritt, Sec'y, Circleville, O.
- Oklahoma.—W. F. French, Sec'y, Pond Creek, Okla.
- Pennsylvania.—Bernard Elssner, Sec'y, York, Pa.
- South Dakota.—John Sherbino, Sec'y, Webster, S. D.
- Texas.—Geo. Tucker, Sec'y, Brenham, Tex.
- Vermont.—H. B. Moulton, Pres., Montpelier, Vt.
- Virginia.—J. D. Owen, Sec'y, Lynchburg, Va.
- Washington.—T. B. Ware, Pres., care Ware Bros., Spokane, Wash.
- West Virginia.—C. W. Phellis, Sec'y, Huntington, W. Va.
- Wisconsin.—R. E. St. John, Sec'y, Green Bay, Wis.
- Delaware.—W. A. Joslyn, Sec'y, 466 Du Pont Building, Wilmington, Del.
- Michigan.—B. S. Gaylord, Pres., Owosso, Mich.
- California-Nevada.—T. D. Riley, Sec'y, 242 California St., San Francisco, Cal.
- Georgia.—Geo. H. Waddell, Pres., Columbus, Ga.
- Oregon.—E. A. Bean, Sec'y, Eugene, Ore.

### Indianapolis Gun Club.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 8.—Lewis with 84 per cent. was best in the target practice here to-day. The bare figures do not show the merit of the performance. The scores follow:

Shot at. Broke		Shot at. Broke	
Alig	150 98	*Vietmeyer	100 71
Moller	150 110	Dixon	100 70
Lewis	100 100	Hofer	25 21
*Hymer	100 82		

\*Professionals.

On Feb. 22 the club will hold a Jack Rabbit tournament, the program to cover 100 targets, entrance \$5, and \$1 for targets. We have room and a hearty welcome for all who may attend.

R. R.

Feb. 15.—Edmonson and Moller were the only ones to beat 90 per cent. in the practice to-day, with 92½ and 91½ respectively. And that was some shooting, as the wind blew half a gale across the traps. In the Du Pont fob handicap Alig led with 41 out of 50, while Edmonson added one to his lead over Lewis in the totals to date. Scores were as follows:

Practice:		Shot at. Brk.		Shot at. Brk.	
Barstow	120 82	Lewis	60 46		
*Barr	90 81	Alig	60 43		
Moller	60 55	Edmonson	40 37		
Appel	110 84	Neighbors	60 33		

\*Professionals.

Trophy:  
Lewis 50 37  
Alig 50 41  
Edmonson 50 38  
Miller 50 39  
R. R.

**Cleveland Gun Club.**

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 8.—Dr. A. I. Brown was the star performer of the afternoon at the traps of the Cleveland Gun Club to-day, winning two events, tying for high honors in the third and copping high gun laurels with a total of 138 out of 150.

Conditions were hard, as a high, unstable wind blew across the traps. However, it did not seem to be quite as hard for Brown as for the rest, as he got away with two out of three events in good style, and the only thing that he was sorry for was that more of the crackerjacks were not out, as he likes to trim the bunch, but they take to the tall timber when the wind blows.

Event No. 1, semi-annual trophy, 50 targets, 16yds.: Brown 47, Stepp 47, Hogen 41, Weeden 40, Jones 40, Jack 40, Little 40, Stevens 35, Thorp 34, Noble 33, Hartman 31.

Event No. 2, annual trophy, 50 targets, 16yds.: Brown 45, Weeden 40, Hogen 40, Stepp 40, Jack 39, Little 39, Stevens 38, Thorp 37, Jones 36, Noble 31, Hartman 25.

Event No. 3, quarterly contest, 50 targets, 16yds.: Brown 46, L. M. Weeden 45, Stepp 44, Hogen 40, Jones 40, Weeden 40, Thorp 38, Jack 38, A. J. Stevens 33, Noble 31, Stevens 31, Hartman 27.

Feb. 15.—Good scores were made here to-day, as follows:

Event No. 1, semi-annual trophy, 50 targets: Blakeslee 48, Stepp 45, Brown 45, Weeden 44, Dibble 49, Buckley 39, Freeman 38, Stone 35, Hartman 35, Grant 34, Stevens 32, Noble 30.

Event No. 2, annual trophy, 50 targets: Weeden 46, Blakeslee 44, Stepp 44, Dibble 44, Jack 42, Beck 39, Brown 39, Grant 39, Freeman 37, Stone 35, Hartman 35, Noble 29.

Event No. 3, quarterly trophy, 50 targets: Blakeslee 46, Stepp 45, Weeden 44, Brown 44, Grant 38, Stevens 37, Freeman 37, Stone 34, Hartman 34, Noble 30.

Event No. 4, sixth city trophy, 50 targets: Weeden 48, Brown 46, Blakeslee 45, Grant 41, Hartman 37, Stone 34, Stevens 30, Noble 30.

F. H. WALLACE, Mgr.

**Pahquique Rod and Gun Club.**

DANBURY, Conn., Feb. 8.—The thirteenth annual shoot on the range of the Pahquique Rod and Gun Club, on the Tamarack, ended in a banquet of glory and good cheer. Twenty men and one young lady, Miss Thorpe, of Mt. Vernon, turned out for the shoot. Cold, raw wind made discs untempting.

The chief event was the banquet cup for the best score out of 50, amateurs only. W. A. Gregory, of Danbury, was the winner with 39.

An added target event, a handicap match for \$5 in gold, was won by Dr. Paul U. Sunderland, of Danbury.

The shoot was in charge of C. Howard Daley and W. E. Day, members of the Pahquique Club, assisted by G. H. Chapin, of Winchester Arms Co. Scores:

Banquet cup, amateurs:			
W A Gregory.....	39	E J Vesey.....	31
W H Lane.....	37	S H Fanton.....	30
E C Stiltz.....	37	H E Mecker.....	29
P U Sunderland.....	36	Miss Jessie Thorpe.....	28
C S Fox.....	36	W B Wheeler.....	27
C W Stevens.....	35	R I Downes.....	27
Sanford.....	33	H J Ferry.....	26
Wm Thorpe.....	32	L A Giard.....	25
Professionals:			
Jack Fanning.....	43	Bob Kellar.....	37
Hank Stevens.....	42	Gil Wheeler.....	32
G H Chafin.....	37		
Added target handicap:			
Dr P U Sunderland.....	2 25	Wm Thorpe.....	4 20
E J Vesey.....	4 23	W A Gregory.....	0 20
H Sanford.....	3 23	C H Daley.....	0 20
C W Stevens.....	2 23	Miss J Thorpe.....	7 19
S H Fanton.....	5 22	W B Wheeler.....	6 19
W H Lane.....	2 21	E C Stiltz.....	2 19
H E Mecker.....	6 21	H J Ferry.....	6 18
R I Downes.....	6 21	G S Fox.....	2 17
W E Day.....	3 21	L A Giard.....	7 14

**Daniel Boone Gun Club.**

MARTHASVILLE, Mo., Feb. 8.—This shoot was our last on the present site. Our new grounds allow us to shoot north, and we have a better location by far.

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
Ahmann.....	50	46	Wilson.....	25	21
J Mutert.....	50	42	F Suhre.....	25	18
*G Zillgitt.....	50	40	Struebbe.....	25	16
Lichtenberg.....	50	36	Holt.....	25	15
Meyer.....	50	36	Koelling.....	25	14
Bollmann.....	50	36	Berg.....	25	14
Wm Koch.....	50	31	E Suhre.....	25	13
*Helgedick.....	50	26	F Koch.....	25	10
*Visitors.					

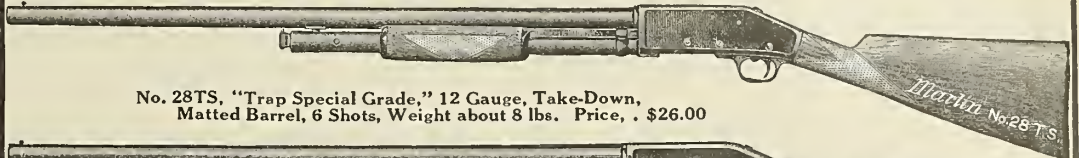
Feb. 15.—The weekly Du Pont picture trophy was won by Chas. Freese on a score of 21 out of 25. This was our first shoot on our new grounds, and there was a strong, irregular wind facing the trap.

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
Art Killam.....	50	46	Bollman.....	65	36
Kite.....	50	40	Freese.....	40	31
Struebbe.....	50	35	Eli Suhre.....	40	15
Ahmann.....	50	33	Wilson.....	25	19
Berg.....	50	32	F Koelling.....	25	18
Wyatt.....	50	28	F Koch.....	15	5
Meyer.....	50	24	Frank Suhre.....	15	3
J. O. WILSON, Sec'y.					

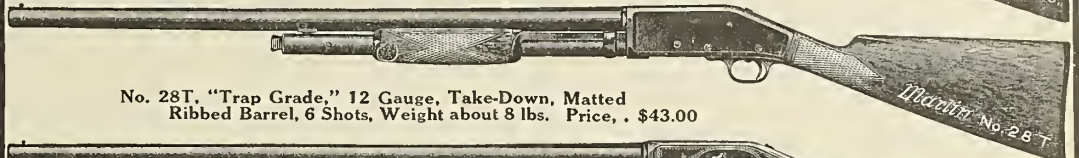
**Marlin Repeating Shotguns**

**Model 28, 12 Gauge, Hammerless, Take-Down**

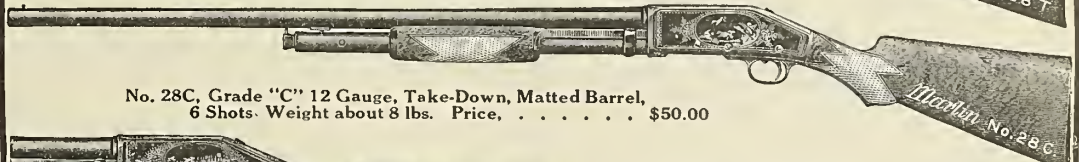
Here's the best repeating shotgun made. It's a fine appearing, beautifully-balanced gun, without any objectionable humps or bumps; it has every up-to-date feature and many exclusive advantages. Standard grade guns (No. 28 A, No. 28 B, No. 28 C and No. 28 D) have pistol grip stock; straight grip furnished on special order. They have a neater frame, more finely modeled buttstock, better lines and more style than any similar gun.



No. 28TS, "Trap Special Grade," 12 Gauge, Take-Down, Matted Barrel, 6 Shots, Weight about 8 lbs. Price, . \$26.00



No. 28T, "Trap Grade," 12 Gauge, Take-Down, Matted Ribbed Barrel, 6 Shots, Weight about 8 lbs. Price, . \$43.00



No. 28C, Grade "C" 12 Gauge, Take-Down, Matted Barrel, 6 Shots. Weight about 8 lbs. Price, . . . . . \$50.00



No. 28D, . . . . . \$100.00



Marlin Hammerless Shotguns No. 28A, \$22.60

The Model 28 hammerless trap guns provide every trap shooting requisite, in the best designed "pump gun" ever placed on the market.

No. 28T.—Special Rolled Steel barrel with raised rib, matted on top for its entire length and unequalled in shooting ability. Buttstock and forearm Circassian Walnut, finely modeled, with London oil finish, fine hand checking, bottle comb, large broad butt with hard rubber buttplate. Action parts highly polished for smooth operation. Regular buttstocks have straight grip; this grade made to order without extra charge, with straight or pistol grip stock, any length and drop within reasonable limits.

No. 28 T.S.—Provides at moderate cost a gun just right for the average trap-shooter. The barrel is handsomely matted on top for its entire length, giving a dull streak which prevents reflection of light and gives a quick, clear sight. Buttstock and forearm of American walnut, finely checked; buttstock 14 inches long, 1 3/8 inches drop at comb, 2 inches drop at heel (as in regular No. 28 T), with the large broad butt which covers more of your shoulder and keeps the shock of the recoil down to a minimum.

The Ideal Hand Book contains full information regarding powders, bullets, primers and reloading tools for all standard rifle, pistol and shotgun ammunition, tells how to measure powders accurately, and gives information on everything relating to loading and r loading of ammunition. 160 pages; free for 3 stamps postage. The Marlin Firearms Co.

You want its advantages: Hammerless—all operating parts contained inside the frame or receiver; Solid Steel Breech—inside as well as outside, so that a defective cartridge could not possibly break the grip of buttstock and hurt the shooter's hand; Solid Top Receiver and Side Ejection—important features of all modern repeating arms; Matted Barrel—the barrel handsomely matted on top for its entire length—a high grade and exclusive feature never before furnished on standard grade repeating guns; Press-Button Cartridge Release—to change loads quickly or remove loaded cartridges from magazine at end of day's shooting; Automatic Recoil Hang-Fire Safety Device, giving full protection against hang-fire (defective) cartridges; Double Extractors and simple, quick, smooth-working mechanism: Take-Down; Trigger and Hammer Safety—a double lock on the hammer (when carrying gun loaded) that can be instantly released for quick firing. It is the safest breech loading shotgun built.

In 1912 the Marlin trap gun was high over all repeating and double guns for all single and double targets at the Westy Hogan, the big amateur shoot of the east; won the big Western Independent Handicap (amateurs exclusively); won the Preliminary Handicap at G.A.H.; tied for Amateur Championship; etc. Why don't you shoot a Marlin?

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made the marvellous run of  
283 without a miss.

On the 700 single targets, including handicaps, Mr. Bruns scored 683 out of 700.

The second day of the tournament on the day's program of 200 targets, Mr. Bruns and his Lefever gun scored 200 out of 200. A world's record for ten traps.

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### Spring Valley Shooting Association.

THE 20-bird race, held under the auspices of the Spring Valley Shooting Association on the Spring Valley grounds, proved a success. The day was very cold, with a slight gale stirring across the field. The ground was covered with snow, which made the birds almost invisible. Many a thick, heavy-feathered gamester made its way to the barnyard.

In the preliminary handicap event, which opened at 11 A. M., by Manager A. A. Fink with ten entries, Fred W. Dinger, of Harrisburg, and Dick Lamb, of Philadelphia, scored straight for first honors. Frank Wertz, of Reading; J. C. Martin, of Harrisburg; Daubert, of Llewellyn; Hand of Tower City, and A. Moyer, of Manatwamy, tied for second honors.

In the 20-bird race, twenty-five shooters participated. Many of these had previous State records, and some had records as one-barrel shooters. In this race, Walter S. Behm, of Esterly, handicapped at 29yds., shot a clean score of 20, his last two being shot in the dusk. He was the last man at the firing line, and when his last bird dropped, applause arose among the participants and shooting admirers of Mr. Behm. He has now a phenomenal record of 52 straight kills unfinished. Out of these he killed 23 birds with one barrel. He will very likely continue this run at Harrisburg or Pottstown on Feb. 22, where a 20 and a 15-bird race, handicap, will be shot. Since Mr. Behm has attained this record, he will very likely be handicapped to 30yds. at either of these coming events.

Frank Wertz, of the home club, and Fred W. Dinger, of Harrisburg, tied for second honors with 19. Wertz missed his 12th bird, a dark brown hooper, which made its way among the missing across the fence. Dinger missed his bird, and from then he shot a perfectly steady clip to the finish. He was a former State challenge trophy holder.

Third honors on 18 kills were won by Fick, of Blandon, and H. J. Wolf, of Pottstown, the well-known crack shot.

J. J. Marberger and E. H. Adams, both of Reading, tied on 17. Adams is one of the leading crack shots both at live birds and targets in Eastern Pennsylvania. He had a very peculiar experience this afternoon. One of his shells lodged in his gun chamber, which refused to release when he was trying to fire his second shot at his 14th bird, thus a lost bird was scored against him. Adams ranked with high honors with a straight score at the Boyertown 15-bird handicap race. Here Behm tied

for second honors with 14. These two chums are very hard to beat, and will make some showing at the coming State shoot, to be held at York, Pa., on May 12 to 15.

Daubert, of Llewellyn, one of the Schuylkill county record-breakers as a one-barrel shooter, fell some shy to-day, not being used to the Berks county rules of handicapping.

Hand, of Tower City, killed 8 birds out of his 15 with one barrel, much to his credit. He is more of a target shot than a live bird shot.

Samuel Kurtz, of Newmantown, also a former State challenge trophy holder, dropped 5 birds, much surprising his admirers.

"Ice," who ranked high at Port Carbon, on Jan. 30, won high gun, but fell away below his usual average to-day.

Sixteen kills proved to be the lucky number, as eight shooters tied on that number, viz.: Prutzman, of Reading; Martin, of Harrisburg; Oliver, of Harrisburg; Coldren, of Reading; Lee Wertz, of Temple; Melot, of Fleetwood; Noll and Hoffa, of Myerstown.

Fred W. Dinger, of Harrisburg, distributed programs and entry blanks for the 20-bird handicap race, to be shot on the Harrisburg Sportsmen's Association grounds on Saturday, Feb. 22.

H. J. Wolf, of Pottstown, announced a 15-bird handicap race for Saturday, Feb. 22, to be shot on the Ringing Rock grounds, Pottstown, where a silver trophy will be awarded to the winner. A. A. Fink, of Reading, will have charge of the management.

A. K. Ludwig, secretary of the Hercules Gun Club, Temple, Pa., announces a grand target shoot on their grounds on Saturday, March 8. All lovers of this kind of sport are cordially invited to attend. Programs will be distributed in due season.

Event No. 1, 7 live birds, entrance \$5; Dinger 7, Frank Wertz 6, Martin 6, Dick Lamb 7, Winchester 5, Eisenhower 5, Oliver 5, Daubert 6, Hand 6, Moyer 6.

No. 2, Spring Valley Handicap, 20 live birds, entrance \$12:

	Yds.	T'l.		Yds.	T'l.
Prutzman	28	16	Adams	30	17
Martin	28	16	Marberger	29	17
Moyer	29	15	Fred Wertz	29	14
Daubert	28	14	Melot	28	16
Hand	28	15	Wolf	29	18
Oliver	29	16	Kurtz	29	15
Frank Wertz	29	19	Rabold	28	11
Eisenhour	29	11	Reed	28	14
Coldren	30	16	Noll	28	16
Lamb	30	11	Hoffer	28	16
Fick	30	18	Ice	28	13
Lee Wertz	29	16	Behm	29	20
Dinger	30	19			

LUDDY.

### Birmingham Gun Club.

THE programs for the Feb. 22 shooting tournament and midwinter handicap will be out in a few days and will comprise a 100-bird handicap in the forenoon. The member of the Birmingham Gun Club making the highest score will receive a sterling vase.

In the afternoon there will be ten 20-target events, all at 16yds., sweepstake shooting, with \$75 added money. Money divided Jack Rabbit system. Surplus divided percentage system, four equal moneys.

Scores made at the Friday shoot follow:

Shot at.	Broke	Shot at.	Broke		
E M Cornwell	100	89	Ira Armstrong	100	77
J C Broyles	100	85	Randolph	100	72
Yas Hillman	100	84	R H Baugh	100	66
H Hamilton	100	83			

Scores made on Saturday follow:

Shot at.	Broke	Shot at.	Broke		
Tom Cassidy	100	82	Dr Sellers	85	51
E M Cornwell	75	68	O L Garl	70	49
Mrs Garl	100	64	W Matlock	75	44
C Hunter	100	62	J Lambeth	50	37

Feb. 16.—At the regular weekly shoot of the Birmingham Gun Club, held Friday, John Fletcher shot high with 93 breaks out of his 100 shot at. Twelve shooters were out.

On the special shoot on Saturday afternoon, six shooters were present. The wind was blowing very hard and erratic, consequently the scores are bad.

The Feb. 22 registered shoot will be well attended, judging from present indications.

Scores made Saturday follow:

Shot at.	Broke	Shot at.	Broke		
Dick Leland	100	79	Mrs Garl	80	48
E M Cornwell	85	68	J J Smith	100	55
O L Garl	80	67	F Cornwell	65	29

### New Rochelle Y. C.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Feb. 9.—The day was clear and cold, and a brisk, puffy wind made the targets rather difficult. It was the biggest shoot the yacht club has had so far, there being twenty-six contestants, and the number of targets shot at was over 3,800. Shooting began at 10:30 A. M., and with the exception of an hour for dinner, continued until about 4:30 P. M. The principal event was a team shoot with Siwanoy Country Club. The conditions of the match were: 50 targets, scratch, entries unlimited, best five scores of each club to constitute the teams. Siwanoy turned out nine men and one young lady, Miss Jessie Thorpe, and New Rochelle had ten men on deck. Siwanoy won the match by 15 birds. Among other visitors were Neaf Apgar, Mrs. Vogel and Fred Howard.

Donovan won a leg on the Olympic cup, and Molloy won a leg on the February cup.

Field Captain Granbery was a busy man, looking after the details of the shoot, and what little shooting he did was not up to his usual form. A team shoot



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with Stamford Rod and Gun Club is on the program for later in the month. Scores:

No. 1, 10 targets: Howard 9, Granbery 7, Dr. Jones 7, Stoddard 6, Donovan 6, Currie 5, Guggenheim 5, Haas 4.

No. 2, 15 targets, scratch: Dr. Jones 14, Howard 13, Mrs. Vogel 13, Haas 12, Bullock 11, Korper 11, Giriat 11, Guggenheim 10, Donovan 10, Pelham 10, Molloy 10, Currie 10, Chandler 9, Stoddard 8, Marsland 7.

Event No. 3, Olympic, 10 targets, scratch: Donovan 9, Offutt 8, Giriat 8, Chandler 6, Krauss 6, Haas 6, Marsland 6, Molloy 5, Granbery 4, Stoddard 5.

Event No. 4, team shoot: Siwanoy C. C.

	N. R. Y. C.
Dr Jones	45
Lawrence	44
Pelham	43
Offutt	39
Yates	37-208
	Bullock
	30-193

Event No. 5, February cup, 25 targets, scratch:

Molloy	5	24	Granbery	2	20
Donovan	0	23	Chandler	2	20
Krauss	2	23	Eldredge	6	18
Marsland	4	21	Giriat	3	17
Stoddard	3	21			

Special, 25 targets, scratch: Lawrence 21, Yates 21, Offutt 16, Thorpe 16, Miss J. Thorpe 16.

No. 5, 25 targets, scratch: Apgar 21, Howard 20, Lawrence 20, Eldredge 18, Krauss 18, Mrs. Vogel 18, Yates 19, Haas 18, Granbery 18, Donovan 16, Offutt 15, Guggenheim 14.

No. 6, 25 targets, scratch: Apgar 24, Lawrence 22, Mrs. Vogel 21, Haas 21, Yates 21, Offutt 20, Donovan 17, Chandler 17, Guggenheim 16, Eldredge 14, Giriat 12, Currie 11.

No. 7, 25 targets, scratch: Apgar 24, Lawrence 22, Guggenheim 22, Offutt 20, Donovan 19, Chandler 18, Haas 18, Howard 18, Stoddard 17, Yates 17, Mrs. Vogel 16.

No. 8, 25 targets, scratch: Guggenheim 22, Apgar 21, Mrs. Vogel 21, Howard 20, Haas 20, Chandler 20, Stoddard 17, Offutt 17, Lawrence 16, Giriat 15, Marsland 15.

No. 9, 25 targets, scratch: Offutt 23, Hill 23, Apgar 23, Howard 21, Chandler 21, Haas 20, Mrs. Vogel 19, Guggenheim 18, Yates 16, Stoddard 15, Black 12.

No. 10, 25 targets, scratch: Guggenheim 23, Howard 21, Mrs. Vogel 20, Chandler 20, Haas 18, Stoddard 15, Black 14.

### Baltimore Rod and Gun Club.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 14.—We have not had an official shoot since late fall, owing to our lease expiring and the property being sold for building purposes. We held an official shoot, or 25-bird race, on Feb. 8, at Homestead Farm, Phoenix, Md. The next shoot will be held Easter Monday.

Scores made on Feb. 8 follow: J. Johnson 22, Rush Williams 15, Basil Hall 14, G. Hall 13, J. Turnbaugh 10, A. Shearer 6, C. Wylie 6, A. Sterrett 6, J. Shearer 6, E. Johnson 3, J. Miller 2, B. Winder 2.

Geo. Chapman was scorer; Capt. Wm. A. White, referee. J. B. DOLMAN, Sec'y.

### South Chicago Gun Club.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 9.—At our annual election for the year of 1913 the following officers were chosen: Dr. J. W. Stanton, President; Gilbert Morgan, Vice-President; Fred. Pernod, Treasurer; Ben Taylor, Financial Secretary; Chas. H. Rambo, Recording Secretary; Gus Johnson, Field Captain; Wm. Hausler, Chas. G. Hausler and Ross Woodhull, Trustees.

The new year of 1913 started with 103 members. The club is starting its fourth year, and has steadily grown from year to year. It has a good financial standing, and all of its members satisfied. The membership fee is \$3, and the dues \$3 per year. Any applications will be gladly received. CHAS. H. RAMBO, Rec. Sec.

Siwanoy Country Club.

Mt. VERNON, N. Y., Feb. 12.—With the temperature hovering at about 20 degrees at the Siwanoy Country Club traps, it looked as if, in spite of this and the handicap of a playful little breeze, that the twenty-two gun section members would turn in some good scores, when Dr. R. J. Held made a mark of 24 in the first practice squad. Good scoring was not to be, however, when the aforesaid playful little breeze noticed what was going on, and while the antics of the targets were interesting to watch, the targets themselves were very hard to hit.

First honors in the president's trophy, which is handicapped on the Du Pont system, with a distribution of points to the ten high guns, were won by Prof. Lewis D. Hill, who made a full score with his handicap of 5 targets, and the aid of Dr. Currie's new gun. The standing to date of the highest total points won on the president's trophy is as follows: Prof. Hill 26.5, Dr. Held 25.5, Dr. Barnard 23.5, M. R. Guggenheim 21.5, G. L. Yates 21, Z. C. Offutt 20, G. A. Wylie 19, W. Thorpe 17.8, Dr. Currie 17.5, and J. G. Wintjen 16.3. One of the above will be the winner on Washington's Birthday, on which date the seventh and final competition will be held.

No one qualified for a leg on the captain's trophy, which is a miss-and-out affair, requiring 10 straight targets, although G. A. Wylie broke 7 and L. G. Bond 6. M. R. Guggenheim was high gun in the Dupont trophy with (S) 24. The high scores to date are: H. J. Smith 65, Dr. Currie 65, G. A. Wylie 63, G. L. Yates 63, M. R. Guggenheim 63, Dr. Barnard 63, W. M. Wylie 62, Prof. Hill 62.

J. P. Donovan with (4) 23 and H. J. Smith with (5) 25 walked away with first and second take-home trophies. The two jack rabbits were won respectively by E. L. Haas with 21 and Dr. Barnard with 19. Scores:

Table with columns: Name, Handicap, Total, Points. Lists scores for various members like Prof. L. D. Hill, Geo. F. Pelham, M. R. Guggenheim, etc.

Table with columns: Name, Handicap, Total, Points. Lists scores for Du Pont trophy, 25 targets, handicap.

Table with columns: Name, Handicap, Total, Points. Lists scores for First take-home trophy, 25 targets, handicap.

Table with columns: Name, Handicap, Total, Points. Lists scores for Second take-home trophy, 25 targets, handicap.

First jack rabbit, 25 targets, scratch: G. A. Wylie 19, G. L. Yates 18, E. L. Haas 18, M. R. Guggenheim 17, Dr. Barnard 17, H. V. Morgan 17, W. M. Wylie 17, W. Thorpe 16, H. J. Smith 16, Dr. Currie 14.

Second jack rabbit, 25 targets, handicap: E. L. Haas 21, M. R. Guggenheim 20, Dr. Barnard 19, Dr. Currie 18, H. V. Morgan 17, G. L. Yates 17.

Buffalo Audubon Club.

High scores were in order at the second regular shoot of the Audubons for February. Old reliable F. D. Kelsey, Ebberts, Dr. Bartlett, Collins and Conley were in the 90 per cent. column. Dr. Bartlett, a new member from Castle, N. Y., carried off highest honors with 93 out of his 100.

New shooting grounds will have to be provided by April 1, and a committee has been appointed to arrange for same. Scores:

Table with columns: Name, Targets, Scores. Lists scores for various members like Reid, Collins, Ward, Kelsey, Ebberts, etc.

Table with columns: Name, Targets, Scores. Lists scores for various members like Bernhard, Fish, Lambert, etc.

White Plains Gun Club.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 12.—White Plains Gun Club to-day beat Greenwich Gun Club in a five-man team shoot on the home grounds. Over thirty gunners were out, the shoot lasting all day.

A. L. Burns won a silver cup for best score in the shoot. The summaries:

Table comparing White Plains G. C. and Greenwich G. C. scores for members like Burns, Lawrence, Martin, etc.

Take-home trophy, 50 targets, handicap: A. L. Burns 4 48, T. H. Lawrence 4 47.

Table with columns: Name, Handicap, Total, Points. Lists scores for Selected 100-target match.

Feb. 15.—Schefflin won first in the 100-target prize for selected high score for the season; Ward was second, and Dr. Martin third.

Table with columns: Name, Handicap, Total, Points. Lists scores for members like Townsend, Dr. Martin, Hyland, etc.

Table with columns: Name, Handicap, Total, Points. Lists scores for Event No. 3, at 50 targets, handicap.

Bennett Gun Club.

GLOUCESTER CITY, N. J., Feb. 15.—Bennett Gun Club resumed their weekly shooting matches to-day, twenty-five facing the targets. The prize was won by A. Steorling, who piled up a perfect score, as follows: A. Steorling 15, F. Bennett 14, E. Cleor 14, S. Pickett 13, F. Butler 13, A. Cheesman 13, J. Sharp 13, E. Thomas 13, G. Grater 13, G. Hargesheimer 13, H. Burroughs 13, R. Blackburn 13, B. Martel 12, R. Halloway 12, R. Harvey 11, S. Hurley 11, W. Lawler 11, M. Hughes 11, W. Hinst 11, F. Molt 11, S. Hide 11, Joe Phillips 11, H. Stanton 11, T. Higgins 10, W. Somers 10.

Lehigh Rod and Gun Shoot.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Feb. 15.—An interesting live-bird shoot was held this afternoon before the traps at Rittersville by the Lehigh Rod and Gun Club, Scores:

Table with columns: Name, Handicap, Total, Points. Lists scores for various members like Sobers, Kethledge, Michael, etc.

Bordentown Gun Club.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., Feb. 15.—The Bordentown Gun Club held a clay pigeon match here to-day, at 20yds. rise and 25 targets each. Scores: McLaughlin 20, Evan 19, Thompson 18, West 14, Koenig 16, Kester 15, Maitland 14, Southard 6, Brakely 9, Pellett 9.

RIFLE NOTES.

National Rifle Association Notes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10.—At a recent meeting of the executive committee, the program of the international matches and also of the N. R. A. matches were completed. The changes in the N. R. A. program were: Putting the individual military championship of the United States in the President's match alone, and making that match of more importance by increasing the number of shots at 1000yds., to 15 shots, and shooting the 600yd. score on target B, with a counting bull of 16in. in diameter. This new target, which has just been adopted by the N. R. A., will be used in several of its matches. The life and annual members' match was consolidated into one match, to be known as the Individual Members' match. The long-range Tyro match

was abolished, owing to the fact that there is now a tyro class in all of the matches.

A new match was added for civilian rifle clubs, teams of four men, shooting 20 shots at 500yds. This is the second time that the N. R. A. has put a match in its program for civilian rifle clubs. It was withdrawn before on account of lack of patronage. The match will not be shot unless there are more than four entries.

The program of the joint tournament will be ready for distribution in about three weeks, and copies will be sent to all individual members of the N. R. A., as well as the officers of affiliated organizations. The year book for 1912 has been delayed on account of the preparations for the international shoot. The same will not be ready for issue under two months. This book will be sent free to all individual members and officers of affiliated organizations.

The executive committee decided to take on once again the international small-bore match with England, Canada and Australia, and the secretary was authorized to proceed with the organization of a team to represent the United States. This team will be selected from those members of rifle teams who are now competing in the Interclub League matches.

Public High School Competition.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10.—The fifth week in the High School Rifle Shooting League matches shows a triple tie for first place in Class A between the Iowa City, the Deering of Portland, Me., and the Morris, of New York city. In Class B, the Portland, Me., and Salt Lake are still tied for first place. These results of the matches were:

Iowa City defeated the Eastern, of Washington, D. C., 556 to 545; School of Commerce, New York, defeated the

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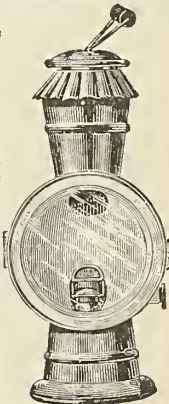
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**KENNEL**



**Dog Show Dates.**

- Feb. 19-22.—Westminster Kennel Club, at New Grand Central Palace. James Mortimer, Supt.
- Feb. 24.—Airedale Terrier Club of Long Island. I. N. R. Bryant, Sec'y.
- Feb. 25-28.—Eastern Dog Club, at Boston, Mass. T. Dickson Smith, Sec'y.
- March 1.—Colony Club (members only). Judge, James Mortimer.
- March 4-7.—Hound and Field Dog Show, at Madison Square Garden.
- March 5-8.—Duquesne Kennel Club of Western Pennsylvania, at Pittsburgh, Pa. R. W. Kenney, Sec'y.
- March 6-8.—St. Paul Boston Terrier Club, at St. Paul, Minn. P. H. Effertz, Sec'y.
- March 11-14.—Central Ohio Kennel Club, at Columbus, Ohio. Chester Sands, Sec'y.
- March 14-15.—Pasadena Kennel Club, at Pasadena, Cal. F. A. Ford, Pres.
- March 21-22.—Del Monte Kennel Club, at Del Monte, Cal. H. R. Warner, Sec'y.
- March 26-29.—Chicago Kennel Club, at Chicago, Ill. A. W. Cates, Asst. Sec'y. Entries close March 11.
- April 3-5.—Maryland Kennel Club and Animal Refuge Association, Baltimore. George F. Foley, Supt. Entries close March 18.
- April 5.—St. Louis Collie Club Show at St. Louis, Mo. G. F. Sudhoff, Sec'y.
- April 10-12.—Washington Kennel Club, Washington, D. C. George F. Foley, Supt. Entries close March 25.
- April 11-12.—Lawrence Kennel Club, Lawrence, Mass. Paul O. Pipping, Sec'y.
- April 15-17.—Norfolk-Portsmouth Kennel Association, at Norfolk, Va. S. E. Tillett, Sec'y.
- April 18-19.—French Bulldog Club, at Astor Hotel, New York. O. F. Vedder, Sec'y.
- May 30.—Long Island Kennel Club, at Brighton Beach, L. I. A. A. Post, Sec'y.
- May 31.—Wissahickon Kennel Club All Terrier Show at Philadelphia, Pa. J. S. Price, Jr., Sec'y.
- June 7.—Nassau County Kennel Club, at Belmont Park, L. I. E. H. Berendsohn, Sec'y.
- Sept. 9.—San Mateo Kennel Club, San Mateo, Cal. Irving C. Ackerman, Sec'y.
- Sept. 12.—Lenox Kennel Club, Lenox, Mass. Miss M. Brigham, Supt., North Grafton, Mass.
- October.—Fourth American Beagle Stake, American Field Publishing Company, Chicago.
- Oct. 21.—Pennsylvania Field Trial Club. J. B. Sansom, Sec'y.
- Oct. 23-25.—Colorado Kennel Club, Denver, Col. F. R. Dutton, Sec'y.
- Nov. 24.—Continental Field Trial Club, Waynesboro, Ga. John White, Sec'y.
- Dec. 1.—Georgia Field Trial Association, Waynesboro, Ga. S. G. Story, Sec'y.

**CENTRAL STATES FIELD TRIAL ASSOCIATION.**

Continued from page 227.

land. The secretary's report showed the club in good financial condition. Before adjournment of the meeting a number of plans were advanced which it was thought would attract the high



QUEEN OF PEARLS.

class dogs to the trials, and these were generally discussed. The club wishes to have its trials recognized as one of the best amateur trials of the country and will spare no efforts to attain this result.

**Dog Muzzling in Vienna.**

Dog lovers in Vienna protest strongly against the cruel muzzling laws in the Austrian capital. The law imposes a wickedly conceived wire arrangement, which is of no practical value against rabies. Any dog suffering from rabies will speedily free himself of any muzzle.

A few days ago, says the New York Tribune, a number of children cruelly tormented a dachshund. The animal turned upon its tormentors and bit several of them. At once the cry of "Mad dog!" was raised, and police circulars were issued regarding more stringent muzzling.

Perlin, called the best organized city in Europe, gave up the muzzling system more than two years ago, realizing that it was unnecessary. Vienna would do well to follow suit if it wishes foreigners possessing dogs to come there.



PRINCESS NAN.

Baltimore Polytechnic Institute, 874 to 811; Deering, of Portland, Me., defeated the Stuyvesant of New York, 861 to 893; Morris, of New York, defeated Western, of Washington, D. C., 914 to 651; De Witt Clinton, New York, with a score of 875 won by default from Brookline, Mass.; Susquehanna Pa., High defeated Business High, of Washington, D. C., 900 to 824; Sault Ste Marie, Mich., High defeated St. Louis Manual Training, 881 to 690; Springfield, Mass., Technical, defeated the District of Columbia Technical, 897 to 893; Salt Lake City High defeated the Tucson, Arizona, High, 935 to 772; Portland, Me., High defeated Utica, N. Y., Free Academy 935 to 768.

Feb. 17.—The results of the sixth match in the league series of rifle shooting matches being carried on be-

tween the high schools of the country for the National championship show little change in the standing of the clubs.

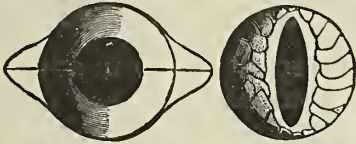
In Class A there is still a triple tie between the Iowa City High School, the Deering High School of Portland, Maine, and the Morris High School of New York city, each having six straight wins.

In Class B the defeat of the Portland, Maine, High School team by the Manual Training School of Washington, D. C., gives the lead to Salt Lake City High School. The scores made by the school teams follow:

Iowa City High School defeated the Stuyvesant High, of New York city, 952 to 892; Baltimore Polytechnic defeated Eastern High, of Washington, D. C., 862 to 816; Morris High, of New York city, defeated the DeWitt Clinton High, of New York city, 919 to

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574; the Deering High, of Portland, Maine, defeated the Western High, of Washington, D. C., 960 to 810; High School of Commerce, New York city, with a score of 822 won from the Brookline, Mass., High by default; Salt Lake City High defeated Business of Washington, D. C., 934 to 782; Susquehanna, Pa., High defeated Springfield Technical 938 to 918; Manual Training, Washington, D. C., defeated Portland, Maine, High 919 to 918; Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., High defeated Utica, N. Y., Free Academy 897 to 790; Tucson, Arizona, High defeated St. Louis Technical 800 to 695.

**Indoor Rifle League Contest.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—The United States indoor rifle shooting team record was tied, and the triple tie in the Eastern Interclub Rifle Shooting League was broken by the Warren (Pa.) Rifle Club, which made a score of 996 of the possible 1000. This means that five men of this team placed 100 shots in a space that could be covered by a 5-cent piece. The results of the sixth match of the series for the championship are as follows:

Warren Rifle Club defeated Park Club, of Bridgeport, with a score of 996 to 989; District of Columbia R. A. defeated the 13th Regt. R. C. of Brooklyn, 986 to 918; Manchester (N. H.) Rifle and Pistol Club, with a score of 970, won by default from Bangor (Me.) R. A.; the Birmingham (Ala.) A. C. defeated Presque Isle R. C., of Erie, Pa., with a score of 954 to 943; Myles Standish R. C., of Portland, Me., with a score of 951, and the New Orleans (La.) R. and R. C. with a score of 908, both won their matches by the default of their competitors.

The standing of the clubs to date is as follows:

	Won.	Lost		Won.	Lost
District of Col....	6	0	Manchester .....	5	2
Warren .....	6	0	Birmingham .....	2	4
Bridgeport .....	5	1	New Orleans .....	2	4
Erie .....	3	3	Brooklyn .....	0	6
Bangor .....	3	3			

In the Western League the results are as follows: Adrian (Mich.) R. C., defeated Madison (Minn.) R. C., 978 to 952; Dickinson (N. D.) R. C. defeated the First Wisconsin R. A., 976 to 953; Engineers' R. and R. C., of Cleveland, defeated the Rocky Mountain R. C., of Butte, Mont., 990 to 977; Bucyrus R. C. defeated the New Orleans (La.) R. C., 970 to 933; Milwaukee, (Wis.) R. and R. C. defeated Tacoma R. C., 942 to 919; St. Paul (Minn.) R. and P. C. defeated St. Louis-Colonial R. C., 972 to 946.

In the Western League, Cleveland had a lead of 6 straight wins, with St. Paul, Milwaukee and Adrian second with four wins and one loss. Indications point to the final contest for the national trophy between the Cleveland, O., Club and the Warren, Pa., Rifle Club.

Feb. 15.—The results of the seventh contest are as follows: District of Columbia Rifle Association defeated the Park Club, of Bridgeport, Conn., 991 to 983; Warren, Pa., Rifle Club, which was scheduled against the Philadelphia Rifle Association, which has been withdrawn from the matches, made the excellent score of 993; the Manchester, N. H., Rifle and Pistol Club defeated the Birmingham Athletic Club Rifle Association 972 to 957; Myles Standish Rifle Club, of Portland, Me., defeated the New Orleans Rifle and Revolver Club 957 to 919; Presque Isle Rifle Club, of Erie, Pa., defeated the 13th Regiment Rifle Club, of Brooklyn, N. Y., 947 to 897; Bangor, Maine, Rifle Club defaulted.

**Military Schools Championship.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12.—The results of the fourth match in the national shooting competition for military schools is given out by the National Rifle Association of America. In the Eastern Division, the Bordertown, N. J., Military Institute and the St. John's School, of Manlius, N. Y., are still tied for first place. In the Western Division, the Wentworth Military Academy, of Lexington, Mo., and the St. John's Military Academy, of Delafield, Wis., are tied for first place with the Culver Military Academy, and the Harvard Military School of Los Angeles, Cal., runners-up, with only one match lost for each. The results and scores follow:

The Bordertown Military Institute defeated the New Mexico Military Institute, 894 to 841; New York Military Academy defeated the Randolph Military Academy, 814 to 658; Nazareth Hall Military Academy with a score of 595 won from Girard College by default; St. John's School, Manlius, N. Y., with a score of 868, won from the Miami Military Institute by default; Culver Military Academy defeated the Kentucky Military Institute, 914 to 776; the Harvard Military School defeated the Kemper Military School, 857 to 817; St. John's Military Academy, of Delafield, Wis., defeated the Missouri Military Academy, 895 to 727; the Wentworth Military Academy, with a score of 920, won from the Hitchcock Military Academy by default.

**League Island vs. Reading Turn Verein.**

READING, Pa., Feb. 11.—The rifle competition of the Island League and the Reading Turn Verein resulted in the following score: John Jones and George Bernhart served as judges. The Island League won with 104 points to the good. Many of the members visited the range during the contest. A reception was tendered the former by the latter after the tournament. Scores:

Island League.		Reading Turn Verein.	
G Miller .....	583	Chas Ritter.....	583
T Wilder .....	560	Chas Miller .....	578
G Willson .....	555	O Lentz .....	561
W Steiff .....	555	S Todd .....	558
E Dampman .....	554	J Zellers .....	560
W W Miller.....	553	Paul Kieffer .....	524
I Stricker.....	547	Wm Kieffer .....	516
Ed. Deem .....	547	Wm Diller .....	509
A Mills .....	540	John Jones .....	537
M Eschelman .....	539—5533	A Staudt.....	503—5429

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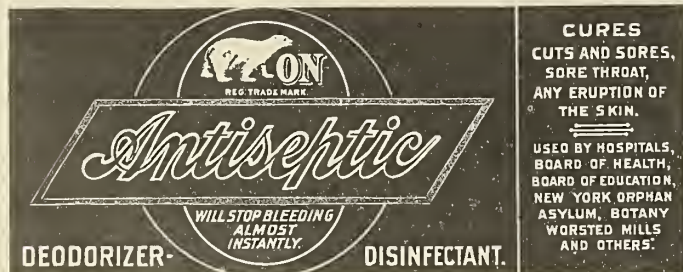
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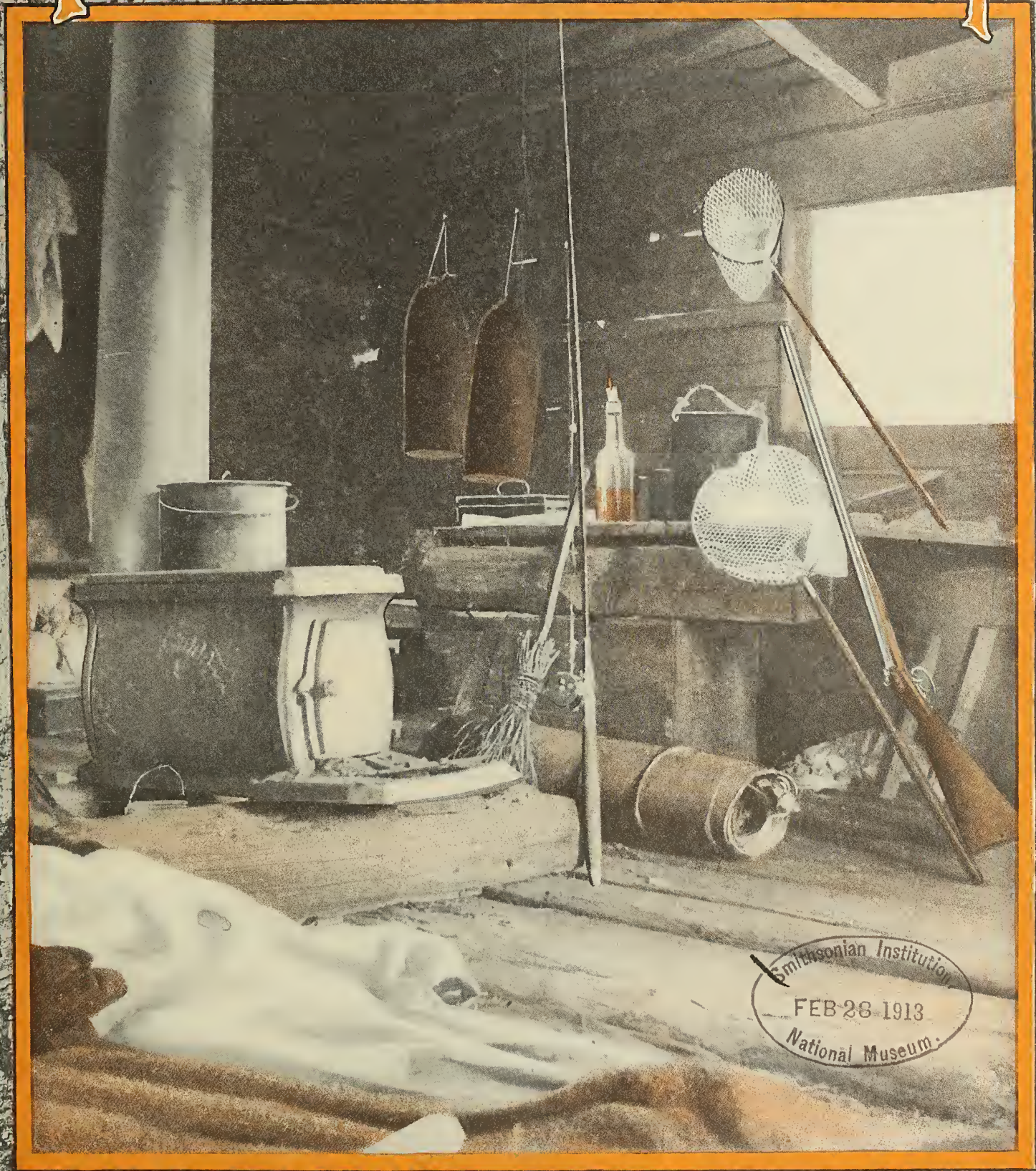
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# Rifle Shooting

## U. S. R. A. League Contest.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 18.—Following are the official scores of the twenty-first and twenty-second matches in the weekly competitions of the U. S. R. A.:

**Twenty-first match:**

Olympic	vs. Denver	1104	1123
National Capital	vs. Boston	1107	1107
Columbus	vs. Portland	1103	1107
Pittsburgh	vs. Springfield	1020	1120
Myles Standish	vs. Manhattan	1078	1092
Shell Mound	vs. Philadelphia	1024	1105
Baltimore	vs. Spokane	1044	1097
Dallas	vs. St. Louis-Colonial	1053	1071
Louisville	vs. Providence	1009	985
Warren	vs. Tacoma	908	994
Citizens	vs. Osborn	989	985
Belleville	vs. Cincinnati		985

**Twenty-second match:**

Springfield	vs. Manhattan	1139	1112
Portland	vs. Philadelphia	1115	1102
Boston	vs. Spokane	1111	1140
Denver	vs. St. Louis-Colonial		1086
Olympic	vs. Providence		1070
National Capital	vs. Tacoma	1115	973
Columbus	vs. Osborn		974
Pittsburgh	vs. Cincinnati	1114	985
Myles Standish	vs. Youngstown	1018	1075
Shell Mound	vs. Citizens	1083	
Baltimore	vs. Belleville	1041	984
Dallas	vs. Warren	1032	1029

The following shooters have made possibles in addition to those already listed: Hoffman, Jewett and Fennell, of Boston; Patterson, of Osborn; Atkinson, of National Capital, Ayer, of St. Louis; Dolfen, of Springfield (two); Coats, of Spokane; Armstrong, of Olympic. The contest (Tacoma-Cincinnati) in the nineteenth match goes to Tacoma, 990 to 982. The Belleville-Tacoma contest in the twentieth match goes to Belleville, 1007 to 1003.

Tacoma has been charged with a shot missing in the twentieth match and the secretary-treasurer will entertain a protest on his scoring of this match.

J. B. CRABTREE, Sec'y-Treas.

## The Military School Leagues.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—The National Rifle Association of America announces the results of the fifth match in the series of Leagues competitions being carried on between the military schools of the country for the national trophy, to be presented by the War Department.

In the Eastern League, the Bordentown Military Institute and the St. John's School of Manlius, N. Y., both of whom won their matches this week, are still tied for first place. The results of the match between the schools of the East are as follows:

Bordentown Military Institute defeated the New York Military Academy, 905 to 863; St. John's School of Manlius, N. Y., defeated the Randolph Military Academy, of Morristown, N. J., 908 to 689; New Mexico Military Institute, with a score of 831, won by default from Girard College, of Philadelphia; Nazareth Hall Military Academy, of Nazareth, Pa., with a score of 578, won by default from the Miami Military Institute.

In the Western League, the Wentworth Military Academy is leading, closely followed by Culver, Ind., Military Academy and Harvard Military School, of Los Angeles, Cal. The results among the schools of the West are as follows:

Culver Military Academy defeated Missouri Military Academy, 902 to 747; Hitchcock Military Academy, of San Rafael, Cal., defeated the Kemper Military School, of Boonville, Mo., 834 to 817; Harvard Military School, of Los Angeles, Cal., defeated the Kentucky Military Institute, 874 to 760; Wentworth Military Academy defeated the St. John's Military Academy, of Delafield, Wis., 924 to 890.

## Intercollegiate Rifle Matches.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.—The seventh week's rifle shooting contest among the colleges of the country for the national trophy shows several important changes. In the Eastern League, Harvard University and the Massachusetts Agricultural College remain tied for first place. In the Western League, the Iowa State College, which won every match last year and every match to date for the present series, lost to the University of Minnesota, thus breaking the tie for first place in that League. West Virginia University is now the leader with Minnesota and Iowa tied for second place. The results of last week's match follow:

Massachusetts Agricultural defeated Cornell, 956 to 920; Columbia defeated Lehigh, 894 to 817; Harvard defeated Dartmouth, 935 to 893; Norwich defeated Maine, 910 to 867; Princeton defeated Vermont, 935 to 893; North Georgia Agricultural defeated Rhode Island State, 929 to 790; Massachusetts Institute of Technology with a score of 927 won by default from Clemson.

Minnesota defeated Iowa State, 955 to 947; West Virginia defeated Oklahoma A. and M., 939 to 892; Michigan Agricultural defeated Perdue, 937 to 923; Wisconsin defeated Nebraska, 923 to 875; Washington State defeated U. S. College of Veterinary Surgeons, 866 to 862; California with a score of 906 won from Missouri by default; Kansas, with a score of 845 won by default from Louisiana State.



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## Inter-City Rifle Shooting Championship.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.—The intercity club match for the rifle shooting championship of the United States show several changes for the eighth week's series of matches. The Warren, Pa., Rifle Club again tied the record and defeated the District of Columbia Rifle Association, thus taking the first place in the Eastern League. This means that the Warren marksmen will shoot off with the winner of the Western League for the championship. It looks as if their opponent will be the Engineers' Rifle and Revolver Club, of Cleveland, O. The results of the matches in the Eastern League for the eighth week follow:

Warren, Pa., Rifle Club defeated the District of Columbia Rifle Association, 996 to 986; the Park Club, of Bridgeport, Conn., defeated the Presque Isle Rifle Club, of Erie, Pa., 989 to 949; Manchester, N. H., Rifle and Pistol Club, defeated the 13th Regiment Rifle Club, of 905; the Birmingham, Ala., A. C. Rifle Association with a score of 928, the Myles Standish Rifle Club, of Portland, Me., with a score of 938, and the New Orleans Rifle and Revolver Club with a score of 920, all won their matches by default from their opponents.

## Fisherman's Luck.

In the Catskill foothills a New York traveling man who was making a trip overland passed an old man who was fishing with hook and line in a small stream. As the drummer drove by in a buggy the old man never took his eyes off the bobber in the water.

When the traveling man returned late in the afternoon he was greatly surprised to see the old man still in the same position, with his eyes glued on the bobber.

"Hello, uncle!" he shouted. "Any luck today?"

Without taking his gaze off the cork, which rested on the surface of the placid stream, the old man replied:

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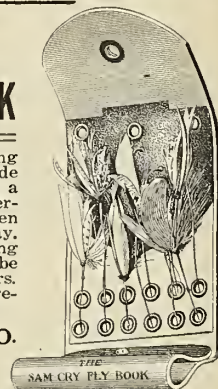
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1913.

VOL. LXXX.—No. 9.  
127 Franklin St., New York

## In the Woods with Allie

By EDWARD BRECK

A GREAT painter of the Renaissance once got even with a bitter enemy, whose political position rendered him otherwise immune, by immortalizing him in a celebrated painting of the Inferno as one of the principal devils. The method always appealed to me, and I have a list of certain individuals whose characters I have long contemplated placing in a very lurid literary Inferno. Judge, then, of my indignant astonishment when, before I had gathered sufficient courage for the attack, to find this method tried on myself! You have all read this calumnious caricature of a pure and simple soul offered to a jeering public under the title of "The Tent Dwellers," which purports to relate the adventures of the author, two Bluenose guides and my very humble self. Now this man came down to my cabin in the woods with a halo of innocence about his head and begged forsooth for the privilege of enjoying the primitive wilderness in my experienced company, etc. And in the largeness of my heart I took him in, this viper, and warmed him for weeks in my bosom. I opened to him the wondrous secrets of the great unknown. For days and days we paddled and fished and slept shoulder to shoulder, while he covertly studied me at this close range, he and his insidious camera. Worse yet, he entered into a foul conspiracy with a man who heaves charcoal for the magazines, to issue caricatures of me, a respectable, habitually good looking person, in the public press. You know the deplorable result; the book has sold like wildfire, and the length of two normal lives would not suffice me to eliminate those staring goggles and that dervish beard from literature. Two considerations particularly irritated me; firstly, that not one cent of the big royalties on this book ever dropped into my yawning coffers, directly, anyhow; and, secondly, that the artist not only handed down to posterity a totally wrong impression of my particular style of beauty, but actually had the appalling assurance to make that man Allie, really a shambling, overgrown creature, go down to history as an Adonis.

When the book first appeared, I thought only of blood. The double murder of a prominent author and a well-known artist, followed by a sensational homicide, in self-defense, would not only assuage my thirst for vengeance, but drag me out of the semi-nirvana in which an apathetic public had thus far left me to languish. But something—was it my New England conscience?—caused me to abandon this fell plan, and I determined to sue both author and artist for defamation of character. But again it occurred to me that such a *cause célèbre* would only tend to

increase the sale of the book, and thus put more money into my enemies' purses. Also I should be laughed at for not possessing timber heroic enough to take a joke, even when it resulted in my being placed on record for all time as a begoggled and hirsute anarchist, or a priest of the hairy Ainos of Northern Japan. I therefore determined to dissemble and invite Allie to come again to my cabin for a little trip. I would study him, as he did me, at closest range, note every idiosyncrasy and petty foible, and then—but the rest could confidently be left to my ruthless pen. I invited him once, twice, thrice, but apparently he ever suspected something; he feared Eddie even when sending honeyed words. One year he raced across the continent on the trail of the younger Twain; the next he was building a shanty in Connecticut; the third he sailed away to the Orient on a modern "Quaker City." But this year, at last, he consented. I exulted when the acceptance came, for I felt that I held his reputation in the hollow of my hand. Down should go my ruthless thumb and the contents spilled in the mire of jeering publicity. Paraphrasing Napoleon before Waterloo, I exclaimed: "I have him, this Allie!"

And then, all at once, there we were, Allie and Unk and I, with our guides Charles the Strong (he of the "Tent Dwellers"), Lou Harlow the mimic, the mighty hunter, and Horace who "trims the bunch" with rifle and paddle at every guide's meet. Once more cleaving the dimpled waters of Fairy Lake in mid September—glorious season in the north woods! Every birch and beech is a burst of yellow, every maple a flaming torch. The rocks are white along the shore, breaking the lush line of reddened hardwoods. The birds have not yet left. The robin and kingbird linger, and the jays never desert us, neither he of the gaudy azure nor his more homely but "cuter" cousin, whiskey-jack. The eerie cry of the loon, the ghostly flight of the heron, the raucous squawks of crow and raven, the measured whirr of the ducks overhead, the stirring crescendo of the cock grouse's drum solo—all these were delights to eye and ear. My face tingled in the fresh breeze, but my heart was so warm and contented that I almost relented toward Allie, sitting there half doubled up in the bow of his canoe.

Nevertheless the spirit of trouble was present, though often latent, from the first. Unk had



"UNK," "ALLIE," "EDDIE."

sped on before us in chase of a solitary black duck, which we soon had the pleasure of seeing fall to his excellent aim as it rose from the water; and we, Allie and I, forthwith entered into an altercation as to the way in which that duck should be cooked. To be sure, it wasn't our duck, but we quarreled about it just the same, and we were deep in the controversy of broiled versus roasted, when we joined Unk and Lou. Unk's only comment on the subject was one solemn wink at Lou, and a mumbled remark about the "Emperor's beard."

Then we moved up West River and the trout were there, nice fellows, eager for the fly and lots of them. If it wasn't the seventh heaven, it was well up in the celestial scale, and we camped at the head of navigation thoroughly well content with the day's work. But here at once broke out a most obstinate and virulent controversy—cornbeef hash versus canned beans. You must know that Unk is a six-footer and a champion destroyer of comestibles. And he doesn't affect the delicate and the subtle. Solid grub is what Unk demands in the woods, and his idea of what the normal man should have three times a day is about three or four heaping plâtefuls of hash, cornbeef hash made of beef, potatoes, onions and pork, the last three severally cooked, and the whole afterward browned on both sides in the frying-pan. Now, I like hash; I have long been a poor penny-a-liner, and I know it well and value it. But when it comes to hash twice a day and warmed over for the other meal, even hash palls. As for Allie, though he is by no means an inferior trencherman, I know well that hash once a day was enough for him. And yet that marplot aided and abetted Unk in his hash cult just to spite me, I am convinced. There were a dozen or more cans of baked beans in our provision baskets, and I like beans, being from Boston originally. Besides, beans are heavy, and it was good policy to eat the heavy things first before the long carries came, so as to lighten the load. But what happened? Four times out of five, yea five out of six, I was voted down and forced to eat hash. In vain I drenched my plateful with Chili sauce until that excellent disguiser was exhausted. Allie and Unk sent out to the club house as we passed a day or so later and got a further supply. The result was that hash triumphed and we not only carried those heavy beans all the way to Silver Lake, but more than half of them are cached there to this hour. I am going back there this year, still-hunting, and neither Allie nor Unk will be there. Then—beans!

Another thing irritated me from the start. I didn't seem to be able to get "rises" out of Allie as easily as I expected. The trouble was that his reputation (of course fictitious) for wit was such that those dratted guides needed but to see his lips begin to move in order to break out into uproarious guffaws. No matter how subtle or how barbed my bon mots, the most insufficient answer from Allie was quite enough to put the laugh on me, and they often added insult to injury by exclaiming, "That's a good one on you, doctor!" I began to see that this man Allie was gradually getting the whole camp on his side, and I brooded over it bitterly, harboring my dire revenge in hopes. For a time things seemed to mend, for Hod and I won the first shooting match with our .22s, and I was high

man. Then Lou bet me one dollar that no ducks would be shot that day, and I nearly fell over when that Redskin lifted a dollar bill out of his jeans that night and handed it to me without comment, though sadly. I never suspected what was coming in reprisal, the less so that I had the luck to net the big trout the next day. Never mind what it weighed; it was a whopper as trout go in Bluenoseland, and it fought hard after taking the fly, as trout do near the breeding season in that country. I kept it to bake, for it was a male, and I believe earned a cigar each from Allie and Unk for being high rod.

The first night in camp took the form of a celebration. It was the first meal of hash, which, prepared in Horace's inimitable style, was good; and then there were trout, broiled, fried and roasted on sticks. Then came buckwheats with maple syrup, and stewed apples, with a little rum to give them "kick." After that pipes and blague and fish lies and general content. There were three tents with the cosy camp-fire between. Unk and I occupied one lean-to, Charlie and Hod another, while Allie stuck to the old wall tent of "Tent Dweller" fame. Unk and I had really started on a moose hunt and were only whiling away a few days with Allie until the season opened, and we reviled him as a "mere fisherman" and for using a "house tent" in autumn. Even his guide deserted him and slept with the others in the lean-to.

Conversation finally began to lag and from Charles the Strong came a peculiar sound that sounded suspiciously like an incipient snore. This brought Unk to his feet, for barring working like a horse toting stuff over the carries, he recognized only two duties in camp, both nocturnal in character. One was to fill and light the two little acetylene lamps, a splendid invention by the way, which illuminated the camp as with the sun. This was in his capacity of scientist to the expedition. The other was to brew the good-night potion, for which Unk exhibited uncommon talent, not to say enthusiasm. And Unk's brew was good by all the gods, and we enjoyed it the more because it was, with exceptions, the only one we permitted ourselves each day. Unk knows German, and no doubt is an admirer of Schiller, for his punch is concocted according to the receipt given by that immortal:

"Vier Elemente, innig gesellt,  
Bilden das Leben, bauen die Welt!"

Three of his vier Elemente were the identical ones recommended by the German poet, namely, lemons, sugar and boiling water, but Unk's fourth element was a richer and more fiery ichor than was ever quaffed on the heights of the Weimar Olympus, for it was old forty-overproof rum brought for our especial sakes from a far and fair country of the south. No finer brew "ever drove the skeleton from the feast or painted landscapes in the brain of man." With hearts full of the love of everything on earth and above we quaffed it, while poor Charles and Hod, who never touch strong drink, turned their heads away with a miserable imitation of indifference.

It would seem that the appearance of Allie in the woods was the signal for things to happen, and they started right in the first night. Along toward morning I vaguely felt a weight on my legs, and murmured something about

"getting off my foot." This awakened Unk who sat up and stared, exclaiming: "Well, I'll be darned!" Then I sat up myself and nearly bumped noses with a porcupine that was sitting fairly on my lap. Mutual astonishment—tableau! Porky came to his senses first and waddled off into the darkness before Unk could secure a .22. We regretted his loss, for porcupine's liver is one of our favorite delicacies. Even that chicken-hearted Allie, who objects to the slaughter of anything, has now come to the point of "porky-cide," as he calls it.

We did not tarry long in the vicinity of Fairy Lake, but turned our bows to the south across the lake, through George's Runs, with the beautiful Hemlock Island (Uksoost Manago) and on down the Liverpool for miles and miles to "the big lake," Rossignol, passing Loon Lake Falls, where Allie on a former occasion landed the champion trout of the expedition, dubbing him "King Edward." It was on this run that Unk caught a beauty weighing about two pounds. I had not been fishing much, but had one or two good ones aboard, so that when Lou, after coming alongside and glancing at my catch, bet me a dollar that they would get the biggest trout that day, I took him up. To be sure there were a couple of hours left before making camp, but the wily mimic reflected that, with the low stand of the water, we should be too much occupied in picking out channels to do much fishing. The inevitable result was that Lou triumphantly won the bet with Unk's big trout caught early that morning. Unk indignantly denied all complicity, and growled out something about being easy, and a fool and his cash, etc. That man Allie positively roared with unholy glee.

Meanwhile our three-cornered Pedro tournament proceeded steadily. "Pede" is the ideal game for the woods, with a good deal of head-work, but no continued mental effort. Allie and Charlie got the lead the first night at West River and held it all along to the very day they left us at our hunting camp, when Hod and I succeeded in tying their score; Unk and Lou a very good third.

We camped at the old tree on Wildcat Point, convenient both to the duck coves and the further side of Rossignol, and thence Unk and Lou hunted and hunted, with varied success. But the water was different from the year before, when we had seen hundred of ducks, and their luck soon deserted them; in fact, we began to say sarcastic things about their prowess.

(Conclusion next week.)



## Bird Life in Porto Rico.

BY RALEIGH RAINES.

THE strict prohibition of bird hunting in Porto Rico has already resulted in a notable increase in birds of all kinds seen throughout the island. Reports to the Insular Bureau of the War Department show that more than one hundred distinct species of bird life have been discovered and described. Suitable rules for the protection of bird life on the island have been formulated, and their strict enforcement is reflected by the increase in the number of birds. In the very recent past comparatively few birds were seen in Porto Rico. They were the prey of the mongoose, and in addition to this pest the people greatly sought after the birds and their eggs for food and so-called "sport." In the introduction of beneficial birds and parasites, work thus far has been confined to investigation, and search for such species as can be introduced as destructive enemies of local pests. That involves thorough study of requirements, and then extensive search in other countries for the birds and parasites to meet these requirements. The board of commissioners of agriculture of the island has conducted extensive investigations of bird life both in Porto Rico and elsewhere. The entomologists employed by the board have been engaged in experimental and research work along various lines in the classification of the several Porto Rican plant parasites and their diseases and the search for their enemies with which to exterminate them. In that work they have taken full advantage of the knowledge acquired in similar experiments by the Biological Survey and the Department of Agriculture. A special effort is being made by the board to impress upon Porto Rican school children the economic value of bird life to agriculture.

Unfortunately there is a scarcity of insect-eating birds on the island, and it will be necessary to import some of the varieties which may appear suited to the location and climatic conditions to supply this deficiency. The presence of the mongoose on the island has been most unfortunate for the birds, as the animal which was imported several years ago for the purpose of destroying cane-eating rats has about destroyed most of the ground-building birds native to the island and those that build in low shrubs and hence greatly restricts the list of beneficial birds which otherwise might be introduced. Efforts will probably be made by the island authorities to do away with the destructive mongoose and find other means of exterminating the cane-eating rat.

## Canadian Alpine Camp.

THE Canadian Alpine Club will hold their annual camp this year at Mount Robson Pass, known as the Yellow Head Pass Country. The Alpine Club has a membership of about 1,000, and includes on its list sportsmen from all over the world. There will be several of the principal mountain climbers from England, including Longstaff, the well-known Alpine climber; Dr. Collie and M. Mumm, of France, who are also ardent climbers. Mount Robson is 13,700 feet altitude, and up to the present time has been ascended by only one white man, the Rev. George B. Kinney.

# Hunting in Alaska

By J. C. TOLMAN, Senior Game Warden of Kenai and Alaska Peninsula

ON the Kenai Peninsula the moose are most plentiful of any of the game animals. They cover the entire peninsula and are plentiful on both sides of the Kenai River. Between the river and Kachimak Bay it has been estimated that there are between forty and fifty thousand on the peninsula.

Sportsmen from all over the world have hunted here, and so far as I am aware have all been well pleased. With a proper guide, anyone that can shoot at all will have no trouble in getting the limit (two) in a very reasonable

Kenai during part of the open season, at that time one could go direct.

Bear are also quite plentiful, two species, the brown and black. Parties desiring specimens have had little trouble in getting them. Those intending to come here to hunt need not bring any outfit other than their guns, as everything needed can be had here at a reasonable price.

There are a few caribou on the peninsula also, but they are protected the entire year.

On Kodiak Island there is only one game animal, the bear, the Alaska brown and the Kodiak or grizzly, the latter equaling or surpassing in size the grizzlies of the States.

Guides for Kodiak Island can be secured at Kodiak or Uyak.

### ALASKA PENINSULA.

On the north end of the peninsula we have moose, caribou, black and brown bear, also the Kodiak.

Along the middle and lower end of the peninsula we have caribou and bear, the brown and Kodiak. I consider that part the best section in Alaska to get large specimens of bear, as they are very plentiful and have not been hunted so much as on Kodiak Island.

Caribou are very plentiful there. I spent last winter in that section and estimate that there are between 15,000 and 20,000; have seen droves of over 500. Guides may be secured at Unga and Sand Point. I was born in Oregon and have hunted over California, Oregon and Washington, have spent the last twenty-three years in Alaska, have been all over it from the southeast end to Point Barrow, and I consider these two peninsulas by far the greatest game country I have ever seen.

The game is very easy of access, necessitating no great hardships. Men and women who looked to me to be fit subjects for a hospital, have come here, but they got their limits and returned happy and looking much improved in health.

## Camp Directors' Association.

THE Camp Directors' Association, an organization developed from the Boys' Camp Exhibits in the annual Sportsmen's Shows at Madison Square Garden, will hold its third annual meeting Saturday evening, March 1, at the Victoria Hotel. The association consists of fifty directors of organization and private summer camps for boys and girls, among them Boy Scouts and Young Men's Christian Association camps, and the membership is increasing. At the last meeting, Feb. 8, at the Berkely School, West End avenue and Seventy-second street, the topic for discussion was "Education in Camps," based upon a paper ready by Louis M. Fleisher, of Philadelphia. Those present were: Dr. Elias G. Brown, President; W. W. Thomas, Secretary, of 355 Riverdale avenue, Yonkers; H. C. Beckman, Frank L. Bryant, Louis M. Fleisher, E. M. Healy, Dr. Paul Kyle, Allen S. Williams, Dr. W. A. Keyes, G. W. Little, Harry Rich Mooney, Dr. George L. Meylam, Irving G. McCole, Robert Tindale and Dr. Frederick H. Wilson.



J. C. TOLMAN,

Senior Game Warden, Kenai and Alaska Peninsula, preparing a caribou roast for Thanksgiving dinner.

time. Competent guides can be secured at Seward and at Kenai. Starting from here a party can reach a good moose or sheep country in two days' travel, the first day about twenty-five miles by rail and the next thirty miles by boat. Sheep are also quite plentiful in some localities. A party wishing to hunt both moose and sheep can make one permanent camp and hunt successfully. There are also a few goats, but not plentiful enough to make successful hunting.

A party wishing to hunt from the Kenai or Cook Inlet side must continue by steamer to Seldovia, then transfer to gasolene launches for Kenai. Although the steamer runs through to



THE AUTHOR AND HIS PACK.

The bag is the same as shown in the illustration on page 265. Note the hat worn by the author. It is his pack "converted."

## In Camping-Supplydom

### Some More of the Little-Known Camping Conveniences and Travel-Foods of Other Nations

By L. LODIAN

**Y**OU would think the collapsible metal pocket-cup for tourist convenience a modern contrivance, yet the Japanese have had it centuries, neatly turned from different diameter bamboo wood rings, and sloped or slanted in the lathe to a close-fitting nicety making for impermeability. One, which the writer purchased in Japan years ago, will be illustrated in a later article.

About a dozen years ago a folding pocket lantern was patented here, but pocket lanterns, collapsible, first appeared in Europe about 300 years ago. To anybody interested I can show any time an authentic photogravure of one preserved in a European cathedral. This knock-down pocket-lantern is of the sixteenth century.

Nearly a century ago the pocket-lantern—just as we see it to-day in America—was in common use in France. Only the transparent water-white sheet-horn was used instead of mica or glass sides. They are still obtainable thus.

NON-SLIPPING WOVEN HEMP ROPE SHOE SOLES FOR MOUNTAINEERING (PYRENEES).

In mountain and rock climbing, ordinary leather footwear is too dangerously slippery to trust your limbs to; rubber soles "draw" the feet in warm weather, and after a couple of weeks are liable to emit the disgusting stifling "rubber" odor, due to the vile compounds used to cheapen the rubber by conscientious manufacturers. The light-greenish so-styled "krom-tanned"

leather soles should be rejected instantly, as they are treacherously slippery on wet rock. Untanned raw-hide soles are all right in dry weather, but instantly dangerously slippery when wet; and, further, a few days' wetting and non-drying will soon develop in them the nauseating odor of decomposing hide, which of course means rotting. Outside cork soles one-half to three-quarters of an inch thick have been repeatedly tried, and are non-slipping, but cork is too brittle for foot wear. Densely compressed felt soles are non-slipping, but wear into ugly holes in a few days' rough wear, and are not waterproof. Birch bark and other bark shoes have no life to them. Moccasins—even soled city-wear moccasins—are unsatisfactory. I have had many hundreds of miles' walking in these last, called in the West "shoepacks."

So you see how in the years gone by we tried about every type of footwear known. Have even worn the gaudy yellow heelless turn up-toed footgear of the eunuchs of Turkish harems, and right here in this city, too, on Manhattan's sweatshop avenue (formerly lower Fifth avenue), but I took care that should be at night time.

We are, therefore, in a kind of "vicious circle" in camping-shoedom. Those of my readers who have toured the Swiss Alps will recall the extremely rough-woven hand-made worsted socks sold to climbers for pulling—just like socks—over the outsides of your shoes, to prevent

slipping. They often give trouble trying to work off, are ungainly and unsightly, and soon ruined in hard exertion. Still, they're better than a broken bone.

But one footwear I haven't mentioned, although familiar with it in actual use month after month over a score years ago in old Spain. This is the *alpagata* or hemp-fiber (sisal) shoe of the *montañeros* of the Iberian sierras. (They are procurable in Manhattan and among the Spanish.) The sole is composed exclusively of densely-woven hemp rope, is fairly waterproof, non-slipping, and has the faculty of picking up and retaining in its interstices sandy particles, especially when wet. This gives a gritty foothold which not alone overcomes slipperiness, but adds to the life-wear of the sole, as it is constantly presenting a thin stone-embedded surface to resist abrasion. Contrary to our own experience with leather shoes, the *alpagata* uppers wear out first, and as re-upping would cost about as much as a new pair of shoes, they are discarded for new ones. I never saw a fairly worn-through *alpagata* sole, although have done myself hundreds of miles of walking, in the aggregate, in *alpagatas*, both in Spain and out of it.

#### WATER-BOTTLE CAPS (SPAIN).

These are an old device among Spanish fisherfolk and coastwise peasants. They are just cured bull or ox or mule bladders, and can be used either for holding water or wine or olive oil, or as a warm-water bag, or as an air-pillow; and, half-telescoped, as a wash-bowl or as a storm-proof cap. The Spaniards call it *pellejo*, which is the diminutive for and signifying "little skin" (*pello*, skin). Bladders from the giant mules of Iberia are most prized. Some of those animals are about the proportions of the ponderous Belgian percheron stallions, and their bladders, when inflated, can be used as a makeshift camp or deck stool, if stood on end—so large are they—and, properly cured, will keep an amount of fresh water sweet for days. Inflated and dry, they will easily uphold the weight of a 200-pound man. And when not required for these or a multitude of other usefulnesses, the camp-stool-used bladder can be used as a storm-proof cap, as before mentioned, covering completely the ears and leather coat collar of the Iberian, and will keep his head dry through the wettest of weather.

The Spanish oil-skin coat is not an unsatisfactory, sticky, leaky rosin or varnish-coated cotton fabric as with us, but is the real animal skin which has been split and oil-cured. Hence the name oil-skin; i. e., a skin which has been oiled to render it impermeable.

Any American outdoor-lifer can make these multi-usable or all-purpose bladder-caps for himself. Your butcher will get some bladders for you. They are easily oil-cured with a few days' treatment by any oil (not a mineral oil) both sides; or, if desired tanned, it suffices to save a few handfuls of used tea leaves. Stew them till they yield a dark-brown liquor. This holds the tannin of the tea leaves. Let the extract cool to just warm, and pour into bladder for a couple of days, with occasional shakings. Invert or reverse the bladder for thorough tanning both sides. If drying stiff, dampen and oil to produce suppleness. The oil produces a mixed tannate, giving a dark-brown hue.



The bladder being a frail material compared to the hide substance, care must be taken against the leather getting hard. When tanned leather gets hard or horny, cracking is not far off, and means the ruination of the bladder for air-pillow or water-bottle purposes. No cement has ever been devised for satisfactorily patching a punctured bladder, as no cement will expand with the expanding (under air or water pressure) bladder, and rubber cement is worthless on the oil-tanned membrane. So, the bladder not being fool-proof—often ruined by a pin prick, even—vigilance must be exercised against it dropping, or cratching against nails, or the depredations of grubs in warm weather (most serious course of all, sometimes). Even when the bottom gets punctured, you can firmly tie up the neck end, cut out the bottom, and use the bag for a couple more years as an all-purpose article—storm cap, wash-bowl, funnel (neck untied), poultice protector in illness, soap bag (or any other bag); as a suspended shower bath, money or ore receptacle—and always waterproof. It is, however, no longer practicable as an air-tight vessel.

Unfortunately, few things in this world are fool-proof, to repeat, unless it be a ship's anchor, blacksmith's anvil or iron barrel-hoop. Step forward on the latter for shin-bone proof.

THE MULTI-USABLE NEGLIGE CAP OF THE PYRENEE MOUNTAINEERS.

There is a tiny 1,000-year-old independent Republic in the East Central Pyrenees—on the Iberian versant of the slope—known as Andorra. The scribe visited the statelet in April, 1891, crossing the Pyrenees entirely alone, and without snowshoes, although there was four meters' (about thirteen feet) depth of snow atop the Portus Pass, and about half that on the Alos Pass. For, by the route followed, it was necessary to toil over two sierras, but fortunately the snow was compact enough to prevent sinking beyond the knees. The trans-sierras trip lasted three days, putting up at mountain hamlets at night. The weather almost throughout was fine, and the scenery also fine and impressive, charmed with all the poetry of distant prospects and vast horizons.

The mountaineers wear a species of hand-made tam-o'-shanter, but which is open both ends. It is elastic, and entirely made of the natural undyed black-brown worsted obtained from the black sheep. This nature dye will not crock or fade. Not alone does it serve as a kapo (cap), but can be used as a hand-mit or glove, or as a make-shift valise (holding a surprising lot of articles); or, at a shift, as bathing pants; or the mountaineer will tuck his baby comfortably into one and carry it along contentedly teetering up and down.

With half a dozen of those kapos in one's knapsack, the camper will have one of the most useful articles of campingdom. They could be imported by any camping-supply store, or the reader could make them himself. Ask at any big department store where they sell piece goods (as for ladies' waists) for the hollow-woven or tubular seamless worsted cloth, preferably the undyed material, made from the fleece of black sheep. The imported article would be somewhat heavier and shaggier-looking than the machine-made tricot (as the cloth is technically termed) of the American mills, so the domestic article would be best, as more portable and pocketable. I have worn these knockabout, multi-usable negligee caps in Manhattan and elsewhere for years, and they look just about like any other of the cap tribe so common now on our city streets.

In many a mountain fonda (inn) of the Pyrenees, the peasants will roll up their caps ring-shape, and use them in a game at quoits. Slip-knotted together, a dozen of them will make an extempore scaling-ladder, stretching more than double by the weight of the climber. Such a "rope" easily withstands a heavy man's weight.

(Continued in our next issue.)

"Which form of sport do you prefer, hunting or fishing?" "Fishing," replied Doc Sawyer. "When a man has to have a fish-hook cut out, you know where to look for it, but bird shot scatters terribly"—Philander Johnson, in the New York Globe.



THE TOP RAIL.

WHILE fishing down a sizeable New England trout stream one day, I saw ahead of me a brother of the angle who seemed to be acting queerly. At first I thought him some unmitigated fool who was trying to catch trout with an artificial bass minnow and a fly-rod, for I saw him repeatedly flail the stream with a bait out of all proportion to the rod he was using.

On drawing nearer, I found he was afflicted of a plague of good-sized redfin minnows, which took his flies almost as often as they were presented, and which he jerked high over his head into the back cast so hard that the hook was invariably torn from the minnow's mouth when the line straightened out behind him.

I approached the man (he was a modish dressed fellow of about thirty) and he nodded to me, but continued to jerk out the minnows. It was amazing, the way the little beggars took his flies, and I stood watching, laughing a little inside, perhaps.

At last all three of the angler's flies were either broken or whipped off by his vigorous fishing, and he stopped to bend on a new assortment. I could see he was vexed.

"Looks like you've struck a convention," I remarked, smiling my best.

He finished tying on his flies before he answered, by which time I was moving on.

I did not catch what he said, on account of the noise of the rift, and begged his pardon. He paused, and in a rather shrill voice almost shouted: "I've caught twenty-two standing right in this spot, d—n them. I'm going to fish them all out. There's one got one of my flies now," he continued, raising the tip of his rod. "Watch me hoist him!"

He made a vicious upward jerk with his rod arm, and—smash went his handsome bethabara rod in two places, the tip joint and the middle joint. His line had looped around a boulder while his attention was momentarily diverted by the conversation. He had tried to "hoist" New York State.

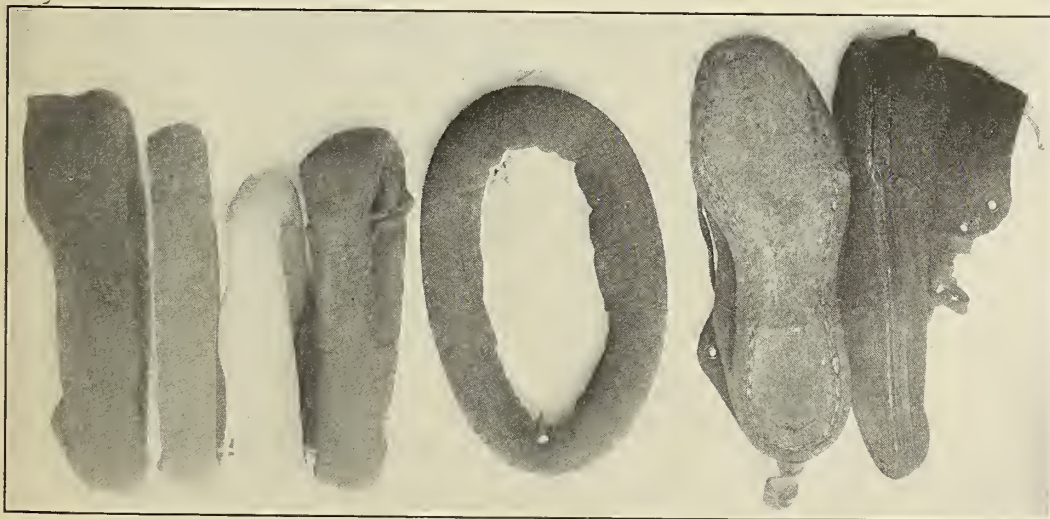
I tarried there no longer, and as I fished on, unsuccessfully for the most part, I bethought me of good old Sir Izaak and of some of his quaint observations, and especially those with reference to the virtue of patience.

GRIZZLY KING.

Fast Growing Trees.

HARD, fine-grained, durable wood usually grows slowly, says Popular Mechanics. A most remarkable exception is the eucalyptus, and this it is that gives the tree its great value as a means of reforestation. It is said that the eucalyptus grows five times as rapidly as any other tree.

Seedlings have been observed to make an average growth of six inches in height a day, and one tree in California attained a height of 125 feet and a diameter of thirty-six inches in nine years. The eucalyptus will not thrive where there are frosts.



A Collection of the All-purpose "Kapos" (Caps) of the Pyrenees and Andorra Republic regions in black, white, and undyed brown worsteds. They are "ringed," as shown, for convenience of stowing in travel kit.

The Spanish Alpagata—hemp-fiber-soled non-slipping shoes. In use in Iberia since the Arab conquest (hence their Arabic name). Much used all over the Pyrenees by mountaineers.

# Lion Hunting in Africa

By DR. WILLIAM S. RAINSFORD,

In Charge of the Third African Expedition of the American Museum of Natural History

**P**ERHAPS some notes on lion shooting, and East African lions generally, may be of interest to the readers of *FOREST AND STREAM*. Let me then, by way of making matters clear, try and give some idea of the features of this country, or rather that part of it—Mt. Elgon, B. E. A.—in which I now am, and which supplies the largest and blackest-maned lions in Africa. Lions are, of course, subject to such increasing and universal persecution, that their numbers are being rapidly reduced. Since they are among the most cunning of wild beasts, they are learning to take care of themselves, and bringing them to bay nowadays, at least in a legitimate manner, is not by any means as easy as it was some three or four years ago.

Schillings, of "Flashlight and Rifle" fame, trapped in steel traps, and with little difficulty, a large number, though, by the way, he says nothing of this in the book. At present, though

these sink into and are admirably hidden by the great waving grass harvest that covers all the land. Then it is that a pack of trained dogs can get their deadly work in. Grass is no protection from the dog. Lioness and young lions are then specially easy to bring to bay. The barking pack surround the confused beasts, and if there be a number of dogs, there is little danger to the pack, and scarcely any at all to the hunter, who can ride up at leisure and shoot at his leisure.

Lately lions have been hunted in this way by Paul Rainey. He got as many as seventeen in one day, I am told. But, Mr. Rainey was not the first to adopt the dog pack. Dutchmen have always, when they were able, pursued this method. They have usually a pack of mongrels round their shambus. These admirably serve their masters. Accompanied by them, there is little danger of stumbling on a lion—always

near his farm for his family and native boys. The game disappears, but his bullocks, sheep, pigs, goats, remain and increase. Failing the game, the lion takes to the herds, sometimes to the black boys. That is the situation. Naturally anyone—any method—that can free a neighborhood of lions is approved by the settler. He will poison a carcass, set a trap, or welcome Mr. Rainey and his pack—anything to rid him of the dangerous vermin; and furthermore, a good lion skin will fetch, even in Africa, £10. That is the price of a milch cow.

The sportsman's point of view is equally capable of definition. Men, he says, will come from far and incidentally will spend much money in the country on the chance of securing a lion by sportsmanlike methods. The East African lion is the biggest and darkest lion in the world. Destroy this fine beast, say they, and you cut off an important source of income from a new colony that needs it. You discourage the very class of man you should cater for.

From the sportsman's point of view all this is true. But this beautiful country, this temperate climate (for the tropics), this rich red soil that can in many places be made to yield two crops a year, is no longer chiefly a hunter's paradise. It is fast becoming a successful colony. It can no longer be treated either as a native reserve, or a game preserve. From it therefore the lion must go, as already he has gone completely from the far less favored lands of Cape Colony.

Lions then, hereabouts, are no longer to be found, even occasionally, as I found them five years ago, in bands of from fifteen to five, sauntering homeward at 8 o'clock in the morning sunshine—uttering now and then little low, satisfied family grunts that served admirably to guide one in a stealthy approach. No! they have to be hunted up day after day, evening after evening, or caught very early in the morning taking a last mouthful from the zebra or kongoni kill they happen to have secured in the very late hours of the night. So I got my first two lions this trip; and how I got my third one I shall now tell:

By the middle of December the face of the land in British East Africa has changed—almost all the long grass has vanished. Burned off by native and settler, so that when the rain comes in March or April, the new springing verdure may grow in full strength and provide pasturage for flock and game. The land is brown. Brownness relieved by the vivid green shoots of the stunted mimmosa thorn trees, scattered everywhere, and by patches of uplands that, having caught occasional rains in November, are already a tender green.

In great stretches of this brown burnt land the swampy places still struggle hard to hold their moisture. Here the game herds come for water, and in them and near them lurk the lions to kill. The dampness of the swamp land and of the matted river bottoms have baffled the grass fires that sweep the country, and so in



NATIVES SPEARING A LION.

Photograph by Mr. Cherry Kearton. Published by permission.

many farmers have traps, you seldom hear of a lion being caught in one.

Again, not long ago, where I am now, lions were careless in their hours of return to reed bed or jungle, after the night's hunting. They would often dawdle homeward, lion, lioness and cubs, enjoying themselves by the way, waiting in some sunny spot, or basking on an ant hill, till the morning sun dried off for them the heavy night dew. This was the hunter's opportunity. You caught them napping before they could make the shelter of the papyrus swamp, or the heavy river bottom. They go home much earlier now.

After the rains, say in July, August and September, the grass is so rank in most good game country (and it is in such country that lions are found) that there is not such need for caution on the lion's part. Then it is that usually the lions cub. The yellowing herbage corresponds exactly with their tawny coats. They can see long before they are seen. One glimpse of a yellow back or pointed ear you may catch if you are lucky; but in a moment

an extremely risky thing to do—because the pack give ample warning of his presence. And when, as is usual, one or two of the lot will take and follow a lion spoor, the game is doomed. One Dutch farmer close to Mount Elgon has killed sixty lions with dogs in two years, and no one ever heard of a Dutchman being hurt. This method of lion hunting has lately given rise to much discussion, and the advocates of it and those against have heartily abused each other.

From the sportsman's point of view it is dirty work. The fine beast has no chance. But let it be remembered in all fairness, that the sportsman is not the only one or indeed the chief one to be considered when it is a question of killing lions. The lion is a dangerous and exceedingly destructive kind of vermin. That is the settler's view of his case. He, the settler, is here to make a living, and a hardy earned living at that. He cannot lease his farm and spend his precious time in scouring the country, searching for a beast that is the most elusive of all wild animals. He kills game

these the lion is provided with the day shelter his safety demands. Here they lodge during the long hot day. From there they come forth, usually silently at night, to do their hunting, and to these they return before the first sign of dawn. From such cover, you can fancy, it is no easy matter to drive them forth.

One such swamp we drove the other day, putting our fifty boys in line, and promising half a rupee all round bakshish for every lion killed. The swamp proved too wet. Our men struggled bravely through, but ducks and python were all it held. These last drive terror into all the natives of British East Africa. Any sort of snake seen, and there is a wild skelter—gunbearers ever leading the retreat. I cannot find that python—and there are many hereabouts—ever really hurt anyone. But surely they are fearsome beasts. On another trip I got one twenty-two feet long. Driving this swamp (soon as we knew there were no lions, and had turned our attention to the ducks), I had to stand on a clump of rushes, waist-deep in the water, and close to a deep, dark pool, some twenty yards across.

As I stood there, waiting for the ducks my black men were disturbing elsewhere, I learned a keen sympathy with my naked porters' antipathy for python in a grewsome way. I saw the water of that deep pool move through all its length and breadth in big, slow ripples that broke silently against the tall rushes bordering it; a long, strong, unseen creature could alone make such waves. It gave me an uncanny feeling, and I was glad to get away from my swaying foot rest. Some days later we drove another swamp. We had camped hard by it, and had neither seen nor heard any sign of lions. Our hope therefore of getting anything for our trouble was not very great.

On either side of the swamp (which was about a third of a mile long, and four hundred yards across) lay bare ridges, bare save for the sprinkled thorn trees growing on them. At the end of it all the land had been quite lately burned over; save for the thorn trees, cover there was none.

H., mounted on a pony, lined the beaters up at the further end. Asyce, mounted on another pony, rode along the opposite side. Thus a lion, breaking on either side, stood a good chance of being ridden to bay. I hid myself at the further end of the swamp in a tuft of tall grass, some two hundred yards from the edge of the reed bed, which formed the real cover. Where the reeds ended, low yellow grass stretched for some hundreds of yards before you came to the burnt ground. This grassy swamp meadow had been much grazed by game. Here and there tufts of tall grass stood up in it, but it would seem to afford no cover in which a good sized cat could crawl without being seen from the dominating ridge at either side.

When cover is thick, as it was here, your beaters should make a noise. When light, a silent drive is best down wind. The scent only of approaching men will be sufficient to make lion or leopard leave cover.

The men came through finely, though in the thick stuff, unfortunately, alignment was not well kept. By the time they came to the end of the heavy reed bed, nothing lay before the beaters but the low waving meadow grass for

the space of some two or three hundred yards. Some reed buck had come out, and these, of course, were let go gently; nothing else.

H. had given up all hope, and was leisurely riding through the low grass toward where I was concealed. On the other side of the swamp, the gun posted there had gone after a marabout stork. I rose from my hiding and drew close to the line of moving men, which had swayed to a long crescent, the wings in advance of the center. Suddenly, though they made no sound, I saw the beaters sway and break in every direction. I rushed toward the point of disturbance, fancying that a chetah, or serval cat, had crawled out of the swamp and lay hidden before the line. As I did so, I caught a glimpse of a low yellow back. The lion burst right through the men and made back for the reeds. Men covering him everywhere, it was impossible to shoot for a time, and when he was clear, the grass covered him. H. shot a poor chance and missed. All this took but an instant to happen. As H. shot, out of the corner of my eye I saw another fine lion rise, seemingly out of the very ground, not forty yards further on and bound for the open. I shot twice, quickly as I could, and rolled him over. Another shot from H. finished him. And then there burst from all the scattered black men a wild yell, and the long line of them quickly formed in a savage impromptu dance round the big beast, whose sides still were heaving—a moving scene!

The tuft of grass that covered that lion was not as big as a tent floor. How he got to it unseen is hard to explain. But that is the lion's way, and herein lies much of the charm of lion hunting. No man, not even the most experienced hunter, can tell what he will do.

Later we discovered that three lions had been on foot. One more had come stealthily out of the reeds, turned and slunk back, when there was a gap in the beaters' line.

We consulted together, and determined not to try the swamp again. The danger to the guns outside would have been small; the risk to the porters grave; and the cover was so thick, that had anything happened, we could not quickly have given aid. We were fortunate as it was, for one of the lions, as I said, went clean through the beaters' line, just when the men were closest together, and had touched no one.

Surely there is no sport that can compare with lion hunting. The lioness may charge, and without any warning, or she may do as one I followed hard the other day from early morning to late evening did—make a clean bolt for it, and leave her five little cubs, no bigger than a setter dog, to fend for themselves. That lioness acted as though she had not as much courage as a household cat. You never can tell, and that is the fun of it.

Here is the other side: Only some months ago H. was marching on Safari with Mr. and Mrs. ———, not very far from Nairobi, and on a government road. About 9 o'clock they noticed a quite fresh lion spoor, and by way of precaution H. took his double .450 from his gunbearer. He had scarcely done so before a lion rushed out of some bushes close by, coming for this same gunbearer. The beast charged very rapidly, but before he seized the man, H.

smashed him one full in the shoulder. The heavy soft-nose bullet had no noticeable instantaneous effect, for the lion seized the man by the arm. H. rushed up, and at a few feet distance blew the beast's brains out as it still held the crushed arm in its jaws. That lion's jaws had to be pried open before the arm could be freed.

Many natives in the neighborhood had been killed lately and eaten by lions. Doubtless this lion was a man-eater. It was an old lion with teeth badly worn.

### Goose-fish and Black Woodchuck.

BREWER, Me., Feb. 20.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The pictures and notes by Horatio Bigelow in the Feb. 8 issue of FOREST AND STREAM in regard to the goose-fish and particularly as to his catching sea fowl, are very interesting and recall and corroborate in every way an account related to me by a friend a few years ago.

This gentleman—who happens, by the way, to be a well-known writer and a man with a most intimate knowledge of the sea and all which pertains to it through having spent much of his life upon the outer coast of Maine—told me once that while at Isle au Haut and busy about something upon the beach, he became aware of some strong disturbance in the shallow water and rock weed close to low water mark. Upon going down there he found a very large goose-fish, or "monk-fish," as they are sometimes known on the coast, thrashing about belly upward, its stomach greatly distended and evidently in keen distress. He pulled the fish out, and being interested in what could cause it to be so bloated, cut it open. From its stomach he said he took—and his word is undoubtable—two full grown and perfectly fresh loons, and after these a number of very large deep-water sculpins. I now forget how many sculpins there were, only remembering that there were several. As for the loons, which were not the small form, but our great northern diver, the largest loon we have, he said that they were perfect in every way and to all appearances just killed.

From such evidence as that by Mr. Bigelow and the above, it would appear that this fish, stupid as he would seem, is a fellow to be reckoned with. I doubt if we begin to appreciate how many waterfowl are lost yearly by this and many another unthought-of source.

In the same issue of the paper I notice the mention of a black woodchuck being taken and am surprised to see it referred to as a rarity. May I say that at this point in Maine, black woodchucks are not only not unusual, but common. While not as plentiful as the reddish form, there are always some of them about, and I have personally killed a number and have seen many more.

It would be interesting if correspondents throughout the range of the Eastern and Central States would report as to the coloration of these animals in their particular localities, the presence of dark ones, if any, etc., and as to their weight. I have been led to infer from information none too well substantiated that woodchucks to the southward are heavier than those here, but to what extent, if any, I cannot say. Notes covering such points as these might be of interest and value.

W. M. HARDY.



# SEA AND RIVER FISHING

## Paddle and Portage in Temagami-land

The Lure of Temagami is its Canoeing and Fishing—Both as Yet Unspoiled in a Thousand Lakes

By S. E. SANGSTER (CANUCK)

THE song of the paddle sounds sweet to many thousands of red-blooded, outdoor enthusiasts of America. Nowhere on the continent to-day are long canoe cruises, combining unspoiled fishing waters, to be fitly compared with those of interior Ontario and Quebec. The silent places are being rapidly shoved off to the northern edge of the map. To-morrow there will be no hinterland left to explore; summer hotels will be the finish of the exploring canoe fisherman.

It is my purpose herein to outline as practically as feasible on paper, in a limited space, a series of real canoe routes from the central point of Temagami Inn, or Bear Island, some of them under twenty-five miles in length, and others taking one further into the paddleways, running up a total stretch of one hundred miles or more.

Temagami is a veritable forest kingdom some fifty by sixty miles, all of which has been

withdrawn by the Ontario Government from settlement and constituted a forest reserve. Into this immense area no lumberman or settler will be allowed to swing his devastating axe; no sawmills pollute the crystal air. All is as nature made it. Dropped into its center lies Lake Temagami, a great octopus, its hundreds of arms and feelers stretching in all directions into this forest land. Get the word Temagami—pronounced "te-mog'-a-me" with a full, open, deep-chested tone. The very sound of this Ojibway Indian for deep waters stirs the red blood in the outdoor enthusiast. The pine, the balsam and tamarack, with their indescribable odors that bring peace to the soul and sweep away the cobwebs of worry from fagged brains, well makes one say with Warman:

"Crystal Temagami, Wasaciagama,  
Swift-running waters and skies that are blue,  
Out on the deep again, rock me to sleep again,  
Rock me to sleep in my little canoe."



THE KIND OF FISH YOU READ ABOUT.  
Caught by the Author.

And 'tis up here, where the summers are short and the twilight long that one puts in his canoe for a vacation that will never be forgotten. Over the G. T. R. from Toronto to North Bay and thence straight north over the T. & N. O. steel some seventy miles or more to Temagami station. Without loss of time a sturdy little steamer runs you down to Temagami Inn and Bear Island. This is the point from whence the canoe routes off the beaten path may best have birth.

Take a map of this northern portion of Ontario and follow the routes hereafter described. Should you care to attempt it, a cruise clear through to Hudson's Bay is feasible. I refer herein, however, to less arduous routes, such as may be accomplished from a week to five weeks' time. First regarding outfitting and guide. You can take up your own canoe, if desired; or you can rent excellent ones at Bear Island from the H. B. Co. Post there, or from the Steamboat and Hotel Company on a basis of around from \$3 to \$3.50 per week. Guides are obtainable, their charges from \$2.50 to \$3 per day, with a reduction for a cruise of, say, four weeks or more, bringing it down in the neighborhood of \$2 to \$2.25 per day. All items of outfit in the shape of tents, blankets, cooking utensils are to be obtained from either the Steamboat Company or the H. B. Co. Post at reasonable prices. We would recommend writing well in advance to Mr. H. Woods, H. B. Co. Factor, Bear Island, Temagami P. O., Ontario, to arrange for whatever may be required along the above items.

It is feasible for a party if its members are really good canoeists and have had experience in the real outdoors, to cruise these paddleways without a guide. However, it is, I think, well worth the additional cost to have a good guide along. He not only puts one into the right spots for the big fish, but also takes off your hands the grubby work in camp. If, say, your party number three men, or two men and one lady (it is thoroughly feasible to take along your wife or sister), then with two canoes you could take one guide, making two persons per canoe.

Starting with shorter trips and then coming to those more arduous, making Bear Island or Temagami Inn the putting-in point.

No. 1. Going due west behind Alexander Island, portaging into Gull Lake, thence by portage to Turtle Lake, thence into Manito-pec-pagee, swinging northward into Emerald Lake and on into Obabika Lake and Obabika Bay; thence either by portage into Devil's Bay or to the northwest arm of Temagami and back to the starting place. Distance, some thirty-five miles. The fishing, trout and small-mouth bass; good.

No. 2. Continuing the above trip from Obabika Lake on northward through Wakimika Lake and Diamond Lake, thence over the Sharp Rock portage out to the Lady Evelyn Hotel. Distance, fifty miles.

No. 3. From Bear Island southward through Cross Bay into Cross Lake, thence turning to

the southeast into McAdam and Lowry lakes through Jumping Caribou and Ingall lakes, turning northwest through Wasacsinagama waters and going west out over the portage to Shining Wood Bay, some three miles below the starting point. Distance, some thirty-three miles. Fishing, bass, lake and speckled trout. Going fairly good; portages open.

No. 4. Same as No. 3 as far as Jumping Caribou Lake. Going from this lake straight west from portage into Kettle Lake, thence east through Miller and Rankin lakes to short portage out to railway at Rabbit Creek Station. Distance, some thirty miles; going good, save last portages, which are fairly long, though open. Fishing, bass and trout; good.

No. 5. A somewhat longer cruise is as No. 3 and 4 to Jumping Caribou Lake, thence into Kettle Lake and southward again through connecting stream into Marian Lake and on through Marten and Shabosaging lakes, east and out to steel at Boyce Station. This is longer than No. 4, being around forty-two miles. Portages well marked; none over three-fourths of a mile. All along this route timber is excellent—spruce, tamarack, pine and poplar. Fishing is speckled and lake trout and bass; good.

#### MY TWO PREFERRED ROUTES.

Nos. 6 and 7 are cruises that, while longer and requiring more time to cover, offer a splendid outing trip, with the best of fishing and camera opportunities on moose and caribou.

No. 6. Take steamer up to Lady Evelyn Lake; put in here and point north through Obisaga Narrows, northeastward beyond Indian House and Obashingwakoka Narrows (really a river) into Matawabika Lake, which, by a long arm, takes one to a fire ranger's house at the junction of the Montreal River. Here you turn down stream, southeast, going to Latchford on the T. & N. O. steel. This route is some forty-eight miles. By going on down into Rib Lake, to the station of that name, it would add another ten or eleven miles. Or from the ranger's house instead of going down to Latchford, swing north and west as far as your time permits. The fishing is essentially speckled and lake trout and bass. The going good and the portages clear. This is an excellent route; some white water.

No. 7. The best long cruise of any, puts in at Bear Island, and crossing Temagami Lake into Cross Bay, follows down through Cross Lake and into the Temagami River, which takes you into the Sturgeon River. This is a grand cruise, all down stream, and with great trout and bass fishing. Some splendid fishing may particularly be had in Island Lake (a widening of Temagami River) and near where the Temagami enters the Sturgeon. Turning down the Sturgeon, a splendid run is offered clear to Sturgeon Falls Station on the C. P. R. Here put your outfit on a train and go east to North Bay; get one of the small steamers to run your party across Nipissing to the entrance to the French River and put in again, going right through to Key's Inlet where the French spills into the Georgian Bay. The distance from Temagami Inn to the Sturgeon River is some thirty-six miles; that part of the Sturgeon from the entrance of Temagami River down to Sturgeon Falls an additional twenty-eight to thirty miles; a total of some sixty-five miles. From

the mouth of the French down to the Georgian Bay is some forty miles, the entire cruise running somewhere above the one hundred mile mark, and every foot of it down stream. The fishing is splendid; that from Temagami down to Sturgeon Falls being essentially trout and bass. The French River is too well known as one of the grandest musky and bass waters to require more than a mention of this. Some of the biggest lunge in America have come from the French waters. This, therefore, gives a greater variety of game fish for the enthusiast than any of the others. Some white water is encountered, notably between the end of Cross Lake and Island Lake. There is also considerable portaging experienced, but the trails are well marked and good going. In short, it is just hard enough to make it worth while. Also an excellent cruise for sighting big game and for scenic conditions. Guides should be used for this cruise, as well as for that down the Montreal River.

## Fishing in California.

BY GOLDEN GATE.

AL. M. CUMMING, one of the leading anglers of San Francisco, spent the early part of February on the Santa Ynez River, near Lompoc, and enjoyed some exceptional sport there, the run of steelhead being at its height during his visit. Most of the fish were taken on spawn, but some were taken on the spoon when the water cleared. At Austin pool, near Duncan's Mills, some large steelhead have been taken, and good sport is being enjoyed all along the Russian River. At Pescadero Lagoon a twelve-pound steelhead was landed recently, and a fourteen-pounder was taken recently on the Napa River, indicating that the run is now on in earnest. The lack of late rains is keeping the water clear, and sport is being enjoyed at a time when it is usually out of the question.

Salmon fishing is not reported as being good, but A. Rahl visited Monterey Bay one day recently and succeeded in landing eleven fish, one of these weighing fourteen pounds. But few salmon have been taken as yet in San Francisco Bay.

Bass fishing has shown a decided improvement during the past two weeks, and many anglers who felt that the season was at end have been lured to the sloughs by the splendid weather now being enjoyed. At San Antonio, George Christensen recently landed seven fine fish in one day, and several fish have been taken at Wingo.

The annual banquet of the San Francisco Striped Bass Club was held in February, about fifty anglers being present. Prizes were awarded for the largest fish taken during the past season, the winners being in the following order: David Wallace, Chas. E. Urfer, James Lynch, Emil Acret, Fred Franzen, Chas. P. Landresse, Harvey Harmon, Frank Mcsager, W. H. Von Dohlen, Adam Hackmeier and Terry Evans.

The eighth annual meeting of the California Anglers' Association was held at the club rooms of the organization, Feb. 11, and officers were elected for the ensuing term as follows: President, George A. Wentworth; First Vice-President, E. L. Bosqui; Second Vice-President, Dr. L. T. Cranz; Secretary, John L. W. Catter-

mole; Treasurer, H. B. Gosliner; Directors, W. R. Chambers, A. J. Baker, A. B. Christensen, J. Springer and E. C. Boucher. The association passed resolutions favoring an act making possible the importation of food fishes into the State during the closed season on local fish; the retention of the present law affecting black and striped bass; the imposing of a \$100 tax on alien market fishermen not capable of becoming citizens; a reorganization of the fish and game commission, and the appointment of a single commissioner at a large salary to devote his entire attention to the affairs of the office, and the retention of the present crab and shrimp laws. About 150 members were present at the meeting.

## The World's Tournament of 1910.

RACINE, Wis., Feb. 15.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The president of the National Association of Scientific Angling Clubs has called my attention to the fact that there has been some misleading statements printed concerning the World's Tournament of 1910.

To correct this matter and place honors where they rightly belong, I inclose a statement which I will be pleased to have you publish at your earliest convenience.

Trusting that you will publish this, and thanking you in advance, I am,

BENJ. F. FLEGEL.

#### STATEMENT OF BENJ. F. FLEGEL.

"My attention having been called to certain misstatements in the advertising matter of a certain manufacturer of rods and reels, wherein I have been credited with having won both the half-ounce and quarter-ounce accuracy bait events in the international bait- and fly-casting tournament, held in Chicago, in 1910, and desiring to disclaim any such credit or honor, but place the same where it belongs, would make the following statement:

"I did not enter either the half-ounce or quarter-ounce accuracy bait events in the said tournament, and am informed that D. F. Beatty, of the Chicago Fly-Casting Club, won the championship medal in the half-ounce accuracy bait event, and W. H. Ball, of the Illinois Casting Club, won the like honor in the quarter-ounce accuracy bait event.

"I entered only the half-ounce and quarter-ounce distance bait events, and in each I won both the championship medal or trophy for the highest average of five casts and for the longest single cast, aggregating four prizes in the two events."

BENJ. F. FLEGEL.

## San Francisco Fly-Casting Club.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 11.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* It is proposed by the San Francisco Fly-Casting Club to hold a tournament in this city during the exposition year, 1915, to which fly-casters from all over the world will be invited.

Proper committees have been appointed, and you will be advised of progress and given full information regarding the events from time to time:

PAUL M. NIPPERT, Secretary-Treasurer.



# GAME BAG AND GUN

## History of a Tent.

BY DILLON WALLACE.

ON my second Labrador expedition of 1905-1906, a balloon silk tent was the only shelter our party had. It was 7 x 9 feet in size and originally weighed nine pounds. From June 26, 1905, when our expedition struck inland from Hamilton Inlet, Eastern Labrador, until Sept. 3, when we reached Lake Michikamau on the interior plateau, it housed five, and during the first three weeks of the journey, six men.

From Lake Michikamau all save Clifford H. Easton and myself returned to Hamilton Inlet. Easton and I, with an 18-foot canoe, this tent and a light outfit, proceeded northward over

once beset by heavy snow storms and high winds, and with a 60-foot tide running, progress in our little boat was slow and difficult. At length we were driven to refuge upon a small wind-swept island, where for several days a northeasterly gale held us inactive prisoners.

When the gale finally subsided, the waters were choked with heavy arctic ice, our boat could no longer be of service, and we were forced to abandon it, together with our tent and other outfit, and with light packs upon our backs continue on foot without shelter. After some minor hardships, including a period of five days without food, we at length reached Fort Chimo. Here Easton and I outfitted for the winter and returned to civilization with dogs and snowshoes.

number of hunters in Pennsylvania and Montana. For the past few years I have had occasion to read the papers of the State very carefully, and during the hunting season I have been especially observant in watching for accounts of shooting accidents. As well as I can remember there has been less than a dozen reported in the last three years, one or two from the Libby country, one near Hardy and the others scattered over the western part of the State.

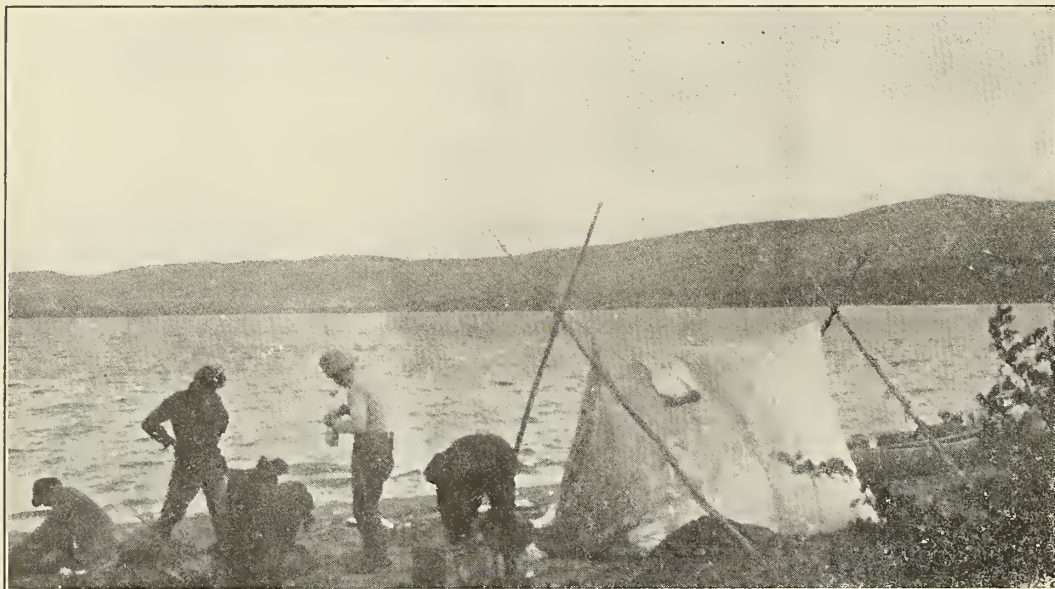
The Hardy accident is well fixed in my mind, for I happened to be on a train passing through that place on the day the accident occurred. It appears that a rancher had killed a deer and was dressing it when another hunter fired from a nearby hillside. Wonderful to relate, the bullet did not strike a vital spot, but merely broke the man's leg, under such circumstances a very lucky ending.

If the cause of so few shooting accidents is as I believe, namely: so few ignorant or tenderfoot sportsmen, that condition was disrupted in the fall of 1912 in the Sun River section of the Rockies. This country has long been known as a sportsman's paradise, although I now deny it that title. My idea of this kind of a paradise does not include a nice graded wagon road, a telephone line and hunters occupying nearly every available camping place.

Last year a road was completed from the North Fork Cañon to the springs. Several dams will be built by the U. S. Reclamation Service for irrigation purposes, and the road was built by the Service so that supplies could be hauled. When it became noised about in the surrounding country that the road had been built at last, every homesteader and dry land farmer within a radius of one hundred miles bought ten or twelve boxes of shells, called the dog, hitched his plow horses to the lumber wagon and started forth as confidently as though he was about to slaughter a steer in the corral.

You who know, think of going into the Rockies with two or three horses and no pack saddles! Well, that is what hundreds of them did. Of course they did not get very far from the road, and very few of them saw any game, but the wonderful part of it is the fact that any of them returned alive and uninjured. Bullets flew in every direction along that road, and we were actually so afraid of being mistaken for game when we came out that one of the party argued that we ought to post guidons at the van and rear of the pack train.

I only heard of one accident, although there were several close calls. Just before we came out, a lad of about fourteen was shot, the bullet passing through the lower part of the abdomen and lodging in front of one of the pelvic bones. The boy's escape was miraculous, for the report sounded very close, and the hunter could not have been more than fifty yards away in the green timber. It was perfectly evident that it was another case of "thought it was a deer," for in spite of the boy's screams the hunter did



A LABRADOR CAMP.

Dillon Wallace and party in camp in Labrador on their history-making trip in 1906.

the northern divide, located the headwaters of George River and continued down the river to Hudson Straits.

On Sept. 26 our canoe, while running a rapid in the George River, collided with a submerged rock. We were overturned and swept over a low fall. Our axes, arms, cooking utensils, practically all of our provisions and other valuable outfit were lost. The tent and canoe, however, together with such portions of the outfit as floated ashore, were recovered. The ground was covered with snow, and the temperature close to zero, but making the best of our misfortune we continued our journey, reaching tidewater on Oct. 16.

Here we engaged the services of three Eskimos with a small open boat, and though the season was far advanced, undertook to reach the Hudson's Bay Company's post, Fort Chimo, 150 miles to the westward.

We were now beyond the tree line and dependent for fire wholly upon stray bits of driftwood picked up along the coast. We were at

The following summer our Eskimos returned to the island, recovered the abandoned boat and tent, and the Factor of the Hudson's Bay Company shipped me the tent on the company's one steamer which annually visits the region. This is the tent shown in the photograph herewith.

## Killing the Man Behind the Gun.

DEER LAKE, MONT., Feb. 13.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The editorial, "Killing the Man Behind the Gun" in a recent issue makes me curious to know whether any such statistics for Montana have come to the notice of FOREST AND STREAM. Who knows how many hunters have been killed in this State in the past few years? I think the comparison would be very interesting.

Although I do not know and have no means of ascertaining, I am going to venture the assertion that such deaths and injuries have been very few, even when considering the relative

not have enough manhood to appear and render what assistance he could.

An amusing incident also occurred in the same country. A hunter who was wearing a red hat had it shot from his head. Instantly dropping behind a rock, he waited for the man to come up and claim his game. I like to imagine what would have happened if he had done so, but unfortunately the hunter passed on his way with the remark that he had shot at a sheep, but he did not think it worth while to climb up and see.

If the Legislatures of our different States do not make strict laws that would tend to protect hunters against such carelessness, do you not think they ought to give permission to the victims to take a return shot? I firmly believe that any Montana jury would quickly acquit any man charged with such an offense.

WM. ST. JOHN.

### Hunting in California.

BY GOLDEN GATE.

WITH the quail season at an end and but a few days left in which to hunt ducks, the winter shooting season may be regarded as being over. Taking everything into consideration, the season as a whole has been a satisfactory one for sportsmen, as game has been fairly plentiful. The quail season was late in commencing, as the birds hatched late, and in some sections of the State the opening dates were postponed for several weeks. Ducks have been quite plentiful throughout the season and geese have been present in their usual large numbers. Records kept by the California Fish and Game Commission place the number of deer killed at 7,200, but it is likely that the number is nearer 10,000, as the reports from some counties are incomplete.

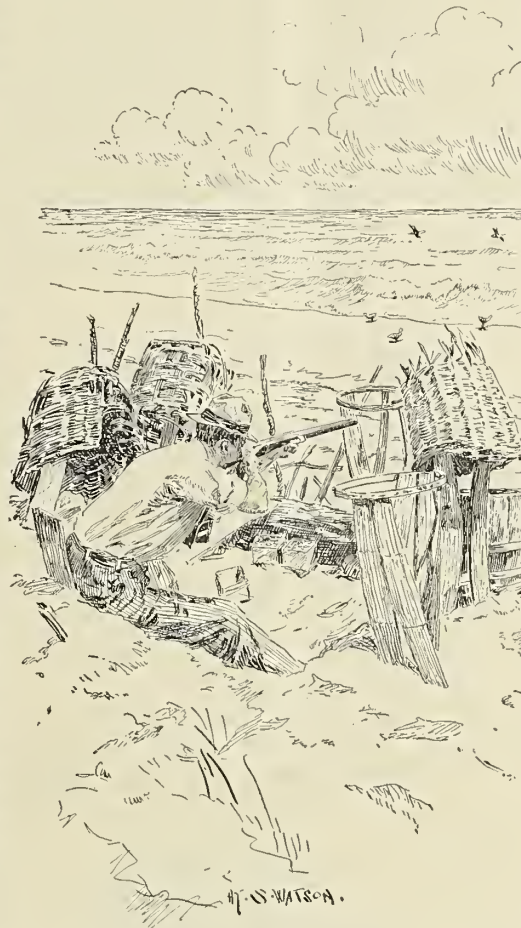
The valley quail of California is in greater need of immediate protection than any other game bird at the present time, unless it be the wild pigeon. Within the past five years a very marked decrease is to be noted in the number of quail, and this grand game bird is now more sought for than ever. The automobile and the game hog are largely responsible for its disappearance, and there are but few places where it is unmolested. The problem of conserving the valley quail will probably be solved by setting aside game districts in certain sections of the State where hunting will be allowed at no time. Quail are quick to take advantage of protection, as can be seen in Golden Gate Park, where they are to be found by the thousands, and on private farms where hunting is not allowed. The setting aside of a few breeding preserves in favorable locations would solve the quail question for all time. A start along this line has been made, and it is proposed to prohibit hunting on all municipal watersheds.

Duck shooting has been good during the month of February along the bay shores, in the marshes and other sections where water is to be found. In some places, however, the continued dry spell has kept waterfowl away, and sport has been unsatisfactory. Of late, canvasbacks have been plentiful, and most of the bags were of these.

The State Legislature is now taking a thirty days' recess, as provided by law, but will convene again on March 11 and take up its work.

Considerable attention will be devoted to the non-sale of game measure, advocated by California sportsmen through their various organizations, but the hotel men and kindred interests are planning to fight this proposition to a finish. Not only that, but they promise to introduce measures placing quail, doves and deer on the list of game that may be sold. The latter half of the session of the 1913 Legislature promises to be of great interest to those interested in the conservation of wild life.

The Marin county hills, although but a short distance from San Francisco, form the haunts



SNIPE SHOOTING.  
Drawing by Hy. Watson.

of many predatory animals, and those desiring a day's sport behind a pack of dogs can have it without journeying far. A. Topsy, who lives at Tocoloma, recently had an unusually successful day's hunt, bringing home with him three panthers, one wildcat, one 'coon, three foxes and four skunks. Sportsmen of that county advocate a bounty on predatory animals, so plentiful have they become.

### Wolf Caught in Wire Fence.

FORT DODGE, Iowa, Feb. 10.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The statement that a large timber wolf was found near this place, caught in a wire fence, may seem an odd assertion. However strange it may seem, the statement is true. While this is a prairie country, and all the prairie land under cultivation, there is considerable timber along the Des Moines River. The wolves still remain in the wooded broken coun-

try on the river below here, and about two weeks ago a teacher of a country school in Otho township, driving to her school house, saw a large wolf entangled in a wire fence near the road.

The teacher informed a Mr. Chelleen, who lives near the school house, and the latter found the wolf securely held by a hind leg in the wire fence. Chelleen shot the animal and brought the skin to the county auditor's office to obtain the bounty. The skin was that of a large gray timber wolf. Mr. Chelleen said the wolf was caught by the hind leg which had in some way been caught between the top wire of the woven wire fence, and a strand of barbed wire which was strung along the top of the woven wire. In its struggle to get free, the wolf had broken its leg and the skin of the broken member had been pierced by the barbs on the upper wire. The wolf must have crawled under the upper wire and then gone over the top of it, as the skin of the broken leg was wrapped around this wire and held by the barbs. The ways of civilization are not kind to wild creatures.

C. A. BRYANT.

### Frank Forester.

PIPESTONE, Minn., Feb. 21.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* As a collector of sporting literature, I wish to thank you for the article on Henry Wm. Herbert (Frank Forester) contained in your last number. I have many autograph letters, portraits, etc., of this greatest of American sporting writers, and copies of all his books pertaining to angling and shooting, together with many newspaper and magazine clippings of a biographical nature, and a number of biographies. The Hollyer etching is superior to the one you give from frontispiece to "Field Sports." The Zimmerman photograph, from a painting by Meade, is a very beautiful portrait.

It is true, as Ralph Penbrook says, that Forester's dwelling on the pleasures of the punch bowl was in a measure unwise, but such allusions are only to be found in his stories of a lighter vein, particularly "The Warwick Woodlands" and its sequels "My Shooting Box" and "The Deer Stalkers" (what grand sketches they are!). But such criticism cannot be made on that great American sporting classic, "Frank Forester's Field Sports," on which his reputation chiefly lies.

Let us have more such articles.

ALFRED PETERSON.

### The Latch String.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 6.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* It is not necessary to look over FOREST AND STREAM to see that you have made a change. I have noticed that from time to time. Your circulation man is on his job, and there is no reason why you are not coming to the front, and why you will not arrive, if you have not already arrived. We are anxious to see it succeed. We know that the user of an Ithaca gun will be suited with FOREST AND STREAM if he reads it.

Maybe you would like to follow the hounds. If you would, we have the hounds, and we have the foxes and the latchstring is out. Bring yourself and your appetite and leave everything else at home, as we have it.

L. P. SMITH, Ithaca Gun Co.



Forest and Stream will give a weekly digest of Yachting and Motor Boating from all over the country.

### Duxbury Y. C.

THE Duxbury Y. C. is building a new house to be ready in May. The building will cost \$10,000, raised by subscriptions of the members. It will stand on the shore near the Duxbury wharf on land where formerly a building owned by John Irwin and occupied as a club house by the club stood, and will be 84 feet long and 44 feet wide with a 15-foot piazza with a covered porch on the front. The main hall will be 50 by 32 feet and will have a large stage where entertainments can be given during the year.

Last summer a movement was made to secure another location where the club could have easy access to deep water and this point of land was secured and a building committee composed of Arthur R. Train, of Duxbury, Chairman; George W. Benedict, William L. Benedict, L. B. Goodspeed and Dr. W. H. Potter, of Boston; Alfred E. Green, of Duxbury; J. Henry Hunt, Harvey W. King, Robert C. King, of Boston; F. R. Maxwell, of Brookline; C. E. Rogerson, of Milton; Thomas Weston, Jr., and Winthrop C. Winslow, of Boston, was named. This committee has made rapid progress and foundations are now in and work on construction will begin immediately.

At the annual meeting recently held the following officers were elected: George W. Benedict, Commodore; L. B. Goodspeed, Vice-Commodore; Harvey W. King, Secretary and Treasurer; J. K. Burgess, Measurer; Arthur R. Train, Charles E. Rogerson, Dr. William H. Potter, Directors; Arthur R. Train, Edwin S. Goodspeed, Robert S. Gorham, House Committee; Frank L. Converse, Mrs. Waldo Kennard, Miss Helen King, Entertainment Committee; Charles E. Rogerson, William F. Shedden, Frank B. Converse, Membership Committee; Thomas Weston, Jr., Chairman; Dr. William H. Potter, Harvey W. King, J. Henry Hunt, Francis C. Rogerson, Regatta Committee; George W. Benedict, Frank R. Maxwell, Winthrop C. Winslow, Chas. E. Rogerson, Edwin S. Goodspeed, J. Henry Hunt, Dr. J. B. Brainerd, Judges.

### San Francisco Bay Yachting Notes.

WALTER S. LELAND, a member of the committee appointed some time ago by Thomas L. Miller, president of the syndicate that is to build a 23-meter yacht to race against Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock in 1915, has returned from an Eastern trip and rendered an interesting report on the various types of racing yachts there. The committee will hold a meeting shortly to select the general style of the racer that will be built here.

The schooner Edris, which left New York Harbor over a year ago bound for this port, has arrived and is attracting much attention. The trip was made by the way of the Straits of Magellan, and much bad weather was en-

countered. Not a member of the original crew was aboard the boat when she reached her destination. The yacht is the property of Captain John Barneson.

The Oakland Y. C. has been formed at Oakland and headquarters have been established on the estuary at the foot of Twelfth avenue. Officers have been chosen as follows: Commodore, Frank H. Mosher; Vice-Commodore, Eugene Shafter; Secretary, William E. Scully; Treasurer, William E. Judge; Port Captain, Bert Watkinson. John Sherry will be official measurer. The fleet at present consists of seventeen yachts.

### Bayside Y. C. Appointments.

COMMODORE G. WALDO SMITH, of the Bayside Y. C., announces the following appointments for the season: Fleet Captain, C. D. Kells; Fleet Surgeon, Dr. Charles B. Story; Chaplain, Rev. Charles A. Brown; Legal Adviser, James A. Dayton; Chairman of the House Committee, Eaton V. Reed, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, Willard H. MacGregor; Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, John P. Floan; Chairman of Library Committee, Austin Healy.

### Yacht Sales.

A BOSTON agency has sold the 44-foot motor boat Helen, owned by Fred A. Porter, of Bangor, Maine, to Frank A. Schirmer, of Newton, Mass., and the 25-foot waterline sloop yacht Sentana, owned by G. Walter Vialle, of Concord, Mass., to Rufus T. French, of New York.

### Boston Y. C. Power Squadron.

HISTORY is being made by the new power squadron of the Boston Y. C. The organization, which was known as the power boat division last year, is unique—the only one in the world of its kind. At its first annual meeting, held last week at the Rowe's Wharf station of the club, the results of the first year's experience were discussed, carefully thought out rules, based on this experience adopted, and plans for another season made.

The idea of this organization has been taken up by other yachting organizations which have watched the success the Boston Y. C. has had with solving the old problem of what to do with the power boats. Other organizations have been waiting merely to get a set of rules under which the squadron will sail this year to start out for themselves in the formation of like organizations. Among the clubs that were mentioned at the meeting which intend to have power boat divisions were the Edgewood Y. C. of Rhode Island; the Columbian Y. C., of New

York; the Albany Y. C., and the Portland, Me., Y. C.

There has long been need of education among power boat men in the rules of the road and in navigation, as any pilot of any harbor in the country can tell you. To raise the sport of power boating to the level at which no slurs can be put upon it by seamen and other yachtsmen, an important rule was incorporated in the book. There will be a board of instruction, composed of the commander of the Power Squadron and two other members, to instruct and examine the members of the squadron in the rules of the road, ability to operate and navigate power boats and in rules of the United States governing and applying to power boats.

In the matter of flag signals, through which all orders are given from the flag boat, the squadron probably has the most complete list of any yacht club, and every contingency, so far as possible, has been provided for. The old international code has been followed out to some degree in the special code, and there are many additional two-letter signals.

When Commander Upton first put the proposition of a power boat organization with naval discipline and naval tactics up to the club members a year ago, it was mentioned that a naval officer had hinted that such an organization might be of service in time of war and might be given recognition by the Navy. In view of that fact a letter referred to by Mr. Upton at a meeting is not surprising. A Japanese naval officer has written to the commander asking for full particulars of the scheme, as he said that so far as he had been able to learn, a similar scheme might well be encouraged in Japan.

The officers elected at the meeting were: Roger Upton, Commander; C. N. Burnell, Lieutenant-Commander; N. L. Stebbins, Secretary and Treasurer. Commander Upton appointed W. A. Hopkins flag lieutenant and F. P. Huckins, second lieutenant.

### New York Motor Boat Show.

THAT the fascination the public holds for the power boat is increasing at a most remarkable rate was never better exemplified than during the show last week at the Madison Square Garden. The attendance was very large, much larger than at any previous boat show, and the interest shown by all classes of visitors is evidence that the motor boating sport will be more popular than ever this season.

The show is declared by all interested to have been the most interesting ever held by the Manufacturers' Association. The exhibitors are delighted with the successes. Everyone did good business, and in addition to many orders already placed, many tentative orders were received. Motor boating this year promises to be more popular than ever before in its history.





# CANOEING



Forest and Stream is the official organ of the American Canoe Association.

## Canoe Cruise in Canada.

WITH the passing of the forests of the northern tier of States, and the following spoliation of the streams, those enthusiasts who love the song of the paddle and of the reel, who plan to leave behind the dollar-chasing throng for a vacation in the real outdoors, must hike North to the uncombed paddeways of interior Canada. It is, in brief, practically a necessity for such sportsmen of the Central and Eastern States to turn their eyes and thoughts toward the border and say, "Northward, Ho!"

Herein it is the intention to outline one of the grandest canoeing, exploration and fishing jaunts in the real hinterland of the North, a trip for the real outdoor canoeist who wants to enter into communion with nature in her primitive surroundings. This is a trip from Lake St. John, Quebec Province, straight north some 500 miles to salt water at James Bay.

Route.—Travel in is by way of the C. N. R. from Quebec City, north to Roberval, on Lake St. John, which immense inland lake is the headwaters of the mighty Saguenay River.

Outfitting.—At Roberval is a good store wherein one can obtain much in the way of provisions, etc.

Canoes and Guides.—Also at Pointe Bleue, which, by the way, is the Indian village of the Montagnais Indians, one can obtain his Indian guides and cook. Arrangements had best be made well in advance, preferably through the H. B. Co. agent at this point for suitable and efficient men. The best man of all is Joseph Kurtness; other good Indians are Xavier Raphael, Xavier Gill, Pitre Deschene and Sylvestre Etienne. Kurtness is a good cook as well as canoeist. As the route includes some strong "white" water, they will insist on going two to a canoe, stern and bowmen; they ask around \$2 per day and extra for canoes.

Cruising Route.—From Pointe Bleue to Washwanipi there are two routes possible. First, by way of the Ashnapamushuan, Nekupan rivers, Opatukoman and connected lakes and Natowe River; or second, by the Ouiatshuanis, Croché, Frenche and St. Maurice rivers, and thence through a chain of several lakes. I would say the first route is longer, but easier going. Along the Natowe River ducks are plentiful, while moose country shows most signs along the St. Maurice.

Fishing.—The trout fishing (speckled) is excellent along the second route, while pike are found in goodly numbers in the waters covered by the first selection. I would, in fact, incline to recommend the fishing and hunting along the St. Maurice waters.

Passing north from Washwanipi, if desired, the cruise continues some 270 miles further by way of the East Main River to salt water at Ruppert's House with good going all the way.

Time To Go.—Arrangements should be made

to reach Roberval around Aug. 15, in order to leave with the Indians on or around Aug. 18 to 20, when the Montagnais leave their village for the winter's trapping trip clear over into Labrador. The trip would then also eliminate the fly and mosquito problem, these being gone by the 1st of September as a rule. Going in as far as Washwanipi, return could be made around the 25th of September, or going right through by Oct. 20. It is an ideal, unspoiled cruise and permits of bringing out moose, bear and caribou also.

## A. C. A. Membership.

### NEW MEMBERS PROPOSED.

Atlantic Division.—Justus Schlichting, 1031 Washington street, Hoboken, N. J., by Francis C. Buchenberger.

Central Division.—John C. Edwards, P. O. Box 37, Boston, Pa., by Ross L. Leffler.

Western Division.—Ferdinand W. Mengden, 4826 Winthrop avenue, Chicago, Ill., by Robert F. Abercrombie; Venning P. Hollis, 201 East Lake street, Minneapolis, Minn., by F. B. Huntington; A. Boyd Culver, Edwards, Ill., by Hugh P. Miller.

### NEW MEMBERS ELECTED.

Atlantic Division—6601, John B. Clarke, 521 West 175th street, New York city; 6602, William M. Wall, 498 First street, Brooklyn, N. Y.;

6603, Marvin M. Gregory, 205 Jackson street, Trenton, N. J.; 6604, Harry I. Wood, P. O. Box 54, North Tarrytown, N. Y.

Western Division.—6605, David P. Burns, Jr., 828 Fayette street, Peoria, Ill.; 6606, George W. Smith, 404 Home avenue, Oak Park, Ill.; 6607, Thomas F. Joyce, 425 Belmont avenue, Chicago, Ill.; 6608, Dr. Fredrich D. Parker, 516 Jefferson Bldg., Peoria, Ill.

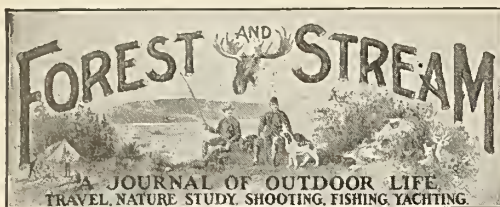
## Ceylon Tea.

TEA plantations in Ceylon have been in existence only thirty years, yet the annual exports of black tea amount to nearly \$20,000,000 in value. Formerly coffee constituted Ceylon's main industry, but after a disease of the plant in 1880 its cultivation was discontinued. Many planters, however, recouped themselves by tea and rubber. Thanks chiefly to the former article, the island's old prosperity revived. Today Ceylon boasts 1,500 plantations.

Plant necessary to tea cultivation is costly but very labor-saving. The work itself is not hard; only the climate makes it irksome. What is wanted mainly of employees is to watch machinery and feed it from the stock of tea leaves awaiting treatment. The workers are not Singhalese, but natives of Southern India. A laborer's wages vary from eight to sixteen cents a day, while a foreman's salary averages \$200 a month.—Harper's Weekly.



A NATURAL HAZARD.



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#### COVER PHOTOGRAPH.

THE unique photograph appearing on the cover of this issue was taken by Mr. Charles A. Hazen, President of the Bras Coupe Fishing Club, which is located about 125 miles north of Ottawa, Canada, in the River Desert region, to the northwest of the Gatineau River, and shows the interior of the club's camp on Round Lake. In front of this cabin, in 1910, one of the members of the club caught a 7½-pound small-mouth black bass.

#### SHALL SPRING SHOOTING BE REVIVED?

THERE are now under consideration in the New York Legislature two bills, apparently designed to again open the season on Long Island for the shooting of ducks during the late winter and early spring. One of these, extending the opening season for about thirty days, or until Feb. 10, has already been favorably reported from the committee, and may, perhaps, be rushed to a vote at any time. The other, a Senate bill, still in the committee, extends the open season for wildfowl on Long Island until March 31.

The questions involved in these bills have been thrashed over before the Legislature of the State of New York time and again, and some years ago that body in its wisdom enacted a bill closing the season for the possession of wildfowl after Jan. 10. This law has received almost universal approval. Even wealthy people, who greatly desire to have wild ducks on their table during the winter—although during the first season they complained greatly of the hardship of being obliged to go without these birds—are now satisfied that the present law is wise, and are willing to abstain from the luxury so long enjoyed, because they believe it is for the public good.

The passage of the present New York law has enormously reduced the consumption—and so the killing—of ducks in their Southern wintering grounds, where it has always been the practice to kill as many as possible from the time when they appear in the fall, until the day of their

departure for the North in the spring. The present New York law has thus an influence far wider than is apparent from the language of the statute, and is a peculiarly useful protective measure for wildfowl.

Persons who consider the sentimental side of the question will be influenced, no doubt, by the fact that certain species of ducks are mated in January and February, and should not be killed during the late winter. If the protection of any migratory game bird is believed in, there is no logic to support the spring shooting of wildfowl. If they can be shot in spring, why not shoot the woodcock, the snipe, or any other migratory bird? Blackducks, woodducks and other species which formerly bred in great numbers in New York State, and which since the passage of the present law have again begun to breed here, are in precisely the same category as the woodcock. We have heard no one advocate the spring shooting of woodcock.

Sportsmen will do well to take all steps possible to see that these bills—whether advocating the renewing of spring shooting, or merely starting an entering wedge which later shall accomplish this end—are voted down by their representatives at Albany.

#### PROTECTING THE FISH.

THREATENED extinction of the great game fishes of the Pacific coast has led the American Game Protective and Propagation Association, of New York, to join with Southern California sportsmen in their efforts to preserve them. Among these fish are the largest specimens of the finny tribe which are taken on hook and line. For game qualities combined with great size, no other fish has equaled the tuna, and there are half a dozen species of even greater weight which have attracted anglers from all over the world to Southern California.

These fish spawn in the kelp beds where they are taken in such numbers by net fishermen that the future of the supply is in serious danger. Charles F. Holder, as chairman of the Los Angeles committee, has recommended to the State Legislature that netting be prohibited within the distance of three miles of the shores of Catalina Island, and it is hoped that a law will be passed this winter which will give the fish this necessary statutory protection.

#### MOVING THE BUFFALO.

THIS is moving time for the buffalo in Nebraska, and a small but quite important mixed herd of bison, elk and deer have been transferred to the care of the Department of Agriculture, and a good sized reservation has been set aside for their care. The herd was the property of J. W. Gilbert, a wealthy ranchman near Valentine, Nebraska, and he has donated the animals to the Government on condition that they remain inside of the State. As the department has a reservation located on the old Fort Niobrara reservation containing 12,000 acres, Dr. Gilbert was informed that his conditions would be gladly met by the Government. This reservation has been a bird refuge for some time, and it was determined to extend its use as a big game reserve also. The citizens of Valentine raised by public subscription a fund sufficient to place a fence around 200 acres of the reserve, an area large enough to care for the

big game until the Government could secure an appropriation to inclose the entire reserve. There are eight bison, fifteen elk and some deer in the herd, so that it is the basis of what will probably be quite a thriving herd in the course of a few years. The Niobrara tract will continue to be used as a bird reservation, and is one of fifty-nine others in various parts of the country under the care of the department. These refuges are not evenly distributed by any means, some States having several and others none. It is hoped by the officials of the department and by bird lovers as well that within a short time each of the States will have at least one bird reservation within its borders, as it is believed that this would do a great deal toward solving the problem of game and bird conservation and preservation throughout the entire country. With such a refuge in each State, laws both State and Federal for the protection of migratory birds would be a matter of a short time.

#### THE PRAIRIE DOG.

It is estimated by the Biological Survey that the prairie dog is the most destructive of our rodents, and that the daily forage consumed by thirty-two adult dogs equals the amount required by a sheep, while approximately 250 prairie dogs eat in a day about the same amount of forage as a cow. As some of these dog towns cover thousands of acres and contain millions of rodents, the extent of damage done annually may easily be imagined. Their destruction has become quite a problem, and the experts of the Biological Survey are engaged in experimenting with the best and most economical method of exterminating these little pests.

#### GENUINE SPORTSMEN.

THE Winona Sportsmen's Club has appointed a delegation to urge the defeat of a bill before the Legislature to permit spring shooting. The proposed law would allow hunters to kill geese and bluebills during the spring flight. The Winona sportsmen very sensibly take the view that no one but an expert could or would distinguish these birds from some others. A law to permit hunting of geese and bluebills in the spring would offer an excuse to be out in the field with a gun and would result in promiscuous shooting of all kinds of game.

It is this sort of sportsmen's club that does honor to its title and whose being means preservation of game.

#### The Farmhouse Hearth.

BY A. L. W.

What though without the aurora's shifting glow  
Dim lights the orchard mantled all in snow,  
The high stars glitter cold, the icy wind  
Assaults each rattling pane and shivering blind—  
Within the hickory logs aroar  
Flash warmth and light athwart the floor.  
Before the andirons apples hiss  
In ecstasy of sputtering bliss.  
The boys are hammering forth the sweets  
Of garnered shellbarks—laughter greets  
Each pounded finger, while at hand  
Full mugs of tangy cider stand.  
Child David, perched on father's knee,  
Hears tales of long ago with glee.  
The girls wind off the scarlet skein,  
While mother's needles click amain.  
The dreaming haoun' dog twitches on his bed  
As phantom rabbits scurry through his head.



# ARCHERY

Forest and Stream is the official organ of the National Archery Association.

## Keep That Left Eye Open.

BY E. J. RENDTORFF.

At a meeting of archers, held in Chicago during the holidays, the statement was made that at the Boston tournament fully half the contestants shot with the left eye closed. As this method is radically wrong, I wish to bring it to the attention of our fraternity, though I must confess that the explanation of the reason is difficult to present. In order to make the matter clear, permit me to quote a little of the physics pertaining to vision.

A single eye sees most distinctly any point situated on its optical axis and less distinctly other points toward which it is not directly looking, but which are still within its circle of vision. It is able to judge the direction of any such point, but unable by itself to determine its distance. From the actual size of the retinal image, determined by sensation, we may infer the angle which the object subtends; i. e., its apparent size. But this angle is a function not only of the real size, but also of the distance. All objects subtend the same angle if the ratio of size to distance is constant. In order to form a judgment of the real size of an object, its distance must be known or assumed. The perception of distance of the single eye is very imperfect, as is seen if we attempt to thread a needle with one eye closed, or try to pass the end of a rod bent at right angles through a ring placed at arm's length. Hence, our judgment being at the mercy of two variables, is frequently unreliable. The moon, for example, appears larger in the horizon than in the zenith, evidently because we assume unconsciously a shorter distance for it in the former case. So, in the opinion of different individuals, the moon varies in size from a dime to an archer's target, according to the ideas previously formed of its distance compared with that at which these objects are generally viewed. A fly moving close to the eye may, through an error of judgment as to distance, be mistaken for an eagle soaring amid the clouds.

The perception of distance is greatly facilitated by the use of both eyes. The means of estimating distance possessed by a single eye is that due to the muscular sense in producing the necessary accommodation, though it may, indeed, learn to judge by such criteria as loss of color, indistinctness of outline, decrease in magnitude, etc., but if the object is near, the single eye is not infallible even with these aids. With two eyes their axes are made to converge upon the object, this convergence being greater as the object is nearer. By this action the images in the two eyes fall on corresponding points of the retina, so that we perceive one and not two images. The muscular effort required to produce the necessary convergence, by the motion of the eyes themselves, is the basis upon which our estimate of distance rests. The

judgment founded on the muscular sense is of course a matter of education. The delicacy of the appreciation of distance appears in our estimation of solidity. When the two eyes are directed upon a single point, we gain the power of judging its distance as compared with that of any other point. This is necessarily unattainable in monocular vision.

If both eyes were equally strong, two projections of the pile of our arrow would be seen on the ground near our point of aim. The right eye is, however, invariably the command-



HOMER W. BISHOP.

ing eye, so that the projection on the right, due to the left eye, is either indistinct or totally missing. With one eye only, we have great difficulty in judging distance, while with both eyes open the binocular vision comes to our aid. It is true that with the right eye only we get a better, more sharply defined projection of the pile on our point of aim, but we cannot in this case judge the proper length of draw of the arrows, or the location of the point of aim, as well as when both eyes are open. At all distances, and especially at the longer ones, the proper uniform length of draw is of prime importance. When the point of aim is not sharp and distinct, as it seldom is, but rather an uncertain area, the judgment of distance is of greater importance than a sharp bead on a point that we arbitrarily assume to be the proper point of aim, but which in reality is only our estimate of the correct spot.

Let us summarize what is gained by each method:

**Left Eye Closed**—A sharper, better defined image of the pile of the arrow and a sharper bead on an assumed point of aim whose real position cannot accurately be estimated without binocular vision.

**Both Eyes Open**—A better judgment of distance, applied as follows: First, a more definite estimate of the actual position of the point of aim, which with a vague indefinite "point" approaching an area, must be determined separately for each single shot; second, a more perfect knowledge of the proper length of draw, without which a sharp bead on a fixed unalterable point of aim is useless.

The only advantage gained by closing the left eye is thus more apparent than real. According to theory an archer shooting with the left eye closed would become progressively poorer as he approached the longer distances. Therefore, keep the left eye open.

## Pittsburgh Archery.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 24.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The afternoon of Feb. 22, although very windy, was so fine that three of the Bon Air archers shot on their range.

Team round, 96 arrows, 60yds.:				
W. J. Holmes	.....	81	327	
Jas. S. Giles	.....	82	334	
O. L. Hertig	.....	92	464	
American round:				
		60yds.	50yds.	40yds.
W. J. Holmes	.....	25	99	29
Jas. S. Giles	.....	26	102	28
O. L. Hertig	.....	30	162	29
		151	30	206
				89
				519

As usual the writer spoiled what would have been a good score by shooting poorly at 50 yards.

The Bon Air-Beechview team, composed of James S. Giles, D. H. Wolf, W. J. Holmes and O. L. Hertig, have arranged for a team match on Decoration Day, shooting against J. C. Patch, L. B. Fleming, G. W. Postgate and W. H. Haines, who constitute the Schenley-Bellefield team. Mr. Giles has made a fine bow of mountain ash backed with second growth hickory, which at the gentle insistence of an overpowering majority he is going to offer as a prize for high score.

O. L. HERTIG.

## Winter Archery in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 17.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Yesterday our weather conditions were: Temperature, 31 degrees; wind, north, fifteen miles an hour; clear sky; ground frozen.

Two archers went to the range, and Mr. Pendry reports the following scores made by Homer W. Bishop.

Team round—				
23	123	23	139	24
24	126	24	134	94
American round—				
28	158	30	196	30
218	88	582		
Forty-eight arrows at 80yds.—				
35	179			

This was a good deal of work for one who has done no shooting for six weeks, and under the conditions the scores are wonderfully fine.

EDWARD B. WESTON.



# TRAP SHOOTING



**Fixtures.**

If you want your shoot to be announced here, send a notice like the following:

**REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.**

- March 25-26.—Birmingham (Ala.) G. C. O. L. Garl, Sec.
- April 8-10.—San Antonio, Tex.—The Interstate Association's Southwestern Handicap, under auspices of the San Antonio Gun Club; \$1,000 added money. Winner of first place in the Southwestern Handicap guaranteed \$200 and a trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$150 and \$100 respectively. E. E. Shaner, Mgr., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- April 9-10.—Lincoln, Neb.—Capitol Beach G. C. T. C. Brownfield, Pres.
- April 10.—Atglen (Pa.) G. C. Lloyd R. Lewis, Mgr.
- April 16.—Mt. Holly (N. J.) G. C. A. J. Dellette, Sec'y.
- April 17.—Syracuse, N. Y.—Messina Springs G. C. W. E. Hookway, Sec'y.
- April 18-19.—Wellington, Mass.—Paleface Shooting Association. Walter F. Clarke, Pres.
- April 19.—Lawrence (Mass.) Fish and Game Protective Association. A. C. Gray, Sec'y.
- April 23.—Grundy Center (Ia.) G. C. Frank W. Callaway, Sec'y.
- April 23-24.—Brantley (Ala.) G. C. A. H. Hill, Pres.
- April 24.—Maysville, Ky.—Mason County G. C. Wm. H. Hall, Mgr.
- April 26.—Pottstown (Pa.) G. C. C. A. Fries, Sec'y.
- April 29.—Guernsey, Ia.—Du Pont G. C. J. W. Dobbins, President.
- April 29-30.—Moberly (Mo.) G. C. J. A. Melton, Sec'y.
- April 29-May 1.—Pond Creek, Okla.—Oklahoma State tournament, under auspices of Pond Creek G. C. Wm. M. Hite, Mgr.

**DRIVERS AND TWISTERS.**

Third annual clay target tournament of the members of the New York Stock Exchange will be shot on March 1 at 2 P. M., at the Westchester Country Club, Westchester, N. Y.

Weekly trapshooting contests will be held every Saturday afternoon during March, at the Port Washington Yacht Club house. Open to all club members and their guests. Special prizes for those who have never shot at clay birds. Guns will be supplied free to all.

An important meeting of the Westy Hogans, to consider plans for the 1913 tournament of the Westy Hogans in Atlantic City in September, will be held at the Prince George Hotel in New York city, at 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon, March 1. All members of the Westy Hogans are urged to attend this meeting.

Teddy Doremus is, as usual, pulling off something new for Du Pont Gun Club. This time two teams will be drawn to shoot for 600—more or less—dinners at Du Pont Hotel. The teams are entitled: "I Should Worry" and the "I Should Worry You." The team that's stuck buys the dinners. Wouldn't you hate to finish with the "I Should Worrys"? On the committee are many prominent from the Hurks and the Doops.

Du Pont Gun Club, of Guernsey, Ia., will give its first annual registered tournament, April 29. The Interstate Association has added \$50, and Guernsey Club adds \$30, and the divisions will be on the four equal division system. A part of the added money will be allotted to the high amateur shooting the highest average on the entire program, and the balance will be divided on each event. The program will give full particulars, and will be ready to mail April 1. Write for particulars to J. W. Dobbins, President.

W. G. BEECROFT.

**Pottstown Gun Club.**

READING, Pa., Feb. 22.—The live-bird shoot on Ringing Hill grounds (a 15-bird race) was a success, although shot in a downpour of rain. Eight contestants entered. Scores: Fred Wertz 13, Emmers 14, Marberger 13, Thos. 12, Wolf 12, Geist 15, White 12, Ziegler 12.

The second race of 10 birds was won by Jones, Fred Wertz and Geist. Other scores were: Hamlin 9, Emmers 9, Marberger 9, Clark 9, Brown 8, Thomas 8, Wolf 8, Mauger 8.

LUDDY.

**Harrisburg Sportsmen's Association.**

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 22.—The live-bird race held on the Paxtonia grounds under the auspices of the Harrisburg Sportsmen's Association was a great success. The competition figured for the State challenge trophy held by George W. Hansell, of Lebanon, Pa. The rain was nearly ankle deep from Paxtonia Inn to the grounds. This served sufficiently to thaw the corns of the shooters who were present without rubbers.

The birds were strong, heavy-feathered barnyard gamesters, which seemed to have seen previous races, according to the many flights, drivers and different somersaults they made. The sleeper shooters were kept at a distance by two State Constabulary officers. This provided safety to the shooters from stray shots, which formerly were quite numerous.

The 20-bird race was started at 11 A.M., with thirty-three entries from all parts of eastern Pennsylvania. The event resulted in three ties on 19—Vernon Williams, of Atglen; George W. Hepler and John G. Martin, both of Harrisburg. In the shoot-off at 10 birds, Williams lost his fifth bird, killing 7 out of 8 shot at. Hepler missed his 9th while Martin killed straight. Thus Martin is entitled to the State challenge trophy, which he holds for one year, provided he defends the same from all challenges. Any shot challenging Martin is to put up \$20 toward the race, Martin to select the grounds and handicap.

Seven shooters tied on 18 kills for second honors—Shearer, of Carlisle; Jebb, of Cochransville; Dinger; Icy, Worden, Peters, and Shaeffer, all of Harrisburg.

The lucky number for third honors to-day proved to be 17 from these hard shooting birds, as thirteen shooters tied on 17, viz.: Oliver, Morgan, Donson, Alan, Reese, Lincoln, Crane, Wilson, Cyrus, Hoffman, Tritt, Schmoeyer and Miller.

Fourth honors fell to Rubendall, Moore, Mattson and Adams with 16 kills.

Dinger had a dark brown hooper for his 19th, which escaped both barrels. It flew close to the boundary, then slowly got out of sight, while Freddy tried to retrieve it. This scored Dinger among the second-honor crowd. Keys had bad luck with 12 kills to his credit—away below his average.

Shearer showed some skill when he reached the 18yd. mark with second honors. Something doing, boys, next year.

Icy the tinker shot 12 birds straight, but dropped the hoodoo, No. 13, and the 16th, landing second honors. Alan, who had no practice for several months, and of the heavy-weight competitors, landed on the 16 bunk.

Lincoln, of Carlisle, also missed his 13th bird, then his 15th, scoring him among the 17 bunch of lucky ones. Malick, of Shamokin, had 11 googoes, which landed him as low gun. A special prize should have been offered for this.

Old man Wilson, of Marysville, who is always gamy, and not afraid to bunk against shots, did exceptionally well to-day with 17 kills, considering his age.

Cyrus, one of Reading's leading shooters, was out of form, missing his third and fourth, then had a run of 10, scoring 17 to his credit.

Walter Lesneski, of Lebanon, one of the foremost wing and target shots, fell some shy to-day in this race. His wife was on the grounds, which may have caused him to become nervous, dropping 5 birds.

Lockwood B. Worden, a member of this association and president of the Pennsylvania State Sportsmen's Association, killed his last 14 birds straight, landing in second honors with 18 kills. As a target shot Worden ranks as one of the foremost in the State, having won one of the cups at Pinehurst, N. C., on Jan. 24, from some of the best target shots in the country. No flies on his gun in this game.

Jebb, of Cochransville, a senior man in the game, shot excellently, considering his age and eyesight. He let the boys sit up and take notice, killing 18 in the 20-bird race, and 5 straight in the miss-and-out.

Ben Hull, one of Lancaster's crack shots, fell below his average to-day. "Some days must be dark and dreary," Ben.

Vernon Williams, of Atglen, one of the high honor men, shot in excellent form to-day, with 19 kills. The writer considers him one of the fastest shots in the State.

Guy G. Miller, of Lebanon, who shot straight at Myerstown on Friday, dropped 3 birds to-day. "Very unlucky, Guy."

Geo. W. Hepler, of Harrisburg, formerly known as the "Lone Star" shooter, tied for first honors, dropped his 18th. George was somehow out of practice. Dinger served as his coach in the shoot-off.

Mrs. Fred. Dinger and daughter were on the grounds and enjoyed the game, the daughter casting cheering remarks to papa.

Ed. H. Adams, one of the Reading stars, was very unfortunate, losing his 9th and 10th. His 17th was one of the old-timers, which rose three feet, then wiggled down within nine feet of the ground, then shot off like lightning, never touched.

Schmoeyer, another Reading hummer, scored 17, not reaching his top notch.

In the second event of 7 birds, with a \$5 entrance, high honors went to Dinger, Williams and Rubendall, each with a straight score. Seven shooters killed 6 for second in this race.

Henry Trivits, of Hyde Park, a leading Reading shot, missed his train and arrived too late to enter the races,

but coached cheering remarks to his Reading chums. Thirteen entries were received in the miss-and-out. Jebb, Oliber and Hepler divided the honors when 5 birds had been shot.

A. K. Ludwig, of Reading, accompanied his chums, rendering assistance on the scores. Haas, of Fleetwood, who was one of the high guns last year, was missed to-day.

Mr. Egolf, secretary of the Association, had his hands full keeping score from two traps.

Much credit is due to Manager Carl Stewart for the success of the shoot, who kept bees humming with his force of assistants. Scores:

No. 1, 20 live birds, \$12 entrance:	
Dinger .....	18
Shaeffer .....	18
Ed Keys .....	12
Oliver .....	17
Morgan .....	17
Icy .....	18
Peters .....	18
Rubendall .....	16
Donson .....	17
Alan .....	17
Reese .....	17
Lincoln .....	17
Crane .....	17
Malick .....	9
Wilson .....	17
Martin .....	19
Drybred .....	10

No. 2, 7 live birds, entrance \$5, 28yds. rise:	
Matlen .....	6
Dinger .....	7
Oliver .....	6
Jebb .....	5
Conner .....	6
Hoffman .....	6
Hepler .....	5
Cramer .....	6
Williams .....	7

Shoot-off for trophy, 10 live birds, 29yds. rise:	
Martin .....	10
Williams .....	7

No. 3, miss-and-out, \$2 entrance, 28yds. rise:	
Jebb .....	5
Williams .....	2
Hoffman .....	3
Dinger .....	2
Oliver .....	5

**Manhasset Bay Y. C.**

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Feb. 16.—E. A. Sierck was the little bo-peep here to-day. He won high gun event with 80 out of 100. R. Howland was second with 77; D. E. Smith third with 76. R. Howland copped February cup handicap with 24. The summary:

February cup, 25 targets, handicap:	
R Howland .....	2 24
D E Smith .....	2 22
C M Gould .....	4 22
E A Sierck .....	3 21

Manhasset cup, 25 targets, handicap:	
C M Gould .....	4 25
H F Clark .....	4 24
R Howland .....	2 21
D E Smith .....	2 21

Take-home trophy, 25 targets, handicap:	
H F Clark .....	1 24
R Howland .....	0 23
E A Sierck .....	0 21

Yearly trophy, 25 targets, handicap:	
E A Sierck .....	3 25
H F Clark .....	4 23
R Howland .....	2 23
C M Gould .....	4 23

Yearly trophy, 25 targets, handicap:	
E A Sierck .....	3 25
H F Clark .....	4 23
R Howland .....	2 23
C M Gould .....	4 23

High gun prize, scratch, 100 targets:	
E A Sierck .....	80
R Howland .....	77
D E Smith .....	76
C M Gould .....	75

A 15-target match from scratch was won by E. A. Sierck with 9.

A 15-target match from scratch was won by E. A. Sierck with 14.

**Daniel Boone Gun Club.**

MARTHASVILLE, Mo., Feb. 22.—The following scores were made here to-day:

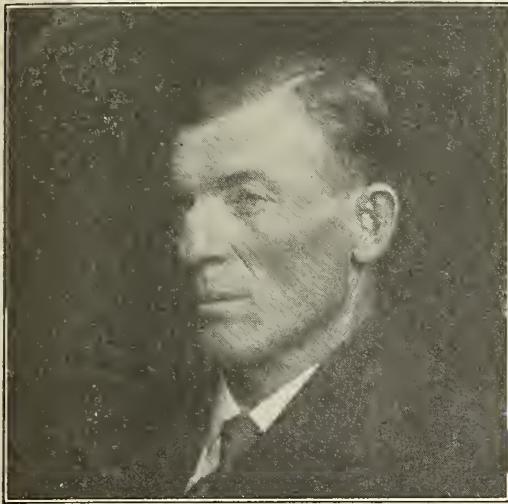
Shot at. Broke		Shot at. Broke	
A H Mann .....	75 65	Wyatt .....	50 28
Meyer .....	75 43	Bollman .....	50 24
Hempleman .....	75 42	Kite .....	25 21
Mutert .....	75 34	Koelling .....	25 19

J. O. WILSON, Sec'y.

# Where the Grand American Handicap Will Be Shot

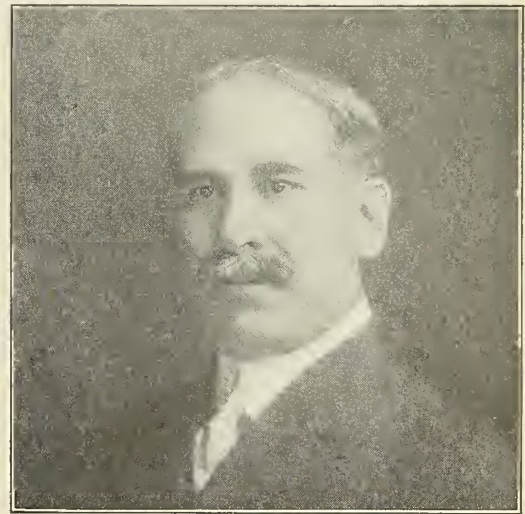
History of the N. C. R. Gun Club, Dayton, Ohio

By MACK



H. L. MONBECK, PRESIDENT.

LATE one Saturday afternoon in April, 1909, three tired but happy snipe hunters sat on a log in the Big Beaver Swamp, resting from their tramp through the swamp. They had shot a few of the flavory jacksnipe, but, best of all, they had fully enjoyed the pleasure and companionship of several hours in the glorious outdoors, with the warm sunshine, green grass and wild flowers, the many robins, thrushes and other song birds chirping and flying back and forth, and the fresh, balmy air of spring (nature at her best). How their red blood had tingled whenever a wily jack rose suddenly from some grassy tuft, and with a shrill "skack" darted away like a flash on his zig-zagging course across the swamp. These men Harve L. Monbeck, Fred W. Oswald and W. F. MacCandless—employees of the National Cash Register Co., were regretting the fact that it was the last Saturday afternoon of the open snipe season, and that they could not be together outdoors for any shooting until the next fall. Suddenly the idea occurred of forming a shotgun club to shoot clay birds on Saturday afternoons. Harvey had taken a very active part in trapshooting for over sixteen years. Fred was also a well-known amateur shooter with several years' experience on the firing line. "Mac" had never shot in any blurock shoots, but he recalled how, when a boy of twelve, he had once or twice crouched in a large box and loaded an expert trap while some men "boomed" at the targets with black powder shells. However, for years he read and admired the scores made by "Pop" Heikes and other leading shooters. They talked of plans for a club all the way home, and the next week they began trying to interest the shooters among their fellow workers. On Thursday evening, May 20, Monbeck, Oswald, MacCandless, C. A. Sheets, W. G. Souders, Frank Oswald, J. E. Neff, W. C. Breen, E. Allen, J. L. Shropshire, C. B. Wertz and G. R. Schoenberger met and organized a club; as they were all employees of that company, they named it N. C. R. Gun Club. Each of these twelve men contributed \$1 to the first treasury fund to buy loaded shells and targets. The officers chosen were: President, Wertz; Captain, Monbeck; Secretary, Sheets; Treasurer, Fred Oswald. On the following Saturday afternoon, May 22, the club's first shoot was held, using two expert traps, which Monbeck had owned for several years, our company having readily granted permission to place the traps in their field at a safe distance from the baseball diamond. Then three more members were secured, and each of the fifteen contributed \$1, and a second-hand blackbird trap was bought. From then on the membership fee was made \$2, so that all members would be on the same basis.



W. F. BIPPUS, VICE-PRESIDENT.



W. F. MacCANDLESS, SECRETARY-TREASURER.



S. W. EVERETT, CAPTAIN.

It had been our company's policy for years to assist



NATIONAL CASH REGISTER GUN CLUB, DAYTON, OHIO.

and encourage its employees in clean, manly outdoor sports, and they made several baseball diamond, tennis courts and a cinder track for foot racing, furnished the equipment and kept everything in fine shape for use on Saturday afternoons, holidays and summer evenings. The company did these things because they not only liked to see their people happily enjoying these games, but they also felt sure that such recreation would make them healthier and more efficient workers. So they gladly built a trap house, firing line and small shelter house, with seats around the sides, for the gun club.

The first part of June, Sheets and Oswald resigned their offices of secretary and treasurer. W. F. MacCandless was then elected secretary and treasurer, and has been kept in that office ever since. When he accepted the office he told the members that "it was his hopes and aim to help them build up a gun club that would win the respect and esteem of all followers of trapshooting throughout the United States, become one of the most popular and best-known clubs, make this finest of all manly sports more popular, hold the Ohio State shoot, and finally secure the coveted privilege and honor of holding the greatest of all shooting events, the Grand American Handicap. His ideas were instantly and unanimously approved and the club made this standard their goal. He also received the club's approval of his suggestion to publish only the best scores of any and all shooters taking part in their practice shoots and to omit them entirely if they broke less than four-fifths of their targets. That policy has brought many beginners into the sport, and been deeply appreciated by expert amateurs, when they had a "bad day over the traps."

The club announced that all shooters were invited and welcome to enjoy the sport with them every time they had a shoot. Rolla O. ("Pop") Heikes came out to their second shoot, gave them encouragement and splendid advice. He was made an honorary member, and has been their guiding star ever since.

The first New Year's shoot was held over that one trap on Jan. 1, 1910, and over sixty shooters were present. The latter part of May, 1910, our company granted the club a new location in the southeastern part of N. C. R. Field and started building a roomy, comfortable club house, large concrete trap house, gravel firing line and a suspension foot bridge over the canal. As the club's membership had increased and they were entertaining a large number of shooters every Saturday, the Ohio Electric Railway was induced to make a regular stop (for both city and interurban cars) at the foot bridge, thus bringing shooters within 30yds. of the club house. On July 2, 1910, the opening shoot was held on the new grounds, E. A. Deeds, general manager of the company, firing the first shot by request of the club, and scoring a "dead bird."

The club installed a new western McCrea trap, and many large pleasant shoots were held. Wertz resigned in September, 1910, and H. L. Monbeck was chosen president and still holds that office. Harvey well deserves that honor, as he has been one of Ohio's best-known amateurs for over twenty years and has done a great deal to build up and encourage trapshooting. Sheets, a big, jolly fellow and a crack shot, was made captain.

Sixty-six shooters attended the New Year's shoot, Jan. 2, 1911. The club never tried to make money on its big shoots. It has always been in it for "the pleasure of shooting" and the "good of the sport," and always gave every concession and privilege they possibly could, and figured to make their shoots more attractive and enjoyable and less costly to the shooters. The club's membership now included some of the company's officers and several prominent department managers. Such splendid men as Luther J. Squier, Tom A. Marshall, John R. Taylor, W. R. Chamberlin, Fred Gilbert, Lester German and others were visiting them often, boosting them, and part of the club's hopes were being realized.

On June 8 the president and secretary-treasurer were sent to the Ohio State shoot at Columbus, O., to try and secure that tournament for 1912. They had the good fortune to land it, and the club immediately began working to make the event a record-breaker. About seventy shooters attended the third annual New Year's shoot on Jan. 1, 1912. Sheets had resigned as captain the latter part of December, 1911, because of his taking a Saturday course in higher mechanics. S. W. Everett, a prominent amateur, splendid shot, and formerly manager of the Harshman Gun Club, was chosen captain and still holds that office.

On March 1, 1912, the office of vice-president was created, and W. F. Bippus, treasurer of the company, was elected to that office. He is still vice-president, and although he never shot a clay bird until July, 1909, he

has become one of the club's best shots, is always among the leaders at big shoots, and is a popular favorite with all. As only employees of the company were eligible to join, the club made fifteen of Dayton's leading prominent business men (who had been regular visitors and boosters) honorary members. In March, 1912. Such sterling men as F. H. Rike, I. G. Kumlter, J. M. Markham, R. R. Dickey, C. E. Mcad and others were included. The company built two more trap houses and firing lines, enlarged the club house and made other improvements to enable the club to properly handle the Ohio State shoot; they also printed the programs, etc.

The club leased an Ideal-Leggett trap, thus making two traps for practice..

One hundred shooters was their mark for the State shoot, but they did better, having 104, 107 and 110 shooting in the Ohio State shoot, June 5, 6 and 7 respectively. That was the largest and best State tournament held in the United States during that year, and was only beaten by the one at Cincinnati many years ago. The club gave \$350 (all the money they had received for advertising and part of their profits on the shoot) to the prize moneys in addition to the \$300 given by the Interstate Association. All the visiting shooters said it was one of the best conducted and most enjoyable tournaments they ever attended, and they drew up resolutions asking the Interstate Association to send the Grand American Handicap to Dayton, O., in 1913.

On June 18, 1912, the club sent Monbeck, Bippus, Everett, Sheets and MacCandless to the thirteenth Grand American Handicap at Springfield, Ill., to boost Dayton and the club for the fourteenth Grand American Handicap. On Dec. 3, the club sent their secretary-treasurer to New York city to attend the Interstate Association convention and to remind them that they were still fighting for the premier event of the sport. On Dec. 6 he wired his brother officers that the Association had awarded the fourteenth Grand American Handicap in 1913 to the N. C. R. Gun Club. This gun club, only three and a half years old, had reached their great goal. Immediately after the secretary returned, the club began to arrange plans for making the coming G. A. H. the largest and most enjoyable tournament ever held. With the advice and assistance of Elmer E. Shaner, treasurer, and all officers and members of the Interstate Association, which the club will receive, they feel sure that their hopes will be realized. Besides Dayton's business men and citizens are going to co-operate also. Thanks to the generosity of our company, we have one of the best located, most convenient and best equipped shooting grounds—a level range, no hills or woods to spoil the sky-line, shoot almost due north, right on city car line, city cars every seven minutes, interurban cars ever half hour, and only seven minutes' ride from center of city, hotels and depot. Five hundred roomy metal lockers will be furnished free of charge, large rest tent, with comfortable summer cots and chairs for the shooters. Finely cooked, tastily served course dinners will be given in a large, cool dining tent for 50 cents each. Splendid lunch counter service also. Everything possible will be provided for the comfort and pleasure of the shooters. Dayton has splendid railway facilities (six steam railway lines and seven electric lines), fine hotel accommodations (four modern, large hotels and many up-to-date smaller ones), and over 100,000 generous, hospitable citizens to welcome you.

You and your friends are cordially invited to "come to Dayton," June 16 to 20 inclusive, and help us make good our slogan: "Five hundred shooters and the best G. A. H. ever held," at Dayton, O., 1913. "We will expect you."

**Myerstown Gun Club.**

MYERSTOWN, Pa., Feb. 21.—The live-bird shoot held under the auspices of the Myerstown Gun Club was a success. High honors went to Walter Lesneski and Guy G. Miller, who killed straight. Miller also killed straight in the 5-bird race. Second honors were won by B. Tyson, of Lebanon with 9 kills. George M. Hansell was out of form; he was considered one of the best marksmen in the State. Hoffa showed some pace when he shot straight in the second event. Some of the boys expect to go to Temple, Pa., to attend the target shoot on March 8. Program calls for one event of 10 and six of 15 targets each, with an additional one of 5 pairs of doubles. The scores:

No. 1, 10 live birds, \$6 entrance, 30yds. rise: W. Lesneski 10, B. Tyson 9, G. Zellers 7, Hoffa 7, S. Rabold 4, W. Sheppler 7, G. Miller 10, G. W. Hansell 7.  
No. 2, 5 birds, 6 entrance, 30yds. rise: W. Lesneski 3, G. W. Hansell 4, B. Tyson 4, G. Zellers 3, Hoffa 5, S. Rabold 3, G. G. Miller 5.

When you think of an outdoor publication, there stands FOREST AND STREAM.

**Larchmont Y. C.**

LARCHMONT, N. Y., Feb. 22.—The day's rest handed out in honor of George Washington was utilized by Larchmont Y. C. in an all-day's serenade to the late President. New York A. C. and Crescent A. C. took the opportunity to shoot also for their regular weekly trophies during the fusilade. The big joy for the day went to Charley Newcomb, from the Quaker City. He cribbed both the handicap and scratch events. The former drew 181 out of 200 from a free start of 14, the latter requiring 167 to win. The three-cornered team shoot was won handily by Crescent A. C., with 832 out of 1,000, three higher than Larchmont. Ralph Spotts and Dan McMahon tied for high gun, the former getting 90 out of his first 100 against McMahon's 93, while Spotts spoiled 86 in his second 100, against Dan's 83. The summaries:

Open shoot, 200 targets, handicap:		W E Ferguson..... 40 162	
C H Newcomb..... 14 181	J H Hendrickson... 16 179	J B Fontaine..... 32 155	
D F McMahon..... 18 176	O C Grinnell..... 28 157		
R L Spotts..... 14 176	A W Church..... 30 156		
F B Stephenson... 18 176	D E Smith..... 40 153		
N F Apgar..... 0 175	R R Debacher..... 50 165		
J F James..... 18 174	T Lenane, Jr..... 36 154		
H M Brigham..... 24 174	D R Towns..... 40 141		
G J Corbett..... 24 172	C Blake..... 24 148		
W D Hinds..... 30 170	E A Sierck..... 40 144		
A L Burns..... 30 170	S M Freeman..... 32 146		
W S Silkworth..... 18 169	C Hand..... 32 142		
G W Lembeck..... 24 167	J W Alley..... 40 131		
W J Elias..... 30 164	C M Camp..... 40 139		
Dr W B Short..... 30 166	A E Hendrickson.. 40 138		
E A Randall..... 14 162	G G Stephenson... 32 131		
T J McCahill..... 30 161	J M Kissam..... 56 137		
F S Hyatt..... 32 160			

Winner 100 handicap in morning: D. F. McMahon (9) 102; winner 100 target scratch in morning: D. F. McMahon 93.

Winner of 100-target scratch event in afternoon: G. W. Lembeck, 87.

Team shoot, 1,000 clay birds:		Crescent A. C.		Larchmont Y. C.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	
H M Brigham..... 85	89	A L Burns..... 84	86		
F S Hyatt..... 78	82	T J McCahill... 76	85		
C Blake..... 77	71	Dr W B Short.. 84	82		
J F James..... 85	89	A W Church..... 72	84		
F B Stephenson 85	91	R L Spotts..... 90	86		
	410		422		
Grand total.....	832	Grand total.....	406	423	829
Manhasset Y. C.		New York A. C.			
J W Alker..... 76	..	D F McMahon.. 93	83		
D E Smith..... 77	..	G W Lembeck.. 81	87		
W Silkworth... 82	..	O C Grinnell... 76	80		
E A Sierck..... 64	80	T Lenane, Jr... 81	73		
F L Richards... 45	35	G J Corbett... 86	86		
	344		417		409
Grand total.....	495	Grand total.....	426		

Larchmont Yacht Club members' scores:  
February cup, 25 targets, handicap:  
A W Church..... 5 25 T Lenane, Jr..... 5 25  
T J McCahill..... 2 25 Dr W B Short..... 3 25  
Dr R J Held..... 2 25  
Shoot-off won by A. W. Church.

Larchmont trophy, 25 targets, handicap:  
W E Ferguson.... 6 25 G W Lembeck..... 2 25  
A L Burns..... 2 25 D T McMahon..... 2 25  
Ferguson won shoot-off.

Visitors' cup, 25 targets, handicap:  
W E Ferguson.... 7 25 T Lenane, Jr..... 3 23  
A W Church..... 3 24 W B Short..... 3 23  
O C Grinnell.... 2 24 K R Hooker..... 3 23  
R L Spotts..... 0 23 W J Elias..... 3 23

Accumulation cup, 25 targets, handicap:  
A L Burns..... 3 25 T J McCahill..... 2 23  
Dr R J Held..... 2 24 A W Church..... 2 23  
W J Elias..... 3 25  
Shoot-off won by A. L. Burns.

Handicap cup, 100 targets:  
W E Ferguson.... 19 98 G W Lembeck..... 7 94  
A W Church..... 14 98 W J Elias..... 12 94  
F W Fitzgerald.. 28 95

Crescent A. C. members' scores:  
Committee cup, 50 targets, handicap:  
J F James..... 0 45 H M Brigham..... 0 42  
F B Stephenson 0 41 F S Hyatt..... 2 41

Take-home trophy, 100 targets, handicap:  
F B Stephenson... 0 88 F S Hyatt..... 4 79  
H M Brigham..... 0 88 A E Hendrickson.. 12 79  
J F James..... 0 82  
Shoot-off won by Stephenson.

February cup, 25 targets, handicap:  
H M Brigham..... 0 23 F S Hyatt..... 1 20  
F B Stephenson... 0 23 C Blake..... 0 20  
M Stiner..... 1 22 R Williams..... 3 20  
J F James..... 0 20

New York A. C. members' scores:  
February cup, 25 targets, handicap:  
T J McCahill..... 2 25 J Brandenburg..... 5 25  
G F Pelham..... 4 25  
Shoot-off won by McCahill.

Club trophy, 25 targets, handicap:  
G J Corbett..... 2 25 G F Pelham..... 4 24  
J Brandenburg... 5 24

Take-home trophy, 25 targets, handicap:  
W J Elias..... 3 25 R J Held..... 0 22  
G F Pelham..... 4 24 G W Corbett..... 2 22  
C Stein..... 4 23 G W Lembeck..... 2 22

High gun trophy, 100 targets:  
G Lembeck..... 87 G W Corbett..... 86  
R L Spotts..... 86 T J McCahill..... 85

Handicap cup, 100 targets:  
 G Lembeck..... 8 95 W J Elias ..... 12 94  
 G J Corbett..... 8 94 G F Pelham..... 16 95  
 Shoot-off won by G. Lembeck.

Feb. 23.—Full scores were returned in all but two of the eight matches decided, and several shoot-offs were necessary to determine the winners.

Seventeen men faced the traps to-day. W. E. Ferguson, from a handicap of 97, captured a handicap 100-target match. He also won the special trophy at 25 targets, and the take-home trophy with a full score of 25, and tied W. J. Elias for accumulation cup with a full score of 25.

Both the monthly cup and the visitors' trophy were won by R. Jones. The second take-home trophy at 25 targets, went to A. L. Arthur with a score of 25, and scratch event fell to R. L. Spotts with 128. A. Brown (a visitor) broke 132.

The undecided matches of Saturday resulted in A. L. Arthur winning the accumulation cup after a shoot-off, and Hinds winning the 100-target handicap match for a special cup.

**Brewster Gun Club.**

BREWSTER, O., Feb. 15.—For the purpose of trying its new trap and inspecting the grounds and getting everything in readiness for its initiation shoot, the members of the Brewster Gun Club met this afternoon. All members present were well pleased with the new lay-out. The scores made this afternoon follow:

Shot at, Broke		Shot at, Broke	
Burns .....	85 53	Lightell .....	72 17
W Glick .....	75 56	Engleman .....	55 35
Wilson .....	75 53	A Glick .....	45 27
Christman .....	75 42	A Arnold .....	25 19
Gage .....	75 33	B Arnold .....	25 1

Feb. 22.—Despite inclement weather, a strong wind and many intermissions on account of rain, fifty-four amateur and three professional shooters faced the traps of the Brewster Gun Club on Washington's Birthday. Some of the merchandise prizes contested for were a Winchester repeating rifle, a leather gun case, a target pistol, two knives, two boxes Elverso cigars, a safety razor, a stein, two meerschaum pipes. There were also money awards amounting to \$45. The scores follow:

Shot at, Brk.		Shot at, Brk.	
R Metzgar .....	236 164	Engleman .....	50 35
K Miller .....	195 140	Kieffer .....	45 19
J Walters .....	169 92	L C Young .....	45 19
W Glick .....	156 109	Wilson .....	43 29
D Merrill .....	151 119	A Glick .....	40 33
J Christman .....	148 77	D Mossip .....	35 22
Hines .....	144 107	T Price .....	35 20
Sherman .....	136 96	Hall .....	35 20
B Glick .....	135 49	Warren .....	35 16
O Deal .....	108 86	McGuire .....	31 19
D Miller .....	100 54	Judd .....	25 16
P Snyder .....	97 53	Becker .....	25 14
Evans .....	97 51	A Senften .....	25 13
Witters .....	97 50	Williman .....	25 12
Crawford .....	96 67	J Brown .....	25 11
Essig .....	90 53	Cabott .....	25 10
Peshel .....	88 64	C Smith .....	25 9
Benson .....	85 45	Lightell .....	25 3
E Walters .....	85 43	R Gage .....	20 9
Williard .....	85 34	Slutz .....	10 5
Gruber .....	75 51	B Price .....	10 3
D A Young .....	75 42	Oberlin .....	10 2
Janson .....	70 51	A Hawing .....	5 1
Baker .....	70 33	Steely .....	5 1
Stewart .....	65 42	Slates .....	5 1
Burns .....	65 42	*H E Young .....	140 103
A Arnold .....	65 39	*Mason .....	130 82
Rex .....	62 46	*S L Dibble .....	95 72

\*Professionals shot for targets only.

The winners of prizes were: Metzgar, Hines, Essig, J. Walters, J. Christman, D. Miller, W. Glick, Merrill, K. Miller, Evans, Deal, Pashel, Rex, Stewart, A. Glick, Crawford, Witters, Sherman and Mossip.

A. J. BURNS, Sec'y.

**Indianapolis Gun Club.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 22.—A temperature of 30 degrees and a 45-mile wind was the weather contribution to the tournament of the Indianapolis Gun Club to-day. But the twenty-two shooters did the best they could and were cheerful. There was no great attraction in the way of possible winnings—just a little jack rabbit program of 100 targets, entrance \$5 and a dollar for targets which was preceded by a little practice while the folks gathered, and followed by an extra fifty under about the same conditions. Edmonson led the amateurs with 82½ per cent. Jewett was close up with 80. The club will throw a tournament each month during the season of 1913, and perhaps solve the question of "too many tournaments." The scores follow:

Shot at, Brk.		Shot at, Brk.	
*Barr .....	200 170	Moller .....	150 113
Edmonson .....	200 165	Dixon .....	150 107
Jewett .....	200 160	Blue .....	150 99
Erskine .....	200 152	Alig .....	150 75
Fuchs .....	200 147	Blessing .....	115 61
Cope .....	175 155	Austin .....	100 60
Webb .....	175 149	Cox .....	100 59
Kivits .....	175 178	Perdue .....	100 54
Moorhead .....	175 128	Dunham .....	100 41
Trowbridge .....	175 128	*Van Nest .....	50 29
*Veitmeyer .....	150 121		

\*Professional.

R. R.

**Du Pont Gun Club.**

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 22.—Fifty shooters took part in the several events to-day. The big noise was the second leg on the F. L. Connable silver trophy contest. W. M. Foord was high with 43 out of 50 from the 22yd. mark. He stands a good chance of coming out ahead after the final leg will have been decided.

The final shoot-off of the Class A cup, donated by Eugene du Pont was also decided, all the contestants standing at 22yds. H. P. Carlon, by virtue of a 21 and a 20, was high, Minnick breaking 40, and W. S. Colfax 39.

The regular shoot for the Coleman du Pont silver spoons resulted as follows: Class A spoon, H. P. Carlon with 23; Class B was tied by C. T. Martin and T. W. Mathewson with 23. S. J. Newman won the Class C spoon on 22, and W. A. Casey the Class D with 20. J. R. Bailey and E. R. Jenks tied for the Class E spoon on 13. Ties will be shot March 8, as next Saturday the Lansdale, Pa., Gun Club will visit the local club for the regularly scheduled Philadelphia Trapshooters' League contest.

Scores in the F. L. Connable cup race were as follows: W. M. Foord 43, A. B. Richardson 38, J. T. Robertson 38, J. B. McHugh 38, H. P. Carlon 37, J. H. Min-

nick 33, W. Edmonson 33, Dr. S. Steele 32, H. W. Bush 31.

The scores made in the final shoot for the Class A cup were as below, all shooting from 22yds.: H. P. Carlon 41, J. H. Minnick 40, W. S. Colfax, Jr., 39, Edward Banks 37, W. M. Foord 37, E. A. W. Everitt 33, J. B. McHugh 33.

In the Coleman du Pont spoon contest the scores made were as follows, all shooting at 25 targets from the 16yd. mark: A. B. Richardson 22, E. M. Ross 17, W. Edmonson 20, H. W. Bush 17, J. R. Bailey 13, W. J. Highfield 17, W. A. Casey 20, T. W. Mathewson 23, W. G. Robelen 11, Clyde Leedom 17, J. H. Minnick 22, Herbert D. Betts 4, G. M. McCouch 6, S. J. Newman 22, W. M. Foord 21, W. S. Colfax, Jr., 23, H. T. Reed 19, F. Turner 15, C. T. Martin 23, H. P. Carlon 23, S. G. David 15, J. W. Anderson, Jr., 20, C. H. Simon 20, A. J. Curler 11, D. S. Wood 15, W. G. Wood 13, J. E. Dickey 20, N. K. Smith 18, Joseph Terry 21, L. L. Jarrel 17, Victor du Pont 18, W. B. Smith, Jr., 13, I. H. Squires 17, E. R. Jenks 13, Dr. H. Betts 16, F. P. Ewing 19, J. B. McHugh 21, Dr. S. Steele 21, S. Touchton 21, Karl Mayer 12, William Coyne 15, C. W. Papperman 14, Z. H. Lofland 19, A. M. Lindsay 12, S. W. Long 8, Dr. A. Patterson 19, W. H. Neely 11, F. F. Lofland 19.

# They Picked "The Perfect Shooting Combination"



Over 5,000 more trapshooters used *Remington-UMC* Speed Shells in 1912 than used any other one make.

Over 1,900 more trapshooters used *Remington-UMC* Guns in 1912 than used any other one make.

## And They Made 1912's Big Trap Winnings

Here is a partial List of Amateur Successes achieved Last Year with *Remington-UMC* Guns or Shells or both.

- R. H. Bruns, Indiana State Tournament and tied for Second Highest 1912 Amateur Record.
- Vassar Cate, Southern Handicap.
- Frank Campbell, Western Handicap.
- H. P. de Mund, Arizona State Tournament.
- F. G. Fuller, Wisconsin State Tournament.
- J. R. Graham, Illinois State Tournament and Individual Clay Bird Championship of World at Olympic Games
- Jack Jewett, Minnesota State Tournament.
- V. W. Johnson, Mississippi State Tournament.
- W. T. Laslie, Alabama State Tournament.
- A. M. Messner, Michigan State Tournament.
- C. H. Newcomb, Westy Hogan's Tournament.
- C. F. Nelson, Handicap Championship of Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico.

- W. E. Phillips, Grand American Handicap.
- C. H. Parker, North Dakota State Tournament.
- Dr. L. G. Richards, Virginia State Tournament.
- Wm. Ridley, First Highest 1912 Amateur Record.
- George J. Roll, Tied for Second Highest 1912 Amateur Record.
- R. L. Spotts, Maine State Tournament.
- Moroni Skeen, Utah State Tournament.
- J. E. Taylor, North Carolina State Tournament.
- Ed. Varner, Nebraska State Tournament.
- Wm. H. Varien, California-Nevada Tournament.
- S. G. Vance, Amateur Championship of Canada.
- J. P. Wright, Arkansas State Tournament.
- Harry Whitney, Kansas State Tournament.
- J. P. White, South Dakota State Tournament.

To Get YOUR Name on 1913's Honor Roll—  
 Shoot *Remington-UMC*—a century's experience to back up your aim  
**REMINGTON ARMS—UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO.**  
 299-301 Broadway :: :: :: :: New York City

Siwanoy Country Club.

Mr. VERNON, N. Y., Feb. 22.—Unusual interest was displayed by a score of members of the gun section of the Siwanoy Country Club and several invited guests on Washington's Birthday, on account of it being the wind-up shoot for the president's trophy, which has been in competition since Columbus Day, and for the Du Pont trophy, which has been in competition since Christmas Day.

The president's trophy, which is handicapped on the Du Pont system, with the distribution of points to the ten high guns, was won by Dr. R. Johnson Held with a total of 31.5. The Du Pont trophy was won by Mr. H. J. Smith.

The high point winners for the season in the president's trophy were: Dr. Held, 31.5; G. A. Wylie, 27.5; Prof. Hill, 26.5; W. Thorpe, 26.3; L. G. Bond, 26; Z. C. Offutt, 24; D. Barnard, 23.5; M. R. Guggenheim, 22.5; G. L. Yates, 22.

The high points for the season in the Du Pont trophy were: H. J. Smith, 90; Dr. Currie, 89; G. A. Wylie, 88; G. L. Yates, 87; Dr. Barnard, 84; M. R. Guggenheim, 84; W. Thorpe, 83; W. M. Wylie, 82.

No one qualified for a leg on the captain's trophy, which requires ten straight targets on the miss and out plan, although W. Thorpe broke 7 on his trial.

First take-home trophy was won by L. G. Bond, who made a full score with his handicap of 5, and the second take-home was won by Miss Jessie Thorpe, the 15-year-old member and the daughter of Walter Thorpe, who was very proud of the results of his training. Miss Thorpe has been shooting less than one year, and is exceedingly popular in the club on account of her aptitude with the gun and her charming personality.

President's trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

Table with columns: Name, Handicap, Total, Points. Lists names like G. A. Wylie, W. Thorpe, L. D. Bond, etc.

Du Pont trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

Table with columns: Name, H., T., Name, H., T. Lists names like H. J. Smith, Z. C. Offutt, G. A. Wylie, etc.

First take-home trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

Table with columns: Name, H., T., Name, H., T. Lists names like L. G. Bond, H. J. Smith, Z. C. Offutt, etc.

Second take-home trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

Table with columns: Name, H., T., Name, H., T. Lists names like Miss Jessie Thorpe, E. L. Haas, Dr. W. E. Barnard, etc.

Jack rabbit, 25 targets, handicap:

Table with columns: Name, H., T., Name, H., T. Lists names like H. J. Smith, G. L. Yates, E. L. Haas, etc.

Cleveland Gun Club.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 22.—The regular weekly club shoot of the Cleveland Gun Club held to-day was something of a drawing card, as a number of new faces showed for the first time in many moons. The weather conditions were very bad, with a wind that kept the scores below par. Targets were shot twenty a minute for three hours, which is a record-breaker for the Cleveland Gun Club's grounds.

Stapp and Doolittle were high guns for the day, breaking 134 out of 150 in all events. Blakeslee tapped them hard and came in under the wire with 133. Weeden was a god third with 132. The special prize winners under the Lewis system were as follows: Class A (two prizes)—Doolittle and Stepp. Class B—Jones, first; Brockway and Scott tied for second, to be shot off. Class C—Roberts and Freeman. The scores:

Event No. 1, semi-annual trophy, 50 targets, handicap 16yds.: Stepp 49, Doolittle 45, Weeden 44, Blakeslee 44, Brown 43, Burns 40, Freeman 40, Hogen 39, Jones 39, Scott 38, Brockway 38, Murray 34, Stewart 34, Roberts

33, Franks 33, Harris 32, Stone 31, Noble 31, Sullivan 31, Randerson 30, Rockwell 30, Hartman 30, Burton 27, Eaton 25.

Event No. 2, annual trophy, 50 targets, handicap 16yds.: Blakeslee 45, Burns 45, Doolittle 45, Brown 44, Scott 43, Weeden 43, Jones 41, Hogen 41, Roberts 40, Freeman 40, Steep 39, Harris 39, Tobey 38, Brockway 37, Murray 36, Stone 34, Noble 33, Franks 33, Sullivan 32, Randerson 31, Eaton 30, Hartman 30, Stewart 30, Rock 29, Burton 23.

Event No. 3, quarterly trophy contest, 50 targets: Telling 45, Stepp 46, Weeden 45, Blakeslee 44, Brown 44, Doolittle 44, Jones 42, Burns 41, Hogen 40, Freeman 40, Murray 39, Brockway 39, Harris 35, Rockwell 34, Scott 32, Roberts 33, Noble 32, Stone 30, Hartman 29, Eaton 25.

F. H. WALLACE, Mgr.

Hudson Gun Club.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 23.—With the wind blowing across the traps at the rate of ninety miles an hour, the fourth contest for the Schortemeier trophy was shot off, and the man that could average 65 per cent, was doing some good work. The best performer was Billy O'Brien, who scratched out 74 per cent., with Dave Engle one point behind with 73 per cent. Tom Kelley was third with 68 per cent.

We are going to give the game another trial on March 9, our next shooting date, and we would be pleased to have any of the out-of-town target busters that will be on for the garden tournament come over and show us how to make high scores at the Hudson Gun Club grounds. Everybody is welcome, so take the Turnpike car to the Hackensack River bridge, get off on the west side and walk north along the river bank to the club house. The scores:

Table with columns: Name, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Lists names like D. D. Engle, Dr. Moeller, H. J. Burlington, etc.

T. H. K., Sec'y.

Westwood (Ohio) Gun Club.

THERE was a large attendance at the shoot on Feb. 16, twenty-six members taking part in the various events. The best work of the meet was done by E. Bauer, who broke 44 out of his last 50, and finished his 100 with 81. G. Oskamp and J. Schneider each shot at an extra 25, the former leading at the finish by 4 targets with 85 to 81. O. Kling shot an 82 per cent. clip in his last 50 targets. Ed. Frohlinger was a visitor, but could not overcome the handicap of strange grounds, and did not put up his usual score.

Table with columns: Name, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, Total. Lists names like E. Bauer, Frohlinger, H. Carson, etc.

Knollwood Country Club.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 22.—H. H. Shannon was high gun at the weekly shoot of Knollwood Country Club here to-day; he broke 83 out of 100. The scores:

Table with columns: Name, Score. Lists names like H. H. Shannon, F. Frampton, M. McVoy, etc.

Tri-City Team Shoot.

THE first of the series of team matches between Cincinnati, Dayton and Springfield was held on the former's grounds at Rosedale, Ky., Feb. 22, and proved to be the most successful shoot that has been pulled off in this locality for many months. The weather conditions were extremely hard, a strong wind blowing quartering across the traps, made it impossible to judge the flight of the targets with any certainty, and caused many of the scores to fall far below the average. By the conditions of the match each city could enter fifteen men, the ten high scores counting for the team. Springfield and Dayton each brought their full quota, lacking one in the former team, and in addition to the fifteen men entered by Cincinnati, there were enough others entered in the events to bring the number well over sixty. The race was a hot one from start to finish, the result being a victory for Cincinnati by 17 targets over Springfield, and 18 targets over Dayton. At the close of the first round, Springfield had the best of it by one target over Cincinnati, and 6 targets over Dayton. In the second round, the Queen City went to the front, finishing with 12 targets ahead of Springfield, and 23 ahead of the Gem City boys. The close of the third round put them still further in the lead, 21 ahead of Springfield, and 23 ahead of Dayton. In this round the latter team closed up the gap between them and Springfield, cutting the latter's lead to 2 targets. In the fourth round Springfield had the best of it and succeeded in getting within 12 targets of Cincinnati, and 8 targets ahead of Dayton. The last round was Dayton's, and the team finished one target behind Springfield, in third place. The high team score in any event was made by Cincinnati in the second round, when the team scored 183 out of 200; Springfield came the nearest to this score in the fourth event, with 177. High individual score for the match was a tie between F. W. Roberts, of Cincinnati, and J. M. Markham, of Dayton, each breaking 92, a very remarkable showing under the conditions. Horace W. Heikes, of the Dayton team, was second high with the fine score of 90, tying with C. A. Winkler, of Springfield. The fifteen Cincinnati men broke 1223 out of 1500 targets; Dayton, 1184, and Springfield (fourteen men), 1124 out of 1400.

Sam Leever, the "ex-Pirate," brought down five Goshenites, and shot a match with six of the Cincinnati Gun Club, finishing in the lead with 456 to 451. Leever was high man, tying with Roberts and Markham on 92. The Cincinnati had the best of the first and last rounds, but the Goshen boys proved too much for them in the other three.

The office was in charge of Luther J. Squier, of Pittsburgh, Pa. The referees and scorers were J. Braunage and Len Shepard. L. Gambell kept the squads moving, and there were no delays from the start at 12:45 to the finish at 3:45. The scores:

Table with columns: Team match, 100 targets per man; Cincinnati, Dayton, Springfield, Goshen. Lists names like H. R. Irwin, O. J. Holaday, G. W. Dameron, etc.

Table with columns: Team match, 100 targets per man; Cincinnati, Goshen. Lists names like A. Gambell, E. Frohlinger, E. Hammerschmidt, etc.

Table with columns: Team match, 100 targets per man; Cincinnati, Goshen. Lists names like A. Gambell, E. Frohlinger, E. Hammerschmidt, etc.

Table with columns: Practice events; Shot at, Broke, Shot at, Broke. Lists names like Irwin, Monbeck, Markham, etc.

Stamford Rod and Gun Club.

STAMFORD, Conn., Feb. 22.—A 100-bird handicap was shot here to-day and won by Victor S. Alien. The scores: Victor S. Alien (16) 86, A. L. Ferguson (13) 85, E. L. Hatch (0) 81, B. B. Brown, Jr., (4) 80, Nathan Webb (0) 78, N. B. Foster (0) 76, A. S. Pitt (8) 73.

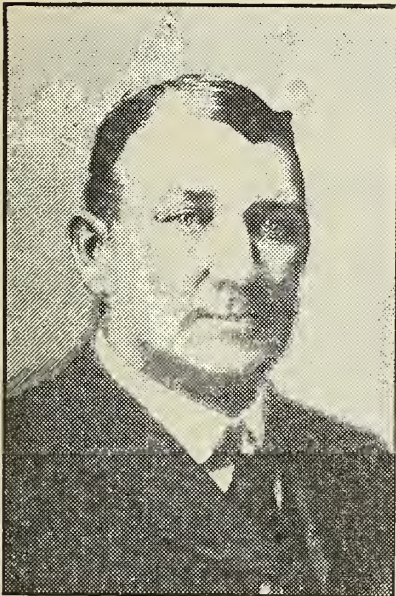


# Oh! Mr. Trapshooter!

*Do read "The Figures" of the other fellow and enjoy with us the satisfying sensation of having a competitor prove the superiority of*

# WINCHESTER

## Shotguns and Loaded Shells



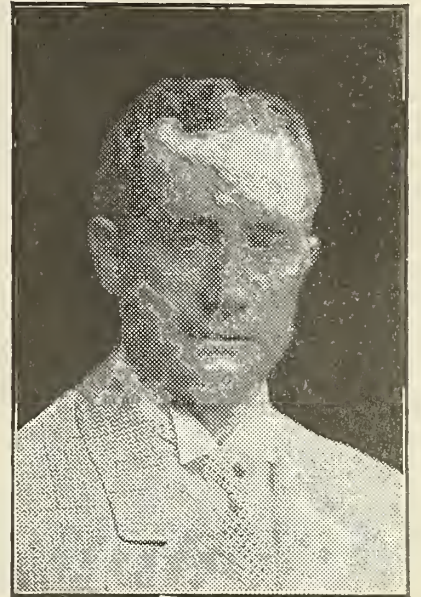
W. R. CROSBY.

Using Winchester Loaded Shells, he outshot all other trapshooters for the season of 1912.

The record and statistical department of a certain gun and ammunition company has been working overtime lately. Its resultant achievements suggest and compare favorably with the stories of Aladdin's Lamp, and the Wonderful Bag in "The Swiss Family Robinson." The former simply had to be rubbed and the latter only dug into in order to produce anything, no matter how weird or impossible the demand might be.

The latest tit-bit that this indefatigable department has favored the trap-shooting world with is that over 5000 more trap-shooters used their shells in 1912 than used any other make, and that over 1900 more trap-shooters used their guns in 1912 than used any other make. If Winchester Loaded Shells were used by 5000 fewer trap-shooters than used the other fellow's, it is as plain as the nose on one's face that the **W** brand had 5000 less chances of winning the highest average for the season's shooting, yet Winchester Loaded Shells *did* win that coveted honor. That's quality for you.

The same reasoning applies to guns, for, notwithstanding those 1900 more guns of the other fellow's, a Winchester Repeating Shotgun outshot all other repeaters in the race for the high average for the season's shooting.



C. G. SPENCER.

The man who pointed the Winchester Repeating Shotgun which outshot all other repeaters for the season of 1912.

If you "get us," and we believe that you do, you can't help but agree that winning against the tremendous odds which the other fellow says Winchester Shotguns and Loaded Shells had to contend with, proves the superiority of the **W** brand more conclusively than any other conceivable test could.

**P. S.—We hate to spoil this convincing proof of the superiority of Winchester Shotguns and Loaded Shells, but frankness compels us to say that the other fellow's figures are conspicuously inexact. They were shaken from some imagination tree.**

*"You can fool some of the people all of the time, and all of the people some of the time, but you can't fool all of the people all of the time."*

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., . . . . . New Haven, Conn.

# THE BRAND Wins Pacific Coast Rifle Matches

Report on Indoor Rifle Tournament of the Pacific Coast, held in Shellmound Park, Emeryville, Cal., Indoor Rifle Range, February 6, 7, 8 and 9, 1913, under the auspices of the Shellmound Rifle and Pistol Club, shows the following:

**CONDITIONS:**—Distance of all Targets, 75 feet; 22 Cal. Rifles; any sights, including Telescopes.

## 100-SHOT CHAMPIONSHIP CONTEST

## CONTINUOUS MATCH

20 Targets of 5 shots each. Regular 1/4 in. Ring Target Used

The Regular 1/4 in. Ring Target Used. Distance 75 feet

Winner, L. S. Hawxhurst..... score 2436 x 2500, PETERS  
Third, R. S. Wixson..... " 2214 x 2500, PETERS

Winner, L. S. Hawxhurst..... score 222 x 225, PETERS

## BULLSEYE MATCH

Winner, Ben Jonas, center measured 2 degrees, or 2-100 of an inch from center. Used PETERS

**NOTE:**—PETERS LONG RIFLE CARTRIDGES LOADED WITH SEMI-SMOKELESS WON FIRST PLACE IN EACH MATCH.

The P Brand is equally popular and equally effective in all sections of this big country.

Ask for SEMI-SMOKELESS, and don't accept any alleged "just as good" kind.

## THE PETERS CARTRIDGE COMPANY, CINCINNATI, OHIO

NEW YORK: 98 Chambers St., T. H. Keller, Manager.

SAN FRANCISCO: 608-612 Howard St., J. S. French, Manager.

NEW ORLEANS: 321 Magazine St., Lee Omohundro, Manager.

### White Plains Gun Club.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 22.—Notwithstanding the rain and fog, twenty-six gunners were on hand for the Washington's Birthday shoot of the White Plains Gun Club, and some splendid shooting resulted. T. H. Lawrence and Guy Ward (a visitor) each shot perfect strings of 25 in the same squad. Lawrence also made a straight run of 51, and H. O. Allyn broke 93 out of 100. The first event was a 50-target scratch event for doubles, and resulted:

Rodgers .....	25	Beckley .....	16
Allyn .....	21	Ward .....	14
Lawrence .....	19	Krepps .....	17
Townsend .....	19		

The next event of the morning was at 50 targets for three take-home prizes. Rodgers won with 49, McCormick second with 48 and Core and Parker were tied for third with 43. In the shoot-off Core won. The scores:

Rodgers .....	3	49	Lawrence .....	0	42
McCormick .....	6	48	De Nyse .....	8	40
Core .....	4	43	Townsend .....	0	39
Pardu .....	10	43	Beckley .....	3	33
Ward .....	2	42	Allyn .....	2	33
Krepps .....	3	42	Scovel .....	12	32

In the 100-target selected high score event, Rodgers, McCormick and Parker were high, each with 93. Scores:

Rodgers .....	3	93	Ward .....	2	83
McCormick .....	6	93	De Nyse .....	8	81
Pardu .....	10	93	Townsend .....	0	75
Krepps .....	3	89	Beckley .....	3	72
Lawrence .....	0	85	Allyn .....	2	72

The first event of the afternoon was at 50 targets for three take-home prizes, and Carpenter, Beckley and Pardee were all tied for first with 50 each. In the shoot-off Pardee got first, Beckley second and Carpenter third. The scores:

Pardu .....	8	50	Lawrence .....	0	45
Beckley .....	3	50	McCormick .....	4	42
Carpenter .....	3	50	Sellars .....	2	42
De Nyse .....	8	49	Rodgers .....	1	39
Allyn .....	1	49	Core .....	4	39
Krepps .....	3	47	Townsend .....	0	38
Ward .....	2	47	Hermann .....	5	33

In the afternoon 100-target selected high score event Carpenter was on top with 98, Allyn second with 97, and Krepps third with 96. The scores:

Carpenter .....	3	98	Core .....	4	89
Allyn .....	1	97	Sellars .....	2	83
Krepps .....	3	96	McCormick .....	4	86
De Nyse .....	8	96	Townsend .....	0	75
Lawrence .....	0	91	Rodgers .....	1	74

In the high score for the day (all events, including doubles), 250 targets, T. H. Lawrence was high with 195. The scores:

Lawrence .....	195	Rodgers .....	177
Allyn .....	179	Townsend .....	169

Fitch, of the Greenwich Gun Club, won the visitors' prize for the all-day high score for visitors with 194.

H. O. Allyn was high man for the gold medal for a total of 100 targets, which included the club's monthly test at 50 birds, with the handicaps added; a 25-target match with handicaps included in the scores for the Harvey trophy, and a 25-bluerock test which counted for the yearly prizes.

Harry H. Sloan carried off the high gun with 95 out of 100. Pierce captured the dipper offered in the club shoot with a score of 50. Keenan secured the spoon offered for runner-up, scoring 49. The scores made by Letford and Rudolph tied them for the spoon for high totals.

### Meadow Springs Gun Club.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 22.—To-day's card called for a total of 100 targets, which included the club's monthly test at 50 birds, with the handicaps added; a 25-target match with handicaps included in the scores for the Harvey trophy, and a 25-bluerock test which counted for the yearly prizes.

Harry H. Sloan carried off the high gun with 95 out of 100. Pierce captured the dipper offered in the club shoot with a score of 50. Keenan secured the spoon offered for runner-up, scoring 49. The scores made by Letford and Rudolph tied them for the spoon for high totals.

In the Harvey trophy competition, Ford, Pierce, Soley, Letford, Armstrong, MacAlonan and Fish were credited with wins, and in the yearly point prize shoot, which closed with yesterday's event, the points were distributed as follows: Soley and Pierce 5 each; Keenan, 4; Letford, Renner and Williams, 3 each; Sloan, 2; Armstrong, Fish and Rudolph, 1 each. Scores:

Sloan .....	9	15	0	24	0	23	24	0	95	
Wisher .....	5	3	0	8	0	13	..	..	0	29
Ford .....	5	8	2	23	2	25	21	..	8	87
Thompson .....	8	13	1	23	1	22	22	4	90	90
Emery .....	8	12	3	19	3	21	..	..	9	63
Brietling .....	8	10	0	15	0	13	19	0	65	65
Rothalun .....	6	9	0	12	0	15	19	0	61	61
Miller .....	7	11	0	13	0	20	20	0	77	77
Mason .....	8	8	0	13	0	19	..	..	0	48
Pierce .....	7	9	3	25	3	25	..	..	9	73
Williams .....	8	13	2	25	2	23	21	8	94	894
Kriss .....	6	14	5	22	5	22	..	..	15	69
E H Turner .....	7	11	1	24	1	22	20	4	87	487
Soley .....	7	11	2	23	2	25	23	8	93	893
W Letford .....	10	15	2	23	2	25	23	8	99	899
Renner .....	9	13	1	25	1	23	..	..	3	71
Keenan .....	9	8	4	25	4	21	..	..	12	70
Armstrong .....	5	12	6	21	6	25	20	24	96	2496
MacAlonan .....	5	..	5	23	5	25	..	..	10	53
Rudolph .....	10	14	3	22	3	24	23	12	99	1299
Fish .....	..	..	3	20	3	25	21	9	70	970
Wills .....	..	..	2	21	2	18	..	..	5	40
Grey .....	..	..	0	20	0	23	..	..	0	43
K Letford .....	..	..	0	11	..	..	..	..	0	11

### Evanston Gun Club.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 17.—Saturday, the 15th, was a bad day for good scores, with a cold, sharp wind blowing directly in the shooters' faces. The scores for that day follow:

Targets:	25	25	25	25	25	25
Phalen .....	10	14	12	16	9	17
Darby .....	11	15	11	8	..	..
Harrison .....	9	10	6	..	..	..
Coleman .....	14	16	..	..	..	..
Milner .....	14	14	17	15	..	..
Carman .....	17	16	13	..	..	..
De Clercq .....	10	10	..	..	..	..
Kennicott .....	23	18	20	..	..	..
Bristle .....	16	21	16	..	..	..
Millen .....	16	17	15	20	..	..
Van Patten .....	7	12	6	10	..	..
Foerster .....	7	10	..	..	..	..

Sunday was a beautiful day, and some very good scores were registered, as follows:

Targets:	25	25	25	25	25	25
Coleman .....	22	21	..	..	..	..
Phalen .....	18	20	23	21	21	21
Carman .....	20	22	21	18	22	..
Miller .....	21	..	..	..	..	..
Scowley .....	16	20	21	20	19	22
Watson .....	15	23	..	..	..	..
Fester .....	11	16	19	22	21	..
Doyle .....	14	20	17	19	..	..
Millen .....	20	18	19	14	8	..
Langworthy .....	13	16	17	..	..	..
Hanson .....	15	14	19	16	..	N
Gornley .....	14	12	..	..	..	..
Van Petten .....	17	13	6	..	..	..
Pratt .....	7	12	11	..	..	..
Foerster .....	11	8	16	12	..	..
McKay .....	6	..	..	..	..	..
Sprague .....	5	..	..	..	..	..

W. J. PHALEN, Sec'y-Treas.

### Chester Gun Club.

CHESTER, Pa., Feb. 22.—Chester won from the Eddy-stone Bluerock Rock Club to-day, as follows:

Pinerock Club.	Chester Club.	
Lee .....	Berger .....	39
Warren .....	Connolly .....	33
Lord .....	Brown .....	33
Copple .....	Short .....	32
Longbotham .....	Bryon .....	32
Young .....	Kilpatrick .....	32
Herner .....	Dougherty .....	31
Lodamus .....	Shoneburg .....	30
Bibby .....	McNeill .....	30
Gyles .....	Worrell .....	28-321

### Highland Gun Club.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 22.—Tom Tansey broke 96 out of 100 to-day for top honors. To-day opened the first period of the yearly competition, and in addition to the usual points for the yearly prizes, the leaders in the four classes were rewarded with club spoons. The scores:

Class A—Griffiths 92, N. Wolstencroft 94, David 92, Tansey 96.
Class B—Pharoah 71, Hibbs 77, Pfeegar 82, T. Meehan 20, Freed 87, J. Meehan 19.
Class C—Clegg 82, Hoover 80, R. David 65, Wm. Dalton 12.
Class D—Fell 55, McBean 15, J. Davis 74, Deist 54, Harkins 62, Jones 63.

Asbury Park Gun Club.

The first big shoot of the Asbury Park Gun Club was held at the club grounds in Loch Arbour, Asbury Park, N. J., on Lincoln's Birthday, and despite the high wind and intense cold, creditable scores were the rule.

Table of scores for Asbury Park Gun Club. Columns include names and scores for 15 targets. Names include Muldoon, Vanderveer, Walker, Apgar, Von Lengerke, Wilbur Rogers, Morris, Shepherd, O'Brien, Davis, Chandler, W Lawrence, R R Robinson, G W Buck, C C Newman, Garrison, W D Applegate, W B M Ferguson, T H Beringer, Mathews, Burtis, Koegel, Sweeting, Schenck.

Feb. 22.—Fifty gunners faced the traps of the Asbury Park Gun Club on the beach to-day, nearly 2,500 targets being broken in the ten special events alone. Mrs. Charles Woodcock and Miss E. Brown, of New York, were the first women gunners to take part on the club's shoots and made such creditable scores that a program for women will be included in the three days' shoot being arranged for Easter week.

Paleface G. C.

WELLINGTON, MASS., Feb. 22.—Wilder won high gun trophy at the holiday 150-target shoot to-day with 140. W. F. Clarke and Dr. Newton tied for second. Dr. Newton won on toss up.

The added handicap trophies were won by Rule, of Lowell; Charles and F. Ray Richardson, George H. Chapin and William Hill tied for first professional with 136. Gil Wheeler was third with 115. The scores:

Table of scores for Paleface G. C. Columns include names and scores. Names include Wilder, Clarke, Edwards, Dr Newton, Griffiths, Burnes, Isola, Marden, Day, Frank, McArdle, Sweet, Spencer, Lagerquist, Charles, Rule, Blinn, Parker, Winslow, Dr Russell, Proctor, Richardson, Dr Reece, Gray, Archibald, Henry, Whidden, Rogers, Houghton, Wall, Dr Mohr, French, Litchfield, Williams, Blake, Brackett, Hanford, Varick, Bradbury, Kay, McCabe.

Professionals: Chapin 136, Hill 136, Wheeler 115, Scott 114.

Saratoga Gun Club.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Feb. 22.—The holiday shoot of the Saratoga Gun Club held to-day was attended by eight pottery smashers and a driving sleet in the face of the shooters. Considering the conditions, there was plenty of sport, and we hope the next tough day the porch shooters will come out and enjoy the sensation.

In the event for the Stevens fob Corey broke 9 out of 10 and captured the event. In the Levenston cup race Kearney, with 8 added targets, won by one target, beating Corey (scratch) for the honors. Hammond finished third. Other scores were as follows:

Table of scores for Saratoga Gun Club. Columns include names and scores for 'Shot at' and 'Broke'. Names include Hammond, Farrington, Corey, Kearney, Capen, Seselman, Greene, Kelly.

New comers at the traps are shooting on a par with those of more experience. J. M. COREY, Sec'y.

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Independent Gun Club.

EASTON, Pa., Feb. 22.—The Independent Gun Club held the first shoot of the season for a challenge cup on its grounds at Cedarville to-day. There was a small attendance owing to the weather conditions, there being a rainstorm and a heavy fog hung over the grounds, which made it very hard to see the targets. The cup was won by Sked, a professional "but a member of our club," he having broken 65 out of 75. J. Maurer was a close second with 64. Sked did not want to accept the honor of winning the cup, but as he is a member of the club, the "boys" said he would have to defend it, and he was promptly challenged by J. Maurer to shoot for it, and March 22 was decided on for the day to shoot it off. This cup is being eligible to challenge the holder, the conditions being 75 bluerocks per man. Scores follow; event No. 1 was for the cup:

Table of scores for Independent Gun Club. Columns include names and scores for 'Targets'. Names include W H Maurer, O Sked, J Heil, G Cross, E Wenner, W Ivey, J Maurer, E Warner, H Brunner, W. R. IVEY, Sec'y.

Frontier Rod and Gun Club.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 23.—The Frontier Rod and Gun Club shoot attendance was only normal owing to the extreme cold and strong northwest wind. Good scores were many. In event 3, Class A point was won by Wakefield; Class B by Utz after a shoot-off with Thompson; Class C by Squelch. Handicap event, No. 4, was won by Utz after shooting off with Patterson. Scores:

Table of scores for Frontier Rod and Gun Club. Columns include names and scores for 'Targets'. Names include Ebberts, Patterson, Vedder, A R Smith, Wakefield, Peasland, Thompkins, Eichberg, Hassam, Squelch, Hewitt, H Utz, Suor, H. C. URZ, Sec'y.

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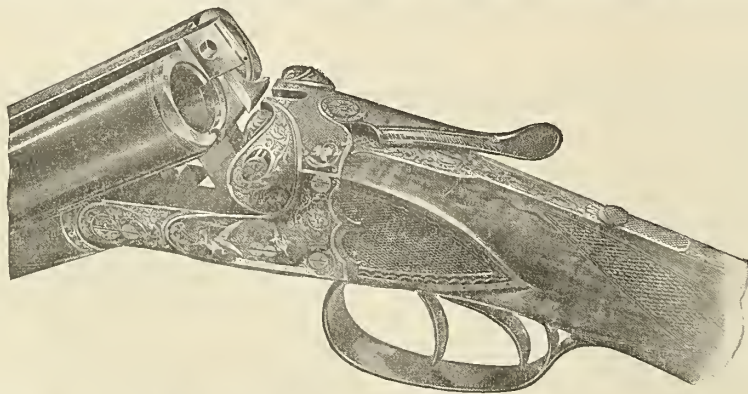
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### Sunny South Handicap.

THE following are the complete scores of the Sunny South Handicap:

Days:	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	Tot'l
Targets:	225	200	200	180	200	200	
Ed Forsgard, Waco, Tex.....	211	182	198	166	183	191	—1131
Bart Lewis, Auburn, Ill.....	207	190	192	158	181	187	—1115
Jesse Long, Chicago.....	207	183	181	160	177	184	—1092
Guy Dering, Columbus, Wis.....	204	179	186	143	189	191	—1092
Nick Arie, Houston, Tex.....	201	187	189	153	176	180	—1086
Geo Crosby, O'Fallon, Ill.....	191	190	189	152	185	178	—1085
H Kennicott, Evanston, Ill.....	203	176	185	150	185	185	—1084
F Arie, Thomasboro, Ill.....	196	176	190	148	175	189	—1074
W Ridley, What Cheer, Ia.....	197	181	189	155	175	174	—1071
Bill France, Houston, Tex.....	205	179	185	146	179	175	—1069
E F Arnold, Larned, Kans.....	199	172	190	145	183	177	—1066
H Dixon, Orongo, Mo.....	201	165	181	149	180	182	—1058
H B Whitney, Anthony, Kan.....	190	172	185	158	177	173	—1055
F W McNeir, Houston, Tex.....	190	169	190	149	173	182	—1053
C B Eaton, Fayette, Mo.....	213	163	177	135	184	173	—1045
B H Alexander, Bushnell, Ia.....	196	174	191	146	174	162	—1043
C H Ditto, Keithsburg, Ill.....	190	169	187	147	179	171	—1043
Z Scofield, Houston, Tex.....	194	170	183	150	173	171	—1041
J McLean, Augusta, Tex.....	174	172	186	153	178	175	—1038
H Ellis, Houston, Tex.....	170	179	191	143	174	171	—1028
C H Parker, Minot, N. D.....	197	168	182	122	173	180	—1022
A Gardiner, Houston, Tex.....	195	171	172	152	164	155	—1009
E Houghton, Winnipeg, Can.....	191	157	174	143	165	173	—1003
C B Haycox, Houston, Tex.....	196	160	179	139	167	155	—996
L Jones, Brady, Tex.....	176	179	183	135	172	151	—996
G Meyer, Thomasboro, Ill.....	171	172	169	152	168	157	—989
D O'Connell, San Antonio.....	117	151	185	133	179	157	—922
O P Goode, Chicago.....	161	153	152	137	158	149	—910
F Campbell, Wauke, Ia.....	200	170	188	135	172	...	—865
S Hoge, Galveston, Tex.....	190	158	173	146	168	...	—835
B E Moritz, Denver, Colo.....	195	149	182	125	171	...	—822
Geo Tucker, Brenham, Tex.....	188	181	185	...	177	...	—731
E W Varner, Adams, Neb.....	198	183	184	136	...	...	—701
A Barnett, Bay City, Tex.....	170	150	...	147	152	...	—639
B Barnes, Bay City, Tex.....	178	168	187	...	...	...	—533
W I Morse, Ft. Worth, Tex.....	187	158	...	176	...	...	—521
C Daley, Carlinville, Ill.....	194	149	162	...	...	...	—505
Otto Sens, Houston, Tex.....	...	167	185	...	...	...	—342
H Atwell, Houston.....	...	160	...	180	...	...	—340
W Cumming, Houston, Tex.....	167	...	...	...	163	...	—330
Mac Webb, El Campo, Tex.....	...	...	...	142	170	...	—312
J Johnson, Houston, Tex.....	174	...	...	127	...	...	—301
R C Chew, Lockhart, Tex.....	...	...	174	123	...	...	—297
T Bryant, Temple, Tex.....	...	...	189	...	...	...	—189
C K H Byrne, Galveston, Tex.....	186	...	...	...	...	...	—186
A Kelley, Westside, Ia.....	180	...	...	...	...	...	—180
Geo Simpson, Houston, Tex.....	...	...	...	175	...	...	—175
S R Smith, Los Angeles.....	...	162	...	...	...	...	—162
L E Brown, Houston, Tex.....	...	...	...	161	...	...	—161
J E Moser, Houston, Tex.....	...	160	...	...	...	...	—160
R Kochle, Wharton, Tex.....	...	...	...	150	...	...	—150

### Professionals:

C G Spencer, St. Louis, Mo.....	209	191	194	164	181	192	—1131
W S Heer, Guthrie, Okla.....	206	196	195	168	179	185	—1129
Mrs Topperwein, San Antonio	208	184	197	168	180	179	—1116
W R Crosby, O'Fallon, Ill.....	203	181	192	159	190	187	—1112
R O Heikes, Dayton, O.....	211	180	191	160	180	188	—1110
J German, Aberdeen, Md.....	206	172	192	158	190	191	—1109
H Borden, Houston, Tex.....	207	184	191	167	178	178	—1105
H D Freeman, Atlanta, Ga.....	211	180	187	160	183	183	—1104
Ed O'Brien, Florence, Kans.....	212	177	189	163	172	187	—1100
R W Clancey, Chicago, Ill.....	200	181	188	154	184	174	—1081
Jay Graham, Long Lake, Ill.....	205	173	188	159	173	177	—1075
Guy Ward, Birmingham, Ala.....	210	171	189	157	172	167	—1066
H Murrelle, Houston, Tex.....	192	174	193	153	172	175	—1059
H Donnelly, Guthrie, Okla.....	189	172	160	172	172	172	—1043
B Schwartz, Houston, Tex.....	186	172	179	151	163	179	—1028
L I Wade, Dallas, Tex.....	181	...	...	...	...	...	—181

### Boston A. A.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 22.—L. H. Davis beat out seven-teen gunners here to-day, getting take-home trophy, Whitney trophy for being the high gun of the day, with 193 out of 200; February trophy, as his four best scores in the month totaled 143 out of 150. J. E. Lynch was second with 142½.

The team matches were scratch events, and the team captained by T. C. Adams was the winner.

Second take-home trophy was won by S. A. Ellis after a shoot-off with J. L. Snow for third take-home trophy. These two had tied at 95, Snow being scratch and Ellis having 4 in the handicap. In the shoot-off Ellis won by one target.

New York A. C. wants to shoot the Boston A. A. a ten-man team match at Travers Island, New York, April 3. It is probable that the offer will be accepted. The scores:

Davis.....	8	98	Tucker.....	5	90
Snow.....	0	95	Munroe.....	20	88
Ellis.....	4	95	Lynch.....	5	88
Keeler.....	16	93	Ballou.....	5	87
Faye.....	0	91	Page.....	18	86
Adams.....	0	91	Farmer.....	6	85
Dickey.....	0	91	Knights.....	8	78
Brooks.....	8	91	Carlton.....	0	71
Whitney.....	12	90			

Shoot-off for second and third prizes, 25 targets: Ellis 24, Snow 23.

### Team race:

Team No. 1.		Team No. 3.	
Capt T C Adams.....	95	Capt O R Dickey.....	92
C Tucker.....	91	M Ballou.....	91
W Farmer.....	85	J E Lynch.....	81
H Knights.....	88—359	G Hunter.....	76—340
Team No. 2.		Team No. 4.	
Capt L S Snow.....	97	Capt R Faye.....	94
S A Ellis.....	91	L H Davis.....	89
F Whitney.....	85	W C Brooks.....	85
G L Munroe.....	72—345	C Keeler.....	70—333

**Baltusrol Golf Club.**

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 22.—F. N. Cowperthwait was the winner of the 25-bird handicap and 25-bird scratch shoots with 18 and 22 respectively.

The Short Hills Gun Club held a 100-bird scratch competition in the morning for cups presented by Marshall Geer and Sidney H. Browne. Browne was the winner with 85. George A. Williams with an average of 44, won the monthly cup. The scores:

Handicap race, 25 birds: F. N. Cowperthwait (3) 18, T. C. Watkins (4) 18, J. F. Hahn (3) 16, Dr. D. W. Granbery (0) 15, A. Borden (5) 15.

Scratch shoot, 25 birds: F. N. Cowperthwait 22, A. Borden 17, T. C. Watkins 17, J. F. Hahn 10.

Short Hills Gun Club, 100 birds, scratch: S. H. Browne 85, T. W. Lloyd 78, B. C. Fincke 76, M. Geer 75, D. J. Harrison 71, D. Howland 67, W. Byrd 62, C. H. Stout 62, N. E. Stout 58, G. Carey 53.

**California Trapshooting Season Commences.**

Now that the quail and duck shooting season is over, shotgun experts are turning their attention to trapshooting, and all of the clubs are arranging schedules. The Golden Gate Gun Club held its initial shoot on Feb. 23, and will hold regular events on the third Sunday of each month at its Alameda grounds. This club has just elected officers as follows: President, W. A. Simonton; Vice-President, Clarence Lancaster; Secretary-Treasurer, Russ Henderson.

The California Wing Club, one of the oldest organizations of its kind in the State, is arranging a program for the season, and will shoot again at Stege. The newly elected officers of the club are: President, W. W. Terrill; Vice-President, A. W. du Bray; Secretary-Treasurer, W. A. Simonton; Directors, Tony Prior, J. T. Connolly and M. R. Sherwood.

**Bergen Beach Gun Club.**

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Feb. 22.—The holiday shoot of the Bergen Beach Gun Club to-day was won by H. D. Tracy with a full 100 from a draw of 19 scalers. The gunners all returned good scores. Pat May finished second with 98 from 18. F. W. Kent third with 96 from 18. The scores:

H D Tracy.....	19 100	Dr Sauer .....	1 90
P May .....	18 98	A Russell .....	16 88
F W Kent.....	18 96	H Hewens .....	7 88
H W Dreyer.....	10 93	L Schorty .....	4 84
G Remsen .....	4 93	H D Borgen.....	10 82
J Voorhees .....	10 93	A V Suydam.....	2 82
J F Simonson.....	1 93	E Van Valer.....	0 80
P J Collins.....	16 92	W Schroeder .....	10 77
V Veague .....	10 90		

**Rockaway Gun Club.**

EDGEMERE, L. I., Feb. 22.—To-day saw the opening of a new gun club here. Everything is propitious for a successful organization. Already the roster includes many well-known shooters. The first event was taken by P. von Boeckman with 92. A handicap was won by Frank Chaffee with a full from 9. The scores:

Trophy shoot, 100 targets, scratch: P. von Boeckman 92, Frank Chaffee 85, G. Schenck 74, Louis Magnolia 74, William Milan 72, H. De Groot 70, John Ferrill 68, C. Block 67, Frank Smith 66, D. McKeever 64, J. Murray 64, C. Ellsworth 62.

Trophy shoot, 50 targets, handicap: Frank Chaffee (9) 50, G. Schenck (15) 49, Louis Magnolia (15) 49, H. De Groot (15) 48, W. Milan (10) 47, J. Ferrill (15) 47, J. Murray (14) 45, C. Block (8) 44, P. von Boeckman (0) 44, D. McKeever (12) 42, F. Smith (19) 41, C. Ellsworth (15) 41.

**Bensonhurst Y. C.**

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Feb. 22.—Thirteen Bensonhurst Yacht Club target exponents spent the afternoon cracking 'rocks to-day. Two events made up the regular program. A cup offered by Dr. Atkinson was taken by C. Ferguson, Jr., with 24 out of 25. A prize offered by the club was won by T. Reed with 22 out of 25. The scores:

Dr. Atkinson cup, 25 targets, scratch: C. Ferguson, Jr., 24, C. Trenken 18, Dr. Atkinson 17, F. Brown 17, W. Mackay 16, A. White 16, Dr. Elliott 16, T. Copinger 13, A. Beedle 11, Dr. Webb 10, T. Bruno 10, R. McKinney 10, W. Morrisy 9.

Club trophy shoot, 25 targets, scratch: T. Reed 22, C. Ferguson, Jr., 21, C. Trenken 21, A. Beedle 20, A. White 20, Dr. Elliott 17, Dr. Webb 16, T. Bruno 16, Dr. Atkinson 15, B. McKinney 15, W. Kettner 13, F. Brown 12, R. Mitchell 9.

**Everett Gun Club.**

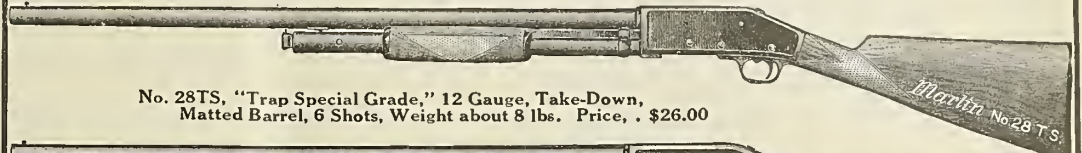
EVERETT, Feb. 22.—Nineteen guns took part in the match at 25 targets, in which the six high men shot off for the four prizes. Spencer was high gun in the preliminaries, but lost in the shoot-off, Erskine taking first, Dr. Stoodley second, Boodge third and Russell fourth. The scores:

Spencer .....	7 27	Hemmenway .....	4 22
Russell .....	5 26	Osborn .....	6 22
Dr. Stoodley .....	3 25	Chase .....	3 21
Bodge .....	5 25	Kempton .....	3 20
Clark .....	10 25	Grant .....	5 18
Erskine .....	4 25	Sears .....	6 18
A Talbutt .....	4 23	Ross .....	8 18
Gilmore .....	6 23	R Talbutt .....	6 17
Reed .....	1 22	Drew .....	6 14
Bryan .....	3 22		

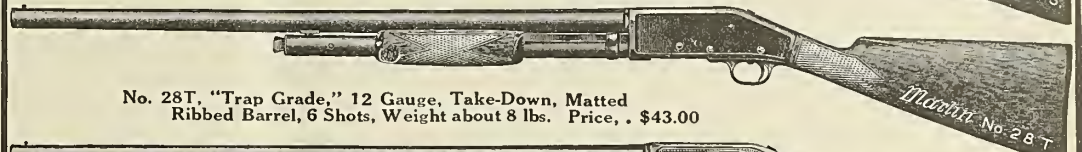
**Marlin Repeating Shotguns**

**Model 28, 12 Gauge, Hammerless, Take-Down**

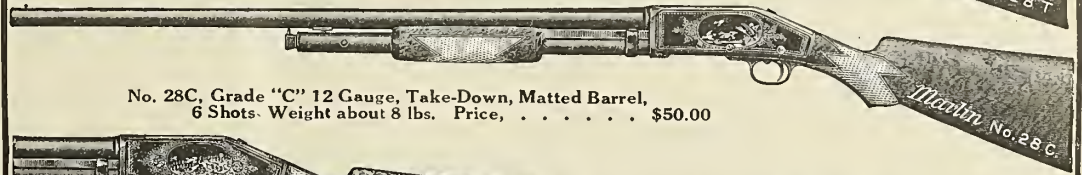
Here's the best repeating shotgun made. It's a fine appearing, beautifully-balanced gun, without any objectionable humps or bumps; it has every up-to-date feature and many exclusive advantages. Standard grade guns (No. 28 A, No. 28 B, No. 28 C and No. 28 D) have pistol grip stock; straight grip furnished on special order. They have a neater frame, more finely modeled buttstock, better lines and more style than any similar gun.



No. 28TS, "Trap Special Grade," 12 Gauge, Take-Down, Matted Barrel, 6 Shots, Weight about 8 lbs. Price, . \$26.00



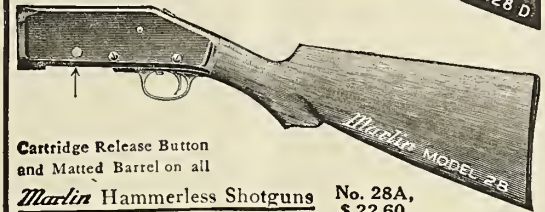
No. 28T, "Trap Grade," 12 Gauge, Take-Down, Matted Ribbed Barrel, 6 Shots, Weight about 8 lbs. Price, . \$43.00



No. 28C, Grade "C" 12 Gauge, Take-Down, Matted Barrel, 6 Shots- Weight about 8 lbs. Price, . . . . . \$50.00



No. 28D, . . . . . \$100.00



Cartridge Release Button and Matted Barrel on all

Marlin Hammerless Shotguns No. 28A, \$22.60

The Model 28 hammerless trap guns provide every trap shooting requisite, in the best designed "pump gun" ever placed on the market.

No. 28T.—Special Rolled Steel barrel with raised rib, matted on top for its entire length and unequalled in shooting ability. Buttstock and forearm Circassian Walnut, finely modeled, with London oil finish, fine hand checking, bottle comb, large broad butt with hard rubber buttplate. Action parts highly polished for smooth operation. Regular buttstocks have straight grip; this grade made to order without extra charge, with straight or pistol grip stock, any length and drop within reasonable limits.

No. 28 T.S.—Provides at moderate cost a gun just right for the average trap-shooter. The barrel is handsomely matted on top for its entire length, giving a dull streak which prevents reflection of light and gives a quick, clear sight. Buttstock and forearm of American walnut, finely checked; buttstock 14 inches long, 1 1/2 inches drop at comb, 2 inches drop at heel (as in regular No. 28 T), with the large broad butt which covers more of your shoulder and keeps the shock of the recoil down to a minimum.

The Ideal Hand Book contains full information regarding powders, bullets, primers and reloading tools for all standard rifle, pistol and shotgun ammunition, tells how to measure powders accurately, and gives information on everything relating to loading and re-loading of ammunition. 160 pages; free for 3 stamps postage. The Marlin Firearms Co.

You want its advantages: Hammerless—all operating parts contained inside the frame or receiver; Solid Steel Breech—inside as well as outside, so that a defective cartridge could not possibly break the grip of buttstock and hurt the shooter's hand; Solid Top Receiver and Side Ejection—important features of all modern repeating arms; Matted Barrel—the barrel handsomely matted on top for its entire length—a high grade and exclusive feature never before furnished on standard grade repeating guns; Press-Button Cartridge Release—to change loads quickly or remove loaded cartridges from magazine at end of day's shooting; Automatic Recoil Hang-Fire Safety Device, giving full protection against hang-fire (defective) cartridges; Double Extractors and simple, quick, smooth-working mechanism: Take-Down; Trigger and Hammer Safety—a double lock on the hammer (when carrying gun loaded) that can be instantly released for quick firing. It is the safest breech loading shotgun built.

In 1912 the Marlin trap gun was high over all repeating and double guns for all single and double targets at the Westy Hogan, the big amateur shoot of the east; won the big Western Independent Handicap (amateurs exclusively); won the Preliminary Handicap at G.A.H.; tied for Amateur Championship; etc. Why don't you shoot a Marlin?

Circulars describing all Marlin hammerless guns free on request. Complete catalog of all Marlin rifles and shotguns for three stamps postage.

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CLEAR VISION means a sure shot. The bright rays of the sun, or the haze of a dark day can't affect your vision if you wear KING'S SHOOTING GLASSES. Made of Akopos Crystal, our exclusive product and infinitely superior to amber. Non-magnifying. Postpaid, \$1.50 to \$7.00. Prescriptions ground to order.

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The country traversed by the Reid Newfoundland Company's system is exceedingly rich in all kinds of fish and Game. [All along the route of the Railway are streams famous for their SALMON and TROUT fishing, also Caribou barrens. [Americans who have been fishing and hunting in Newfoundland say there is no other country in the world in which so good fishing and hunting can be secured and with such ease as in Newfoundland. Information, together with Illustrated Booklet and Folder, cheerfully forwarded upon application to

J. W. N. JOHNSTONE, General Passenger Agent, Reid Newfoundland Company, St. John's, Newfoundland.



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Our *Non-Mercuric* Primer is the most uniform ever invented and gives the hottest flame. We replace the usual ground glass (which absorbs 20% of the heat) with materials that actually increase heat.

Our flash passage, 100% larger than usual, permits all the large, hot flame from the primer to rush directly into the main charge, causing quick, complete combustion.

Our one-piece brass head has solid metal behind the explosion, with no crevices for the gases to leak through.

Our modern crimping is so exceedingly firm and smooth that THE BLACK SHELLS work through an automatic or pump gun as though they were greased.

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Dept. H Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.



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P. O. Box 201 New York, U. S. A.

### Pillow Gun Club.

PILLOW, Pa., Feb. 20.—Enclosed find scores of Lincoln's Birthday shoot; also those of Feb. 15. Each shoot was at 50 targets per man:

	Feb. 12.	Feb. 15.
J R Binghaman.....	40	39
J A Binghaman.....	47	46
G L Wert.....	37	44
D M Bohner.....	39	37
J N Buffington.....	41	40
J A Schaffer.....	40	39
T L Snyder.....	30	29
H C Deibler.....	48	..
A E Daniels.....	41	..

Weather conditions were ideal on both days.  
J. A. BINGAMAN, Sec'y.

### Smith Gun Club.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 22.—Contestants were so numerous it necessitated cutting down the 100-bird prize merchandise events to four series of 20 birds each. About 4,000 targets were broken. The scores: W. Hassinger 70, J. Geiger 74, C. Coffin 50, L. S. Page 72, J. Weiler 71, B. Heard 62, E. Ficklen 68, M. Appgar 61, E. Townley 60, I. Castles 67, G. Edgar 68, R. Fish 64, R. Budd 64, J. Wheaton 55, F. Ehrick, 72, J. Thornton 70, C. Rogers 50, James Murphy 53, W. Dickenhout 55, J. Rink 56, John Erb 43, G. Naugle 69, J. Baldwin 70, F. Compton 68, H. S. Sindle 69, Harry Hassinger 63, F. N. Single 58, Charles Day, Jr., 76, C. Luckey 40.  
Day won first prize with 76; Geiger, second, with 74; Ehrick and Page tied with 72. On the draw the former won third, and Page fourth.

### Orange Gun Club.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 22.—Thomas Dukes won the holiday cup here to-day, getting 89 out of 100, shot in strings of 50 targets each. Besides the two 50-bird events there was a jack rabbit shoot at 15 targets. At the finish four gunners were tied with scores of 10, and on the shoot-off M. R. Baldwin and F. D. Perkins also struck into a tie with 9, the gunners dividing the prize purse. Dr. F. W. Lockwood won one of the 50-bird events with 45.

### Essex County Country Club.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 22.—P. E. Heller won two events at Essex County Country Club to-day. In the sweep-stake handicap he made 24, and the take-home trophy he won with 25. In a 50-bird event for the February trophy, B. M. Shanley, Jr., shooting from scratch tied him at 48. In the shoot-off Shanley won with 24. Out of the last 75 targets thrown Shanley broke 72.

### Belden Gun Club.

CAMDEN, N. J., Feb. 22.—In conjunction with the celebration of its fortieth anniversary, the Beideman Gun Club to-day held its annual shoot for the season's prizes. Jones won the club title and trophy with 87 out of 100. Patrick was second with 83 and Steward finished with 80.

### Courtship of Birds.

"OF all the bird tribe by far the most interesting in its customs of courtship and marriage is the ruff. They are a remarkable example of selection by the female and it is possibly from a contemplation of these interesting creatures that Mr. Shaw originally got his idea for 'Man and Superman,'" said Dr. F. B. Korkman in an address before a London college, according to the Standard.

"The ruff is a swashbuckling bird with an imposing collar or ruff of feathers round his neck and a fascinating crest of feathers on his head. His whole object in life is to please Miss Ruff, but he plays quite a passive part and can only stand and wait to be chosen, and not all of the male birds are fortunate enough to be so favored. When the time for choosing comes round the male birds take up their position on a hillside and wait for the glad moment, making themselves look as bewitching as possible.

"But of a colony of twenty-two ruffs observed only eight were chosen by the discriminating females and of these only two—both of them very gaudy, dressy birds—were chosen time after time. One can only sympathize with the poor ruffs who were left out in the cold altogether and hope that they accepted their exclusion with some philosophy.

"Even the London sparrow is extremely interesting in his courtship, although we live a lifetime among them without knowing it. The mating of the sparrows may be observed at any time between now and June. That sudden, fierce outburst of chattering which most of us think



## High Gun

AT DENVER, 1912  
HANDICAP, SEPT. 10-13

Mr. R. H. Bruns, shooting his  
**LEFEVER**

made the marvellous run of  
**283 without a miss.**

On the 700 single targets, including handicaps, Mr. Bruns scored **683 out of 700.**

The second day of the tournament on the day's program of 200 targets, Mr. Bruns and his Lefever gun scored **200 out of 200.** A world's record for ten traps.

On the 500 single 16-yard target for amateurs, Mr. Bruns scored **494 out of 500.**

### ANOTHER WINNER AT THE PACIFIC COAST HANDICAP

Mr. L. H. Reid, shooting his Lefever gun, won second high average with **381 out of 400.**

Why don't you shoot a **LEFEVER?**

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No matter how new or how old your gun, it needs "3 in One." Trigger, shell extractor, hammer, break joints—every action part of any gun works easier, surer, truer, if oiled with "3 in One." It cleans gun barrels inside and out, removes residue of burnt powder, black or smokeless. Positively prevents rust in any climate or weather. Will not gum or dry out. "3 in One" also cleans and polishes stock.

**FREE** Try this good oil on your gun at our expense. Write for sample bottle and booklet—both free. Library Slip in every package. **3 IN ONE OIL CO., 112 New St., NEW YORK CITY.**

## MAXIM SILENCER BOOK FREE

"The most interesting book I ever read." So say scores of Sportsmen, Target-Shooters and Soldiers. You will say the same when you get your copy.

Explains the famous Maxim Silencer. Contains astonishing experiences told me by hunters shooting without report noise. Surprising stories from marksmen about accuracy made possible when report and recoil are eliminated. Experiences of Military Officers with silenced rifles on the battlefield in Mexico.

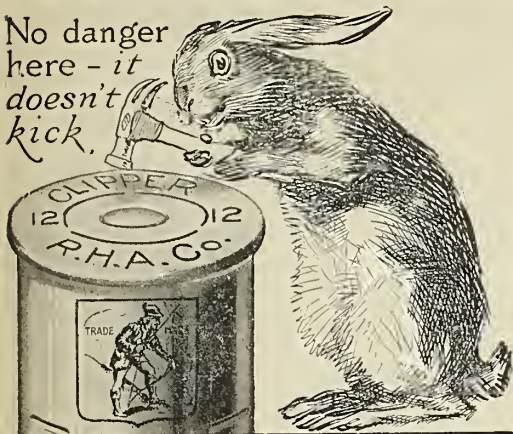
Write me for complimentary copy. Mention CALIBRE and MAKE of your rifle and give your dealer's name.

Hiram Percy Maxim

**Maxim Silencer Co.** 17 Colt's Armory Hartford, Conn.



No danger here - it doesn't kick.



### Full Speed Ahead

No "kick" to R. H. All the impelling force of the powder is where it ought to be—forward. Ordinary powders spend their force in a big explosion at the breech of the gun. R. H. burns progressively from breech to muzzle, giving tremendous velocity as the load leaves the gun.

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is the only line of shot shells and metallic cartridges loaded with R. H. smokeless powders.

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O STREET, SWANTON, VT.



mistakenly is the prelude to a fight is really a courtship conducted in sparrow style.

"The cocks surround a lady sparrow, each crying out shrilly his own excellencies and the shocking demerits of the others. The lady accepts all this homage by pecking furiously at all the excited suitors, but eventually she makes her choice and flies off with one, and they live happily together for the rest of the season.

"The cormorant also has a most interesting way with him. When he is 'in love' he lies down and twisting his neck round lays it flat along his back. And if Miss Cormorant is touched, as she should be, by this display of misery and devotion she gently caresses with her bill the feathers of Mr. Cormorant at the point where the neck curves over on to the body, and all is well."

## Kennel Department

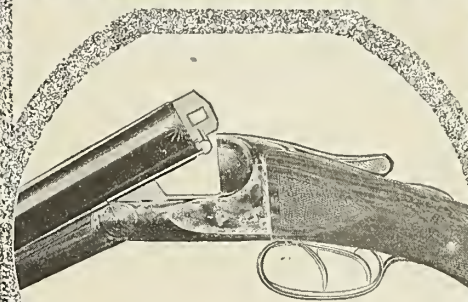
### Dog Show Dates.

- March 1.—Colony Club (members only). Judge, James Mortimer.
- March 4-7.—Hound and Field Dog Show, at Madison Square Garden.
- March 5-8.—Duquesne Kennel Club of Western Pennsylvania, at Pittsburgh, Pa. R. W. Kenney, Sec'y.
- March 6-8.—St. Paul Boston Terrier Club, at St. Paul, Minn. P. H. Effertz, Sec'y.
- March 11-14.—Central Ohio Kennel Club, at Columbus, Ohio. Chester Sands, Sec'y.
- March 14-15.—Pasadena Kennel Club, at Pasadena, Cal. F. A. Ford, Pres.
- March 21-22.—Del Monte Kennel Club, at Del Monte, Cal. H. R. Warner, Sec'y.
- March 26-29.—Chicago Kennel Club, at Chicago, Ill. A. W. Cates, Asst. Sec'y. Entries close March 11.
- April 3-5.—Maryland Kennel Club and Animal Refuge Association, Baltimore. George F. Foley, Supt. Entries close March 18.
- April 5.—St. Louis Collie Club Show at St. Louis, Mo. G. F. Sudhoff, Sec'y.
- April 10-12.—Washington Kennel Club, Washington, D.C. George F. Foley, Supt. Entries close March 25.
- April 11-12.—Lawrence Kennel Club, Lawrence, Mass. Paul O. Pipping, Sec'y.
- April 15-17.—Norfolk-Portsmouth Kennel Association, at Norfolk, Va. S. E. Tillett, Sec'y.
- April 18-19.—French Bulldog Club, at Astor Hotel, New York. O. F. Vedder, Sec'y.
- May 30.—Long Island Kennel Club, at Brighton Beach, L. I. A. A. Post, Sec'y.
- May 31.—Wissahickon Kennel Club All Terrier Show at Philadelphia, Pa. J. S. Price, Jr., Sec'y.
- June 7.—Nassau County Kennel Club, at Belmont Park, L. I. E. H. Berendsohn, Sec'y.
- Sept. 9.—San Mateo Kennel Club, San Mateo, Cal. Irving C. Ackerman, Sec'y.
- Sept. 12.—Lenox Kennel Club, Lenox, Mass. Miss M. Brigham, Supt., North Grafton, Mass.
- October.—Fourth American Beagle Stake, American Field Publishing Company, Chicago.
- Oct. 21.—Pennsylvania Field Trial Club. J. B. Sansom, Sec'y.
- Oct. 23-25.—Colorado Kennel Club, Denver, Col. F. R. Dutton, Sec'y.
- Nov. 24.—Continental Field Trial Club, Waynesboro, Ga. John White, Sec'y.
- Dec. 1.—Georgia Field Trial Association, Waynesboro, Ga. S. G. Story, Sec'y.

### Westminster Kennel Show.

THE most successful dog show ever benched in this country was the thirty-seventh annual, held last week at the Grand Central Palace, New York city. In both attendance and quality of animals benched, this last show had it over any predecessor. It fell to a bow-legged bull from Chicago to take the ribbon for the best dog of any breed in the show—Strathtay Prince Albert, owned and recently imported by A. H. Stewart. It is said that ten thousand dollars was offered for this ugly beauty after the show. Jacob Ruppert Jr.'s, fine St. Bernards came in for much attention from the public and judges, carrying off first honors with Splendidus, Young Stormer, Princess Nan and Queen of Pearls. J. G. Sherman's Lerwick Bess took the premier in the Shetland Sheep class, which had a larger entry this year than ever before. Among the Irish setters, Stewartstown Rose, owned by

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Every time you throw a Fox to your shoulder, you know it will do what you ask it to do.

It has the faculty of putting its charge where your eye and hand direct it.

It is wonderfully simple—three parts only in the entire lock. Has unusual strength—because of small number of parts they are larger and practically unbreakable. Perfect balance—an essential for accurate shooting. Workmanship and finish the highest possible product of the gun-maker's art. With an action as quick as thought—the Fox is the "finest gun in the world"—guaranteed by the makers.

Ask your dealer about the Fox Guarantee and "Fox Proof" mark which means Safe and Sound. Test the gun yourself. It will do everything but retrieve the game.

If your dealer hasn't the Fox Gun, write us giving his name and ask for catalog in colors. It will give the Fox Guarantee and detailed description of all Fox guns.

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4655 North Eighteenth Street  
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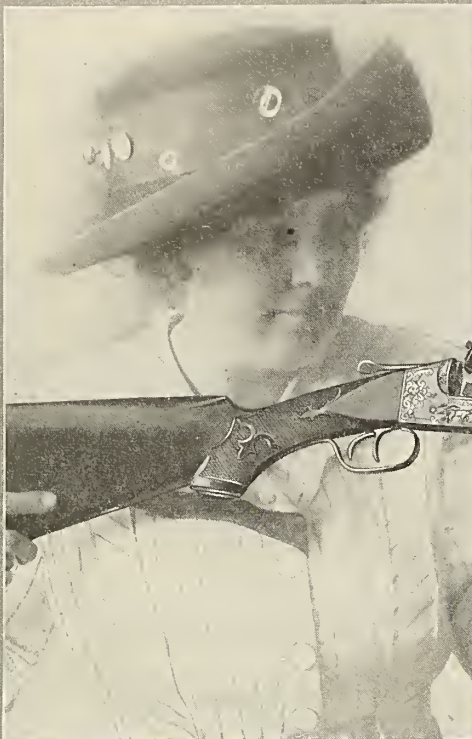
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Ask your watch repairer whose Oil he is using on your watch.



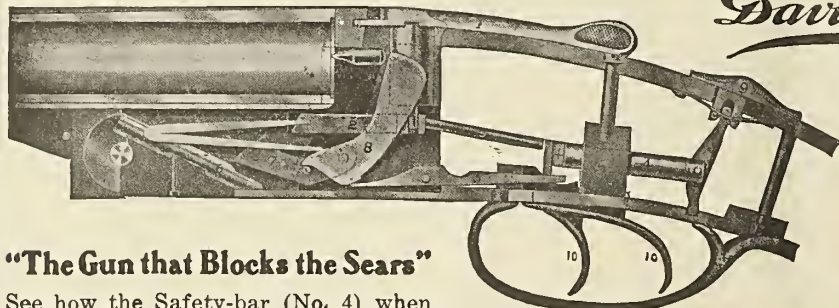
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**MRS. E. B. BELKNAP**

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- ☞ Wife of an eminent physician who seems to think open air exercise better than pills.
- ☞ Mrs. Belknap writes: "Have had three other makes of guns and find my No. 4 Ithaca the best of all."
- ☞ Start your wife, daughter or sweetheart shooting, and watch the roses come to her cheeks.

- ☞ Feather-weight guns, especially for ladies.
- ☞ Beautiful Catalog—FREE.
- ☞ Eighteen grades of guns—\$17.75 net to \$400 list.

**ITHACA GUN CO., BOX 25 ITHACA, N. Y.**



## Davis Guns

Send for our large Catalog and see what a high grade gun you can buy for a low price.

**Nine Grades**

### "The Gun that Blocks the Sears"

See how the Safety-bar (No. 4) when pushed back over the L-shaped ends of the Sears (No. 5) completely blocks them, making accidental discharge absolutely impossible. Every Davis Hammerless Gun has the Safety that "Blocks the Sears". It is a *Safe "Safety"*.

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The Specific Pill is purely vegetable, has been tested and prescribed by physicians, and has proven to be the best and most effective treatment known to medical science for restoring impaired Vitality, no matter how originally caused, as it reaches the root of the ailment. Our remedies are the best of their kind, and contain only the best and purest ingredients that money can buy and science produce; therefore we cannot offer free samples.

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**No Humbug, C. O. D., or Treatment Scheme**

**PERSONAL OPINIONS:**

Dear Sirs: For Neurasthenia the Hypophosphites are our main stays.—Dr. J. G. ROBERTS, Phila., Pa.  
I can certify to the extreme purity of your Hypophosphites.—Dr. L. PITKIN, New York.  
I have taken this excellent remedy (Winchester's Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda) as a Nerve Food by my physician's order. It has so greatly benefited me that I hope other sufferers may be helped likewise.—Miss ELLA H. JOHNSON, Irvington, N. Y.  
I don't think there is a more honest remedy for Nervous Debility than your Specific Pill.—B. R., Princeton, Ill.  
I find your remedies excellent.—ASSISTANT ATTY. GEN., N. D.

Send for free treatise securely sealed

**Winchester & Co., 909 Beekman Bldg., N. Y.**

Established 55 years

C. N. Burrows, took puppy honors, while Lansdowne puppies took everything else. The Sabine Kennels as usual took all the ribbons in smooth fox terrier classes. The new American class of Griffon Korthals had only a scant showing, being won by Diana, of Morristown, imported by Louis Thebaud, owned by Henry Mellon. Yesdihc Challenge took top recognition for Gordon setters—a wonderful dog is he. Pointers showed some beautiful specimens, while English setters were classy and full of quality. Benj. J. Aukenbruck's Pepp Wind 'Em D., who took the big ribbon, is as fine a shooting dog as you want to see.

Owing to late news for our Sportsmen's Show number, illustrations of winning dogs will appear next week.

**AWARDS.**

**ST. BERNARDS.**—Puppies, Dogs and Bitches, Rough or Smooth—First, L. B. Hosford's Sir Ahe. Novice Dogs, Rough—Alta Kennels' Alta Big Ben. American Bred, Rough—First, Alta Kennels' Alta Big Ben. Limit, Dogs, Rough—First, Alta Kennels' Alta Big Ben. Open, Dogs, Rough—First, Jacob Ruppert, Jr.'s Young Stormer. Winners, Dogs, Rough—First, Alta Kennels' Alta Big Ben. Novice, Bitches, Rough—First, Jacob Ruppert, Jr.'s Remnant's Lady Wolvadina. Limit, Bitches, Rough—First, Jacob Ruppert, Jr.'s Queen of Pearls. Open, Bitches, Rough—First, Jacob Ruppert, Jr.'s Queen of Pearls. Winners, Bitches, Rough—First, Jacob Ruppert, Jr.'s Queen of Pearls. Team, Rough—First, Jacob Ruppert, Jr.'s team. Brace—Jacob Ruppert, Jr.'s brace.

**GREAT DANES.**—Puppies, Dogs—First, Hector Grassi's Wotan III. Novice, Dogs—First, Edward O'Leary's O'Linda's Imp. Limit, Dogs—First, Glenmere Kennels' Prince Neerod of Glenmere. Open, Dogs (Harlequin)—First, Glenmere Kennels' Prince Neerod of Glenmere. Open, Dogs (Brindle)—First, Charles Ludwig's Hans v. Eschenbach. Open, Dogs (any solid color except brindle)—First, Edward O'Leary's O'Linda's Messenger. Winners, Dogs—First, Glenmere Kennels' Prince Neerod of Glenmere. Puppies, Bitches—First, Alfred Johansen's Fawn J. Novice, Bitches—First, G. D. F. Leith's Rolling Hill Olga. Limit, Bitches—First, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bohrer's Nelly Walter. Open, Bitches (Harlequin)—First, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bohrer's Nelly Walter. Open, Bitches (Brindle)—First, Holdfast Kennels' Holdfast Nancy. Open, Bitches (any old solid color except brindle)—First, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bohrer's Lotchen Ullenthal. Winners, Bitches—First, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bohrer's Nelly Walter. Team—First, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bohrer's team. Brace—Hector Grassi's brace.

**ENGLISH SETTERS.**—Puppies, Dogs and Bitches—First, H. E. Blair's Sporting Extra. Novice, Dogs—First, J. R. Gavnor's Roger's Garry. American Bred, Dogs—First, Willow Brook Kennels' Willow Brook Real. Limit Dogs—First, Meadowview Kennels' Albert's Dan. Open, Dogs—First, Meadowview Kennels' ch. Meadowview Bob Roy. Winners, Dogs—First, Meadowview Kennels' ch. Meadowview Bob Roy.



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Novice, Bitches—First, Mrs. C. J. Ryan's Oak Ridge Leila American Bred, Bitches—First, Meadowview Kennels' Albert Donna, Limit, Bitches—First, Meadowview Lady Frances. Open Bitches—First, Meadowview Kennels' ch. Wyoming Valley May Belle. Winners, Bitches—First, Meadowview Kennels' ch. Wyoming Valley May Belle. Field Trial Class, Dogs and Bitches—First, Ben J. Aukenbruek's Pepp Wind 'em D. Team—First, Meadowview Kennels' team.

FIELD SPANIELS.—Novice, Dogs—First, Brookside Kennels' Brookside Nigel, Limit, Dogs—First, Brookside Kennels' Brookside Knight, Open Dogs—First, Brookside Kennels' Brookside Magician, Winners, Dogs—First, Brookside Kennels' Brookside Magician, Novice, Bitches—First, Brookside Kennels' Brookside Lynette, Limit, Bitches—First, Brookside Kennels' Brookside Naulahka, Open, Bitches—First, Brookside Kennels' Brookside Naulahka, Winners, Bitches—First, Brookside Kennels' Brookside Naulahka, Team—Brookside Kennels' team. Brace—Brookside Kennels' brace.

BULLDOGS.—Puppies, Dogs—First, Lieut. Col. C. M. Nelles's Hermit's Typhoon, Novice, Dogs—First, C. E. Metcalf's Cheetham Squire, American Bred, Dogs—First, E. P. Hinds's Tom Sawyer, Limit, Dogs (under 45 pounds)—First, Alex. H. Stewart's Strathtay Prince Albert, Open, Dogs (under 45 pounds)—First, Alex. H. Stewart's Strathtay Prince Albert, Limit, Dogs (45 pounds and over)—First, Dreamwold Kennels' Dreamwold Irish Boy, Open, Dogs (45 pounds and over)—First, Mrs. C. M. Hamilton's ch. Hewlett King Orry, Open, Dogs and Bitches (not exceeding 28 pounds)—First, Harry Rushton's Woodcraft Mistress, Winners, Dogs—First, Alexander H. Stewart's Strathtay Prince Albert, Junior, Dogs (over 6, but not over 18 months)—First, Edwin B. Reynolds' Weathered Oak, Open, Dogs (bred by exhibitor)—First, C. E. Metcalf's Cheetham Squire, Puppies, Bitches—First, William T. Drew's Drewstore Aunt Sue, Novice, Bitches—First, E. P. Hinds' Princess Nipper, American Bred, Bitches—First, Lieut. Col. C. M. Nelles' Hermit's Cora, Limit, Bitches (under 40 pounds)—First, Miss Maud Klotz's Leone Hazelwyn II, Open, Bitches, (under 40 pounds)—First, R. C. Constantine's Dundee Consolation, Limit, Bitches (40 pounds and over)—First, Lieut. Col. C. M. Nelles' Hermit's Cora, Open, Bitches (40 pounds and over)—First, J. Cooper Mott's ch. Leone Hazelwyn, Winners, Bitches—First, J. Cooper Mott's ch. Leone Hazelwyn, Junior, Bitches (over 6 but not over 18 months)—First, E. P. Hinds' Ashland Lady, Open, Bitches (bred by exhibitor)—First, E. P. Hinds' Ashland Lady, Team—First, Inwall Kennels' team. Brace—First, Inwall Kennels' brace.

RUSSIAN WOLFHOUNDS.—Puppies, Dogs and Bitches—First, Valley Farm Kennels' Khotni o' Valley Farm, Novice, Dogs—First, Valley Farm Kennels' Khotni o' Valley Farm, American Bred, Dogs—First, Kurt Wandel's Ivan, Limit, Dogs—First, Valley Farm Kennels' Zyclon of Perchina, Open, Dogs—First, Valley Farm Kennels' Zyclon of Perchina, Winners, Dogs—First, Valley Farm Kennels' Zyclon of Perchina, Novice, Bitches—First, Tatiana Kennels' Vonia of Tatiana, American Bred, Bitches—First, Kurt Wandel's Thora, Limit, Bitches—First, Tatiana Kennels' Valievo of Tatiana, Open Bitches—First, Frank H. Addyman's ch. Lorraine's Zora, Winners, Bitches—First, Frank H. Addyman's ch. Lorraine's Zora, Team—First, Valley Farm Kennels' team. Brace—First, Valley Farm Kennels' brace.

AIREDALE TERRIERS.—Puppies, Dogs—First, Larchmere Kennels' Larchmere Pretender, Novice, Dogs—First, Larchmere Kennels' Larchmere Pretender, American Bred, Dogs—First, Vickery Kennels' Vickery Lodestar, Limit, Dogs—First, Vickery Kennels' Vickery Emperor, Open, Dogs—First, Vickery Kennels' ch. Tintern Royalist, Winners, Dogs—First, Vickery Kennels' ch. Tintern Royalist, Junior, Dogs (over 6, but not over 18 months)—First, Henry Rogge's Steve Swiveller, Open Dogs (bred by exhibitor)—First, Vickery Kennels' Vickery Lodestar, Puppies, Bitches—First, Russell H. Johnson, Jr.'s Slim Lass, Novice, Bitches—First, Russell H. Johnson, Jr.'s Slim Lass, American Bred, Bitches—First, William Prescott Walcott's Bothwell Sorceress, Limit, Bitches—First, William Prescott Walcott's Bothwell Sorceress, Open, Bitches—First, Vickery Kennels' Vickery Soubrette, Winners, Bitches—First, Vickery Kennels' Vickery Soubrette, Junior, Bitches (over 6, but not over 18 months)—First, Carl Pfluger's Fanny Genee, Open, Bitches (bred by exhibitor)—First, William Prescott Walcott's Bothwell Sorceress, Team—First, Vickery Kennels' team.

BOSTON TERRIERS.—Puppies, Dogs—First, Herbert F. Leonard's Sprague Aladdin, Novice, Dogs—First, Herbert F. Leonard's Sprague Aladdin, Limit, Dogs—First, T. E. Milburn's Totem Boy, Open, Dogs (12 pounds and under 17 pounds)—First, Mrs. Samuel Gibby's Spider IX, Limit, Dogs (17 pounds and under 22 pounds)—First, Pleuthner and Barr's Major Raffles, Open, Dogs (17 pounds and under 22 pounds)—First, Pleuthner and Barr's Major Raffles, Limit, Dogs (17 pounds and not over 28 pounds)—First, Frank Dondero's Dondero's Sport, Open Dogs (22 pounds and not over 28 pounds)—First, Clarence Luce, Jr.'s Doc Anthony, Winners, Dogs—First, Pleuthner and Barr's Major Raffles, Puppies, Bitches—First, James E. Meade's Doodlekin, Novice, Bitches—First, Rockcliffe Kennels' Rockcliffe Charm, Limit, Bitches (12 pounds and under 17 pounds)—First, Julian M. Platz's Cupid Queen, Limit, Bitches (17 pounds and under 22 pounds)—First, W. H. Greene's The Pink Lady, Open, Bitches (17 pounds and under 22 pounds)—First, W. H. Greene's The Pink Lady, Limit, Bitches (22 pounds and not over 28 pounds)—First, Mrs. M. C. McGlone's Truesella, Open, Bitches (22 pounds and not over 28 pounds)—First, Mrs. M. C. McGlone's Truesella, Winners, Bitches—First, Julian M. Platz's Cupid's Queen.

DACHSHUNDS.—Puppies, Dogs—First, Mrs. Josephine Reuter Fischer's Goldfuchs von Guilpen, Novice, Dogs—First, Fr. Wendland's Raufbold Jaegerslust,

American Bred Dogs—First, Mrs. Charles H. Lester's Otto von Blacktoft, Limit, Dogs—First, Fr. Wendland's Jaegerslust Niklor, Open, Dogs (red)—First, Mrs. A. Hungerford's Dricker, Open, Dogs (black and tan)—First, Mrs. Charles H. Lester's Udo von der Haide Jaegerslust, Open, Dogs and Bitches (long haired)—First, Mrs. Payne Whitney's Greentree Laidslow, Open, Dogs and Bitches (any color except, red, black and tan)—First, R. J. Stewart's Spangle South Shore, Open, Dogs and Bitches (under 16 pounds)—First, Mrs. Eugene Rubbino's Mauschen von der Haide, Winners, Dogs—First, Mrs. A. Hungerford's Dricker, Puppies, Bitches—First, Sycamore Kennels' Sycamore Gretchen, Novice, Bitches—First, Mrs. F. D. Erhard's Blacktoft Tosi, American Bred, Bitches—First, Mrs. A. Hungerford's Erna, Limit, Bitches—First, Mary and Joseph Pachler's Trudi Kay III, Open, Bitches (red)—First, Sycamore Kennels' Voewood Pretzel, Open, Bitches (black and tan)—First, Henry Jessen's Rosa von Niederlang, Winners, Bitches—First, Mary and Joseph Pachler's Trudi Kay III, Team—First, Mrs. A. Hungerford's team No. 1, Brace—First, Mrs. A. Hungerford's brace.

BEAGLES.—Puppies, Dogs—First, Wheatley Kennels' Wheatley Furious, Novice, Dogs—First, Wheat-

ley Kennels' Wheatley Furious, Limit, Dogs (over 12, but not exceeding 15 inches)—First, Wheatley Kennels' Wheatley Glanzer, Open, Dogs (over 13, but not exceeding 15 inches)—First, Somerset Beagles' Wheatley Chorister, Open, Dogs and Bitches (not exceeding 12 inches)—First, Mr. Reynal's Beagles' Juno, Winners, Dogs—First, Somerset Beagles' Wheatley Chorister, Puppies, Bitches—First, Mr. Reynal's Beagles' Purity, Novice, Bitches—First, Wheatley Kennels' Wheatley Faultlessness, Limit, Bitches (not exceeding 13 inches)—First, Piedmont Hunt's Gene, Open Bitches (not exceeding 12 inches)—First, Mr. Reynal's Beagles' Daylight, Limit, Bitches (over 13, but not exceeding 15 inches)—First, Wheatley Kennels' Wheatley Fearnot, Open, Bitches (over 13, but not exceeding 15 inches)—First, Wheatley Kennels' ch. Frantic, Winners, Bitches—First, Wheatley Kennels' ch. Frantic, Field Trial Class—First, Wheatley Kennels' Wheatley Glanzer, Team—First, Wheatley Kennels' team. Brace—First, Mr. Reynal's Beagles' brace.

AMERICAN FOXHOUNDS.—Novice, Dogs First, Piedmont Hunt's Tim, Limit, Dogs—First, Piedmont Hunt's Ring, Open, Dogs—First, Piedmont Hunt's Ring, Winners, Dogs—First, Piedmont Hunt's Ring, Novice, Bitches—First, Piedmont Hunt's Comedy,

# Among The Blackfeet

IN

# Glacier National Park



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Limit, Bitches—First, Piedmont Hunt's Fairy. Open, Bitches—First, Piedmont Hunt's Fairy. Winners, Bitches—First, Piedmont Hunt's Fairy. Team—First, Piedmont Hunt's team. Brace—First, Piedmont Hunt's brace No. 1.

GERMAN SHEEPDOGS.—Puppies, Dogs—First, Mrs. Charles F. Hardy's Pax. Limit, Dogs—First, William Neuhoﬀ's Blitz of Harrington Park. Open, Dogs—First, William Neuhoﬀ's Blitz of Harrington Park. Winners, Dogs—First, Mrs. Charles F. Hardy's Pax. Puppies, Bitches—First, William Neuhoﬀ's Betty of Harrington Park. Limit, Bitches—First, L. I. de Winter's Herta von Ehregrund. Open, Bitches—First, L. I. de Winter's Herta von Ehregrund. Winners, Bitches—First, L. I. de Winter's Herta von Ehregrund. Team—First, Mrs. Charles F. Hardy's team. Brace—First, Mrs. Charles F. Hardy's brace.

BELGIAN SHEEPDOGS.—Open, Dogs and Bitches—First, L. I. de Winter's ch. Belgian Blackie.

SHETLAND SHEEPDOGS.—Open, Dogs—First, J. G. Sherman's Lerwick Rex. Open, Bitches—First, Mrs. T. D. McChesney's Lerwick Belle.

OLD ENGLISH SHEEPDOGS.—Puppies, Dogs

and Bitches—First, Mrs. H. W. Berryman's Kenvil Artful. Novice, Dogs—First, Froham and Dillingham's Lord Hiddenbrook. American Bred, Dogs and Bitches—John Piorkovski's Blue Bell III. Limit, Dogs—First, Mrs. Tyler Morse's Brentwood Hero. Open, Dogs—First, Mrs. Tyler Morse's Brentwood Hero. Winners, Dogs—First, Mrs. Tyler Morse's Brentwood Hero. Novice, Bitches—First, John Piorkovski's Blue Bell III. Limit, Bitches—First, John Piorkovski's Blue Bell III. Open, Bitches—First, Mrs. Tyler Morse's ch. Slumber. Winners, Bitches—First, Mrs. Tyler Morse's ch. Slumber. Team—First, Mrs. Morse's team. Brace—First, Mrs. Morse's brace.

SCOTTISH TERRIERS.—Puppies, Dogs—First, Miss F. Hacklen's Uniondale Elf. Novice, Dogs, Miss F. Hacklen's Uniondale Elf. American Bred, Dogs—First, Miss F. Hadden's Uniondale Elf. Limit, Dogs—First, Mrs. R. F. Mayhew's Fox Hills Symbol. Open, Dogs—First, Mrs. R. F. Mayhew's Fox Hills Symbol. Winners, Dogs—First, Mrs. K. F. Mayhew's Fox Hills Symbol. Puppies, Bitches—First, Walter T. Stern's Earlybird Cut up. Novice, Bitches—First, Nosegay Kennels' Nosegay Cowslip. American Bred, Bitches—First, Grafton Kennels' Leeds's Highland Mary. Limit,

Bitches—First, Alexander H. Stewart's Clonmel Deuce. Open, Bitches—First, Alexander H. Stewart's Clonmel Deuce. Winners, Bitches—First, Alexander H. Stewart's Clonmel Deuce. Team—First, Walter T. Stern's team. Brace—First, Alexander H. Stewart's brace.

IRISH SETTERS.—Puppies, Dogs and Bitches—First, C. N. Burrow's Stewartstown Rose. Novice, Dogs—First, Mrs. Joseph Lewis' Kildare II. Limit, Dogs—First, S. B. Waters' King Philip. Open, Dogs—First, Miss Anna B. Lewis' Lansdowne Paddy Tonar. Winners, Dogs—First, Miss Anna B. Lewis' Lansdowne Paddy Tonar. Novice, Bitches—First, Louis W. Hewes' Ruby. Limit, Bitches—First, Walter McRoberts' Richwood Clare. Open, Bitches—First, J. C. Hanna's ch. Lansdowne Ruminanthy Rhu. Winners, Bitches—First, J. C. Hanna's ch. Lansdowne Ruminanthy Rhu.

GORDON SETTERS.—Novice, Dogs and Bitches—First, Allan D. Kirby's Ralph K. Limit, Dogs and Bitches—First, Allan D. Kirby's Major K. Open, Dogs and Bitches—First, Yesdih Kennels' ch. Yesdih Challenge. Winners—First, Yesdih Kennels' ch. Yesdih Challenge.

IRISH WATER SPANIELS.—Open, Dogs and Bitches—First, Ali. Delmont's Leed Shaughran.

CLUMBER SPANIELS.—Open, Dogs and Bitches—First, George R. Preston's Westward Ho.

GRIFFONS (KORTHALS).—Open, Dogs and Bitches—First, Charles Henry Mellon's Diane of Morris-town.

BEDLINGTON TERRIERS.—Open, Dogs and Bitches—First, Mr. and Mrs. M. Robert Guggenheim's Firenze Catcatcher.

DOBERMAN PINSCHERS.—Puppies, Dogs and Bitches—First, Willy Dippper's Stella H. Limit, Dogs and Bitches—First, Max Donarth's Harras von Parthengrund. Open, Dogs—First, Max Donarth's Harras von Parthengrund. Open, Bitches—First, William F. J. and Henry G. Piel's Senta von Rheinhof. Winners, Dogs and Bitches—First, Max Donarth's Harras von Parthengrund. Brace—First, William F. J. and Henry G. Piel's brace.

IRISH TERRIERS.—Puppies, Dogs—First, John R. Thorndike's Thorncroft Axsmán. Novice, Dogs—First, J. R. Thorndike's Thorncroft Axsmán. American Bred, Dogs—First, Howard Gould's Castlegould Bender. Limit, Dogs—First, Vickery Kennels' Vickery Redsand. Open, Dogs—First, Vickery Kennels' Vickery Demon. Winners, Dogs—First, Vickery Kennels' Vickery Demon. Puppies, Bitches—First, J. R. Thorndike's Thorncroft Glory. American Bred, Bitches—First, Andrew Albright, Jr.'s Baughfell Peggy. Limit, Bitches—First, George H. Hawks and L. G. Smith's Clover Hill Nooriddeen. Open Bitches—First, George H. Hawks and L. G. Smith's Clover Hill Nooriddeen. Winners, Bitches—First, George H. Hawks and L. G. Smith's Clover Hill Nooriddeen.

RETRIEVERS.—Open, Dogs—First, Benjamin Nicoll's Lomond View Sam. Open, Bitches—First, Clarence E. Chapman's Black Maid. Limit, Bitches—First, Greenacre Kennels' Tamara. Limit, Dogs—First, Greenacre Kennels' Zuroff. Open, Dogs and Bitches—First, Mrs. Sidney C. Borg's Sergovitch. Winners, Dogs and Bitches—First, Greenacre Kennels' Zuroff.

WELSH TERRIERS.—Puppies, Dogs—First, B. & G. de Coppet's Windermere Tinker. Puppies, Bitches—First, B. & G. de Coppet's Windermere Captivate. Novice, Dogs and Bitches—First, B. & G. de Coppet's Windermere Tinker. American Bred, Dogs—First, F. G. Lord's Middlecote Martini. Limit, Dogs—F. B. Lord's Matchbox. Open, Dogs—First, F. B. Lord's Longmynd Borderer. Winners, Dogs—First, F. B. Lord's Longmynd Borderer. American Bred, Bitches—First, B. & G. de Coppet's Windermere Winsome. Limit, Bitches—First, Miss Maude Kennedy's Senny Model. Open, Bitches—First, Miss Maude Kennedy's Model. Winners, Bitches—First, Miss Maude Kennedy's Senny Model. Team—First, F. B. Lord's team. Brace—First, F. B. Lord's brace.

WEST HIGHLAND WHITE TERRIERS.—Puppies, Dogs—First, Glenmere Kennels' Churlie of Glenmere. Novice, Dogs—First, Glenmere Kennels' Churlie of Glenmere. American Bred, Dogs—First, Miss Elizabeth P. Starr's Hop Scotch. Limit, Dogs—First, Mrs. R. A. Rainey's Dunvegan Hero. Open, Dogs—First, Mrs. R. A. Rainey's Dunvegan Hero. Winners, Dogs—First, Mrs. R. A. Rainey's Dunvegan Hero. American Bred, Bitches—First, Mrs. Payne Whitney's Greentree Heather. Open, Bitches—First, Glenmere Kennels' Rhuellen of Glenmere. Winners, Bitches—First, Glenmere Kennels' Rhuellen of Glenmere. Team—First, Mrs. R. A. Rainey's team. Brace—First, Mrs. R. A. Rainey's brace.

YORKSHIRE TERRIERS.—Open, Dogs—First, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Peabody's Douro Prince. Open, Bitches—First, Thomas Bailey's Scranton Tutty.

UNCLASSIFIED SPECIALS.

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Frank Hall Cup—For the best pair of Airedale terriers (dog and bitch) bred in the United States. Won by Vickery Kennels' Vickery Lodestar and Champion Tinturn Royalist.

Frank Hall Cup—For the best pair of bull terriers (dog and bitch) bred in the United States. Won by Alan Northbridge's ch. Noross Patrician and Noross Domino Girl.

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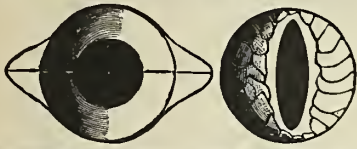
- 1—Pelicans on "Molly Island"—Yellowstone Lake.
- 2—The graceful elk.
- 3—Giant tree gnawed by beaver.
- 4—The famous geyser hole "fishing cone," in Yellowstone Lake.
- 5—Hungry bears haunt hotel refuse heaps.

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**American Spaniel Club.**

At the annual meeting of the American Spaniel Club, held on Feb. 20, the following were elected to the executive committee for the ensuing year: H. K. Bloodgood, J. Macy Willets, Fritz J. Frank, Daniel Jackson, Marcel A. Viti, Howard Willets, George Greer, C. F. Neilson, Rowland P. Keasbey.

The secretary's report showed the club in a prosperous condition with a good balance in the bank.

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**Buffalo as Beast of Burden.**

THE pictures and reports of the war in the Balkans have brought into prominence a quadruped which, though well known as a domestic animal in the East, is very unfamiliar to Western eyes—the buffalo. If mentioned at all, this beast is generally thought of as a savage brute, but in the war area we find him, says the London Standard, doing duty as a transport animal equally with the familiar ox, from which he is easily distinguished in the illustrations by his low set downcurving horns and muzzle carried almost straight forward.

People who have to travel by buffalo cart are to be pitied, for the buffalo is the slowest of all beasts of draught. It is his great strength that gives him the advantage over the ox. The load that a single yoke of buffaloes will pull is something astounding, and in India they are always given the kind of load which is assigned to dray horses here, ordinary horse work—except passenger traffic—being there performed by the humped oxen known over here as zebus.

India, indeed, is the native home of the buffalo, and it still exists there as a wild animal. Very wild indeed it is, too, and an old bull is very apt to attack unprovoked, contrary to the usual custom of almost all wild animals. Even its tame descendants retain plenty of spirit. When in a herd they do not fear the tiger, and a recognized method of getting "stripes" to bolt when he has taken cover is to drive in a herd of buffaloes to rout him out, which they will do to a certainty if they get on his scent.

Even tame buffaloes can make themselves very unpleasant to people they do not know, and they are not at all safe for a European to approach in India, but—and here the more attractive side of their character comes out—they display toward their owners a faithfulness one usually associates rather with dogs than with cattle.

The true Indian buffalo is really to a great extent an aquatic animal, and when off duty likes nothing so much as to lie up to its ears in water, but, like the duck, it can if necessary resign itself to existence without a bath. That an animal so nearly naked of skin as it is should thrive in so cold a climate as is that of Eastern Europe is a remarkable fact of acclimatization.

Its presence in Italy is less surprising, but even there its introduction seems to be merely of medieval date. Scientifically the tame buffalo is of interest as having, like the ass, varied so little from the wild type. Pied buffaloes are as rare as pied donkeys, though white and fawn colored varieties occur as well as the natural black. Like the ass also, the buffalo is a despised animal, yet in local utility both beasts may surpass their more aristocratic relatives, the horse and ox, while in intelligence and force of character they are certainly far superior.

**The Amber Industry.**

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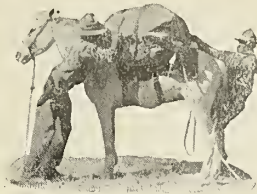
The gathering of the amber goes on throughout the year, but it is most profitable at the time of the equinoctial storms, says Harper's Weekly, when the winds and the waves throw it ashore. After a storm, the fishermen drag the beach. They deposit the haul upon the strand, where the women and children pick out the pieces of amber from among the seaweed. The pieces are assorted according to size, color and form.

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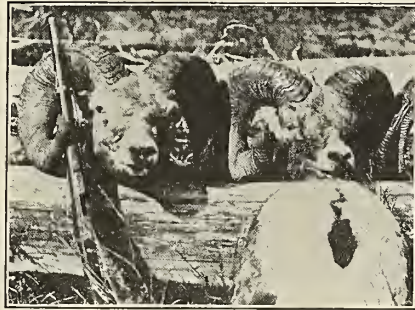
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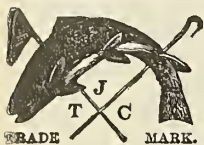
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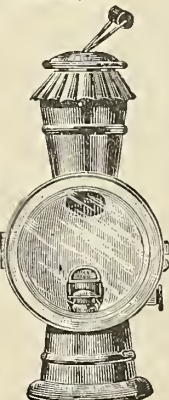
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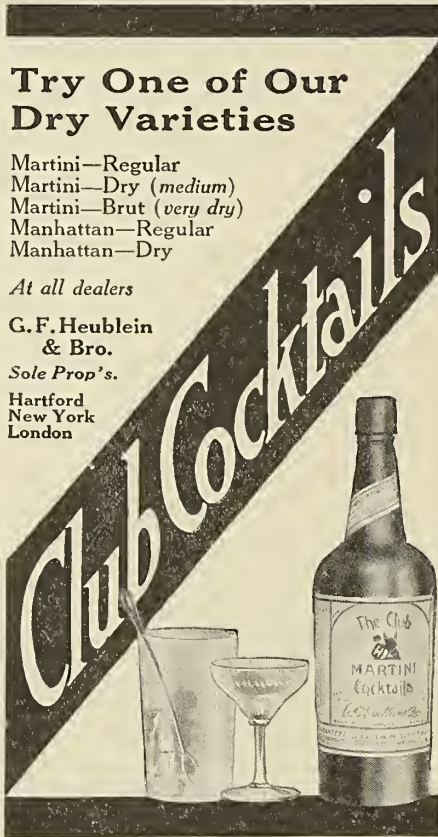
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1913.

VOL. LXXX.—No. 10  
127 Franklin St., New York.

## In the Woods with Allie

By EDWARD BRECK

(Concluded from last week.)

ONE evening they returned with downcast countenances and we said things. Thereupon Lou bet me that they would bring home at least two ducks in their canoe the next time they went out. Done, of course, and next day in the forenoon, when they landed, Lou swaggered up to camp with two web-footed birds swinging from his fist and the remark: "Well, I dunno!" Great was the joy of Allie and Unk and of their sycophant guides, and my irritation was such that I restrained it with difficulty. But I smelt a rat, or, more properly speaking, a fish-duck.

"Let me see those ducks, Lou," said I. He handed them over for examination. A glance was enough. The Injun had skinned them and cut off their heads, but had forgotten to amputate the feet, which were yellow. I exulted and remarked: "Lou, did you ever see a black duck with yellow legs?" Lou blushed as well as an Injun can, and Unk couldn't help snickering. "Nothing doing, worthy chief," I continued. "These alleged ducks of yours are sheldrakes pure and simple, just plain stinking fish-ducks; that is, no ducks at all, and the bet is off."

Then followed an acrimonious and complicated discussion as to bets, and it goes without saying that both those rogues voted dead against me. My ornithological gorge rose and likewise my sense of justice. I suspected a trick, and it turned out later that those sheldrakes had been dead for a couple of days when the plot was concocted.

"Now, look here," I broke out, "you fellows may know a lot about X-rays and wireless, and how to make confiding editors cough up fat checks, but when it comes to fur and feather and hide, just remember that little Eddie is the authority of this camp, and I tell you that a merganser is not a duck. It has a differently shaped bill, different habits and different flesh. When we said ducks, we meant edible ducks, real ducks, and you know it."

It was easy to see that I was annoyed. Allie perceived this at once and fairly whooped with malicious joy. But they would not budge from their position until we finally reached a compromise, according to which I should pay the dollar if Lou would fry and eat a sheldrake for dinner. I was satisfied on the whole, for I had tried to eat sheldrakes myself, had parboiled them, roasted them, fried them, and then thrown them away as far from camp as possible. We gathered about Lou and watched. It was a matter of a few moments for him to split one of

the sheldrakes and slap it in a frying-pan with a big lump of butter. We jibed, but he merely smiled indulgently. The bird sizzled and pretty soon an odor began to go out from it, to our astonishment by no means a disagreeable odor; quite the contrary. In less than ten minutes Lou was eating that sheldrake with a countenance that was either beautifully made up or expressive of genuine satisfaction. "Have a bite?" he asked.

Doubtfully, furtively we did, and be it recorded here upon the tablets of sporting history that that despised "fish-duck" was both tender and delicious, with not the very slightest trace of fishiness about it. The upshot of it was that we ate up both birds with avidity. I paid Lou the dollar, and sheldrakes are ducks from now on.

"What is the Latin name for fish-duck, Eddie?" was one of Allie's favorite questions for the rest of the trip.

We were not destined to leave Wildcat without a further nocturnal adventure of a singular kind. Hod, the mimic, had been throwing all

the barred owls of the county into excitement by his excellent imitation of their ridiculous cry. We had played our "Pede," solemnly taken our good-night potion, and were stretched out, feet to fire, either watching the flames flicker lower and lower, or reading some book by the light of the acetylenes. It is curious that as in the "Tent Dwellers," Allie limited his reading to a juvenile volume of the most crystal purity, while my library consisted of Prévost's "Cousine Laura" and Gyp's "Totote," while Unk divided his time between several novels of the colorless modern Anglo-American kind, and an immense tome which he said was the very latest on wireless or X-rays or something. No wonder he invariably went to sleep over it, and it soon became second nature for me to reach over, brush his cigarette, very often still burning, out of the danger zone, blow out his light, and throw it out of camp to avoid the stench.

I was awakened some time after midnight by Unk, who announced that some beast was walking round the camp. I listened and heard a noise as of small stones being thrown together.



DR. BRECK IN CAMP.

From "The Way of the Woods." Courtesy Outing Publishing Company.

Unk got up and, armed with a .22, began a thorough investigation, while Allie growled from his wall tent.

"It's right here under the grub somewhere," said Unk. "There are two of 'em. Wildcats, what?" I crawled out of my bag and joined the hunt. We finally fixed the exact location of the predatory beast as a big kettle filled with eggs, which, together with the rest of the provisions, was covered at night with a tarpaulin. I noticed that a number of the eggs lay on the ground under the tarpaulin, and began to investigate, through the tarpaulin, the interior of the kettle. To my surprise I felt the back of some animal about the size of a 'coon.

"Here he is!" I exclaimed, while Unk and Allie bent over the grub pile in great excitement. "By Jove, I've got him by the tail!"

"Hang on to him, Eddie, we'll have some fun."

"You bet I will. I've got him through the tarpaulin so he can't bite. Squirm, you varmint. I'll teach you to steal eggs from a respectable camping party."

And then, all of a sudden, the bolt was loosed. It was as if a hundred ancient stinkpots had exploded under our noses.

"Skunk!" I yelled. "It's a skunk! Run for your lives!" And I dropped that tail as if it were a live wire and fled in wild panic round the corner of the nearest tent. I had a vague view of two big men bumping into each other

in a frenzied rush to the same place of refuge. There was a mix-up, a double crash mingled with hysterical laughter and something stronger, and two otherwise dignified members of the community half crawled and half rolled into comparative safety. Just at the moment when the skunk extricated itself from the kettle and ran out from under the tarpaulin, Hod's face appeared through the dusk, and Lou's beside it. "Hullo! What's up? Porky?"

"Skunk!" yelled Unk.

"Wood pussy! Get from under!" roared Allie.

"Mephitis mephitica!" I screamed. But none of these synonyms was necessary, for the air the next second was positively reeking with the suffocating effluvium. The skunk, to make matters worse, started in the direction of the guides, and there was another wild stampede with "pussy" in hot pursuit, or it certainly looked that way. Unk swore that he saw a second skunk run out of the food pile, but I doubt whether he was capable of "visualizing" anything at that moment with proper distinctness.

And how that camp did reek! And the grub! We dreaded to investigate it, that pile of stuff on which we should depend for the next ten days at least. Allie looked at me reproachfully.

"Eddie, I thought you said there was no animal in Nova Scotia that would attack man," he said, holding his nose. Triangular recrimina-

tions followed, with covered noses, and then the funny side of the adventure came upon us and we laughed long at ourselves and each other. As for the guides, we heard nothing from them till morning, for they had fled to their tent and wrapped themselves up in their blankets.

When we awoke, it was not the perfume of wild roses that the gentle morning breeze bore to our nostrils. Nevertheless, it was not as bad as it might well have been, though we promptly renamed the place "Skunk Point." From the fact that the animal which "exploded" was, at the time of irruption, confined in the kettle by the tarpaulin, the damage was practically localized in that small space, and we lost nothing but the kettle and its contents. As for the tarpaulin, a brand new one of Unk's, we soaked it in boiling water, and then put it in the lake. We took it with us when we left the point, but it was ostracized to a spot far away from the tents. It was finally brought home, but still has to stay outdoors. Unk hopes to be able to use it on the spring fishing trip in 1915.

I don't know whether we played very heroic rôles in the "battle of Wildcat," but I do claim to be the only living man who ever held a skunk for some seconds by the tail, when all his feet had a purchase, and got off unscathed.

It's odd how things do happen when Allie goes into the woods. Why, only a few days later—but that will do for this time.

[THE END.]

## Reminiscences of the Sandhills

By AMOS BURHANS

MY last shooting expedition into the sandhills of Nebraska was not full of the same brand of charm that surrounded me when I first saw them. Let me draw the contrast:

Business detained me from the fall shooting until the middle of October, the first year I ever saw the sandhills. The season opened the first of September, and I could not get away, hence there was nothing to do until I might get off except to write the friend that I could not get away, pay for the conditioning of my dogs and order them kept right up in shape for any possible time that I might be able to get off. I was bound to go. Others who had shot from blinds along the Platte, made the sandhill pilgrimage annually, went into the best quail country along the Loup—other friends of mine who did these things as well as shoot in the sandhills as early as they could get away, came home and reported the prairie chicken shooting the best in years.

On Oct. 17 I got away. A 300-mile trip by train and I was off for the night. In the morning I looked out on a snow-covered landscape and thought the day's shooting done for. I knew not a soul in the village, and gingerly dressed in the hotel room, on the third floor from which I could get the lay of the entire surrounding country. The town lay in the valley of the Loup, betokening that once upon a time

the river had been some river and dwindled to an almost tiny silver thread, willow-bordered and hedged and fed by thousands of little springs that, too, were deeply bordered and provided excellent cover for quail (hunting which I may write of another time). These little streams fed the river and ran through the good, rich, semi-alluvial soil, generally through meadows where wild hay was cut for the winter's feeding. The meadows were not shorn to the edge of the tiny brooks. The brooks twisted too much for a patient man to mow their very banks, and these banks seemingly to protect quail and rabbits, sheltered game with weeds, sunflowers, willows, hedge and what not.

My guide and dog trainer was not to be found. He probably had thought I would not come, the weather as threatening as it had been for the past week. After breakfast I started for a cornfield in the edge of town, where, as I had dressed, I saw thousands of chickens feeding upon the shocked corn and basking in the sunshine of early morning. It was a certainty that I would never get up to any of them, but, nevertheless, I wanted the experience of seeing them in clouds. Remember, further on, that I saw these birds from my hotel window.

I went down the railroad track from the little station. It was easier than plowing through two feet of snow on the level and bucking drifts. On great piles of wheat straw,

stacks of alfalfa, fence posts and elsewhere they roosted to get the rays of warm sun. Probably I was able to get into a 500-yard range of them, but not much closer. They were wary. Yet they hated to fly off when I approached. Trying to estimate them was a lot of fun. I figured about 7,000 of them. They had been blown over the hills and into the lower country by the hard wind and snow and helped themselves to the great cornfields that were scattered throughout the flat valley.

This was one of the greatest mornings of my hunting experience. That afternoon I sauntered down into the brush along the Loup and killed a pair of chickens and a goose: They were seemingly late in going South for the winter. Returning to town, a half hour's walk, I found my guide. Then the next day's hunting was planned. There was no need to go to the ranch forty miles off into the hills. Birds could be found anywhere, and now that the weather was warming up and the snow going off so fast that one could see it, we decided to try the uplands and long grass along the bluffs that guarded the valley through which the Loup had once careened, a veritable Nile.

It is hard to describe the immense bluffs that abutted the valley. Cattle grazed over them, on their sides and in the valleys between them. There were spots along them where cattle could not get. The grass was from four

to six feet high in such steep-sided spots. The dogs soon played out their ginger and set to work, real earnest work that meant birds. The little cat-steps along the sides of the great hills, narrow and steep, gave the birds a splendid place to sun themselves and be warned of our approach. I cannot say that any other day ever gave me so many surprises. We found birds so plentiful and in such out of the way places that it was a wonder we shot one. They bobbed out from under our feet in many places where nothing but the quickest move would even allow of a shot in their direction. The chief item in the day's shoot was when my guide stood watching me across the valley that separated us, each on the end of a great bluff, and (about four million, I was going to say) a hundred birds jumped up in front of me. They were all immediately under the bluff I was on, the dog elsewhere, of course, and sailed away across

had a family of seven bairns, and they must be fed. He hunted for the market largely and trapped, and not a single brat of the great brood was old enough to help him. The next few days were about like the first one, though game was not so easily found, the ground getting dry on the wind-swept bluffs and hills, and the dogs refusing to hold as steadily on the birds. Truly it was trying to the poor dogs. They could not get in sight of the birds, most of them taking wing before we were within shot.

My last trip was during the past fall. I have made many between the first and last, going back into the hills a few miles further from settled country, if such it can be called. The further one retreats behind the bluffs the more sandy is the character of the country. Great blowouts, such as are denoted in the white-looking spot on the left of the photo, lay bare to the wind and weather, growing deeper and of

friend; the younger hunter from the nearby ranch with his gun across his shoulder as he tracks after the little herd of cows and calves; even the mail carrier who takes down his trusty gun when the season opens and stands it in the corner of his covered rig to have handy when the stray covey runs down the road ahead of him—all these are hunting the hills that once afforded kingly sport for a few men.

The little sod shack with its little stable is giving way to the larger and more comfortable farm or ranch house, and the little ranchman is finding that he cannot cope with the conditions. He is selling out to the man with capital enough to own and carry on a medium-sized operation in cattle with his own land, and what he can buy from the one who is literally frozen out.

Shooters are in greater numbers. The day



THE SHOOTING QUARTERS IN THE SANDHILLS.

Photograph by the Author.

the valley. I had imagined my sixteen-gauge pump gun was full to the muzzle, but it had but five shells in it with which I knocked down five cripples—that is, they were cripples, I am sure, after I hit them and before they touched the grass. Then it was a dirty job to get down the slope where they had all fallen and “dig them out.” The grass was very high and thick as a doormat. The birds might have gotten out, I feared, by crawling and running, but strange to say, all of them were stone dead when found. I must have been hunting for them an hour, the dog almost useless at this sort of work. Down one swath of ground I walked, then back about three feet from that line of travel, up and down, until I had found them. It was a very exciting time. Get five cripples down and mad because your arms were so stiff that your gun came up clumsily, then have a dog that refuses to pay attention to a dead bird, and see what the result is to your temper!

Going back to town we found dozens of birds in the corn. All told, I think we had twenty-one for the day's shoot. But the guide

greater area during each savage wind storm. The hills are generally ranged with valleys between. The shady spots are best for evening hunting, and one can most always count on birds being found near water. Early morning finds them on the hills where the sun peeps out earliest to warm them. During the early portion of the season, when the young are holding to the dogs well, not having been pursued enough to make them flighty and keep them out of shooting distance, one can get a few fair shots. I have heard that better ground was to be had than I go shooting over. But there are old associations, the country one knows (though it be growing tamer each season, owing to the plow and the fence of the little cattle man), old friends and faces and fields—these all to keep one in the same section year after year.

The big touring cars of the eastern sportsman who rolls down from his small private train with car and dog van, teams and saddle horses; the smaller rig with its two nasty-looking ponies and the village barber and his

of the prairie chicken is over. He will last some time if guarded in the preserves located near his heath. But memories of the days spent with them as the objects of prey cannot so swiftly be forgotten. While he lasted he fed thousands in and out of season. He was the delicious morsel of food which all put their teeth into, with a relish, while away in the sandhills in his pursuit and fighting the sand-flea. The fun of sitting in the saddle while following the dogs and watching them work, as we had to do during the past few years, owing to the great amount of territory to be covered to find a few birds, is over. Like the range country of the Dakotas, Montana and Wyoming, it is gone. But we can sit by the crackling fire and recall the fun, the unruly native dogs, the curs that often put to shame our untried bloods of the canine four hundred.

The field trials in the sandhills are no more. The race horse dogs of the type bred to-day cannot find a covey in a four hours' hunt, and we once found it possible for old Sport at fifteen years to locate and nail a bunch!

# The Adirondacks of 1858 and 1888

By J. L. DAVISON

WAS much interested in Albert Bigelow's article in your Oct. 5 number of *FOREST AND STREAM*, as I was in the Adirondacks in 1858<sup>\*</sup> on Raquette River, in St. Lawrence county, and again in 1888, when the late W. H. Moak, of New York, and I tramped 150 miles through that wilderness, commencing our tramp at Northville, Fulton county, and ending it at Theresa, Jefferson county. We arrived at the Sturgess House, Lake Pleasant, the first evening of Sept. 21, where we found our pack baskets that we had forwarded by stage express. As it rained the next morning, we did not get started until after 10 o'clock. This was our first real tramp, as we had our baskets on our back, and I had my shotgun in its case. After two miles' tramp, we came to the State fish hatchery, just being finished, and we were glad for an excuse to stop and rest and spend an interesting half hour. From the hatchery we took a trail over the mountains, and such woods I had not seen for thirty years. Just before reaching Jessup River we put up a flock of grouse, but we did not stop to secure any of them. We arrived at McCormick's, Lewy Lake, at 5 o'clock. My companion was taken ill the next morning (Sunday) and we did not get away until Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock and took a trail for Indian Lake House, eight miles distance, where we arrived at 3 o'clock P. M. and left at 6 o'clock the next morning. After an hour's walk we stopped to cook our breakfast of bacon, fried potatoes and coffee, which with bread and butter we were eating, when a young daughter of Mr. Griffin, of Indian Lake House, passed us on the way to school, a two and a half mile walk. As we passed the school house half an hour later, I asked one of the children how many scholars there were. She answered, "'Leven."

We arrived at Indian Lake postoffice at 11:15 where we mailed our postal cards, and making a few purchases of eatables, left at 11:30. About a mile from the village we called on W. D. Wakley, where Mr. Moak had stopped nine years before while going to Raquette Lake. Mr. Wakley's house was on a hillside a few rods from Cedar River, from which can be seen twelve mountains, among them Mt. Marcy, the highest in the range. I must not forget to mention that Mr. Wakley was a Democrat and a strong Cleveland and Thurman man. About eight miles from Indian Lake village we passed through a windfall where a cyclone had passed through the past July. For half a mile in width and ten miles long, not a whole tree was left standing. It passed over the road we were on, and it was a job to clear the road. I never before or since saw such a sight.

We reached Blue Mountain Lake at 5:45, making twenty and one-half miles during the day. We stopped at the Fair View House, a small new house kept by James Sault. The next morning (Thursday) started for Raquette Lake. As we walked down the street, we passed two young ladies each having an oar. As we crossed the border of the outlet of the Blue Mountain Lake into Eagle Lake, a boat passed under the bridge, and in it were the two young ladies. I

mention this, as I shall have occasion to speak of them later. About half a mile from the bridge we came to an old clearing. On the hillside fronting on Eagle Lake we saw a neat frame house with a one and a half story log house nearly in front of it. We stopped at the house to ask about our route, and during the conversation we were told that the old log house was "Eagle's Nest," where Ned Buntline (Col. E. Z. C. Judson) lived for many years. Mr. Bigelow mentions of meeting "a young man who had built a camp somewhere near Blue Mountain Lake, who told us he had cured his tendency to consumption, he thought, by his stay there." It is a well known fact New Buntline built his camp on Eagle Lake to get away from his worst enemy, alcohol, which was the only tendency toward consumption he had. He was a writer of fiction, and during the '50s and '60s wrote for the late Robert Bonner, of the *New York Ledger*. It was at Eagle Nest that he wrote these beautiful lines:

Where the silvery gleam of the rushing stream  
Is as brightly seen on the rocks, dark green,  
Where the white pink grows by the wild red rose,  
And the bluebird sings till the welkin rings.

Where the red deer leaps and the panther creeps,  
And the eagle screams over cliff and stream;  
Where the lilies bow their heads of snow,  
And the hemlocks tall throw a shade o'er all;

Where the rolling surf laves the emerald turf,  
Where the trout leaps high at the hovering fly,  
Where the spotted fawn crops the soft green lawn,  
And the crow's shrill cry bodes a tempest nigh—  
There is my home, my wildwood home.

I cannot vouch for "the crow's shrill cry," but certain it is that here we witnessed the most severe storm we had while in the woods. It was a veritable tempest, and in the middle of the lake was the boat with the two young ladies. I watched through my field glasses and expected every moment to see them capsize, but they

managed to keep the boat headed against the wind and finally passed into the outlet leading into Lake Utowana.

The storm having made the trail too wet for walking, we engaged the young man living at Eagle's Nest to take us by boat through Eagle and Utowana lakes to Bassett's, six miles. As we entered the outlet we met the young ladies returning, but when assured by our guide that there was no danger in passing through Lake Utowana and Raquette to their destination, the cottage of Mr. Hasbrook, of New York, they again started on their way. Our guide proposed that I should row their boat. As there were only two seats in their boat, one of the young ladies took my seat in the guide's boat. Although the lake was very rough, by keeping near the windward shore we got to Bassett's all right. Our guide took the young ladies' boat on his shoulders and carried it below the rapids and put it into Marion River. While we were waiting at the landing for their boat, the young lady that did the rowing during the storm on Eagle Lake showed me her hands, that were blistered from rowing. I put court plaster on them, and getting her in the boat with the other young lady to do the rowing, bade them bon voyage, little expecting to ever see them again, but the sequel will tell.

We reached the Raquette Lake House, kept by Wm. Pashley, at 5 o'clock. When we left Bassett's we intended going to Forked Lake, but got off the trail and made Raquette Lake instead. On Friday morning we got a boat of Mr. Pashley and went to the Forked Lake House where Mr. Moak had stopped nine years before. The house was closed, but it did not matter as we did not intend to stop. While returning on Raquette Lake we stopped at a camp to cook our dinner, and who should we find there but our young lady friends of the day before. The camp belonged to Mr. Hasbrook, of New York,



ALASKA GAME WARDENS' WINTER QUARTERS.  
J. C. Tolman, Senior Game Warden, Kenai and Alaska Peninsulas.

who had two men building a stone fireplace and chimney.

By the time we got started on our way, the lake was very rough, and when we were about a mile from the camp and in the middle of the lake, I broke an oar and we worked our way back to the camp with one oar and paddle. The young ladies loaned us the pair of oars we had used the day before, and we reached the Raquette Lake House just after dark.

The next morning (Saturday, Sept. 30) we secured a guide (James Burk) to take us across the lake to North Bay and to return the oars to the Hasbrook camp. From North Bay we started for Brandeth Lake, six miles. When about four miles on our way, where another trail came in, we saw a box fastened against the embankment. On going to inspect it we found that it was for United States mail. Think of putting your letters in an open box twenty miles from any postoffice! We arrived at Brandeth Lake at 1 o'clock P. M. This is one of the most beautiful sheets of water in the Adirondacks. Here we met a gentleman, Reuben Cary, who gave us information as to our route.

In your issue of Jan. 4, the article headed "Old Leviathan of Burnt Mountain Lake," I recognize in the pictures ("Rube") Reuben Cary, our chance acquaintance of 1888. The day after reading the article, in looking over my notes during that tramp I found a piece of paper two by three inches in size, on which Mr. Cary had written his address, "Reuben Cary, Brandeth Lake, P. O. Blue Mountain Lake, Hamilton County." I had not seen it for at least twenty-four years, which inspired me to write this screed. Besides giving us good advice in not trying to go by the way of Cranberry Lake at that season of the year, but to go by Munsy's and Stillwater through to Lowville, Mr. Cary put in our pack basket two pounds or more of juicy venison steak, and escorting us to the limit of civilization, bade us good-bye, but when about a mile on our way he overtook us. After leaving us, it occurred to him that we could not reach Muncy's that evening. He had followed us up to say that he and Mr. Brandeth had a camp about three miles on our way, near Deer Pond, and that we could occupy that night and over Sunday, also saying that we would find everything that we would need. Again thanking him for his kind offer, we again bade him good-bye, and resumed our tramp. We arrived at the camp about 3 o'clock. Just before reaching the camp I secured a partridge, and with it, the venison and a pot of cooked beans, we lived on "the top shelf." We found the balsam beds so good and fine that we did not get our breakfast until 11 o'clock. About noon it commenced to snow, and we thought we would better be getting on our way, and leaving Camp Cary, we started on a quiet walk through the woods to Muncy's. Much of the way the trail was barely visible, but we did enjoy that walk through the big trees. Twice we saw where a bear had sharpened his claws on hemlock trees, one of them as high up as I could reach, and a year or more after I received some bear claws and teeth from Emmett Harris, whom we met the next morning after that walk. We arrived at Muncy's on Beaver River at 3:30 P. M., leaving at 5 o'clock Monday morning and reaching Mr. Harris' camp just in time to avoid a downpour of rain. Here we cooked our breakfast of fried

bacon and potatoes with a liberal supply of coffee, which Mr. Harris said he was short of and proposed to exchange maple sugar for what we did not need on our way out. As maple sugar was a luxury with us, we gave him all our coffee for a fine cake of four or five pounds of sugar. About 11 o'clock it stopped raining and we started for Stillwater.

I must not forget to mention that the main room of Mr. Harris' house was a veritable museum. The entire walls were covered with the antlers of moose, elk and deer, and the rafters of the roof covered with the skulls of every animal he had procured for years, down to as small as a mouse, including those of the bear, wolf, panther, black and brown bear, and even one of a grizzly bear secured in the Rocky Mountains. Also the outside front of the house was covered with antlers, among which were two pairs of deer antlers locked together while fighting. One deer was dead when found. I asked him if he had ever put any price on his collection. He answered that he never sold anything. I proposed that he leave the collection to some museum. He said that he had two children teaching in the Normal School at Brockport, N. Y.

Within the next fifteen years he sent me many pairs of deer antlers and legs and skulls of bear and beaver, and many pounds of maple sugar and spruce gum. We reached Stillwater at 4:30 P. M. This was probably the best place for deer and grouse shooting that we had passed through, and here we found the best accommodation for sportsmen that we saw on the whole tramp. J. C. Dunbar, the genial host, was a gentleman and sportsman. Leaving Stillwater at 8:30 Tuesday morning we reached Fenton, eleven miles. At 3 o'clock we put up for the night. It rained or snowed just enough to make it disagreeable. We got an easy start on Wednesday morning for Lowville, where we arrived at 4:30 P. M., having made the eighteen miles in seven hours exclusive of stops.

Here we were practically out of the woods, but as our objective point was Gouverneur, St. Lawrence county, we took the trail on Thursday morning for that place, and from there we walked to the village of Oxbow in the afternoon, remaining there until Saturday morning, when I left my tramping companion with his brother, Dr. Moak, and started for Theresa, Jefferson county, my boyhood home, and where I was born, Sept. 8, 1833. I did not take the direct road to Theresa, which would have been only a ten-mile walk. Instead, I headed for Indian River below Muscalonge Lake, from which by the river route it was fourteen miles to Theresa. Crossing to the west side of Indian River, I followed the road to opposite Reed Lake, which was a mile away on the east side of the river. Stopping at a house I learned that they had a boat on the river half a mile away. I employed a lad of twelve years to take me across the river to "Doolittle's" where I procured a boat which I rowed four miles to Theresa after dark, and raining most of the way. Here ended my tramp of 150 miles through the Adirondacks.

"KONSIDER the postage stamp, my son: its usefulness consists in its ability to stick to one thing until it gets there."—Josh Billings.

## Tame Ducks in Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 1.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* About ten years ago Judge Aiker, of Greenfield, in this State, who now is chief justice of the Superior Court, presented to the park commissioners of Springfield a few mallards. These ducks were placed in Forest Park, which is located about a mile from the business center of the city, and consists of 464 acres of land, containing half a dozen artificial ponds, and a small stream that runs the entire length of the park, and for a portion of the way through a few acres of partly flooded land, which is covered by a growth of alders and willows. In this section these mallards, or their descendants, have each successive breeding season made their nests and brought forth their young, which, with the old ones, have had the free range of the park during the warmer months. With the exception of the open winter just passed, these ducks, at the time the ice has begun to form in the ponds, have been caught by means of a net and kept in confinement until spring. Once when the net was sprung, several wild blackducks were captured and confined, and they, like the mallards, became semi-domesticated, and once at least a blackduck and mallard mated, and hybrids were the result. In the course of the last ten years, many of these ducks have disappeared, very likely joining migratory flocks of their wild relatives.

In the latter part of 1912 a male green-winged teal came into the park, joined this flock of ducks, and has spent the winter in their company. At first he was very uneasy at the approach of a person, but now he has become so tame that a man may stand within a few feet of him without his showing much fear.

About Feb. 1, in this part of the Connecticut valley, there seems to have been a flight of Holboell's grebe, and many reports were made of their presence here. Three were found near Springfield in an exhausted condition, and being caught, placed in a tank of water and given a fish diet, soon revived and in a short time would take food from the hand. Usually mallards, blackducks, teal and grebes make a hurried departure at the sight of man, but as is here shown when kindly treated are glad to become friends.

ROBERT O. MORRIS.

## Passenger Pigeons.

FORT DODGE, IOWA, Feb. 17.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* There has been considerable discussion through the columns of your paper of the passenger pigeon, its habits, etc., and some speculation as to the cause of the disappearance of these birds. The writer was born and reared in a country where the wild pigeon was as plentiful as any place in the United States. Fortunately, for myself at least, my recollections of the passenger pigeon are well preserved, and if you think the readers of FOREST AND STREAM will care to read, and you to desire, I shall be pleased to forward to you for publication an article on my recollections of the passenger pigeon, also an extract from a letter from one of the few surviving pigeon netters. I can vouch for the statements in the letter, and shall endeavor to make my article concise as possible. Awaiting your reply, I am,

C. A. BRYANT.

## In Camping-Supplydom—II.

Some More of the Little-Known Camping Conveniences and Travel-Foods of Other Nations

By L. LODIAN

### WOOD VS. METAL CAMPING-KITS.

**F**OR many years the writer has been of the opinion that in camping outfits, wherever practicable, wooden ware was preferable to metal ware. The latter may be easier to clean, and may be rated more sanitary, but usually in outdoor life you can get all the sanitation you want, and the extra "sanitariness" of a few plates and cups is a negligible factor. Besides, look at the lightness of wooden ware when carried; its floating property in a boat spill, or if accidentally dropped into the water, and in extremis, when at your wits' end for a bit of fuel in zero weather, the utility of the wood ware as a possibly life-saving fuel. Further, in winter camping, metal ware is unbearably cold to the touch; in other words, the metal begins at once to absorb the precious bodily heat of the digits, whereas wood robs the body of but little, hence we speak of wood as being more comfortable to the bare touch. The toughened camper bears all these things in mind.

Wood plates, wood spoons, wood forks, wood cups, wood canteens, wood whistles, wood cots and a shoal of other things wood are always obtainable on inquiry. Any skeptical person camping in cold weather should try for once at least an all-wood kit, and note the difference over metal. Of course, heating and cooking articles must be of metal, and the choice lies between aluminum and sheet-iron. The latter rusts; brass verdigrises, and aluminum effloresces out some of its salts ("pitting") and gets full of pin holes. Salt, vinegar or souring products contained in aluminum vessels soon ruin the metal. Besides, while sheet-iron articles can be cleansed by firing, aluminum is liable to disappear in the heat, unless watched.

The Russia black-iron camping utensils are perhaps the most satisfactory all-purpose vessels known. The color is really grayish-bluish. Oxidization, or rusting, is slow compared to our own common sheet-iron, and fire-cleansing of the used vessels can be done with impunity, provided the heat is just sufficient to cleanse the objects. A cherry red is all-sufficient. I am a great believer in flame and fire for cleansing used (and oft too greasy) camping cook outfits. It is so simple and speedy, and after the flame-cleansing, you have only to drop the objects into luke warm water to free them of ash or gritty particles; and lo! your kit is swiftly and refreshingly clean, and you heave an inspiration of satisfied relief. The necessarily fireless process of cleansing aluminum articles with sand, ashes, soap, etc.; the half-hour to hour of rubbing to remove the obstinate greasy black or soot (seriously abrading the metal, too)—may be with only cold water to wash the goods in on a cold, windy day. Oh, Lord! what a memory! But fire-cleansing black-iron ware makes all that unpleasantly-prolonged washing-up work an interesting pleasure in comparison. Try it some time.

### HOLLOW-BORE CAMPING CANDLES (FRENCH CAMPING LIFE.)

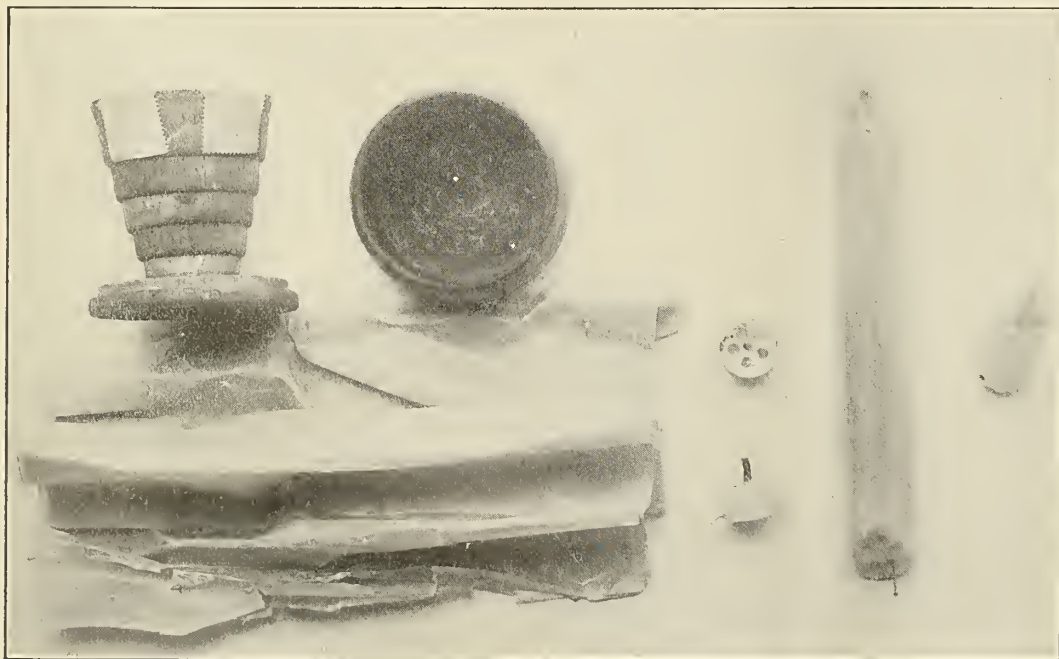
About three-quarters of a century ago there came out in France the tubular or perforated candles. They have been on sale in various of our foreign-grocery importing stores the past forty years, yet are scarce known; certainly not at all among American campers. In Gallic tent life, in shooting shacks and lodges, in country homes, and family hotels lacking incandescent lighting, they are in uniform use. The object of the five vertical perforations surrounding the

wick is to prevent external "guttering"; that is, in a draft, the melted grease does not 'gutter' or run over the edge on to the outside of the candle, but flows into one or more of the five perforations, and only trickles down a little way ere it hardens, and is in turn in due course all burned up in the economy of the candle. There is no waste. In a still room, the candle will burn to the end without a single hole filling; carried upstairs and meeting a draft, two or three holes may temporarily fill up to the depth of half an inch, but rarely are all blocked.

French campers often show much ingenuity, and as these perforated candles are obtainable in pure wax—which of course is entirely tasteless—they will make use of the holey candles as a makeshift "filter" when drinking from a stagnant pool. Tie the end of a silk or linen kerchief over one end and "draw" through the other. (The Italian camper thus also extemporizes into a pocket filter a short piece of macaroni.)

These candles are hydraulic-pressed and come ten to the pound, costing twenty-five cents the package. The writer first used them in France nigh a quarter century ago, and has often purchased them in Manhattan for room use. One will last about four and a half hours—the average evening's light—and in a white-washed room, with no dark objects to absorb the light, the light of one candle is sufficient for one, or even two, persons. While reading, I have often—à la française—economized on that single light to cook the evening meal—steak; boil the water for two big cups of tea, and bake a plump apple for dessert. The Gallics do this—so can a Yankee—or any other would-be camper. The trick is to cook in a fair-surfaced, but not too big, square sheet-iron dish, and to take care to keep the dish covered, to keep every possible bit of heat in. Usually I cover with a similar-sized metal vessel. When reading, or doing other work, the rather long time necessary for reaching a boil—maybe a dozen or more minutes—is scarce noticed; in fact, you are surprised, as it seems, at the speedy "singing" of the arising steam, and are liable to pay attention with the remark: "Why, is that heating up already?" Yet, if you were in a hurry, that candle-heating would never do. It has its limitations. Of course, the lighting of two candles, a couple of inches apart, under the vessel will hasten the boil, but then—especially in warm weather—the combined heat is liable to hasten the undue melting of the candles, and smoking from the wicks will result.

A camper having bits of fat uselessly knocking around can always have a good enough makeshift light from them by trying-out the material. Then it is best burnt in a small square-shaped metal dish, with the aid of any bit of cotton rag as an extempore wick. A little experience will qualify in the production of a fair light; not so good, however, as candle light of equal flame dimension, because that tried-out fat of yours contains its inherent glycerin, which is a non-illuminant.



JAPANESE COLLAPSIBLE WOOD CUP.  
FRENCH SOAP PAPER.

FRENCH PERFORATED CANDLES.

TEAR-OFF PAPER SOAP—TO OUTWIT THE SOAP BORROWER.

The chronic borrower will be found among campers and travelers as in every other walk of life. Some are said to borrow umbrellas and never return them. Some "borrow" your cigars regularly, but did you ever see them back? Some would borrow your purse if they could, with like result. Some consider friendship only for what they can get out of "the other fellow." A witty Paris cynic once sarcastically defined friendship as "a vessel that takes every opportunity of sailing into your port—i. e., portemonnaie" (purse). He was about correct. But what has all this to do with the outdoor life? Well, a Seine—and over-sane—sporting tourist was oft annoyed by soap borrowers. Nobody seemed to think of carrying soap along except him, and almost the first day out he would lose his assortment by borrowers. The excuses were: "Slipped out of hand into deep water and was lost," or "Forgotten at inn or lodge," or "Left unobserved at bottom of basin," etc. Disgusted, our friend hit upon a form of impregnated soap paper. That was some score years ago. He patented it, and lost money on it. To-day anybody is free to take advantage of his invention and make the soap paper. With a dozen meter-square sheets of soap paper with him on a shooting trip, he could defy the combined efforts of all his soapless confreres to deprive him of his stock by cutting or tearing off a piece of the paper about the size of a playing card. This was ample for a face and hand wash. The paper lathers freely, and speedily disappears amid the foam into a small pellet-like wad—the remnant of the tissue paper sheeting which held the impregnated soap.

A queer soap of Paris is human-fat toilet soap, recommended by medicos as a superior emollient. It is a dingy grayish-white, quite pure, retails at the high price of 5 francs (\$1) per small cake, and the fat is obtained from the derelict cadavers of the dissection hospitals.

Still, the "trying-out" of this human fat by violent ebullition completely sterilizes it. Medical students have sometimes given festive banquets at which the sole illumination was that obtained from scores of candles made exclusively of dissection-hospital human fat. The candlesticks on the tables were grinning human skulls, poised face upward, with the U-shaped candle protruding through the eye-holes, so as to flauntingly illustrate the adage of "burning the candle at both ends." Possibly this bizarre death-candle was the origin of the expression. But those students made merry.

FISH-ROE BREAD (SCANDINAVIA; ALSO BLACK SEA REGION).

This is a well-known product among the fisher folk of Scandinavian countries. In many northern parts, grains or cereals are scarcer than fish roe, so the latter is boiled in whole roes, reducing the size considerably, then steeped in beeswax for a thin coating. This preserves the flavor and the moisture, and it can be kept for months. It is exported limitedly to Manhattan, and is wholly edible after months of storage, and retails at the stiff price—as a luxury here—of fifty cents per pound. In the countries of origin, among the nigh moneyless coast-faring population, the price would be about one-half cent a pound. As found in commerce in the Hudson city, the fish-roe bread, with its adherent thin beeswax covering, looks like so many degenerating half-squashed bananas. It is a nutritious, satisfying, filling bread, and the would-be purchaser can get it of Norwegian or Swedish importers and retailers in Manhattan.

The Black Sea fisher folk have a similar fish-roe bread, but make of it a double use. They also salt it and smoke it, when it forms the real original Turkish delicacy known as caviar. I do not mean the Russian semi-tainted greenish-black mass known to the Tolstoi-landers as ikra (roe). These people do not use the word caviar, except in French or Teutonic conversation. But this Black Sea product preserves the natural pinkish-

reddish color of the fish roe, and is—knife-cut in thin slices and eaten between slices of fresh bread and butter—a caviar delicacy worth knowing. The Russian substitute product is quite high-priced—some \$4 per pound—yet the far superior original Turkish caviar can be obtained any time among the Arabic-speaking citizens of our greater American cities for fifty cents per pound.

The Japanese also send to Manhattan, in pound cans, a labeled fish-bread. It tastes like a well-boiled cod steak, without a particle of salt flavoring. The writer is familiar with it through a sojourn many years ago in the land of the inland sea.

A singular Japanese travel biscuit or cracker is the almost snow-white sliced codfish wafer. It is thin as a visiting card, of not very pronounced fishy taste, and does not contain a particle of salt or other flavoring. The Japs prefer to add their own salt at table. The reason for this is that it prevents semi-putrid fish being dried and palmed off on them, as the taste would be immediately apparent in unsalted stock, whereas salting covereth a multitude of defects, as witness our own salted codfish packages with their oft found odor of putrefaction.

[TO BE CONCLUDED.]

Valuable Furs of Maine.

A MAINE fur buyer on a sixteen days' trip, says the Lewiston Journal, through the Rangely region this season bought \$3,000 worth of furs. On a second trip he secured \$2,000 worth more. For fisher alone he has paid \$1,200 this season, paying for two skins alone \$50 each.

At the present time fisher is the most valuable of Maine furs with the exception of silver gray or black fox. Otter is a close second in value. Two trappers who have been in the Cupsuptic Pond region, about twelve miles above the lake of that name, recently brought out seventeen fisher, twenty-one sable, thirty-five ermine and a little other fur.



TASAJO,  
Unsalted, Sun-dried Strip Beef.

FISH ROE BREAD.

MAIZE BREAD (TORTILLA).



# GAME BAG AND GUN

## McLean Bill Passes.

ON March 3 the House followed the example set by the Senate and passed the Weeks-McLean bill for Federal protection of migratory birds, and on the same day the President signed the measure for which the American Game Protective and Propagation Association secured endorsement by practically every man prominent as a naturalist or game protector in the country, as well as by thousands of citizens from all over the United States. The matter has been brought before the National and State Granges and the State and local game protective associations with the result that there has been a powerful co-operative movement for Federal protection on foot for more than a year. Its successful culmination is considered the most important event in the history of game conservation in the United States.

The Weeks-McLean bill delegates to the Department of Agriculture power to regulate the killing of all migratory birds. This will bring timely protection to many species of wildfowl and shore birds that would otherwise soon join the species already extinct, and will also make it possible to cut down the annual loss of \$800,000,000, which is suffered by agricultural interests on account of insect pests, by giving the insect-eating birds a chance to increase.

The first bill for Federal protection of migratory birds was introduced in 1904 by Hon. George Shiras, 3d, then a member of Congress from Pennsylvania. The bill was referred to the House Committee on Agriculture, but was not reported. In December, 1908, the Hon. John W. Weeks, of Massachusetts, introduced a measure, modeled after the Shiras bill, which was referred to the same committee and met the same fate. In May, 1909, Mr. Weeks reintroduced his bill with modifications, and while much interest in the matter was aroused, there was never enough co-operation among those interested to secure a hearing. A later modification of the Weeks bill was introduced on Jan. 6, 1911. At the first session of the Sixty-second Congress, three bills on the subject of the protection of migratory birds were presented—the Weeks bill on April 4, the Anthony bill on April 12 and the McLean bill on May 17, 1911. All the bills mentioned received the endorsement of sportsmen and naturalists, but it was not until the American Game Protective and Propagation Association secured hearings on March 6 for the last three that the favorable sentiment of the whole country was brought to bear. The Weeks-McLean bill as passed is a combination of all of them, but is modeled chiefly on an amended form of the Weeks bill.

The measure passed as an amendment to the Agricultural Appropriation bill. When the bill—amended—went back to the House, it was strenuously objected to by Mr. Mondell, of Wyoming, who invariably and consistently opposes every measure looking toward the protection of any living thing whatever by the

Federal Government. Notwithstanding the fact that the Legislature of his own State had passed a strong resolution, requesting Congress to act favorably on this bill, Mr. Mondell fought the measure hard, and declared that he knew his people too well to believe that his Legislature was advised of the character of what was proposed.

Mr. Weeks strongly urged the passage of the bill, as did Mr. Edwards, of Georgia; Mr. Kahn, of California, and Mr. Anthony, of Kansas. Other gentlemen spoke against the bill taking up the question of its constitutionality, and there was a more or less extended debate, which fills six pages of the Congressional Record.

Finally the House disagreed with the Senate amendments and the bill was sent to conference.

On Sunday the conference committee discussed it at great length, with the result that the section was retained, and at 6 o'clock on Monday the President signed the measure.

Speaking of the time and energy required to get a bill passed by Congress, a representative of the association says:

"Since we first started work on this, we have sent over 20,000 letters requesting people to write their Congressmen endorsing the measure and send us copies of the replies, so that we should know where each member of Congress stood. In this way we have had them all put on record, either for or against the bill, and have been able to concentrate our efforts where they were most needed. We have been represented in Washington nearly all the time during this and the last sessions. We collected evidence of favorable public opinion from every State in the Union in order to show it to Congressmen. At the hearings, held March 6 last year, we presented favorable evidence from forty-four States. The measure was enthusiastically backed in every section of the country and the Southern support was convincingly strong."

The following clubs have aided in putting the measure through by sending representatives to Washington: Camp Fire Club of America, National Association of Audubon Societies, Boone and Crockett Club, New York Association for the Protection of Game, New York State Fish, Game and Forest League, Long Island Game Protective Association, Maryland State Game and Fish Protective Association, Clark County, Ohio, Fish and Game Protective Association, Game Protective Association of Virginia, Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association, Massachusetts Gunners' Association, Georgia Game Protective Association, Vermont Fish and Game League, West Virginia Fish and Game Protective Association and Rhode Island League of Improvement Societies.

All the State game commissioners have endorsed the movement. Those who came to Washington to advocate it in person were: John D. Moore, State Game Commissioner, and Llewellyn Legge, Chief Game Protector, of New York; John W. Titcomb, of Vermont; Dr. George W. Field, of Massachusetts; J. F. Ran-

kin, State Game Commissioner, and John C. Speaks, Chief Game Warden, of Ohio; Dr. Frank H. Davis, and E. Hart Geer, of Connecticut; Edward G. Bradford, Jr., of Delaware; and John H. Wallace, Jr., of Alabama.

Many other men of prominence visited Washington to urge the passage of the bill at the hearings. Among them are: Charles Sheldon, M. D. Hart, of Richmond, Va.; Charles J. Campbell, John Burroughs, Ernest Thompson Seton, Marshall McLean, Ottomar H. Van Norden, L. T. Christian, Talbot Denmead, William C. Adams, John C. O'Connor, Salem D. Charles, T. Gilbert Pearson, Louis E. Bauer and George A. Lawyer.

Most valuable service was rendered by Charles S. Davidson, Dr. William T. Hornaday, Henry F. Osborn, Madison Grant, Frederic C. Walcott, Archibald Henderson, W. B. Mershon, George Shiras, 3d, Col. W. G. Sterrett, William Brewster, E. T. Grether, Sidney G. Fisher, Matt C. Hoover, C. H. Wilson, Nathan Hanford, John C. Phillips, Dr. Joseph Kalbfus, Ernest Napier, F. M. Newbert and C. K. Cranston.

## Connecticut Nature Notes.

PACKER, Conn., Feb. 21.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The ground is nearly bare of snow again, and conditions very favorable for our quail. They have suffered none through snow or cold thus far, and seem as happy and vigorous as in the good old summer time. Skunk and fox hunters report seeing bevs almost full size, and I have seen a bevy cross my lawn a full dozen strong and the tracks of larger bevs nearby. They ought to go through without trouble now, and they are surely more abundant than at this season for many years.

One of my friends had an odd experience during the hunting season. He was hunting partridges (ruffed grouse) and heard some animal squealing in a stone wall. He investigated and found a rabbit with a weasel in death grip, sucking his blood. He pulled the rabbit out, the weasel not releasing his hold, so he killed both.

The following items appeared in a local daily of the 18th instant:

With full streams and a mild winter the trout season ought to be good from the very start this spring.

SOLVING THE COST OF LIVING.—On Saturday 112 good sized eels were speared by Henry E. Davis at the drawbridge and on Thursday he secured ten pickerel and two perch at a Taftville pond. When Mr. Davis wants a few bushels of clams or oysters he goes to Waterford cove and gets a supply. He claims that with a little work and nature study a man can keep himself supplied with game and fish.

E. P. ROBINSON.



## Ducks Wintering North.

OWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 24.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Since the spring and winter shooting of wildfowl has been closed in New York State, a great many ducks and even geese winter about the spring water lakes and streams in Central New York and the southern tier counties.

The severe winter of 1912, however, closed up many of the lakes and streams which seldom freeze, thus shutting off thousands of ducks from their feeding grounds. These were obliged to collect in large numbers in the small open spring holes where, in their half-starved condition, they became an easy mark for the pot hunters. The State officials were on the job, however, and secured many convictions for this illegal killing. As the ducks were in such large numbers, and the open water so small, the food was soon exhausted, and perhaps all would have starved in this section had it not been for the American Game Protective and Propagation Association, the Tompkins County Fish and Game Protective Association, the Owego Rod and Gun Club and others.

Members of these game protective associations purchased food and saw that the birds were fed regularly until the water opened. The notable places where this work was done were Cayuga Lake near Ithaca and the Susquehanna River near Owego.

In these places thousands of ducks were fed and no doubt thousands were saved from starvation. The birds got to look for their food daily like a flock of chickens, and became so tame they would even eat while food was being distributed.

This winter has been so very open, there has been no need for feeding the birds, as there is plenty of food in the open water. While the ducks are pretty well scattered, it is pleasant to note that there are many more wintering with us than usual. Among them are nearly every variety that visit us at any time of the year. Yesterday I saw a lone goose flying low over the village of Owego and in the direction of the river. I afterward learned that there are quite a number on the river near here.

In the afternoon I took a walk along the Owego Creek and the Susquehanna. I saw a large number of ducks. Among these were mallards, blackducks, hooded mergansers and sheldrakes. The mallards and blackducks were feeding in pairs in the little coves along the banks, which proves without a doubt that they are already mated.

One pair of blackducks came flying very close to me, the drake talking softly to his mate, and I wish I could have known what he was saying. They settled within a few feet of me, the drake alighting. At this moment his mate looked my way, saw me, took fright, and flew up the river. The drake could not understand this, and he quacked angrily. The duck soon answered him from up the river, and must have told him of his danger, for he left the water suddenly and joined his wife.

The gunners along the Susquehanna River rarely get an opportunity to shoot ducks, as they nearly all skip us on the Southern migration.

The sportsmen are pretty well educated to the fact that ducks should not be killed in the winter or spring, and are willing to go to a distance for their shooting or forego it alto-

gether in order to protect the ducks properly.

It is only when legislation is proposed such as Long Island is now asking for that a certain element here clamors for the same privilege.

The better class of sportsmen, however, are very much opposed to winter or spring shooting in any part of the State, and have entered a strong protest against the Long Island bill.

P. S. FARNHAM.

## The Hair Rope Myth.

BY CHARLES STUART MOODY.

THE rôle of the iconoclast is never an enviable one. The man who upsets ancient beliefs and demolishes hoary-headed superstitions must expect the anathema of the unthinking. Those timid souls, for instance, who fatuously stretch a hair rope about their bed at night when in a rattlesnake country, under the blissful belief that the bristles on the rope will tickle his snake-ship's belly and discourage his desire to occupy the same bed with the sleeper, will be pained to learn that their precaution is useless. A moment's reflection, however, will probably serve to convince them that were a hair rope adequate, all keepers of reptilian collection need do would be to stretch a hair rope around their charges and thus avoid the manufacture of expensive cages.

It would prove interesting could we trace the origin of the "hair rope myth." Who first advanced the idea that a rattlesnake would not cross such a rope lying on the ground? I can recall a time when I had implicit faith in the remedy. True, I had never tried it, not being afraid of snakes, but some wise person told it to me, and I never presumed to question it. My credulity had its first severe jolt when traveling across a country infested with rattlesnakes in company with a band of Indians. Their picket ropes, pack ropes, in fact all their cordage was of hair woven by the Indian women. If there were virtue in the hair rope stunt, beyond question the Indian would know it and make use of it. They did not, however, nor did any of them report a crotaline bedfellow. My next jolt was on the same trip. My cayuse (a cayuse is an Indian bred horse) was picketed near the cañon rim of the Columbia River, a country where an industrious man can go out and gather a mess of rattlesnakes in fifteen minutes. On my way out to fetch in my mount I saw a large aldermanic rattler lying on a flat rock sunning himself. "Now," thought I, "is the opportunity to test the hair rope." I loosened the picket rope, tied the horse by the halter to a sage brush, and coiled the rope around the rock and around the snake. I stood off some distance and threw rocks at the snake until he awoke and protested against the disturbance, slid off the rock and crawled unhesitatingly over the rope.

On the assumption that "one swallow does not make a summer," I took occasion to try the experiment again. The result was the same; the snake did not tarry, but got him hence.

I sincerely regret being obliged to deprive people having a dread of snakes of their consolation, but candor compels me to insist that a twine string would be as effective and far less bulky. It is a popular belief that nothing delights a rattler more than to occupy the blankets with a human being. I have spent several years on the Western cattle ranges, and not a few in

Western military camps, in localities where rattlesnakes were common, yet I have the first instance to find of where a snake crept into bed with a person. The rattlesnake is of a somewhat retiring disposition and does not court human society to the extent of looking up one for a bedfellow. In the old cattle days it was not unusual to find a rattlesnake curled up in the warm ashes upon arising in the morning. The presence of the serpent there could be accounted for not on the assumption that he was seeking human companionship, but that he came along during the night hunting a warm place to roost, found the hot ashes and bunked down exactly as he might have curled up on a sun-warmed rock or bed of sand.

During our recent military march across the country east from San Diego, Cal., it was not unusual to get up in the morning and find a "sidewinder" occupying the tent. During this march, however, the enlisted men slept in shelter tents on the ground and none of them reported an uninvited guest.

While I have been compelled to take away the fancied protection of the hair rope, the devotees of that device may console themselves that the chances of a rattlesnake getting into bed with them are about one to infinity.

## The Louisiana Bird Season.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 5.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Hunters here and throughout Louisiana, after a winter of good shooting, are putting in their time now on teal and snipe. Feb. 28 was the last day of the open season on most species of game birds and animals, but fishing is coming in in fine style, and will last until the shotgun and rifle season opens again in the fall. The season on trapping closed Feb. 1.

The game birds to which the protection of the law is extended after March 1 are doves, woodduck, river and sea duck, geese, brant, rail, curlew, plover, Florida duck, black mallard and quail. The Conservation Commission is taking special pains to enforce the game laws this year and prosecutions of all violators seem certain.

The season on woodcock and seagulls closed Feb. 1, and there is a ban on the killing of prairie chickens, killdeer, pheasants and wild turkey hens until December, 1915. The only game birds which may be killed now, and these only until April 1, are wild turkey cocks, teal duck, sandpipers and snipe. The closed season for all game birds except the red-wing black-bird, which is considered "game" down here, goes into effect April 1.

Spring snipe shooting is a feature of outdoor life in this section, the fields are turning green, the air is balmy and the sun just warm enough to make it a joy to be alive and afield.

H. H. DUNN.

To our mind, says the Yarmouth (Mass.) Register, there is no class of reading so fascinating as that which deals intimately with the life and habits of the denizens of the wilds. The energetic beaver is one of these interesting creatures. This wonderful animal is almost human in its intelligence. "The Tenants of the Iron Barrier" in last week's FOREST AND STREAM, will give you a close view of the beaver's activities. It is written by Robert Page Lincoln. This old-established and popular weekly keeps its place in the front rank of publications devoted to outdoor life. No sportsman's reading table is complete without FOREST AND STREAM.



**Anglers' Tournament.**

THE tournament held at the Madison Square Garden during the Sportsmen's Show was not patronized as well as had been expected, nevertheless it furnished a great deal of interest. At the time of going to press only eleven of the twenty-one events scheduled have been run, therefore balance of scores will be given in our issue of March 15. No records were broken, but good scores were made in several events. Excellent judging was done by R. R. Eichlin and W. McGuckin, while the work of referee J. Glaister was a model.

Event No. 1. Trout fly-casting for distance, five-ounce rods, 70-foot class: Open to all except those who have cast over 70 feet in any open or club tournament with a five-ounce rod.

Feet.		Feet.	
Rutherford Lawrence.. 78	R. R. Eichlin .....	67	
Chester Mills .....	D. W. O'Neil .....	61	
H. A. Ludeke .....		69	

Event No. 2. Accuracy bait, quarter-ounce lure: Specific rules of National Association of Scientific Angling Clubs to govern this event.

Per Cent.		Per Cent.	
A. J. Marsh .....	98 14-15	D. T. Abercrombie	92 2-15
W. A. Chandler ..	94 2-15		

Event No. 3. Distance bait, quarter-ounce lure, 115-foot class: Specific rules of National Association of Scientific Angling Clubs to govern this event; open to all except those who have cast over 115 feet in any open or club tournament.

Feet.		Feet.	
W. A. Chandler.....	80	D. T. Abercrombie.	65 3-5

Event No. 4. Trout fly-casting for distance, five-ounce rods, 85-foot class: Open to all except those who have cast over 85 feet in any open or club tournament with a five-ounce rod.

Ft. In.		Ft. In.	
C. T. Champion... 89	4	R. Lawrence .....	75 9
A. B. Hubbell... 70	0	A. J. Marsh .....	74 6
H. Friedman..... 77	0	C. H. Higby .....	64 2
S. G. Saunders... 76	10	Chester Mills .....	69 2
D. T. Abercrombie	76 9		

Event No. 5.—Distance fly, four-ounce rods, 60-foot class: Open to all, except those who have cast over 60 feet in any open or club tournament.

Ft. In.		Ft. In.	
C. H. Higby .....	80 0	D. W. O'Neil ....	66 0
S. G. Saunders .....	75 3	Chester Mills ....	64 00
G. R. Jenkins .....	72 0	John Coswell .....	60 0
H. A. Ludeke ...	71 0		

Event No. 6. Distance fly, four-ounce rods, 75-foot class: Open to all except those who have cast over 75 feet in any open or club tournament.

Ft. In.		Ft. In.	
D. T. Abercrombie	74 10	D. F. Mercer ....	70 4
H. A. Ludeke.....	72 0	John Doughty ...	69 0
Wm. Willick ....	71 0		

Event No. 7. Distance fly, four-ounce rods: Open to all.

Ft. In.		Ft. In.	
Rube Leonard ...	91 0	C. H. Higby .....	79 3
Hiram Hawes ....	89 0	J. Doughty .....	70 0
J. L. Kirk .....	84 0		

Event No. 8. Accuracy bait, half-ounce lure, 97 per cent. class: Open to all except those who have made an average of over 97 per cent. in

any open or club tournament; specific rules of the National Association of Scientific Angling Clubs to govern this event.

Per Cent.		Per Cent.	
J. Doughty .....	96 3-15	Fred Mapes .....	94 10-15
P. J. Muldoon ..	94 13-15	J. L. Kirk .....	93 4-15

Event No. 9. Accuracy fly, 98 per cent. class: Open to all except those who have made a score of over 98 per cent. in any open or club tournament; specific rules of National Association of Scientific Angling Clubs to govern this event.

Per Cent.		Per Cent.	
J. Doughty .....	97 11-15	P. J. Muldoon....	96 6-15
R. Lawrence .....	97 9-15	H. A. Ludeke ...	94 10-15
D. F. Mercer .....	97 3-15	W. Willick .....	84 4-15
Fred Mapes .....	97		

Event No. 10. Distance fly, five-ounce rods: Open to all.

Ft. In.		Ft. In.	
H. Hawes .....	93 6	A. B. Hubbell....	77 8
Lew Darling .....	85 0	Fred Mapes .....	75 0
Chas. Champion..	84 3	P. J. Muldoon....	72 3
J. Doughty .....	83 0		

Event No. 11. Obstacle distance fly: Open to all; obstacle to be placed under rule for event No. 12, except 30 feet from platform, and bar 6 feet above water; casts to be made under bar; longest cast made under Rule 5 to win.

Ft. In.		Ft. In.	
Lew Darling .....	67 3	D. T. Abercrombie	53 2
Z. Jones .....	63 5	John Kirk .....	51 5
J. Jenkins .....	56 7	C. H. Higby.....	50 5

Event No. 12. Obstacle accuracy fly: Open to all; specific rules of National Association of Scientific Angling Clubs to govern, except up-rights to be 12 feet apart.

Per Cent.		Per Cent.	
Z. Jones .....	98 1-5	G. H. Higby .....	94 3-5
J. Jenkins .....	95 4-5	D. T. Abercrombie	94 2-5
J. Kirk .....	95 3-5	John Kirk .....	95 3-5

**Fishing in California.**

BY GOLDEN GATE.

It was anticipated that early in the year some splendid steelhead fishing would be in order on the Russian River, but just about the time that the stream cleared, following the rain in December, another heavy storm occurred, and it will probably be several weeks before good sport will be enjoyed there. The stream is now muddy and at high-water mark, with considerable snow in the mountains, so that the indications are that winter sport there is at an end.

The run of steelhead reported in the Santa Ynez River proved to be an exceedingly small one, according to those who made the trip there in search of sport. There was but little water in the stream and fishing was out of question. Some fair sport has been enjoyed of late closer to home, the Tunitas lagoon yielding several fine baskets of fish. Ralph Fusier recently fished there with excellent results, taking thirty-nine fish one day, the largest of these weighing 3½ pounds.

Bad weather has kept the striped bass fishermen from the sloughs of late, but those who braved the storm met with fair results. A 40-pound bass was taken at San Antonio a few

days ago by J. Christensen and a 25-pound fish was taken at Wingo.

Anglers are interested in the report of John O. Snyder, of Stanford University, to the effect that a new variety of trout has been found in Lake Tahoe, this having been given the name of royal silver trout (*Salmo regalis*). Several of these fish have been taken in the lake near Brockway. The dorsal surface of the fish is of a deep steel-blue, this color extending downward almost to the lateral line, where it suddenly ends, giving place to a brilliant silver. This silver color pales on the ventral surface, and the abdomen, throat and chin is a pure white. A few dark spots are on the caudal and dorsal fins, while on the cheek there is a trace of red and yellow.

**Amazon River Turtles at the Aquarium.**

THE steamship Clement of the Booth Line brought to the Aquarium recently four specimens of the giant fresh water turtle of the Amazon River (*Podocnomis expansa*), the gift of the New York Zoological Society. These were secured at Manaus, Brazil, nearly 1,000 miles up the Amazon River, and were eighteen days en route on the steamer.

This is the largest species of fresh water turtle, the shell of an adult female being three feet in length. The males differ markedly from the females, being much smaller and more rounded. In spite of their large size, these turtles are entirely harmless and feed almost entirely on vegetable matter. They form a valuable food supply to the inhabitants of the Amazon region.

The eggs for many years formed the basis of a unique industry at the laying time, graphically described by Bates in his book, "The Naturalist on the Amazon River." The eggs contain a large amount of oil which is rendered out and used for food, for illumination and for various other purposes. Bates estimated that, in 1850, forty-eight million eggs, the product of 400,000 turtles, were taken. This wasteful process has depleted the supply of turtles, as might have been anticipated, so that the industry has been practically wiped out.

This species belongs to the group of side-necked turtles which loop the neck sidewise in withdrawing it under the shell for protection. It is an excellent swimmer, the feet being paddle-like and broadly webbed.

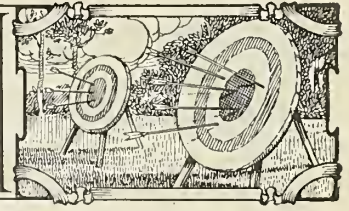
This turtle has never been exhibited at the Aquarium, and to the best of our knowledge has never been seen before in New York.

FOREST AND STREAM gets right into the most confidential, most personal moments of its subscriber. It influences them at a time when they are open to impression—not in the heat and hurry of the business hours.

PROVIDENCE is always on the side of the last reserve.—Napoleon.



# ARCHERY



Forest and Stream is the official organ of the National Archery Association.

### Scoring by Points in Archery.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 6.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I recently sent you a symposium on the point system of scoring. Since then I have received the following letter from Will H. Thompson, of Seattle. Nearly every archer knows that Mr. Thompson was the leader in organizing the National Archery Association in 1879. He has since been devoted to its interests and five times he has won the national championship.  
EDWARD B. WESTON.

"I am sorry to know that you are thinking of reviving the old controversy over the 'point system,' as it can do no possible good, and can do much harm.

"In England they wrangled over it for thirty years and finally abandoned it for two years in favor of gross score, and then came back to it gladly, and have ever since clung to it. We abandoned it for one year—1880—at Buffalo, when Peddinghaus won a gross score, though I should have won on points, having hits and score at 100 yards, hits and score at 60 yards and gross hits, 6 points in all, to his 4 points. We changed back to points by a unanimous vote, after the most elaborate discussion.

"We came near wrecking archery at one time over the attempt to change the value of the colors on the target to 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. The Eastern Archery Association adopted the silly change for no real scientific reason whatever, as the real value of the colors are nearer 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, than 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. In fact, 1 and 9 are right, 3 nearly right, and 5 and 7 quite wrong, especially 7. But what matters it? It gives all the same chance. Archery is an old game, doctor. The halo of age is about it. Its history is half its glory. Its old usages plead for life. The British have kept it alive through years and years of cannon and musket. Why not stay with them in all these little details that do no one wrong? A few years ago B. P. Gregson won the British medal with tenth score. A big furor ensued. Everybody irate. But finally a fine, calm, scientific article demonstrated his actual superiority in the contest. The ten scores were close, only a few points between lowest and highest. Gregson had gross hits by a pronounced margin. He had hits at 100 yards (the most difficult range) by a strong lead. He was only beaten one hit at 80 yards by one of the ten. He was second in score at both 100 yards and 80 yards, and so he deserved the medal over the fellow who by a few lucky golds and reds got gross score. Of course, any system will show wrong in individual cases, but on the whole one is about as good as another. But stability is best of all. We are at one with the English in this old, old pastime in all things save one, and in that they are right and we wrong, and that is in shooting both ways at targets. Everything is in favor of their system and naught against it. The red ring should

count 3 if the gold counts 9, yet why change? Your red and mine counts as much as Phil Bryant's, doesn't it? I lost one medal in 1880 because 'points' were abandoned, and I won the medal on points in 1888 though Maxson scored 739 to my 733. So I'm even. Don't let us muddy again the clear stream of archery that now flows deeper, cleaner and stronger than for many years.

"There is nothing to be gained. Such little, annoying things as the loss by rebounding arrows are far more important. They unnerve and exasperate."  
WILL H. THOMPSON.

### Present Means of Scoring.

BY JAMES DUFF.

I AM rather surprised to see that old bone of contention, method of scoring, come up again and to see such wholesale condemnation of the system as has appeared of late on the subject. It would seem to me that the time is ripe for taking the matter up seriously and trying, at least to amend, if not to totally alter, the point idea to something that would give some kind of satisfaction. Unlike our British friends in the sport of archery, we are scattered over so vast a territory that it is a difficult matter to see how a meeting could be convened to give the full discussion this and other matters should really have. But in the matter of publication, America by far excels anything that Britain can show as pertaining to archery; that after all it is delightful to be able to subscribe to such a work as FOREST AND STREAM where one can and does have all that is latest and best, and to know that if a lead is on one's mind, he has only to tell his troubles to the editor of FOREST AND STREAM in letter form, knowing that full publication will be given with every possibility of receiving some comfort and probably fresh loads of sound advice and ideas from the many archery readers.

Many of us know that the present means of scoring are entirely wrong, but inasmuch as we don't belong to the class that is affected by it, we give little attention to the subject.

Coming from Boston last August I was asked by an archer in the novice stage how I worked it out that Mr. Wills won second place in the York rounds, when Mr. Richardson seemed to be as good a shooter by scoring 196 hits to Wills' 195 hits, which looked as though the difference in score should be about balanced. Working it out on a per cent. basis, I was surprised to find the following result:

	Hits.	Possible.	Wills, Per Cent.	Richardson, Per Cent.
Wills	195	288	67 17-24	
Richardson	196	288		68 1-18
Score.				
Wills	885	2592	34 31-216	
Richardson	860	2592		33 29-162
Totals			101 69-81	101 19-81

Showing a win for Mr. Wills by a narrow margin, but still an undisputed win on merit.

Taking the same method of scoring and applying it to two questions asked by Drs. Elmer and Hertig, respectively, which shows that—

ELMER'S QUERY.

	Hits.	Possible.	A, Per Cent.	B, Per Cent.
A	90	90	100	
B	10	90		11 1-9
Score.				
A	90	810	11 1-9	
B	90	810		11 1-9
Totals			111 1-9	22 2-9

HERTIG'S QUERY.

	Hits.	Possible.	Jiles, Per Cent.	Hertig, Per Cent.
Jiles' end	6	6	100	
Hertig's end	2	6		33 1-3
Score.				
Jiles	12	54	22 2-9	
Hertig	14	54		25 25-27
Totals			122 6-27	59 7-27

While this method may not be acceptable to us, it seems to me to show that there is a great lack of certainty in our present means of scoring, as there are very few archers scored on their actual merits, unless it be done by the P. Bryant method, namely clean up the slate and "mak siccar."

### The Mystery of Sleep.

It is impossible to give any precise explanation of the phenomenon of sleep. Yet, says Harper's Weekly, many theories have been advanced. Legendre has shown by fairly conclusive arguments that it is due neither to "brain pallor," nor to intoxication by carbonic acid, nor to the presence of narcotic substances in the blood, theories that have been in turn advanced. Legendre intimates his preference for the view that sleep is not the result of fatigue, but is an inherited instinct designed to protect the organism against the ill effects of fatigue.

### Equality.

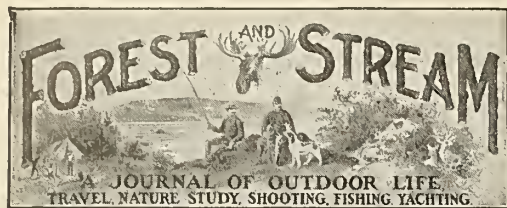
BY JAMES E. RICHARDSON.

WHEN fifty bowmen, straining all arow,  
Vary no finger's breadth in arrow-flight;  
When down the stadium ten runners go,  
And first to choose defieth all men's sight;  
When yew and olive tree give bow for bow,  
And star and lesser star yield equal light;  
When maids of one birth-morn are all so fair,  
That none in visible degree surpass  
In gifts of grace—bright eyes and shining hair;  
When weights of lead and gold give mass for mass;  
When the high gods shall answer every prayer,  
And each man's auspices come forth to pass;  
In that—and in no earlier—hour shall ye  
Wail fitly through the market-place, "Equality!"

## FOR ARCHERY SUPPLIES

Write for Archery Catalogue.

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### THE OBJECT OF THIS JOURNAL

will be to studiously promote a healthful interest in outdoor recreation, and to cultivate a refined taste for natural objects.

—FOREST AND STREAM, Aug. 14, 1873.

### GOOD NEWS FOR THE COUNTRY.

FEDERAL protection of migratory birds is now the law. The measure, after passing the Senate by a vote that was practically unanimous, went to the House, where it was locked up in the room of the Committee on Rules with no apparent prospect of being reported during the last hurried days of the session. However, the bill was finally attached as a rider to the Agricultural Appropriation bill, and in that form passed both Houses of Congress.

This is an enormous victory for the protection of wild life, and ought to add hundreds of millions of dollars to the productiveness of the United States, to say nothing of America at large. If Senator Root's resolution, calling for an international commission to consider the general question of protection of migratory birds by the different Governments of North America, should be favorably acted on, the result will be of incalculable benefit to this continent.

In the Senate Committee's report on the McLean bill, issued last spring, the whole matter was tersely put in the following language: "All \* \* \* the evidence goes to demonstrate the existence of a natural economic relation between these three orders of life (vegetation, insects and birds). There is a sort of interdependence, and the existence of each one is dependent on the existence of the other. But for the vegetation, the insects would perish; but for the insects, the birds would perish, and but for the birds, the vegetation would shortly be destroyed by the unchecked increase of insect destroyers."

That both Houses of Congress should have acted favorably on this measure shows better than anything else how earnest and vigorous has been the campaign of education carried on by

bird protectors all over the land. Individuals have urged the matter on their representatives in Congress. Associations have done the same and have appeared before Committees of Congress in behalf of the measure. Newspapers have presented the case in all its forms, and of all the newspapers FOREST AND STREAM was the first to take up the subject.

Hon. George Shiras, 3d, introduced the first bill in Congress and wrote a splendid brief on it. He was the pioneer. The most effective, because most direct, work done in behalf of the matter was that carried on by the American Game Protective and Propagation Association, under the direction of John B. Burnham, its president. There has perhaps never been a more effective presentation of any subject bearing on game protection than was given at the hearings held March 6 last, before the Senate Committee on Forest Reservations, and the Protection of Game, and the House Committee on Agriculture, at Washington. We have more than once pointed out the importance of that hearing, and called attention to the splendid work done by Mr. Burnham, Mr. Haskell, Mr. Faylis and others in this connection. It is to the energy and industry displayed by this association that the passage of the bill at this time is chiefly due.

### THE COMING CHANGE.

THE calendar tells us that spring has come, but as yet we must accept this on faith. To the average man the only physical evidence of its arrival is that in the middle of the day the sun has more power than a month or two ago.

The sodden fields still lie bare and brown as they have since the storms of November, and the naked trees stretch their gray branches toward the sky and wave in protest against the winds of March as they did against those of December.

Nevertheless, the change is at hand. Though in our walks abroad we still see only winter birds and hear only winter sounds.

Down by the warm springs the grass is fresh and green, looking brighter now than it will look two months hence, because of its present contrast with the universal gray. In the swamps the shining purple hoods of the skunk cabbage are two or three inches above the ground or the water, and hidden in each hood is the stalk already covered with tiny flowers. The most abused of our wild plants, the skunk cabbage is nevertheless the earliest of the spring flowers.

Soon the increasing strength of the sun will stir the warm earth, and all over the meadows the grass will begin to start. Long before the flowers come or green grass, we shall see the earliest migrants, the robins and phoebes, the forerunners of a host that will reach the height of its abundance in early May.

In the good old times when there were woodcock, one might go out at night a little later and listen to the voice of this long-billed songster, as, high in air, he talked to his mate below, and strove to out-sing his rival from the next swamp. Nowadays, it is only in especially favored localities that one may hear the mating call of the woodcock.

The angler is now preparing his tackle for use on the warming brooks, and before long will

be afield, whipping the streams—perhaps frozen—as he has whipped frozen streams in years gone by, but at least having the joy of feeling the limber rod once more in his hand.

May his first catch be a good one.

### A HARE RAISING FAD.

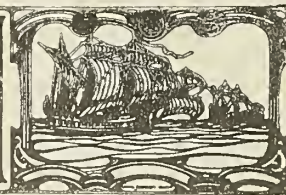
A FUROR for raising Belgian hares swept over the United States about fifteen years ago and ceased almost as rapidly as it began, partly no doubt because it passed into a fad for raising fancy stock for exhibition purposes. In some instances, however, the business has prospered, and during the past year, partly perhaps as a result of the high price of meats, there have been numerous signs of awakened interest in the industry. The Belgian hare is prolific, easily raised, little subject to disease when properly cared for, and its flesh is nutritious with an excellent flavor. There would seem to be no good reason why farmers and others having the necessary facilities should not engage in raising these animals both for the purpose of providing meat for home consumption as well as for the market. At twenty cents per pound, which the meat readily commands in the local markets, there should be a safe margin for profit. Moreover the meat is becoming more and more in demand by the hotels and cafés in the cities as the popular knowledge of the value of the succulent meat is increased. There have been many inquiries made to the Biological Survey of the Department of Agriculture relative to the means and methods of raising Belgian hares, and to meet this demand the Department has prepared a circular letter giving the essential facts in relation to raising these and other domesticated rabbits.

### IMPORTING GAME BIRDS.

THE importance of regulating the importation of foreign birds was exemplified in a striking manner during the past season at the time of the outbreak of a highly infectious quail disease, which spreads with great rapidity. When the disease was originally discovered by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture in 1907, large shipments of birds were being made from the West and Southwest. The infection was carried from Central Alabama and Southern Kansas northeastward to many points, even as far as Nova Scotia, and attempts to check the disease proved unavailing. During the past year, on account of the scarcity of birds, nearly all of the stock used for propagating purposes was imported from Mexico, and such shipments came directly under the control of the Department. The total importations from Mexico was 7,770 quail. Immediately upon the discovery of the disease in February all importation from Mexico was suspended by the Department, and prompt information concerning the dangers of infection was furnished to the importers and shippers with the result that the disease was discovered and confined to five or six places in Missouri, New Jersey, District of Columbia, New York and Connecticut. So far as could be ascertained by the Department, the disease did not spread beyond these points, and the malady was soon eradicated.



# YACHTING



Forest and Stream will give a weekly digest of Yachting and Motor Boating events from all over the country.

## St. Augustine P. B. A.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 3.—The power boat races of the St. Augustine Power Boat Association will be the first of this year under the sanction of the American Power Boat Association when its new rules will be tried out. The races will begin on March 21. Charles F. Hopkins, of the St. Augustine Club, will be in charge and he also will manage the three-day regatta at Cocoa, Fla., on March 18, 19 and 20. The Cocoa regattas also are sanctioned by the national association, and this association is growing fast in strength, and it will do much this year to improve the sport of motor boat racing.

It is very probable that some reform is to be made in the title of races. So far championship events have taken place wherever there have been motor boat races. Each club or association that has been able to offer some valuable prize has called it a championship race, and often it has been called a world's championship. The result has been that each season there have been several world's champions. It is probable that when this matter is taken under discussion, a championship for each section will be allowed, with the understanding that there can be only one race each season for the championship, and the governing committee of the section shall designate the club to hold the championship event.

For national championships there can be only one race in the country each season, and that is at present under the auspices of the National Association of Engine Boat Manufacturers and this year will be held at Put-in-Bay. That association offers trophies to be raced for each year, one for an international championship and one for a State championship. These prizes are held by the winner for one season and then must be defended or returned to the association.

The British international trophy is really the only recognized international championship event. That contest arouses an immense amount of enthusiasm each season, and this year will be no exception. It is possible that a limitation may be placed on the value of prizes offered except in special regattas such as those to be held next summer in connection with the Commodore Perry celebration, or those to be held in connection with the Panama Exposition at San Francisco in 1915.

## Yachts Change Hands.

THE Hollis Burgess yacht agency has sold the 25-foot racing sloop Tiger, owned by George E. Carroll, of the South Boston Y. C., to Dr. B. F. Curtis, of Scarborough-on-the-Hudson, New York, who will use her along the Maine coast this season; and the 35-foot waterline cruising yawl Narcissus, owned by Charles O. McClintock, of Portland, Me., to Dr. Coleman Tousey, of Boston. Also the catboat Twinkle,

owned by Arthur Perrin, of Brookline, Mass., to Frederic Cunningham, of Longwood, Mass.

## Port Washington Y. C.

THE Port Washington Y. C. has adopted a new design for its burgee. A predominant white star set in a blue background, framed in a red triangle makes up the very tasteful flag. The authors of the new burgee deserve credit for originality and artistic judgment.

## Canoeing

### New York C. C.

THE New York Canoe Club is making plans for an energetic defense of the international challenge cup for which a challenge has been received from Ralph B. Britton, of the Gananoque Canoe and Motor Boat Club, and with the object of insuring the success of the trial races and the cup races to follow, has invited several of the most prominent men in the sport to act with the regatta committee of the club. Announcement will be soon made of the names of those in charge of these events, and full information will be given in regard to the conditions of the trial races which at a recent meeting of the trustees of the New York Canoe Club it was decided should be held in connection with the Atlantic Division meet at Staten Island if agreeable to the Division officers.

At the annual meeting of the club, subscriptions were opened for two syndicate boats to take part in the trial races, and it is expected with the enthusiasm which the challenge has created in canoeing circles that at least twenty-five boats will compete in these races. Owing to the large number of boats moored near the New York Canoe Club, which would seriously interfere with laying out a clear course, the cup races will probably be held off the grounds of the Marine and Field Club during the week following the meet, in connection with the annual regatta of the New York Canoe Club which will include a program of paddling and other events. This will enable those who desire to enter to have their boats shipped to the New York Canoe Club from Staten Island after the close of the meet, and from there direct to Sugar Island, which will greatly reduce the expense of transportation.

### Winona C. C.

WINONA, Minn., Feb. 27.—A canoe club, with twenty-five members, was organized here to-night. The club will be affiliated with the A. C. A., comprising clubs at St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth. William G. Cartlich, Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., is local organizer. The activities

will be carried on at Lake Winona, an ideal body of water for the canoeists, and carnivals will be held annually. The club plans to participate in the State club's activities.

## A. C. A. Membership.

### NEW MEMBERS PROPOSED.

Eastern Division.—George H. Holland, 49 Sheridan street, Jamaica Plain, Mass., and James C. McFarlane, 6 Dalrymple street, Jamaica Plain, Mass., both by Robert F. Kelly.

Western Division.—Waldemar R. Petersen, Dundee, Ill., by T. C. Angell; Joseph L. Gillson, 706 Forest avenue, Wilmette, Ill., by Arthur E. Sunny; Carl G. Gruner, 607 Elm street, Rockford, Ill., by R. E. Penfold; Eugene Miller, 1621 West Division street, Chicago, Ill., by Henry Bergholtz; Edwin H. Tyron, 539 Ryerson avenue, Elgin, Ill., by H. L. Boynton.

### NEW MEMBERS ELECTED.

Atlantic Division.—6612, Howard Adthead, 1752 Margaret street, Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa.

Central Division.—6610, Joseph A. Banks, Clifton Springs, N. Y.

Western Division.—Herbert S. Inbusch, 315 Farwell avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

### RESIGNATIONS.

Eastern Division.—5258, Leonard D. Sherman, Andover, Mass.; 5712, Leon S. Sanders, Auburn, R. I.

## How the Sap Rises.

How the raw sap travels from the absorbing roots beneath the ground to the topmost twig on an oak or elm tree, more than one hundred feet above, and to nearly four or five times that height in the case of some of the mammoth gum trees (eucalyptus) of the Tasmanian forests, and in the gigantic Wellingtonia of California, has long puzzled the physicist to explain. The old idea that capillarity is the factor at work, the fluid being conveyed up the trunk and branches after the manner of oil through the wick of a lamp, becomes an altogether inadequate explanation, says the Strand. Especially is this so when we realize that in some of the internal tissues of the stem the pressure exerted reaches from eight to twenty atmospheres, or in other words from 120 to 300 pounds to the square inch—a force greater than that in the boiler of a normal railway engine.

This mighty pressure, scattered more or less irregularly through the tissues of the tree, drives the sap to the buds and forces them open, expands their leaves, and is continually at work wherever the process of building new structures is going on. It is obvious, therefore, that the engineering arrangements for the conducting and controlling of this powerful stream of life-giving sap must be very perfectly organized. Indeed, they are more than that; they present marvels of mechanical construction which are not only astonishing on account of their perfection, but are so minute that man can only penetrate the mysteries and beauty of their structure by means of high-power microscopes and careful chemical investigations. Even then he is left baffled and wondering.



# TRAP SHOOTING



## Fixtures.

If you want your shoot to be announced here, send a notice like the following:

### REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.

March 25-26.—Birmingham (Ala.) G. C. O. L. Garl, Sec.  
 April 8-10.—San Antonio, Tex.—The Interstate Association's Southwestern Handicap, under auspices of the San Antonio Gun Club; \$1,000 added money. Winner of first place in the Southwestern Handicap guaranteed \$200 and a trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$150 and \$100 respectively. E. E. Shaner, Mgr., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 April 9-10.—Lincoln, Neb.—Capitol Beach G. C. T. C. Brownfield, Pres.  
 April 10.—Atglen (Pa.) G. C. Lloyd R. Lewis, Mgr.  
 April 14-16.—New Orleans, La.—City Park G. C. J. M. Lionnet, Mgr.  
 April 16.—Mt. Holly (N. J.) G. C. A. J. Dellelto, Sec'y.  
 April 17.—Syracuse, N. Y.—Messina Springs G. C. W. E. Hookway, Sec'y.  
 April 17-19.—Hot Springs, Ark.—Arkansas State tournament, under auspices of Hot Springs G. C. H. A. Whittington, Sec'y.  
 April 19.—Lawrence (Mass.) Fish and Game Protective Association. A. C. Gray, Sec'y.  
 April 23.—Grundy Center (Ia.) G. C. Frank W. Callaway, Sec'y.  
 April 23-24.—Wellington, Mass.—Paleface Shooting Association. Walter F. Clarke, Pres.  
 April 23-24.—Brantley (Ala.) G. C. A. H. Hill, Pres.  
 April 24.—Maysville, Ky.—Mason County G. C. Wm. H. Hall, Mgr.  
 April 26.—Pottstown (Pa.) G. C. C. A. Fries, Sec'y.  
 April 29.—Guernsey, Ia.—Du Pont G. C. J. W. Dobbins, President.  
 April 29-30.—Moberly (Mo.) G. C. J. A. Melton, Sec'y.  
 April 29-May 1.—Pond Creek, Okla.—Oklahoma State tournament, under auspices of Pond Creek G. C. Wm. M. Hite, Mgr.  
 May 1-2.—Philadelphia, Pa.—Keystone Shooting League. G. F. Hamlin, Sec'y.  
 May 3.—Rittersville, Pa.—Lehigh R. and G. C. H. F. Koch, Sec'y.  
 May 3.—Bethel, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of Bethel G. C. C. K. Bailey, Sec'y.  
 May 4-5.—Columbus (Neb.) G. C. G. A. Schroeder, Sec.  
 May 5-6.—Laramie, Wyo.—Gem City Gun Club. Tyler A. Rogers, Pres.  
 May 6.—Vicksburg (Miss.) G. C. J. J. Bradfield, Mgr.  
 May 6.—Pitcairn, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of United G. C. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.  
 May 6-7.—Eagle Grove (Ia.) G. C. A. L. Yearous, Sec.  
 May 6-7.—Montpelier (Vt.) G. C. H. B. Moulton, Pres.  
 May 8-10.—Hutchinson, Kan.—Kansas State tournament, under auspices of Hutchinson G. C. Chas. T. Rankin, Sec'y.  
 May 7.—Seneca Falls (N. Y.) G. C. C. L. Frantz, Mgr.  
 May 7.—Hicksville (O.) G. C. C. E. Maxwell, Sec'y.  
 May 7-8.—Dayton, Ky.—Northern Kentucky G. C. H. R. Irwin, Mgr.  
 May 7-8.—Americus, Ga.—Georgia State tournament, under auspices of Americus G. C. J. W. Hightower, Pres.  
 May 7-8.—Sunbury, Pa.—Sunbury-Selinsgrove G. C. J. W. Schoffstall, Sec'y.  
 May 8.—Watertown (Wis.) G. C. B. H. Rieck, Sec'y.  
 May 8-9.—Kankakee (Ill.) G. C. E. F. Radeke, Sec'y.  
 May 9.—Portage (Wis.) G. C. J. Raup, Pres.  
 May 10.—Marysville (Pa.) S. A. M. L. Wise, Vice-Pres.  
 May 12.—Mt. Airy (Md.) G. C. Ira D. Watkins, Sec'y.  
 May 12-13.—Portland (Ore.) G. C. J. E. Cullison, Pres.  
 May 13-15.—York, Pa.—Pennsylvania State tournament, under auspices of York City G. C. N. M. McSherry, Sec'y.  
 May 13-15.—Montgomery, Ala.—Interstate Association's eighth Southern Handicap tournament, under auspices of Capital City G. C.; \$1,000 added money. Winner of first place guaranteed \$200 and a trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$150 and \$100 respectively. Elmer E. Shaner, Mgr., Pittsburgh.  
 May 14.—Tyndall (S. D.) G. C. F. F. Chladek, Sec'y.  
 May 14.—Fulton (N. Y.) G. and G. C. B. J. O'Grady, Pres.  
 May 14-15.—Waterloo (Ia.) G. C. Nick Webber, Pres.  
 May 14-15.—Pipestone (Minn.) G. C. H. T. Ober, Sec'y.  
 May 15.—Shelbyville, Ill.—Shelby County G. C. Geo. L. Dearing, Sec'y.  
 May 15.—Riverside (Ill.) G. C. E. M. Collis, Sec'y.  
 May 15.—Freeport (Ill.) G. C. J. W. James, Sec'y.  
 May 15.—Clayton, O.—Salem G. C. F. C. Koch, Pres.  
 May 17.—Phillipsburg, N. J.—Alert G. C. Edw. F. Markley, Mgr.  
 May 20.—Albia, Ia.—Monroe County Fish and Game Protective Association. Theo. B. Perry, Jr., Pres.  
 May 20.—Milton Junction (Wis.) G. C. W. H. Smith, Sec'y.  
 May 20.—Pillow (Pa.) G. C. J. A. Bingham, Sec'y.  
 May 20-22.—Temple, Tex.—Texas State tournament, under auspices of the Temple G. C. R. I. Tennant, Pres.  
 May 21.—Brazil (Ind.) R. & G. C. W. T. Crabb, Sec'y.  
 May 22.—Aurelia (Ia.) G. C. Frank R. Welch, Sec'y.  
 May 22.—Syracuse, N. Y.—Onondaga County G. C. T. E. Clay, Pres.  
 May 22.—Mt. Morris, Ill.—Mt. Morris G. C. C. J. Price, Sec'y.

May 22.—Scranton (Pa.) R. & G. C. M. F. Bohn, Sec'y.  
 May 22.—Altoona, Pa.—Central Pennsylvania T. S. A. tournament, under auspices of Blair County Road Drivers' Association. Jack Waltz, Sec'y.  
 May 22-23.—Winchester (Ky.) G. C. C. B. Strother, Sec'y.  
 May 23.—Nicholson (Pa.) R. and G. C. L. A. Wright, Sec'y.  
 May 23.—Emporia (Kans.) G. C. Chas. Ford, Sec'y.  
 May 24.—Stratford, Ont., Canada.—Pastime G. C. Wm. Boles, Sec'y.  
 May 24.—Newmanstown (Pa.) G. C. F. S. Rader, Sec'y.  
 May 24.—New Haven, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of New Haven G. C. F. W. Smith, Pres.  
 May 24.—Gananoque, Canada.—Thousand Islands G. C. C. A. Lewis, Sec'y.  
 May 24-25.—St. Louis (Mo.) T. S. A. L. Ebert, Sec'y.  
 May 27.—Sikeston (Mo.) G. C. Wm. H. Tanner, Sec'y.  
 May 27-28.—Paragould (Ark.) G. C. C. W. Stedman, Sec.  
 May 27.—Norwich, N. Y.—Chenango County F., G. and G. C. E. D. Borden, Mgr.  
 May 27.—Brookhead (Wis.) G. C. J. B. Pierce, Sec'y.  
 May 27-29.—Peoria, Ill.—Illinois State tournament, under the auspices of Illinois State S. A. R. Scholes, Sec'y.  
 May 27-29.—Fort Dodge, Ia.—Iowa State tournament, under auspices of the Fort Dodge Gun Club. Jos. Kautzky, Mgr.  
 May 27-29.—N. Platte, Neb.—Nebraska State tournament, under auspices of Buffalo Bill G. C. J. C. Den, Sec'y.  
 May 28.—Chesapeake City (Md.) G. C. H. L. Worthington, Mgr.  
 May 28.—Morocco (Ind.) G. C. Jas. C. Murphey, Sec'y.  
 May 28.—Windsor (Mo.) G. C. W. T. Jordan, Sec'y.  
 May 30.—Menominee Falls (Wis.) G. C. J. A. Pike, Sec.  
 May 30.—Utica, N. Y.—Genesee G. C. E. J. Loughlin, Sec'y.  
 May 30.—Latonia (Ky.) G. C. H. S. Connelly, Sec'y.  
 May 30.—Waukegan (Ill.) S. A. B. Tompkins, Sec'y.  
 May 30.—Austerlitz, Ky.—Hill Top G. C. Thos. H. Clay, Jr., Sec'y.  
 May 30.—Olyphant, Pa.—Social R. and G. C. Thos. A. Bell, Sec'y.  
 May 30.—Greenwich (Conn.) G. C. J. H. Finch, Pres.  
 May 30.—Buffalo, N. Y.—Buffalo Audubon Club. W. C. Wootton, Sec'y.  
 May 30-31.—Wilmington, Del.—Delaware State tournament, under auspices of the Du Pont G. C. W. A. Joslyn, Asst. Sec'y.  
 June 2.—Bunker Hill (Ill.) G. C. C. E. Pettengill, Sec.  
 June 2.—Utica, Ill.—Interurban T. S. A. A. L. Jaques, Sec'y.  
 June 3.—Maquoketa (Ia.) G. C. E. L. Hinckley, Sec'y.  
 June 3.—Delta (Colo.) G. C. R. A. King, Mgr.  
 June 3-4.—Sisseton, S. D.—South Dakota State tournament, under auspices of South Dakota State S. A. Maurice Schindler, Sec'y.  
 June 3-5.—Eugene, Ore.—Oregon State tournament, under auspices of Eugene G. C. E. A. Bean, Sec'y.  
 June 4-5.—Baltimore, Md.—Maryland State tournament, under auspices of Maryland State S. A. H. L. Worthington, Sec'y.  
 June 4-6.—Circleville, O.—Ohio State tournament, under auspices of Ideal G. C. J. S. Ritt, Sec'y.  
 June 4-6.—Marshall, Mo.—Missouri State tournament, under auspices of Marshall G. C. E. W. Brown, Sec.  
 June 5.—S. Madison, Wis.—Triangle G. C. H. G. Waterman, Sec'y.  
 June 5-7.—Red Bank, N. J.—New Jersey State tournament, under auspices of River Side G. C. Albert L. Ivins, Pres.  
 June 5.—Milbank (S. D.) G. C. W. J. Martens, Sec'y.  
 June 5.—Spring Valley (Minn.) G. C. J. Bowden, Sec'y.  
 June 6-7.—Worcester, Mass.—Massachusetts State tournament, under auspices of Massachusetts S. T. S. A. F. E. Sheldon, Sec'y.  
 June 6.—Bradford (Ill.) G. C. H. A. Swearingen, Sec'y.  
 June 7.—Riversford (Pa.) G. C. F. A. Anderson, Sec'y.  
 June 7-8.—Milwaukee, Wis.—Badger G. C. C. P. Shumway, Sec'y.  
 June 9-12.—Buffalo, N. Y.—N. Y. State Sportsmen's Association tournament. C. F. Lambert, Sec'y.  
 June 10.—Janesville (Wis.) G. C. L. L. Nickerson, Sec'y.  
 June 10.—Brownsville, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of Brownsville G. C. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.  
 June 10-11.—Warm Springs, Ga.—Merriwether G. C. T. B. Slade, Pres.  
 June 10-12.—Spokane, Wash.—Washington State tournament, under the auspices of the Spokane Gun Club. C. A. Fleming, Pres.  
 June 10-12.—Buffalo, N. Y.—New York State tournament, under auspices of the Buffalo Audubon Club. C. F. Lambert, Sec'y.  
 June 10-12.—Sioux City, Ia.—Soo G. C. W. F. Duncan, Sec'y.  
 June 11.—Robinson (Ill.) G. C. C. M. Franke, Sec'y.  
 June 12.—Platteville (Wis.) G. C. C. E. Gilmore, Sec'y.  
 June 12.—South Charleston (O.) G. C. Geo. H. Slaughter, Sec'y.  
 June 12.—Brooklyn (Pa.) R. and G. C. Myron O. Tiffany, Pres.  
 June 12-13.—Indianapolis (Ind.) G. C. G. Alig, Jr., Sec'y.  
 June 12-13.—Huntington, W. Va.—West Virginia State tournament, under auspices of Huntington G. C. L. R. Shepherd, Pres.  
 June 13-14.—Portland, Me.—Maine State tournament, under auspices of Portland G. C. S. W. Dimick, Sec.  
 June 14.—Philadelphia, Pa.—Meadow Spring G. C. Wm. F. Letford, Sec'y.  
 June 16-18.—Boise, Idaho.—Idaho State tournament, under

auspices of Idaho State Sportsmen's Association. E. F. Walton, Sec'y.  
 June 17.—Thief River Falls (Minn.) G. C. P. O. Myrum, Sec'y.  
 June 17-20.—Dayton, O.—Interstate Association's fourteenth Grand American Handicap tournament, on grounds of N. C. R. Gun Club; \$1,500 added. Winner of first prize guaranteed \$600 and a trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$500 and \$400 respectively. Elmer E. Shaner, Mgr., Pittsburgh.  
 June 18.—Shamokin (Pa.) G. C. C. Rubendall, Sec'y.  
 June 18-19.—Springfield, Vt.—Vermont State tournament, under auspices of the Springfield G. C. I. L. Hall, Sec'y.  
 June 21.—Baudette (Minn.) G. C. A. M. Hoover, Sec'y.  
 June 21.—Bridgeport, Conn.—Western Connecticut Trappers' League tournament, under auspices of Sea Side G. C. Earl R. Lewis, Sec'y.  
 June 23.—Ada (Minn.) G. C. A. P. McDowell, Pres.  
 June 24-25.—Crookston, Minn.—Minnesota State tournament, under auspices of Crookston G. C. Tom Morris, Pres.  
 June 25-26.—Du Bois (Pa.) G. C. E. W. Kelly, Sec'y.  
 June 26.—Sedalia (Mo.) G. C. John McGrath, Sec'y.  
 June 26.—Fayetteville (N. Y.) G. C. C. C. Snook, Sec'y.  
 June 26-27.—Adel (Ia.) G. C. Chas. F. Clarke, Sec'y.  
 July 1.—McKeesport, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of McKeesport G. C. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.  
 July 4.—Waukesha, Wis.—Spring City G. C. Homer E. White, Sec'y.  
 July 4.—Greenwich (Conn.) G. C. J. H. Finch, Pres.  
 July 4.—Coalgate (Okla.) G. C. F. C. Varner, Sec'y.  
 July 4.—Syracuse, N. Y.—Hunters' Club of Onondaga County. Chas. H. Stanard, Sec'y.  
 July 4-5.—Harrisburg (Pa.) S. A. L. B. Worden, Mgr.  
 July 4-5.—Hattiesburg, Miss.—Mississippi State tournament, under auspices of Hattiesburg G. C. H. S. Hagerty, Sec'y.  
 July 8.—Dows (Ia.) G. C. W. J. Wilson, Sec'y.  
 July 8-10.—Cedar Point, O.—The Indians. D. H. Eaton, Sec'y.  
 July 8-13.—Cedar Point, O.—The Indians' tournament. D. H. Eaton, Sec'y, Cincinnati, O.  
 July 9.—Oswego (Kans.) G. C. T. H. Chitwood, Sec'y.  
 July 9-10.—Jersey Shore (Pa.) G. C. H. Myers, Sec'y.  
 July 10-11.—Spencer (G. C.) C. E. Golby, Pres.  
 July 11.—Allentown, Pa.—Lehigh Valley S. A. Allen Heil, Sec'y.  
 July 12.—Holmesburg Junction, Pa.—S. S. White G. C. W. E. Robinson, Sec'y.  
 July 15.—Iowa City (Ia.) G. C. C. Bothell, Sec'y.  
 July 15-17.—Wilmington, Del.—Interstate Association's eighth Eastern Handicap tournament, under auspices of Du Pont G. C.; \$1,000 added money. Winner of first place guaranteed \$200 and a trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$150 and \$100 respectively. Elmer E. Shaner, Mgr., Pittsburgh.  
 July 16-17.—Seattle (Wash.) T. S. A. H. Fleming, Pres.  
 July 17.—Jewell (Ia.) G. C. W. S. Hoon, Sec'y.  
 July 21-25.—Raymond, Wash.—Pacific Indians. F. C. Riehl, Sec'y.  
 July 22-23.—Butler (Pa.) R. and G. C. S. G. Purvis, Sec.  
 July 24.—Lewiston, Pa.—Central Pennsylvania T. S. A. tournament, under auspices of Lewiston R. and G. C. W. P. Steinbach, Sec'y.  
 July 26.—Danbury, Conn.—Western Connecticut Trappers' League tournament, under the auspices of the Pakquoque G. C. E. H. Bailey, Sec'y.  
 July 29-30.—Bradford (Pa.) G. C. A. W. Vernon, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 2.—Greenwich (Conn.) G. C. J. H. Finch, Pres.  
 Aug. 5.—Elwood (Ind.) G. C. S. W. Swihart, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 5-6.—Lock Haven (Pa.) G. C. C. A. Jobson, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 5-7.—Omaha, Neb.—The Interstate Association's eighth Western Handicap tournament, under auspices of the Omaha Gun Club; \$1,000 added money. Winner of first place in the Western Handicap guaranteed \$200 and trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$150 and \$100 respectively. E. E. Shaner, Mgr., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 Aug. 6.—Gouverneur (N. Y.) R. & G. C. W. R. Patrick, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 9.—Holmesburg Junction, Pa.—Independent G. C. Chas. H. Newcomb, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 11.—Lima (O.) G. C. A. W. Fisk, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 12.—Tarentum, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of Tarentum G. C. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.  
 Aug. 12.—Marthasville, Mo.—Daniel Boone G. C. J. O. Wilson, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 13.—Batavia, N. Y.—Holland G. C. Chas. W. Gardner, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 15-16.—Dickinson (N. D.) G. C. J. W. Sturgeon, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 21-22.—Mason City, Ia.—Iowa State Sportsmen's Association's Post-Season tournament, under auspices of Cerro Gordo G. C. R. P. Monplasure, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 23.—Temple, Pa.—Hercules G. C. A. K. Ludwig, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 25-26.—Sioux Falls (S. D.) G. C. G. A. Olsen, Sec.  
 Aug. 25-26.—Terre Haute, Ind.—Indiana State tournament under auspices of Terre Haute R. & G. C. R. O. Miller, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 26.—Mechanicsburg (O.) G. C. F. J. Cohurn, Sec.  
 Sept. 1.—Greenwich (Conn.) G. C. J. H. Finch, Pres.  
 Sept. 1.—Ogdensburg (N. Y.) S. A. J. M. Morley, Sec.  
 Sept. 4.—Londan (Ohio) G. C. H. L. Hildinger, Sec'y.  
 Sept. 9.—Canonsburg, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of Canonsburg G. C. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.

Sept. 10.—Livermore (Ia.) G. C. O. N. Hildebrant, Sec.  
 Sept. 11-12.—Cincinnati (O.) G. C. A. B. Heyl, Pres.  
 Sept. 17.—Nevada (Ia.) G. C. E. W. Scott, Sec'y.  
 Sept. 17-19.—Atlantic City, N. J.—Westy Hogans. Bernard Elsesser, Sec'y.  
 Sept. —Sacramento, Cal.—The Interstate Association's eighth Pacific Coast Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Capital City Blue Rock Club; \$1,000 added money. Winner of first guaranteed \$200 and a trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$150 and \$100 respectively. Elmer E. Shaner, Manager, Pittsburg, Pa.  
 Oct. 2.—Elkton (Md.) G. C. H. L. Worthington, Sec'y.  
 Oct. 9.—Medford, (Okla.) G. C. Dr. I. V. Hardy, Sec'y.  
 Oct. 14.—Rising Sun (Md.) G. C. H. L. Worthington, Vice-Pres.

DRIVERS AND TWISTERS.

Complete scores and story of the indoor championship at Madison Square Garden will appear in March 15 issue of FOREST AND STREAM. This is made necessary because our forms close Tuesday, while the tournament continues on to Wednesday night.

A big tournament will be held under the auspices of the Glenwood Country Club, on March 12. The conditions call for 100 targets, handicap, in four strings of 25 targets. Prizes are offered five high guns. There also will be a five-man team race, and a trophy for high professional.

The Bergen Beach Gun Club will hold a handicap serial shoot at 100 targets, \$2 entrance each day on March 11, April 8 and May 13, at 1 P. M. sharp. This shoot will be an added bird handicap by Wm. De Long, assisted by the officers of the club, on a basis of past performances, for prizes donated by J. F. James, Dr. Sauer and the club. Best two out of three scores in the series to count.

W. G. BEECROFT.

Asbury Park Gun Club.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Feb. 26.—At the Washington's Birthday all-day clay target shoot of the Asbury Park, N. J. Gun Club, Dr. Martin, of New York, won high gun money with the score of 134 out of 150, leading Koegel, of Manasquan by one bird. There were ten special events, and the money was divided on the Rose system, 5, 3, 2, 1. Over 7,000 targets were shot at. The club is planning for a three-day Easter shoot, and expects a record-breaking attendance. Following are the scores of the ten special events:

No. 1, 15 targets:

Vanderveer	13	Martin	14
Buck	12	Holznaple	16
F Gunnison	14	Shepherd	13
Carr	15	Rogers	11
J Gunnison	11	Morris	14
Muldoon	15	Lawrence	12
Ferguson	10	Mathews	15
Walker	14	Potter	12
*Davis	13	Beringer	5
Healey	6		

No. 2, 15 targets:

Vanderveer	13	Healey	5
Buck	9	Martin	15
F Gunnison	15	Holznaple	12
Carr	12	Shepherd	11
J Gunnison	11	Rogers	11
Muldoon	11	Morris	15
Ferguson	12	Lawrence	12
Walker	15	Mathews	10
Koegel	14	Potter	11
*Davis	11	Beringer	6

No. 3, 15 targets:

Vanderveer	13	*Davis	11
Buck	11	Healey	3
F Gunnison	12	Martin	14
Carr	11	Holznaple	8
J Gunnison	13	Shepherd	15
Muldoon	13	Rogers	10
Ferguson	8	Morris	12
Walker	7	Lawrence	12
Applegate	7	Mathews	13
Koegel	14	Cade	14

No. 4, 15 targets:

Vanderveer	13	*Davis	14
Buck	13	Martin	15
F Gunnison	13	Holznaple	6
Carr	13	Shepherd	14
J Gunnison	8	Rogers	12
Muldoon	13	Morris	13
Ferguson	12	Lawrence	14
Walker	11	Mathews	13
Applegate	10	Cade	10
Koegel	13		

No. 5, 15 targets:

Vanderveer	14	Applegate	8
Buck	12	Koegel	13
F Gunnison	12	*Davis	13
Carr	10	Martin	14
J Gunnison	12	Holznaple	8
Muldoon	15	Shepherd	13
Ferguson	9	Rogers	11
Walker	11	Lawrence	12

No. 6, 15 targets:

Vanderveer	14	*Davis	10
Buck	10	Martin	11
F Gunnison	7	Holznaple	8
Carr	14	Shepherd	12
J Gunnison	11	Rogers	13
Muldoon	10	Morris	13
Ferguson	10	Lawrence	13
Walker	13	Mathews	12
Applegate	11	Hardy	13
Koegel	13		

No. 7, 15 targets:

Vanderveer	12	*Davis	12
Buck	13	Martin	8
F Gunnison	13	Shepherd	11
Carr	11	Rogers	13
J Gunnison	12	Morris	14
Muldoon	12	Lawrence	13
Walker	13	Mathews	12
Koegel	14	Hardy	12



MISS JESSIE THORPE,

Who created a sensation by her remarkable shooting at the Sportsman's Show Traps.

No. 8, 15 targets:

Vanderveer	12	*Davis	13
Buck	11	Martin	13
F Gunnison	15	Shepherd	12
Carr	11	Rogers	11
J Gunnison	9	Lawrence	12
Muldoon	13	Mathews	10
Koegel	12	Hardy	9

No. 9, 15 targets:

Vanderveer	12	Martin	15
Buck	14	Shepherd	13
F Gunnison	7	Rogers	14
Carr	8	Morris	14
Muldoon	13	Lawrence	11
Koegel	14	Mathews	11
*Davis	12	Hardy	11

No. 10, 15 targets:

Vanderveer	14	Martin	15
Buck	13	Shepherd	14
F Gunnison	14	Rogers	13
Carr	10	Morris	14
Muldoon	10	Lawrence	13
Koegel	11	Mathews	14
*Davis	8	Hardy	13

Evanston Gun Club.

EVANSTON, Ill., Feb. 22.—The Washington's Birthday shoot held at the Evanston Gun Club was attended by thirty-five shooters, among whom were: Tom Marshall, the dean of trapshooters; J. R. Graham, Fred G. Bills, W. D. Stannard and Matthews gave an exhibition from the 20yd. line, which was exceedingly interesting.

A cold southwest wind blew across the trap all day, which, with an occasional snow flurry, prohibited high scores. Kennicott carried off the high amateur honors, tying J. R. Graham high professional. Winkler and Watson tied for second high amateur, and in the shoot-off, Winkler captured the prize with a perfect score of 25.

The first event was at 25 targets, 16yds., with gun below the shoulder and was won by Kennicott with 24, Winkler getting second with 20, and Adams, Phalen and Coleman third with 19 each.

Kennicott, shooting at the 20yd. mark, also took first prize in the second event, a distance handicap event, with a score of 20; Miller, shooting from the 18yd. line, won second with 19; Winkler, 20yds., and Watson, 18yds., tied for third, Watson winning the shoot-off.

Watson took first honors in the third event, a wolf shoot, with the good score of 22, Kennicott second with 21, and Phalen and Coleman tying for third honors with 18, Coleman winning the shoot-off.

In the fourth event at 12 pairs doubles, Kennicott made the best score with 17. Coleman, Scowley, Winkler and Watson tied for second place with 14 each. Kennicott having won the first two events declined to accept another prize, and insisted upon the four gentlemen running second shooting off for this prize. In the shoot-off Coleman ran away with the prize with the excellent score of 21. Bristle and Fesler, being tied for third, were obliged to shoot out the tie, and Bristle won with a score of 12.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Schieble entertained the members and their guests at luncheon. The dining room was decorated in American flags in honor of the day. The following are the scores for the day:

Events:	1	2	3	4	Events:	1	2	3	4
Kennicott	24	20	21	17	Scowley	18	16	17	14
Winkler	20	18	15	14	*Stannard	20	22	21	15
Coleman	19	14	18	14	*J R Graham	21	23	23	15
Phalen	19	16	18	10	*Mathews	21	17	21	11
Adams	19	17	17	10	Schieble	14	15	17	..
Bristle	13	16	16	18	Van Patten	15	15	16	7
Carman	13	15	17	10	Watson	13	18	22	14
Darby	15	11	12	3	Fesler	8	10	13	12
T E Graham	17	18	22	17	Kellogg	17	19	17	9
*F G Bills	18	23	20	13	R Kennicott	8	21	12	7
*T Marshall	19	21	22	13	G W Peck	8	11	11	6
De Clercq	9	13	9	..	Keith	11	13	14	10
Foerster	7	6	8	..	Jones	10	7	10	5
Harpham	14	12	..	..	Getchel	8	12	8	..
Hanson	5	17	8	..	Wardle	..	19	8	..
Milner	15	13	..	..	Mosby	..	7	..	..
Millen	..	17	10	..	Raine	..	13	7	..
Miller	9	19	13	9					

\*Professionals.

Feb. 27.—Beginning March 1 and continuing throughout the year, the Evanston Gun Club will give a solid silver spoon to the member making the best score each week, using the added target handicap system.

On March 22 there will be a team shoot for the trophy donated by Mr. Tichenor. This shoot will be at 100 targets, 16yds., each man shooting 25 targets per week until he has completed 100. Mr. Kennicott will lead one team, composed of Bristle, Scowley, Miller, Darby, Davis, Marshall, Van Petten, Gamble and Harrison. Mr. Coleman is captain of the opposing team of the following gentlemen: Harpham, Millen, Watson, Phalen, Carman, Searle, De Clercq, Hanson and Milner. It is expected that this will be a very interesting contest, as the two teams are very evenly matched.

Beginning March 22 and ending June 15, a tournament will be held for the Stevens gold watch fob. The added target handicap system will be used and the first score made on our regular shooting days will apply on this trophy until 200 targets have been shot at by each contestant.

W. J. PHALEN, Sec'y.

Cleveland Gun Club.

CLEVELAND, O., March 1.—Following are the scores of Cleveland Gun Club, made to-day:

Event No. 1, semi-annual trophy, 50 targets, 16yds.: Tickerman 48, G. Burns 47, Radcliffe 46, Blakeslee 44, Hogen 44, Doolittle 44, Brainard 44, Barstow 40, Freeman 40, Dr. Jones 47, Brockway 33, Brown 37, Stevens 37, Stone 38, Rockwell 37, Weeden 37, Gould 36, Hartman 32, Mrs. Jones 31, Chappella 28.

Event No. 2, annual trophy, 50 targets, 16yds.: Blakeslee 47, Doolittle 46, Weeden 45, Hogen 45, Radcliffe 44, Brainard 44, Tickmann 43, Brown 41, Freeman 39, Rockwell 40, Stevens 28, Brockway 38, Dr. Jones 36, Hartman 35, Stone 34, Mrs. Stone 32, Chappella 30.

Event No. 3, quarterly contest, 50 targets: Blakeslee 47, Doolittle 46, Weeden 45, Hogen 45, Brown 44, Brainard 44, Burns 40, Stevens 34, Mrs. Jones 33, Hartman 33.

Sixth Club contest: Blakeslee 49, Hogen 47, Weeden 46, Doolittle 44, Stevens 37.

F. H. WALLACE, Mgr.

Laredo Gun Club.

LAREDO, Tex., Feb. 26.—Dr. W. E. Lowry and E. K. O'Brien tied for high to-day, each getting 42 out of 50. J. B. Da Camara took place with 39. Scores:

Dr W E Lowry	42	C P Hill	16
E K O'Brien	42	A B Muller	37
J B Da Camara	39	R L Muller	37
R B Lignoski	37	Dr A E Younkim	32
J W Dallman	34	Jim Gray	33
J W Mussett	22		

Crescent A. C.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 1.—J. H. Hendrickson was high gun to-day with 92 out of 100 from scratch, 46 out of 50, 48 out of 50 and 215 out of 250, but as a visitor he got only the take-home trophy. R. C. Williams being runner-up for Hendrickson, took Spooner trophy—44 (6) 50, and won C. Blake trophy with (6) 50. J. F. James took committee cup with 44 from scratch, with F. B. Stephenson in at the death on monthly cup (0) 21 out of 25. Scores:

Committee cup, 50 targets, handicap: J F James..... 0 44 P O McKee..... 14 40 F B Stephenson..... 0 43 R C Williams..... 6 37 F S Hyatt..... 2 41 A Blake..... 6 35

C. Blake trophy, 50 targets, handicap: R C Williams..... 6 46 A Blake..... 6 35 \*J Hendrickson..... 0 46 P A McKee..... 7 21 J F James..... 0 45 C Black..... 0 19 F B Stephenson..... 0 42 J Doig..... 10 18 F S Hyatt..... 2 38

Spooner trophy, 50 targets, handicap: \*J Hendrickson..... 0 46 G G Stephenson..... 4 36 R C Williams..... 6 44 C Blake..... 0 36 J F James..... 0 41 A Blake..... 6 34 F S Hyatt..... 2 40 P A McKee..... 7 10 F B Stephenson..... 0 40 J Doig..... 10 18

Take-home trophy, 100 targets, handicap: \*J Hendrickson..... 0 92 G G Stephenson..... 8 75 R C Williams..... 12 90 C Blake..... 0 70 J F James..... 0 86 A Blake..... 12 69 F B Stephenson..... 0 80 P McKee..... 28 64 F S Hyatt..... 24 78 J Doig..... 40 64

Monthly cup, 25 targets, handicap: F B Stephenson..... 0 21 R C Williams..... 3 19 J F James..... 0 20 A Blake..... 3 19 F S Hyatt..... 1 20 C Blake..... 0 18 \*J Hendrickson..... 0 19 G G Stephenson..... 2 13

J. F. James trophy, 50 targets, handicap: \*J Hendrickson..... 0 48 P A McKee..... 14 37 F S Hyatt..... 2 40 F B Stephenson..... 0 35 R C Williams..... 6 41 J Doig..... 20 33 J F James..... 0 39 A Blake..... 6 30 C Blake..... 0 38 G G Stephenson..... 4 28

Rensen trophy, 25 targets, handicap: C Blake..... 0 22 F S Hyatt..... 1 20 G G Stephenson..... 2 22 F B Stephenson..... 0 15 J F James..... 0 21

Scratch event, 250 targets: \*J Hendrickson..... 215 R C Williams..... 160 J F James..... 210 G G Stephenson..... 148 F B Stephenson..... 194 A Blake..... 115 F S Hyatt..... 194 P A McKee..... 59 C Blake..... 174 J Doig..... 59

Cincinnati Gun Club.

THERE were not many members at the grounds on March 2, but there was some shooting, the last shots in the team race being fired when it was barely possible to see the targets in the dusk. Hammerschmidt was high man in the regular practice events, breaking 90 out of 100, a very fine showing in the strong west wind which was blowing, and causing the targets to take very erratic flights. Schreck started out with a poor score, but improved in each event, broke straight in the last event, and went out in second place with 82. In the contest for the Du Pont trophy, there were four straight scores, including the shooters' handicaps. In actual breaks, Schreck led with 46, closely followed by Hammerschmidt and Arthur Gambell with 45 and 44 respectively. Then Mutt and Jeff went up against each other in the two 100-target matches, the first resulting in favor of the former, and Jeff winning the second. On the 200 targets Mutt had the best of it by two targets, with 149 to 147.

There was still a little daylight left, and a team match was proposed between Mutt and Jeff, and Oscar and Adolph. The last shots were fired when it was almost impossible to see the targets in the gathering dusk, and the result was a victory for the latter team on a score of 122 to 113 out of 75 targets per man. The team match with Northern Kentucky will be shot on the latter's grounds on March 16, and will be a feature of the tournament to be given on that date. Each team has one win and one match resulted in a tie. Scores:

Hammerschmidt..... 90 Jeff..... 72 Schreck..... 82 Mutt..... 73

Du Pont trophy, 50 targets, handicap: Schreck..... 6 50 Mutt..... 10 50 Hammerschmidt..... 5 50 Jeff..... 12 45 A Gambell..... 6 50

Team match, 100 targets each: Mutt..... 149 Jeff..... 147

Team match, 75 targets each man: Adolph..... 69 Mutt..... 55 Oscar..... 53-122 Jeff..... 58-113

League of Southeast Missouri Gun Clubs.

There will be a meeting at Sikeston, Mo., Parlor A, Marshall Hotel, at 9:30 A. M., Tuesday, March 18, for the purpose of organizing a league of Southeast Missouri gun clubs, to which all gun clubs are cordially invited. The suggestion for this organization is for each gun club to become a member of the league. Tournaments will be held at times and places, subject to the rules of the organization. The league, of course, makes its own rules. It is a good idea to comply with the Interstate Association rules, in order to secure their \$50 per day. The home club where tournament is to be held to retain two cents per target. In order to guarantee successful tournament, each club in the league can be assessed for attendance of two members from their club, and should no one attend from that club, then they would pay 2

cents per target for all targets advertised in regular program for the two members.

After the meeting a match of two events, 25 targets each, will be held with optional sweeps extra.

The officers of the Sikeston Gun Club, are: C. H. Yanson, President; Dr. D. E. Sawyre, Vice-President; Wm. H. Tanner, Secretary.

Jersey City Gun Club.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 1.—We had a pretty fair attendance at our regular Saturday afternoon shoot to-day, even though the big shoot was on at Madison Square Garden for the indoor championship. Several of the boys hustled over to New York as soon as the program was finished to try and qualify for the finals. Dave Engle jumped out in front to-day at the start and stayed there until the finish, and won high average easily with 85 per cent. Dixon was second with 73 per cent., and Jack Williams sat in the third row with 72 out of 100. Jack also took home a leg on the season trophy with 44 out of 50. The scores follow in strings of 25:

Engle..... 21 23 21 20..... 15 15 10 11..... Dr Ittner..... 1 4 0 2..... Percy..... 18 20 18 14 19 19 15 19..... Summerfield..... 15 18 14 15 12..... Coleman..... 0 0 1 6 1..... Dixon..... 20 20 15 19 18..... Kellinger..... 9 11 9 8 16 13..... Williams..... 18 18 18 18..... Jackson..... 17 17 15 14..... Kearney..... 11 11 13 12..... Everett..... 8 6 17 3..... Jones..... 10 12 12 9..... Finnegan..... 13 14 13.....

Engle, after hitting the third bird he shot at, found his gun had broken. The brand-new stock had snapped off at the grip, but Dave borrowed a gun and shot like a house a-fire just the same.

Summerfield and Dixon had a little match on the side, and Dixon put it all over him, Summerfield appearing very nervous.

Coleman and Everett are new members, and both are improving, Everett getting a 17 to-day. Keep at it, boys, and things will come your way.

Kearney was out with another new gun, and his average had to suffer, of course. By and by, he is going to get the right combination, and then there will be a lot of smoke around, you can bet.

Dr. Ittner's eyes bothered him considerably to-day, which accounts for his low scores.

Kellinger came out to get a lot of practice before going over to Madison Square. Don't forget that the Jersey City Gun Club shoots every Saturday, and extends an invitation to all shooters to pay us a visit and spend a pleasant afternoon. Targets trapped at 1 cent each.

Birmingham Gun Club.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 22.—The midwinter handicap of the Birmingham Gun Club was a most successful affair. Attendance was up to what was expected, and the weather was warm and pleasant. A slight wind made some of the targets dip badly.

P. B. Plummer won the midwinter handicap from 18yds., and the secretary's trophy for high score was won by a member of the Birmingham Gun Club. Chas. Dunlap, of Eutaw, Ala., was high amateur. In the 200 targets in the afternoon, E. R. Holt was high professional with 195, followed by H. D. Gibbs with 193. John Fletcher was high amateur in the 200 targets with 185, followed by Geo. Waddell, of Columbus, Ga., with 184.

Scores made in midwinter handicap follow:

Yds. T'l. G H Waddell..... 20 75 C Greene..... 18 78 J K Warren..... 20 77 O L Garl..... 18 79 G Hillman..... 20 82 Mrs Garl..... 16 77 E C Little..... 18 80 L Salter..... 16 73 J Hillman..... 19 86 R Peters..... 16 65 J C Broyles..... 19 65 J Smith..... 16 39 I Armstrong..... 19 77 T Peters..... 16 80 C Dunlap..... 18 89

Professionals: E R Holt..... 22 84 P B Plummer..... 18 91 H D Gibbs..... 22 90 C Hunter..... 16 76 Elbert Holt..... 19 77 T Cassity (20)..... 19 20

Scores made in the regular events, 200 targets, are:

Shot at. Broke F B Bowie..... 140 97 J Fletcher..... 200 185 C W Dunlap..... 200 171 C J Broyles..... 200 173 O L Garl..... 200 170 H C Ryding..... 200 174 J K Warren..... 200 161 R Peters..... 200 99 G H Waddell..... 200 184 T Peters..... 200 160 L Salter..... 200 173 A Smith..... 200 79 Chas Greene..... 200 180 S Smith..... 120 41 G Hillman..... 200 179 J J Smith..... 140 62 J Hillman..... 200 160 J T Colbourne..... 60 37 E C Little..... 200 172

Professionals: Dr Sellers..... 60 47 T A Cassity..... 200 175 E R Holt..... 200 195 P B Plummer..... 200 181 Elbert Holt..... 200 181 C Hunter..... 200 176 H D Gibbs..... 200 193 C M Brady..... 200 130

Du Pont Reunion.

A RE-UNION shoot of two teams of the Du Pont Gun Club will be held at Wilmington, March 15. The teams will be designated "Red" and "Blue," with W. J. Highfield and H. P. Carlon as the respective captains. The losing team will pay the expenses of a dinner that night at the Hotel Du Pont. There will be about 150 covers. The shoot will be at 25 targets. The members of the losing team will be called to pay for the dinners of only the same number of contestants on the winning team as are on the losing side.

Amateur Championship of America.

THE eighth annual amateur championship of America at clay birds, given under the auspices of the New York Athletic Club, at their country home, Travers Island, Pelham Manor, New York, will be held on April 2 and 3.

On Wednesday, April 2, will be held the preliminary event and intercity team championship, 200 birds, entrance \$5, including birds. First, second and third prizes in preliminary event, a gold medal to each man on the winning team. The ten highest individual scores from each city will constitute that city's team. Each man must register as from the city he is representing when he makes his entry. Eligibility will be determined by the N. Y. A. C. Shooting Committee. The match starts at 9 A. M.

On April 3, at 9 A. M. the eighth annual amateur championship of America at clay birds, will be held. First, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth prizes; a diamond medal for first prize; 200 birds, in strings of 25, entrance \$8, including targets.

Optional sweepstakes of \$2 on each of the 25 bird events; \$5 on each 100 birds of the preliminary event, and \$5 on each 100 birds of the championship event. On the 100-bird sweeps there will be two moneys for each five entries, high guns; the other sweeps will be divided according to the Rose system, 8, 5, 3, 2, 1.

Expert traps, 16yds. rise, 50yds. flight. Squads will not be made up until the arrival of shooters at Travers Island. Errors in scoring must be rectified before two more birds have been shot at by the shooter making the claim. Professionals and trade representatives will be allowed to shoot for targets only. Not more than two in a squad. Targets 2 cents each. A suitable trophy will be awarded to the professional or trade representative making the highest score in both preliminary and championship events. Shooting up will not be permitted. Lies are to be shot off at 25 birds. The committee reserves the right to reject any entry, and will refuse any post entry after No. 1 squad has shot on Trap No. 2.

Guns and ammunition shipped care New York Athletic Club, Pelham Manor, N. Y., will be delivered on the grounds. All standard loads will be for sale on the grounds. Address all entries and communications to O. C. Grinnell, Jr., 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

How to reach Travers Island: Trains on the main line of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., stopping at Pelham, thence by trolley direct to Travers Island. Trains leave Grand Central Station, New York, 8:06, 9:06 and 10:15 A. M. Trains on the Harlem River Branch of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. from Harlem River to Pelham Manor, thence by trolley to Travers Island, 7:48, 9:03 and 10:03 A. M.

Marine and Field Club.

BERGEN BEACH, N. Y., March 1.—C. D. Sayre took three out of four events to-day, shooting high for the monthly cup, getting 97 out of 100. In the scratch shoot he was high gun, 24 out of 25, and a full score gave him a trophy shoot. C. M. Camp won the other event, getting the trophy with 24 out of 25. The scores:

Monthly cup, 100 targets, handicap: C D Sayre..... 8 97 C M Camp..... 8 94 E H Lott..... 0 90 P R Towne..... 4 92 S P Hopkins..... 4 94 J M Knox..... 16 89

Scratch shoot, 25 targets: C D Sayre..... 24 P R Towne..... 20 E H Lott..... 22 C M Camp..... 18 S P Hopkins..... 21 J M Knox..... 16

Trophy shoot, 25 targets, handicap: C D Sayre..... 2 25 P R Towne..... 1 22 E H Lott..... 0 24 S P Hopkins..... 1 20 J M Knox..... 4 23 C M Camp..... 2 19

Trophy shoot, 25 targets, handicap: C M Camp..... 2 24 C D Sayre..... 2 20 F R Lott..... 0 22 P R Towne..... 1 20 S P Hopkins..... 1 21 J M Knox..... 4 20

Rhode Island C. C.

BARRINGTON, R. I., March 1.—Isaac B. Merriman was high gun in the clay pigeon shoot at the Rhode Island Country Club this afternoon with 92 out of 100. The shoot-off for the Washington's Birthday trophies was also won by Merriman. The second prize was won by C. G. Fayles with 48. The scores in the regular shoot to-day follow:

I B Merriman..... 22 17 16 17 20 92 A S Hoffman..... 15 20 18 14 15 82 G T Hanley..... 13 15 11 12 16 67 L C Tingley..... 12 12 8 12 .. 44 A C Blanding..... 13 11 9 9 .. 42 G P Hines..... 8 11 13 10 7 49 W M Binney..... 12 13 12 .. .. 37 H Hoffman..... 8 10 10 .. .. 28 Mrs V M Wilson..... 6 2 .. .. .. 8

Rockaway Gun Club.

EDGEMERE, L. I., March 1.—Paul von Boeckmann won the 100-bird scratch event with 91 to-day. Theodore Black was second with 87, and Dr. Garrett Schenck third with 84. Dr. Schenck, with (7) 50, won the 50-bird handicap. Black was second with (7) 49, and John Ferril third with (10) 47.

Laurel House Gun Club.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., March 1.—A goodly attendance shot for the S. L. Maxwell cup at the Laurel House Gun Club traps to-day. A. J. Murphy won with 85. Others shooting included J. L. Bright 76, F. F. Vanderhoof 79, Dr. C. O. H. Keyes 76, H. S. Salt 71, and J. M. Andrews 64.



**Essex County Country Club.**

ORANGE, N. J., Mar. 1.—W. R. Delehanty was the winner to-day at the Essex County Country Club shoot for the take-home trophy and a sweepstake. In each he made a full with a handicap of six. With the same handicap he was one of three high men, each with a score of 23, for the first leg on the March cup. The scores:

Sweepstakes:			
Delehanty	6 25	A Bryant	2 21
J A Hart	0 23	P Hauck, Jr.	5 21
J T Gillespie	2 23	B M Shanley, Jr.	0 20
P E Heller	6 23	P S Ross, Jr.	7 16
March cup:			
Delehanty	6 23	Hauck	5 17
Hart	0 21	Shanley	0 23
Gillespie	6 20	Ross	5 12
Heller	6 23	C H Daly	0 15
Bryant	2 21	A Riker, Jr.	6 22
Take-home trophy:			
Delehanty	6 25	Hauck	5 18
Hart	0 17	Shanley	0 22
Gillespie	2 23	Ross	7 9
Heller	6 22	C H Daly	0 17
Bryant	2 15	Riker	8 16

**Boston A. A.**

J. L. SNOW, from scratch, shot a pretty gun in both events on Saturday, March 1. He made a grand total of 94 out of 100, which, fog or no fog, was quality shooting. He smashed 47 over each trap. L. H. Davis from 6, and T. C. Adams, from the ground, each made 92 for place over the McCrea. Adams made a perfect score on 50 scalars and fell down to 42 over Sargeant. Twelve members were out, though a London fog was decidedly companionable. The scores:

	McCrea.	Sargent.	Total.	
	H. T.	H. T.	H. T.	
J L. Snow	0 47	0 47	0 94	
L H Davis	3 48	3 44	6 92	
T C Adams	0 50	0 42	0 92	
C P Blinn	5½ 45½	5½ 45½	11 91	
S A Ellis	2½ 46½	2½ 44½	5 91	
J E Lynch	2½ 42½	2½ 44½	5 87	
G L Osborne	3 44	3 41	6 85	
F Whitney	6 46	6 39	12 85	
M Ballou	2½ 43½	2½ 39½	5 83	
W C Brooks	4 46	4 35	8 81	
W B Farmer	3 41	3 39	6 80	
C B Tucker	2½ 41½	2½ 36½	5 78	
	C. B. TUCKER, Captain.			

**North End Gun Club, Pittsburgh, Pa.**

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 22.—In view of the fact that two cups were shot for, twenty-two shooters turned out, although put to a disadvantage by a prevailing high wind, which accounts for poor scores. The race consisted of 50 targets, and S. M. Crothers finished with 44 out of 50, winning the first cup, while Charles C. Irwin followed him closely with 43, capturing the second. Following are the scores in the cup race:

S M Crothers	44	H Robertson	39
C C Irwin	43	Bunn	39
L Lautenslager	42	W H Denman	38
H E Brooks	42	C W Crider	38
Nicholas	42	L W Duff	37
O L Kirch	42	C Kirch	37
E N Gillespie	41	J H Bruff	37
L Fowble	41	R P Tannehill	36
J Knickerbacker	41	Patterson	36
F Garver	40	H MacPherson	35
D W Baker	39		
H M Stewart	39	EDNA E. LAUTENSLAGER.	

**Indianapolis Gun Club.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 1.—The gun club was favored to-day with good weather and an attendance of thirteen shooters. Moller was best in spots with two straights and a run of 61, but Edmonson, Moller and Appel beat him for the high average with 90 per cent. broken. The running contest for the Du Pont fob closed in favor of Edmonson, who made the best average in the six shoots. Scores as below:

Practice:			
Shot at, Broke		Shot at, Broke	
Moller	155 136	Keeler	90 42
*Hymer	135 96	Dixon	80 70
Wilson	105 76	Appel	60 54
Alig	105 69	Lewis	60 49
Edmonson	105 95	Britton	60 47
*Vietmeyer	100 79	Hixson	60 32
Blessing	90 72		
Du Pont trophy, 50 targets:			
Edmonson	41	Lewis	34
Dixon	39	Britton	43
*Professionals.		R. R.	

**Farragut Sportsmen's Association.**

EAST CAMDEN, N. J., March 1.—The semi-monthly shoot of the rifle section of the Farragut Sportsmen's Association was held to-day. Snow won high gun score by 2 over Frink, 124 to 122, as follows: Till 83, Rainey 98, Snow 124, Hettcoth 114, Holt 97, Fox 115, Frink 122, Wark 75. Till defeated Holt, 20 to 18, in a match shoot at 25 blue rocks, and Snow lost to Rainey in a match at 75 targets, 58 to 56. They were even on the first 50, and both did their best work on the last 25, Snow smashing 20 and Rainey getting 22.

**Baltusrol Golf Club.**

NEWARK, N. J., March 1.—Henry A. Barclay won take-home cup to-day with 22 from 6, on the traps of the Baltusrol Golf Club; he was also high man in the 50-bird handicap. Benjamin Fincke won the 25-bird club championship. F. N. Cowperthwait has offered a trophy to be contested for during this month, to the gunner making the best score in a 25-bird handicap event, two targets being released at the same time. Scores:

Silver cup, 25 birds, handicap:			
H A Barclay	6 22	J F Hahn	4 17
S H Browne	0 21	B C Fincke	1 17
G A Williams	2 19	Dr D W Granbery	0 14
F N Cowperthwait	2 18	N L Herrick	0 25
Match cup, 50 birds, handicap:			
Barclay	10 40	Fincke	2 31
Williams	4 39	Granbery	0 29
Browne	0 37	Herrick	0 49
Cowperthwait	4 34		
Club championship, 25 birds:			
Williams	19	Cowperthwait	14
Fincke	22	Hahn	10
Granbery	16	Herrick	22

**Larchmont Y. C.**

LARCHMONT, N. Y., March 2.—Five thousand clay scalars were pulled here to-day, with the largest number of destroyed ones credited to Ralph Spotts, who took high gun honors in consequence. He broke 130 out of 150, and beat W. D. Hinds in a shoot-off in a 10- and 15-bird match, breaking all in the first and 13 in the second. Sam Halstead started with 6 and filled on 25 for take-home trophy. F. W. Fitzgerald drew 28 and made the difference between that and 93 for high in 100-bird handicap. Visitors' cup went with F. R. Sweet on 24 out of 25, with the second take-home trophy going to W. E. Ferguson on a full.

**Queens Gun Club.**

QUEENS, L. I., March 1.—R. Nash, of the Queens Club, broke 100 targets to-day. This was remarkable shooting, as he went straight in three strings of 25, falling down on four rocks in third frame. Scores: R. Nash 96, C. Vogel 91, W. Hyland 87, H. H. Shannon 85, G. Covert 80, Dr. Kingston 74, J. F. Kissam 74, J. Pressinger 69, B. A. Hinkson 64, G. Wiggins 64.

# They Picked "The Perfect Shooting Combination"



Over 5,000 more trapshooters used *Remington-UMC* Speed Shells in 1912 than used any other one make.

Over 1,900 more trapshooters used *Remington-UMC* Guns in 1912 than used any other one make.

## And They Made 1912's Big Trap Winnings

Here is a partial List of Amateur Successes achieved Last Year with *Remington-UMC* Guns or Shells or both.

- R. H. Bruns, Indiana State Tournament and tied for Second Highest 1912 Amateur Record.
- Vassar Cate, Southern Handicap.
- Frank Campbell, Western Handicap.
- H. P. de Mund, Arizona State Tournament.
- F. G. Fuller, Wisconsin State Tournament.
- J. R. Graham, Illinois State Tournament and Individual Clay Bird Championship of World at Olympic Games
- Jack Jewett, Minnesota State Tournament.
- V. W. Johnson, Mississippi State Tournament.
- W. T. Laslie, Alabama State Tournament.
- A. M. Messner, Michigan State Tournament.
- C. H. Newcomb, Westy Hogan's Tournament.
- C. F. Nelson, Handicap Championship of Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico.
- W. E. Phillips, Grand American Handicap.
- C. H. Parker, North Dakota State Tournament.
- Dr. L. G. Richards, Virginia State Tournament.
- Wm. Ridley, First Highest 1912 Amateur Record.
- George J. Roll, Tied for Second Highest 1912 Amateur Record.
- R. L. Spotts, Maine State Tournament.
- Moroni Skeen, Utah State Tournament.
- J. E. Taylor, North Carolina State Tournament.
- Ed. Varner, Nebraska State Tournament.
- Wm. H. Varien, California-Nevada Tournament.
- S. G. Vance, Amateur Championship of Canada.
- J. P. Wright, Arkansas State Tournament.
- Harry Whitney, Kansas State Tournament.
- J. P. White, South Dakota State Tournament.

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New York A. C.

PELHAM MANOR, N. Y., March 1.—George Fred Pelham left Siwanoy long enough to come back at Travers Island to-day. He won four events, and included in his victories the Day trophy shoot, a handicap at 100 clay pigeons, and the Stoll, Robinson and special cup contests. The distance handicap trophy was won permanently by O. C. Grinnell. Ralph L. Spotts won high gun trophy with 88 out of 100. The scores:

Table of shooting scores for various events including March cup, Stoll trophy, Robinson trophy, Travers Island trophy, and High gun trophy. Lists names and scores for multiple events.

West Chester Country Club.

ARTHUR CORLIES became champion of New York Stock Exchange in rock breaking ability at annual shoot held at the country club. E. A. Tauchert, with 66 won third on net breaks. Corlies had 85. High gross score was divided between W. S. Jones, Jr., and E. Kimball, each carding 96. Jones won shoot-off. Chauncey B. Spears and Howard Boulton finished on even terms for the second best tally from scratch with 83 each, the latter winning the shoot-off, 19 to 16. The summaries:

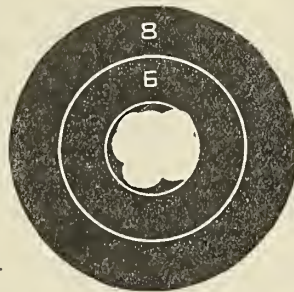
Table of shooting scores for West Chester Country Club, listing names and scores for various events.

THE WARREN WONDERS CONTINUE TO WIN WITH

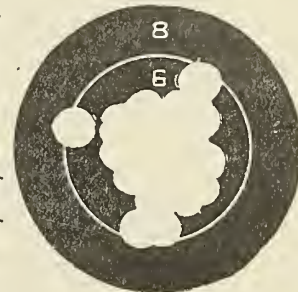
WINCHESTER

.22 Caliber Cartridges and Muskets

The World's Indoor Record Tied Again



A composite target of one of Sweeting's scores, 20 shots



Composite of 100 shots 996 x 1000

Just to show that their feat of tying and outranking the world's indoor record of 996 was not a matter of luck, but the result of skill coupled with the best of cartridges and rifles, the Warren (Pa.) Rifle Team made the

same score in a recent match. The individual scores of the members of the team were: Sweeting, 200; Munson, 200; Keller, 199; Wheelock, 199; Robertson, 198. The entire team shot Winchester .22 Long Rifle "Lesmok" Cartridges, regular stock loads, such as anyone can buy anywhere. Mr. Sweeting, Mr. Munson, and one other member shot Winchester .22 Caliber Muskets. This shooting, and that done by the team a short time ago, when they tied and outranked the World's Indoor Record, is convincing proof that

REGULAR STOCK W CARTRIDGES ARE BETTER THAN SPECIAL LOADS

Glenwood Country Club.

GLENWOOD, L. I., March 1.—The first crack at the cup offered by C. E. Berner (four high scores out of five taking the trophy), was pulled to-day and was won by H. J. Hornung with 45. Fifty targets will be shot for each of the five days. In the Jackson cup shoot Silkworth had high scores of 45 out of 50. The scores:

Table of shooting scores for Glenwood Country Club, listing names and scores for various events.

The New Columbus Gun Club Company.

A COMPLETE reorganization of the Columbus Gun Club has been consummated, and at a meeting held Monday evening, Feb. 24, the new club incorporated under the name of the New Columbus Gun Club Company, and the following officers were elected for the year to begin on March 1: John R. Taylor, President; J. H. Smith, Vice-President; W. R. Chamberlain, Secretary, and Fred Shattuck, Corresponding Secretary and Publicity. The new directors are: Frank P. Hall, J. H. Smith, John Keifer, John R. Taylor and W. R. Chamberlain.

The club house and grounds in Arlington, at which many national shoots have been held since its dedication eight years ago, will be improved and a series of popular shoots inaugurated.

The management of the club wish to extend to the shooters of Ohio, and the sportsman of the country a very cordial invitation to attend its different doings, and make the club headquarters when in this section.

The regular weekly club shoot will be held on Saturday afternoon of each week, and the first tournament some time in March or April, announcement of which, with program, will be mailed to the sportsmen about ten days previous. FRED SHATTUCK, Cor. Sec'y.

# THE BRAND

## Wins Pacific Coast Rifle Matches

Report on Indoor Rifle Tournament of the Pacific Coast, held in Shellmound Park, Emeryville, Cal., Indoor Rifle Range, February 6, 7, 8 and 9, 1913, under the auspices of the Shellmound Rifle and Pistol Club, shows the following:

**CONDITIONS:**—Distance of all Targets, 75 feet; 22 Cal. Rifles; any sights, including Telescopes.

### 100-SHOT CHAMPIONSHIP CONTEST

20 Targets of 5 shots each. Regular 1/4 in. Ring Target Used

Winner, L. S. Hawxhurst.....score 2436 x 2500, PETERS  
Third, R. S. Wixson..... " 2214 x 2500, PETERS

### CONTINUOUS MATCH

The Regular 1/8 in. Ring Target Used. Distance 75 feet

Winner, L. S. Hawxhurst.....score 222 x 225, PETERS

### BULLSEYE MATCH

Winner, Ben Jonas, center measured 2 degrees, or 2-100 of an inch from center. Used PETERS

**NOTE:**—PETERS LONG RIFLE CARTRIDGES LOADED WITH SEMI-SMOKELESS WON FIRST PLACE IN EACH MATCH.

The **P** Brand is equally popular and equally effective in all sections of this big country.

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NEW YORK: 98 Chambers St., T. H. Keller, Manager.

SAN FRANCISCO: 608-612 Howard St., J. S. French, Manager.

NEW ORLEANS: 321 Magazine St., Lee Omohundro, Manager.

### Inter-City Shoot.

LAST YEAR it was Philadelphia that had the winning team at Madison Square Garden. This year the tables were turned and New York copped the kale. Ten men from each city shot, five high scores on each side to count. And of these counters, four 95s and one 91 were made by New York, against two 91s, two 91 and an 87 for Quakerville. The match was at 100 rocks per man, and the finals showed New York 469, Philadelphia 457.

New York Athletic Club turned in three 95s, Herrick, Spotts and Burns recording them. The indoor light affected badly the scores of crack aerosaucer exterminators from each city, but the general average was excellent. Scores:

New York.		Philadelphia.	
N Herrick .....	95	Behm .....	94
Dr Sauer .....	91	Landis .....	94
A L Burns .....	95	Newcomb .....	91
R L Spotts .....	95	Foord .....	87
J H Hendrickson...	95-469	Springer .....	91-457

### Daniel Boone Gun Club.

MARTHASVILLE, Mo., March 1.—The day was not very good for shooting—too bright. The sun was shining on snow. Our club is planning a shoot for March 21, a 10-bird affair, Jack Rabbit, per centage system. This shoot is to be given for the purpose of getting our neighboring clubs to meet and organize them into a league.

Shot at, Broke		Shot at, Broke	
Bollmann .....	75 43	Kite .....	25 23
Meyer .....	75 40	Wilson .....	25 15
Ahmann .....	50 38	F Suhre .....	25 12
J Mutert .....	50 36		

J. O. WILSON, Sec'y.

### Smith Gun Club.

NEWARK, N. J., March 1.—J. C. Weller beat William Hassinger for high gun at the Smith Gun Club to-day. Weller made 186 out of 200 against 185 by Hassinger. But one perfect 25, and that was made by R. Bercaugh. The following scores were made: T. Leutheuser, 17, 17, 19; W. Hassinger, 21, 24, 24, 24, 23, 22, 23, 24; R. A. Hensler, 18, 16, 17, 17, 18, 19, 19; J. C. Weller, 24, 24, 24, 23, 21, 22, 24, 24; Harry Hassinger, 21, 21; E. Sweet, 16, 17, 15, 14; I. Castle, 21, 24, 21, 21; R. Bercaugh, 22, 21, 22, 25; H. Higgs, 22, 23, 24, 21, 23.

### Seacaucus Gun Club.

SECAUCUS, N. J.—The third annual meeting of the Seacaucus Gun Club was held at F. Woekener's Hotel, here on Feb. 28. The following members were elected officers for one year: Fred. Woekener, President;

Henry Matthies, Captain; Richard Strobel, Financial Secretary; Richard Morgan, Secretary and Treasurer.

It was decided to shoot every second Sunday at 2 P. M., alternating with Hudson Gun Club. During the month of March we will shoot on the 2d, 16th and 30th, and continue. The club will commence to shoot for the Du Pont trophy on April 13.

The grounds are situated on Mill Creek. Take White Line car; get off at Lauseckers, and follow along the carriage drive. R. MORGAN, Sec'y.

## Rifle Shooting

### Military Schools Championship.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 24.—The sixth week's competition among the military schools for the United States shooting championship, for which the War Department has offered a handsome trophy, shows the Wentworth Military Academy, of Lexington, Mo., still leading the League of the Western schools, and the Bordentown, N. J., Military Institute and the St. John's school, of Manlius, N. Y., tied for first place among the Eastern schools. The results of the week's match follow:

St. John's Military Academy of Delafield, Wis., defeated the Culver Military Academy, 906 to 891; Harvard Military School, of Los Angeles, Cal., defeated the Missouri Military Academy, 853 to 813; Wentworth Military Academy defeated Kemper Military School, of Boonville, Mo., 894 to 848; Bordentown, N. J., Military Institute defeated the Randolph Military Academy, of Morristown, N. J., 889 to 687; St. John's School, of Manlius, N. Y., defeated the Nazareth Hall Military School, 904 to 600; New York Military Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y., with a score of 858, won from Girard College, of Philadelphia, Pa., by default; New Mexico Military Institute, with a score of 844, won from the Miami Military Academy by default.

March 3.—The final match in the Military School Rifle Shooting League, finished last week, shows a clean score of victories for the Bordentown, N. J., Military Institute in the Eastern League. In the Western League, the Wentworth Military Academy, although defeated by the Culver Military Academy, finished in the League with six victories and only one defeat. The St. John's School of Manlius, N. Y., finished second in the Eastern Division, and the St. John's Military Academy of Delafield, Wis., and the Harvard Military School of Los Angeles, Cal., tied for second place in the Western Division. The Bordentown Military Institute and the Wentworth Military Academy, of Lexington, Mo., will now shoot-off for the military school shooting championship in the United States. The final scores of the League matches are as follows:

Eastern League.—Bordentown 920, vs. St. John's (Man-

lius) 899; New Mexico 862, vs. Nazareth Hall 597; Miami 870, vs. New York 852; Randolph 764, vs. Girard College, defaulted.

Western League.—Culver 932, vs. Wentworth 913; St. John's (Delafield, Wis.) 920, vs. Harvard (Los Angeles) 825; Missouri 788 vs. Hitchcock, defaulted; Kemper 842, vs. Kentucky defaulted.

### High School League.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 24.—The scores of the High School Rifle Shooting League for the national trophy for the week ending Feb. 22 show considerable improvement, but few changes among the leaders. This is the seventh match in the League series, and in Class A the fight seems to have narrowed down between the Iowa City High School, and the Deering High School, of Portland, Me., with Morris High School, of New York City close behind. In Class B, the team of the Salt Lake City High School seems to have things their own way with seven straight wins. They are closely followed by the Susquehanna, Pa., High School boys. The results of last week's match follow:

Class A.—Iowa City defeated Western of Washington, D. C., 964 to 773; Stuyvesant of New York City defeated the Baltimore Polytechnic, 920 to 861; Deering of Portland, Me., defeated Morris of New York, 945 to 937; De Witt Clinton of New York defeated New York School of Commerce, 891 to 843; Eastern of Washington, D. C., with a score of 798, won by default from Brookline, Mass.

Class B.—Salt Lake defeated Springfield, Mass., Technical, 940 to 819; Susquehanna, Pa., defeated Portland, Me., 953 to 945; Business of Washington, D. C., defeated St. Louis Technical, 839 to 675; Manual Training of Washington, D. C., defeated Utica, N. Y., Free Academy, 910 to 812; Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., with a score of 885, won by default from Tucson, Ariz.

Iowa City High School rifle team by winning the match last week from the Deering High School, of Portland, Me., with the phenomenal score of 875, practically assures that school of first place in Class A. In Class B, the Salt Lake City High School team seems certain to win, as they have scored eight straight victories. Consequently Iowa City and Salt Lake City will shoot off for the national high school rifle shooting championship. The scores in the eighth match of the series follow:

Class A.—Iowa City 975 vs. Deering 973; Baltimore Polytechnic 878, vs. Western High of Washington, D. C., 784; De Witt Clinton 900, vs. Eastern High of Washington, D. C., 778; Morris High, 908, vs. High School of Commerce, New York, 843; Stuyvesant 913, vs. Brookline, Mass., defaulted.

Class B.—Salt Lake City 949, vs. High School of Portland, Me., 929; Manual Training, Washington, D. C., 916, vs. Sault Ste. Marie, 904; Susquehanna, 964, vs. Utica Free Academy 800; Springfield, Mass., Technical 906 vs. St. Louis Manual Training, 509; Business High of Washington City 819, vs. Tucson, Ariz., defaulted.

U. S. R. A. League Contest.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 25.—The following clubs had tie scores: National Capital-Pittsburgh in the sixth, Boston-Olympic in the ninth, Portland-Denver in the tenth, Pittsburgh-Boston in the twentieth, Denver-Philadelphia in the twenty-third, National Capital-Philadelphia in the twenty-fifth.

The following clubs are tied for place: Manhattan-Spokane, Columbus, Louisville, Shell Mound and Providence with 14 lost; Belleville, Osborn and Tacoma with 20 lost; Myles Standish and Cincinnati with 21.

It is possible that St. Louis-Colonial and Youngstown will be tied for place. When the tied scores are shot off, there will necessarily be a readjustment and other ties for place to be decided.

Special sets of targets have been sent all clubs likely to need them, and they will be notified as soon as possible after the returns are in to shoot off ties. Ties not shot off in time will be forfeited.

The official scores in the twenty-third and twenty-fourth matches follow:

Twenty-third match: Portland 1117, vs. Springfield 1127; Boston 1110, vs. Manhattan 1122; Denver 1094, vs. Philadelphia 1094; Olympic 1116, vs. Spokane 1124; National Capital 1116, vs. St. Louis-Colonial 1070; Columbus 1060, vs. Providence 1049; Pittsburgh 1130, vs. Tacoma (targets late); Myles Standish 986, vs. Osborn 1019; Shell Mound 1080, vs. Cincinnati 983; Baltimore 1043, vs. Youngstown 1080; Dallas 1010, vs. Belleville 993; Louisville 1074, vs. Citizens (targets late).

Twenty-fourth match: Denver 1105 vs. Boston 1139; Olympic 1127, vs. Portland 1094; National Capital 1069, vs. Springfield 1119; Columbus 993, vs. Manhattan 1127; Pittsburgh 1136, vs. Philadelphia 1090; Myles Standish 1030 vs. Spokane 1139; Shell Mound 1083, vs. St. Louis-Colonial 1085; Baltimore 1049, vs. Providence 1080; Dallas 1008, vs. Tacoma (targets late); Louisville 1050, vs. Osborn 1011; Warren 1044 vs. Cincinnati 983.

Intercollegiate Rifle Matches.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—The results of the eighth match in the Intercollegiate Rifle Shooting League made no change in the standing of the clubs. In the Eastern League, Harvard University and the Massachusetts Agricultural College are still tied for first place, both having won their last match. In the Western League, the University of West Virginia still retain its lead, closely followed by the Iowa State University and the University of Minnesota, both having lost one match. The results of the eighth week follow:

Eastern League.—Harvard 948, vs. Vermont 902; Massachusetts Institute 946, vs. Cornell 919; Princeton 919, vs. Rhode Island State 813; North Georgia Agricultural 931, vs. Maine 874; Dartmouth 898 vs. Lehigh 817; Massachusetts Agricultural 965, vs. Columbia defaulted; Norwich 926, vs. Coleman, defaulted.

Western League.—California 913, vs. Nebraska 838; Wisconsin 916, vs. Oklahoma A. and M. 874; Minnesota 934, vs. Purdue 914; Michigan Agricultural 932, vs. Kansas 845; Louisiana State 887, vs. U. S. College of Veterinary Surgeons 865; West Virginia 925, vs. Washington State, defaulted; Iowa State, 951, vs. Missouri, defaulted.

Interclub Series.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—With only two more matches to be shot in the interclub series to determine the national shooting championship, and these against weaker clubs, the Warren, Pa., Rifle Club is practically certain of winning first place in the Eastern League. In the ninth match, just ended, they defeated their opponents, the Myles Standish Rifle Club, of Portland, Me., by 13 points. The results of last week's match are as follows:

Thirteenth Regiment R. C. of Brooklyn, with a score of 892 won by default against New Haven; Birmingham R A defeated New Orleans R. and R. C., 961 to 904; Warren R. C. defeated Myles Standish R. C., 987 to 969; The Park Club, of Bridgeport, Conn., defeated Manchester, N. H. Rifle and Pistol Club, 991 to 974; District of Columbia R. A. defeated Presque Isle R. C., of Erie, 987 to 952.

The Progression of Forestry.

BY ROBERT PAGE LINCOLN.

FORESTRY, in the sense of the word, means the protection and preservation of our timbered districts by the following of a careful judgment, under the supervision of men especially fitted for this task, and yet forestry means more than protection and preservation. Although the two features walk hand in hand, so to speak, it is yet notable that many an issue has to be met with quite aside from the above mentioned qualities. The forester is not alone in his task. With him must be the lumberman, for without the one the other would have a burden on his hands. Hence, lumbering is a valuable unit in the conservation of our great forests. The forester with his keen judgment marks out the old trees standing in the way of younger timber. These must be done away with to aid the growth of the new generation. Here is



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and defeated the experts of Europe in a spectacular manner. This achievement of winning the Team Race and Individual Championship is more proof that Du Pont Powders DO make and break records at the traps.

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where the lumberman steps in and performs his task. Nor is this all that comes under the head of forestry. The menace of the forest fire has wasted millions of stands of timber. Without the help of man in replacing this valuable asset, nature would fall short of her power; the consequence would be that where once the forests held sway, nothing would appear in the shape of tree growth for many a decade. The forester has solved the problem by planting over these practically deserted grounds, and the work is extended into districts where tree growth has never appeared in any form. Waste lands, unfit for agricultural purposes, have been utilized for forestry purposes, thousands of acres being

planted with small pine shoots that some day will rise into a mighty forestry to benefit generations to come. In even the most unlikely soil it is not hard to make a pine shoot take root. Thus it will be seen the movement, now so well started, bears with it a vital significance that must not be slighted. Here there are manifold opportunities, which, extended along the right lines, are sure to bring about a reclamation of seemingly worthless ground. Lumbering in the past was a menace to the life of the standing forest. The old-time lumberman followed no rules, and recognized no laws. The main idea he held was to get as much profit out of what presented itself as possible to the exclusion of all

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forms of conservation, protection and preservation. This destructive lumbering was a menace to the life of the forest. Only those trees containing the most lumber were felled, and the body vitals of the tree alone was brought into direct use. No care was taken to see to it that the younger trees were safeguarded. As a matter of fact they were often ruthlessly cleared away, and in many ways injured. In the wake of such relentless proceedings the lumberman of the past left a series of combustible material that was soon to be followed by the inevitable forest fire, which has smoothly finished up the work nearly completed by the destructive lumberman. The barren mountain sides in the Western country are an example of devastation wrought, and only the united efforts of men, thoroughly versed in forest perpetuation, can carry on the work successfully, a task that is not so easily overcome as would seem. Forestry, as it is practiced in the present day, is worked along systematic lines with recognition given every available feature that would seek to retard the growth and well-being of perfectly healthy trees. Hindering elements such as insects and fungus, the accumulation of worthless trees that stand in the way of a younger generation which must be removed, the improvement of the ground to the direct benefit of the growing branches and fallen trees, to stay the fire. The constant aim of the forester is to protect and preserve, and to make possible the growth of healthy trees. By the removal of worthless trees and the proper care of the ground around them, it may well be seen that it is possible to make for a better quality of timber in the younger trees.

Where the old-time lumberman brought into utilization only the very best grade of timber to be found, recklessly cutting the tree off four or five feet from the ground, thus leaving a stump with much lumber in it, and also leaving as waste material the branches, now all this is

made use of. We have arrived at a stage where economy and minute consideration work hand in hand. Practically every bit of a felled tree is utilized, and from the appearance of things the Government will not stop until the whole of a tree may be utilized for some definite purpose. The experimentations at the various Government stations evince a great interest in this feature, and we may expect notable results in their scientific endeavors in the future. The tree life on the steep mountains of the West is a notable ally to man. These mountains with their rocky formations yield but little encouragement for the young trees or seeds to attach their roots in order to obtain nourishment. Soil is of course a prime requisite, but this is not always available on these granite mountains. Thus if the tree does attain a hold upon the rocks, in the crevices and pebbles therein, it is a long time in obtaining a growing start. What scanty soil there is it has taken ages to realize, but when it once has attained a firm hold on the earth or rocks, everything coming down the mountain side is stayed by these trees, thus gradually forming that thin layer of mold which in time becomes earth. The gradual formation of this leaf mold is the means of doing a world of good to the tree life. The seeds that then fall have a chance to come to growth with a firm hold. This thin layer of soil, or leaf mold, on the mountain sides checks the rain and absorbs the melted snow. If a forest fire should sweep these mountain sides, the entire work of nature would go for naught. The leaf mold would be destroyed, the trees burned, and when the spring comes, the melted snow would rush down the hillside carrying with it the soil, wearing down to the bed rock and pouring rocks and soil into the streams in the valleys, clogging them and causing floods. To meet this problem the Government has directed its efforts into channels that attack it on all sides. The forest ranger is one of the foremost figures in the busy life of this

nation, for to him falls the duty of protecting from the ravages of the flames the immense tracts of timber that make up our standing forests to-day. At first the proposition was a gigantic one to undertake and seemed impossible on the face of it. But in the present day we find our forests patrolled by an army of men in the interest of forest protection and preservation, fully capable of handling the exigencies of the situation. Given a certain well-defined section to watch over, it is his duty to guard against the possibility of fires, and if one exists, to use every means at his command to put it out of existence.

The ranger, if he is in a mountainous district, has what is known as a lookout, a height from which he can command a view of the section under his observation. For hours he will stand on this height, scanning through his field glasses the country below him. He can tell at a glance whether a trail of smoke rising is from a settler's home fire, or whether it is from a camp-fire. However, if it appears to be suspicious, he is on his horse to the scene of disaster. Since the Government installed telephones throughout the forests, it makes the work of the ranger considerably easier. He can call up a ranger nearer the scene of the fire, telling him minutely where it is located, and the other man will then be on the spot in double quick time. When the second man reaches the fire, he at once proceeds to build fire breaks, and with his shovel throws up trenches all around. In the mean time help is coming, and while he may not have put out the fire, he at least has hindered its progress.

Everything is worked by system, and it can well be seen that only trustworthy men can fill the position; men who have a love for the work and who are skilled in the ways and means of bringing about the annihilation of a spread fire. Each ranger's district is supplied with a network of trails which makes access to a fire comparatively easy. Gradually step by step the Government is attaining perfection in its endeavors, and it will not be many years before the entire forest area will be under the closest of surveillance, making it impossible for a forest fire to do great damage. One of the features of the forester's work is to keep his territory as much as possible rid of fire fuel scattered on the ground.

Most fires originate from camp-fires that have been allowed to remain unquenched. The carelessness of some outdoor men is notable, although even where a fire has been thought to be completely stamped out, or soaked with water, a spark fanned from the coals into the brush will do the mission. Most of the unexperienced men undertaking a trip through the wild districts use what is known as a back log against which to bank their fires. Once a fire has bitten into a seasoned, pitch-impregnated log, more than ordinary care is needed to put it entirely out. A fire should be covered with dirt or sand upon leaving it, or it should be soaked thoroughly with water. It is a precaution that must rigidly be recognized by all, for it is for the good of the people.

It is said that sparks from the engine of a passing train will often prove the basis of a forest fire, and it is commonly believed that lightning striking in dead trees will ignite them. This latter is true in rare cases. The forester is guarding against the possibility of lightning

proving a destructive element by leveling all dead and worthless trees. Lightning striking in a green tree is never known to prove the basis of a fire. There are some that hold that insects do more toward killing out a forest than a forest fire. This menace is another factor in the situation that must be successfully met.


One of the foremost of insect tribe that attacks the pines is the pine beetle, and a depredation of a swarm of these killers will bring about the destruction of several thousand acres a year. It begins its work in the early part of the summer, when a swarm will settle on the trees and bore into the trunks. Once they have run their galleries, they lay their eggs, which are readily hatched, the young grubs following the inner tissue of bark eating around the tree, and usually two months of such unceasing boring kill the pine. Hundreds of thousands of acres of pine have been destroyed by the depredations of the pine beetle. Not alone addicted to operation in the Western country, it has in its time over-run the Eastern States, the Southern States, and here and there all over the timbered districts of the West.

As an example, take the situation in the northern part of Oregon some years ago. The ravages of an army of these pests destroyed some 100,000 acres of pine. In the wake of the beetle comes the inevitable borer which properly finishes the work so ably commenced by the beetle, with the result that a few years will find the pine an utter ruin and falling apart. Working side by side with the beetle is another of the insect tribe, the weevil, whose presence is a sure sign of vital destruction. It is notable that many varieties of parasite life will at the same time attack the same tree, thus making the work of death quick and sure. Once having gained their end, the army retires, and the accumulation of fungi becomes evident, and the diseased tree will soon be a rotten mass. Hardwood trees are also attacked by these predaceous insects, but the nature of the wood hampers the

work of destruction materially. While an oak, chestnut, hickory or birch is able to withstand these bodily assaults longer than the more softly vitalized trees, in time they are sure to come to an end. Young saplings are often attacked by these parasites with the result that the upper part of it will die, while the lower part will send out a shoot to one side which itself may be encircled by the busy workers, making it a stunted and deformed tree which we often notice here and there in the woods.

In the endeavor to cope with the situation, the Government has a great task upon its hands, for so startling is the magnitude of these insatiable destroyers and so alarmingly prolific are they in multiplying, that extreme patience and scientific dealing only can conquer them. The Bureau of Entomology in Washington is extending close researches to the demanded needs. In time we may expect scientific results in this direction that will make elimination probable. The forester of the present day does all that he can to check the spread of these ravaging parasites by cutting down and destroying all diseased trees, and by careful watch is able to keep down the invading host to a small degree. It can, therefore, be seen that the forest fire is not alone in the field, but has a very capable and enthusiastic army at its lead, as industrious as they are injurious, leaving no piece of work half done, but clearing it up as they go. That birds are of a great value to the forests and to the land in general cannot be too strongly emphasized. Were it not for them, this land would be over-run with insect life. As it is, the annual crop of grubs and eggs and the insects themselves fall prey to the indomitable appetite of the various and many members of the bird family, some of which subsist almost entirely upon insects.

Forestry is by no manner of means a new idea. Far from it. In the countries of the Old World the practice has been constantly before the people for centuries until in the present day everything is worked on a practical, scientific scale that is as close to perfection as the power of men united can make possible. Among the European countries, Germany is perhaps the foremost in the progression of forestry, having arrived at the point where a thorough system of culture and looking after has tended to make her 35,000,000 acres of timbered land the finest and the best kept in the world. Everything is worked on a protective basis; conservation in every form is recognized, and what with the scientific shrewdness extended, the best of results are noticed. According to the laws of that country only so much timber is removed each year as the forests are well able to produce, thus evenly balancing the productiveness and the removal. In our own country we remove at least four times as much timber as the 700,000,000 acres of timbered land can produce. Glancing at this proposition from a technical viewpoint, it is easy to see that such practices must cease if the sense of proportion be developed. Our own Government is taking Germany as an example, and is building up its system to match that which has been so ably exhibited. Switzerland is another country in the foremost rank where forestry has been practiced for centuries, having something like 2,500,000 acres at her command. Managed as it is by skilled men, it not only is one of the most profitable assets to



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the country, but is actually a pride to the people who seem to evince vastly more of a sentiment toward God's first temples than actuates American people. France is another country where forestry is a recognized factor in the productiveness of the land. In France much of the land was early cleared in the interest of agriculture, but it was found that the soil was not fertile enough for such general purposes, and at once a system of reforestation was commenced with the result that to-day something like 3,000,000 acres have undergone timber restoration.

Germany for all her deliberate care in forest culture still imports from Austria-Hungary a vast deal of its wood, one-sixth of which is needed to fill out her demanded balance. Austria has something like 24,000,000 acres of timbered land, and Hungary about 23,000,000. Here then as in other countries, forestry is conducted on a scientific scale, which is remarkable for its systematic thoroughness. Norway has about 20,000,000 acres of timbered land, but the best that can be said of it is that they have a forestry bureau, and men to watch over the timber, but they are mostly paid on an inferior scale. No care is taken as regards production or removal, although even at that rate Norway timber would hold out a long time. Sweden is a trifle more advanced than its neighbor in its care of the forests, but there is no comparison to be drawn between it and the other countries to the south.

One-half of its land area is timbered, containing about 50,000,000 acres altogether. Russia has unquestionably the largest forest area in the world, and is the leading timber exporter among the nations of the globe.

Like Germany and its near neighbors, these forests have been carefully guarded, and if their civilization reaches its goal, the time will come when it will realize the perfection attained by the countries to the west of it. Italy remains at the bottom of the list in the question of timber. Little of what there is has had scant consideration by the Government, and as a result nature has suffered. Furthermore, conditions for the perpetuation of the forests here are most uninviting, the one big drawback being the nature

of the soil, the major portion of which cannot be reclaimed. In Asia we note forest conditions both good and bad. India excels in her forest conditions and her system of protection against fire is perhaps the one nearest perfect. With her 180,000,000 acres of timbered land, she is among the leaders of the world. In China we notice perhaps the greatest destruction of timber holding singular distinction of having wilfully destroyed her forests, and as a direct result there has been famine and flood in the country from the earliest times. Not a stick of wood in China but that is found useful in one way or another. What brush and saplings are put on the market are made into charcoal. Reforesting has never been encouraged, and it is doubtful if it ever

will find a place among the policies of this mighty country. On the other hand, Japan has over 58,000,000 acres of forest land, and not alone has she one of the best forestry services in the world to-day, but for centuries she has conducted this feature to the very best of knowledge and utilization, proving the far-sightedness and shrewdness of this unique nation upon which the eyes of the world are constantly directed, and from whom we expect unceasing progress.

Returning to this country we find that Canada, the lady of the North, has something like 260,000,000 acres of timber. Her wood exports are great, almost twice as great as that of the States. In this country the Government protective systems, both as regards fire and reforesting, are the best that time and labor can make possible, and every year millions of young tree shoots are given to the settlers, free of charge, as an encouragement for reproduction. It has not been so very long that the United States has been directly interested in the perpetuation of our forests, but in the present day there is an awakened sentiment that is constantly growing more distinct. The people realize the vastness of the proposition, and the yearly expenditure in this direction is great, indeed.

Many years ago, when President Harrison recognized the importance of the situation in setting aside forest reserves, the idea was a gigantic one to be met with, and people did not take to it favorably, for the time and labor necessarily drew upon the treasuries for a vast sum of money. But to-day we can meet the demands of any project in this line, and the Government is sparing no money in making perfection possible. The establishment of a national forest reserve means much labor. The section must be mapped out by trained men, and thereafter a perfect system of guarding it made possible. Most of our forest reserves are in the mountain regions where they cover the mountain sides and protect the streams, and in many notable ways are a direct help to the land and its wealth. As has been noted previously in this article, the United States has at its disposal some 700,000,000 acres of forest land. This extends throughout the Atlantic States and the Gulf region. In the Mississippi valley most of our hardwood is found, while the mountains of the west claim the greater portion of this wealth. Aside from the above there are 40,000,000 acres of timber in the Philippines, most of which is cabinet wood, and one of the most valuable assets of the country. Porto Rico has a national forest reserve. Conservation of forests is world wide in its appeal. Governments recognize the vital importance of protecting and aiding in its growth the vast wooded sections that make up so much of the globe's area. They recognize that the land unfitted for agriculture may be utilized and reclaimed for reforesting purposes, and the future will see a great stride in this mighty movement.

USE other avenues of getting business than FOREST AND STREAM's advertising columns by all means, but don't overlook this resultful method by which you keep your proposition and its merits before the mind and eye of sportsmen.

THE best time to set a hen is when the hen is red.—Josh Billings.



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# KENNEL



## Dog Show Dates.

- March 11-14.—Central Ohio Kennel Club, at Columbus, Ohio. Chester Sands, Sec'y.
- March 14-15.—Pasadena Kennel Club, at Pasadena, Cal. F. A. Ford, Pres.
- March 21-22.—Del Monte Kennel Club, at Del Monte, Cal. H. R. Warner, Sec'y.
- March 26-29.—Chicago Kennel Club, at Chicago, Ill. A. W. Cates, Asst. Sec'y. Entries close March 11.
- April 3-5.—Maryland Kennel Club and Animal Refuge Association, Baltimore. George F. Foley, Supt. Entries close March 18.
- April 5.—St. Louis Collie Club Show at St. Louis, Mo. G. F. Sudhoff, Sec'y.
- April 10-12.—Washington Kennel Club, Washington, D.C. George F. Foley, Supt. Entries close March 25.
- April 11-12.—Lawrence Kennel Club, Lawrence, Mass. Paul O. Pipping, Sec'y.
- April 13-15.—Norfolk-Portsmouth Kennel Association, at Norfolk, Va. S. E. Tillett, Sec'y.
- April 18-19.—French Bulldog Club, at Astor Hotel, New York. O. F. Vedder, Sec'y.
- May 30.—Long Island Kennel Club, at Brighton Beach, L. I. A. A. Post, Sec'y.
- May 31.—Wissahickon Kennel Club All Terrier Show at Philadelphia, Pa. J. S. Price, Jr., Sec'y.
- June 7.—Nassau County Kennel Club, at Belmont Park, L. I. E. H. Berendsohn, Sec'y.
- Sept. 9.—San Mateo Kennel Club, San Mateo, Cal. Irving C. Ackerman, Sec'y.
- Sept. 12.—Lenox Kennel Club, Lenox, Mass. Miss M. Brigham, Supt., North Grafton, Mass.
- October.—Fourth American Beagle Stake, American Field Publishing Company, Chicago.
- Oct. 21.—Pennsylvania Field Trial Club. J. B. Sansom, Sec'y.
- Oct. 23-25.—Colorado Kennel Club, Denver, Col. F. R. Dutton, Sec'y.
- Nov. 24.—Continental Field Trial Club, Waynesboro, Ga. John White, Sec'y.
- Dec. 1.—Georgia Field Trial Association, Waynesboro, Ga. S. G. Story, Sec'y.

## Airedale Terrier Club of Long Island.

THERE were some surprises, a few reversals and a corresponding number of setbacks at the splendid show at Murray Hill Lyceum last week. The big shock was placing Gold Heels, owned by John McGough, of Brooklyn, ahead of King Oorang, Ch. Tintern Royalist, Emperor Vickery Soubrette and several others. King Oorang defeated Gold Heels in the last show at Philadelphia, although the Albright entry was an expected winner.

Gold Heels won first place in the show of the Airedale Club of America last November. The judge was Michael Jennings, and it is safe to say that this decision was not popular with the majority of fanciers.

The Vickery Kennels captured a large share of honors. The winner is a well-molded animal. His coat about the head and legs is of rich tan, with grizzly saddle.

The first surprise in the judging came in the open class, with Gold Heels, Champion Tintern Royalist, King Oorang and ten other Airedales contesting. The judge gave the blue ribbon to Gold Heels with King Oorang second and Tintern Royalist third. In the winners' class, Oorang got reserve to Gold Heels' first.

Slim Lass won first among the puppy bitches also the Vickery cup for best novice in the show. In the class for limit bitches, an unexpected ruling was Empost Nattie, who took no honors. Miss Moonlight won. Empost Nattie was judged the best of her kind at the Newark show a few weeks ago.

Vickery Soubrette won in open bitches, defeating Landcroft's Dawn, a champion at ten months old. The Vickery Kennels took everything in the brace class, the first place going to Tintern Royalist and Vickery Soubrette, and second place to Emperor and Lodestar.

The open class for best dog or bitch had nine entries. Gold Heels was declared winner. In the open sweepstakes for the best American bred dog or bitch, there were only two entries, all the others withdrawing after Gold Heels had taken everything in sight. Vickery Soubrette, the Westminster winner, was shown against Gold Heels in the final contest of the show, and Judge Jennings again awarded the prize to the new Airedale star.

Vickery Emperor took first in the limit dogs, Vickery Windstorm won second among the puppy dogs, Vickery Soubrette won first among the American bred open and winners bitches classes, while Vickery Miss Moonlight won among the limit bitches. The Vickery brace won the challenge cup offered by the Ladies' Kennel Association of America, with Tintern Royalist and Vickery Soubrette, and also won the team class.

Gold Heels won in every class in which he contested. His victories were in the classes for American bred dogs, open dogs, winners' dogs, and the two open sweepstakes classes. The awards follow:

**AIREDALE TERRIERS.**—Puppies—Dogs: 1st, Howard Ehrich's Landcroft Gladiator; 2d, Vickery Kennels' Vickery Windstorm. Novice—Dogs: 2 1st, W. A. Burtenshaw's Skibo Aviator; 2d, Tanglewood Kennels' Tanglewood Turmoil. American-bred—Dogs: 1st, John Mc-



DIANE OF MORRISTOWN.

Winner Griffon (Korthals). Owned by Chas. H. Mellon.

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Breeders' Register for names of breeders by States.

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These Registers have proved of great benefit to many. Fee only \$2.00 per year for each breed

Gough's Gold Heels; 2d, Vickery Kennels' Vickery Lodestar. Limit—Dogs: 1st, Vickery Kennels' Vickery Emperor; 2d, Henry Rogge's Steve Swerelles. Open—Dogs: 1st, John McGough's Gold Heels; 2d, Andrew Albright, Jr.'s King Oorang. Winners—Dogs: 1st, John McGough's Gold Heels; 2d, Andrew Albright, Jr.'s King Oorang. Puppies—Bitches: 1st, Russel H. Johnson's Slim Lass; 2d, Vickery Kennels' Vickery Rainbow. Novice—Bitches: 1st, Russel H. Johnson's Slim Lass; 2d, C. Pflueger's Fanny Genee. American-bred—Bitches: 1st, Vickery Kennels' Vickery Soubrette; 2d, Tanglewood Kennels' Tanglewood Titania. Limit—Bitches: 1st, Vickery Kennels' Vickery Miss Moonlight; 2d, C. Pflueger's Fanny Genee. Open—Bitches: 1st, Vickery Kennels' Vickery Soubrette; 2d, Howard Ehrich's Landcroft Dawn. Winners—Bitches: 1st, Vickery Kennels' Vickery Soubrette; reserve, Russel H. Johnson's Slim Lass. Brace Class—1st, Vickery Kennels' Tintern Royalist and Vickery Soubrette; 2d, Vickery Kennels' Vickery Emperor and Vickery Lodestar. Team Class—1st, Vickery Kennels' team; 2d, John McGough's team. Open sweepstakes (for best dog or bitch)—John McGough's Gold Heels. Open sweepstakes (best American-bred dog or bitch), John McGough's Gold Heels. Best novice, dog or bitch, Russel H. Johnson's Slim Lass.

**Kennel.**

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## National Sporting Terrier Association.

To American Terrier Fanciers:

The National Sporting Terrier Association is being organized.

Membership is open to all sporting terrier fanciers, and the object of the association is to promote, by every proper and legitimate means, the best interests of these breeds. The association will in no way conflict with the various specialty clubs, but will supplement and strengthen their efforts. Being national in scope and drawing members from several breeds, the organization will be able to do effective work for the dogs and to offer material assistance and encouragement to its members.

The plans formulated have several features that are new and which should be of great benefit to its members.

First—Members will be divided according to their breeds into sections, each section electing two of its own representatives from different parts of the country to serve on the board of governors.

Second—The association will publish a monthly sales list, which will be sent to members, to the kennel press, and to a list of other interested persons. Members can publish in this



**CHAMPION BRYNWOOD RAINBOW.**

Owned by Brynwood Kennels.

list, without any charge, dogs they have for sale. Efforts will also be made by advertising in suitable mediums to interest the general public in sporting terriers, and the association will also collect and distribute to the kennel and lay press news items about our dogs.

Third—The association's gold medal will be awarded to every member who breeds a champion, regardless of the dog's ownership.

Fourth—The association will hold a show for sporting terriers in Chicago next summer, with full classification and liberal cash prizes, and if possible a similar fixture will be established in the autumn in or near New York or Philadelphia. Exhibitors of sporting terriers will be encouraged by many specials offered at all leading A. K. C. shows, open to members' dogs registered in the A. K. C. stud book.

An organization meeting will be held during the Chicago show, when the constitution will be drawn up and officers elected. You are cordially invited to be present.

The association aims to be of real value to its members. Naturally, the greater the membership, the more work can be done. This work should appeal to every sporting terrier fancier. Will you help? The initiation fee of \$5 is waived for charter members who join before



**YESDIHC CHALLENGE.**

First, Open Dogs and Bitches. Owned by Yesdihc K'l's.

formal organization. Mail your check for \$5 for 1913 dues to the committee. But do not stop there—tell your terrier friends.

**THE COMMITTEE.**

## The Pointer Club of New England.

THE annual meeting and banquet of the Pointer Club of New England was held at Hotel Lenox, Boston, Mass., Feb. 25, 1913, and proved one of the pleasantest occasions of the season.

Genuine pointer enthusiasm predominated, and those who were not able to attend the New York Show, listened with much interest to reminiscences given by members of our club who were present, and the result of the judging shows that Massachusetts is not yet in position of the cat's tail.

The annual election of officers resulted as follows: President, Robert Leslie, of Swampscott; Vice-President, George F. Richards, of Lynn; Secretary and Treasurer, Vinton W. Mason, of Cambridge. Directors: Lincoln E. Pettee, of East Foxboro; Leander A. Penney, of Somerville; M. T. Mason, of Northampton; F. J. Lenoir, of Greenwood; F. H. Miller, of Hingham; C. W. H. Condrey, of Fitchburg.

The following were appointed judges: Robert Leslie, Dr. J. S. Howe, F. J. Lenoir, E. K. Dyer, L. E. Pettee, M. T. Mason, Joe Armstrong.

## Good Breeding Spoils the Mouser.

THE old adage that "breeding always tells" does not appear to apply to cats. At the show of the Southern Counties Cat Club, says the



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London Daily Mail, there were nearly 500 show cats, and each showed every sign of gentility. But the well bred cat gives the impression that it is careless of mice and disdainful of the plebeian pursuits of the ordinary kitchen cat.

Miss G. Cheatham, whose blue Persian Oaklands Steadfast was pronounced the best cat in the show, said:

"I breed exhibition cats simply for the pleasure of producing the most perfect cat, not for any ulterior purpose such as one has in breeding greyhounds or bloodhounds or spaniels. Highly bred cats are no more intelligent or clever than ordinary back garden cats, and certainly many of mine will not so much as look at a mouse."

#### Caught Black Bear in Santa Claus Trap.

A big black bear caught in a trap set in a chimney by a little boy to trap Santa Claus, was the story brought from the wilds of Lower Louisiana last night by C. J. Labarre, returning from a two weeks' hunting expedition, says the Houston (Texas) Post. Mr. Labarre said he hunted during Christmas with Cleoas Bertlot, a trapper, and used the latter's camp. Noticing half a dozen sharp hooks hanging in the chimney of the cabin, Labarre said he called his host's attention to the fact that they were placed rather high to hang cooking utensils on them.

"Oh, that's a trap my little boy fixed up to catch Santa Claus," replied Bertlot, who said his son had been listening closely to Christmas stories.

"During the following night a commotion in the chimney awakened everybody in camp," said Bertlot, "and it was found that a bear had tried to climb down the chimney and got mixed up with the books. The bear was caught and killed."

#### Good Practice.

It is a good plan for a young shooter to take out an empty gun and aim at every small bird which happens to raise before him. A great deal may be learned by occasional practice at this. The gun should be thrown up at the bird, and, as his mind is not obsessed by the necessity of shooting, he will see at once if he is on, and, if off the mark, recognize where his fault lies. He will also master the important matters of swing and chuck, and cultivate a clear eye and brain. What is more, he will get abundance of practice at handling and mounting his gun, and learn to appreciate how little need there is to fire hurriedly, which is the real cause of half the misses. The beginner may learn as much without cartridges for an occasional day as with them; and, if he is really intent on becoming a good shot, will not find the day dull and uninteresting.

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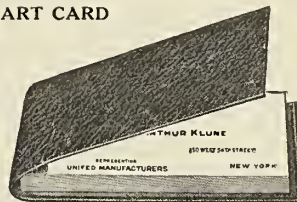
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has more character than any card you have ever heard of before! It can be beautifully engraved or it can be neatly printed, as the user desires. It is necessarily always clean, because of the binding in book form with tissue paper between each card, and the book form also keeps it from becoming wrinkled or crumpled. Besides, it is always "right there" when you need it.

Can you think of more character for a card?

Write and get a sample tab of the cards, detach them, noting as you do so, the clean smooth edge at place of detachment, and the protection from dust and dirt. They have character to convince you, if you will but see them.

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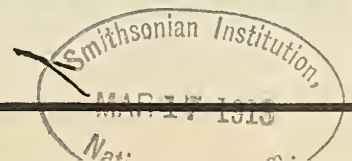
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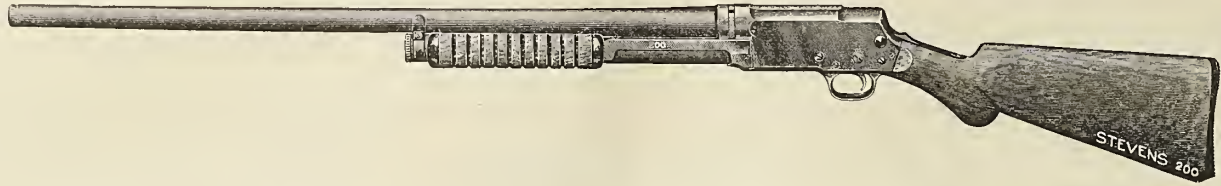
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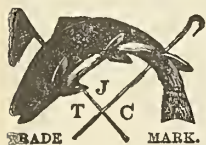
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127 Franklin St., New York.

## Leaves from a Sketch Book

By ROBERT PAGE LINCOLN

JUNE 17, 1911. I awoke bright and early this morning to the cheery call of the Wizard, who has a knack for early rising. and I knew as soon as his voice rang out that the fire had been replenished, and the morning meal was well on toward completion. And it seemed something like home to know that one could depend upon another, but then we all have our camp duties which by the way is a sure thing to follow when on an outing trip. Now, the Wizard, being gifted with the divine power of constructing things in the line of food, could not get out of it. He was chosen in the beginning of things as cook, whether he liked it or not. But then he is of the good sort, and would never have allowed us to suffer in agony. Now suppose for instance I had been chosen cook. As a cook I come under the banner of the battered saints. Once, and that was away down there when we were glorying in the beauties of Lake Manitou, I took a hand at preparing something for the famished fishermen who had been out on the lake trolling for mascalonge at least three hours, and it is a wonder I live to jot this down in the official diary. As the Scribe, my powers are limited to turning out so many words whether there is anything doing or not, and I do not mind it if I have my share of the joys eternal. Just so long as I catch so many fish a day I will cover page after page, even if I have to sit by the camp-fire all night.

As I have afore-mentioned, I tried to imitate a cook to appease the hunger that I knew was gnawing at the insides of the Athlete and the Wizard. The Student was down the lake in our canoe taking some bird pictures, or trying to. In a word I was endeavoring to make biscuits in the Dutch oven, which is a remarkable thing used by woodsmen and forest rangers sometimes, and are good fellows if one knows how to handle them. These biscuits surprised me. The dough, which I regret to say, was elastic in quality, baked all right, but then again they did not bake right. Now, how in the world do you think that Wizard does it? There he will stand mixing his flour and things with a feeling about him that encircles the camp and rises and hovers over the lake and the Canadian wilderness in general, and there I sit and watch, trying to steal from him his knowledge of these wonderful arts. My adventure with the biscuits brought tears of shame and humiliation to my eyes. They spattered upon the biscuits and rolled down to the lake, and when the fishermen finally were heard approaching across the still waters of the cove, I conjectured a lot of things, but decided to do the best I could and let it

go at that. Now the Athlete eats biscuits hand over hand. And when he arrived and I handed him one for his consumption, and he bit his teeth into it, I knew that my day of judgment had arrived.

The crust of the biscuit I had given him was of an adamantine excellence, and though the Athlete is famed for his fangs, they were unable to enter the divinity that he thought lay underneath. He thought after getting off the shell he would find the meat in the nut. But I got the whole biscuit right on the top of my dome of thought just as I made a hasty exit around the tent. I had visions of other worlds, and was sure that the one with so many trails and illuminations around it was Halley's comet. That's what I got for trying to make biscuits for hungry fishermen. It's awful. And when I again looked out there was the Athlete holding his stomach and laughing himself into a fit. I can fry fish and pancakes now and then for my own use, but when the star boarder is around it is a dangerous undertaking. Now you know why I was never chosen cook. The Wizard can cook. The Athlete gets the wood for the fire, because he is strong and healthy looking, and as a captain of one of the best known football teams in the United States has done much damage. One time the Athlete uprooted a pine that would have shamed the efforts of Hercules. You want to hear about that of course, but I will not go into details, for fear some perfumed high-

brow will call me a nature fakir. The Student has charge of the camera department, and the Scribe, while doing duty with the official book, does all the little jobs the others will not handle.

One time I washed underwear, but that's another story. This morning there is every appearance of a fine day awaiting us. We rolled out of our blankets and after a wash seated ourselves to sample the efforts of the Wizard in the line of culinary virtue. Every time I eat one of the Wizard's biscuits I love him more and more. He don't look as though he could do it, but still he is wonderful as a dough constructor. He should have a Carnegie medal, and I think as soon as we get back to civilization we will arrange a committee to investigate the old fellow. With the faintest indication of a breeze coming over the water there was something in the very air that quickened the pulse and sprung aflame in the heart. I looked far out over the waters and saw the further shore with the pines meeting the edge of the lake in one dash of gloom in that blue-black glory that is presented to one who looks upon the pines in the early morning, or as the shadows begin to fall at twilight. The sun had just peeped over the eastern brim of the pines, and the warm rays were sending their glamor into every nook as thought to search out the hidden places. The waters around the coves lay still and unblemished by the murmurless breeze; all was wrapped up in the dreams of the wilderness, and somehow



"I TRIED TO IMITATE A COOK."



"I AWOKE BRIGHT AND EARLY."

musings upon the grandeur of it all. I cannot think of these beautiful scenes save in that nature is watching all and always endeavoring to make one day better than another. Here, with the total wilderness on all sides and perhaps no human within a hundred miles of our camp, we are given an idea of what the world must have been when the Creator left it on the seventh day.

There is something so vastly inspiring about this grandeur, the pines, the waters, the spotless sky above that enters the being and clears away from its horizon all unseemly stains. The person who may not gather exaltation and innocence by this communion is indeed a heartless creation of humanity. It must enter into the soul of one in some manner or another. One may feel it in the limbs and gain a hundredfold by its application. Or it may appeal in a singular way to the primitive in one and bring him back over the route of the ages when man was a brute; the inherent call of the wild lies dormant in all. It is just that we become used to treading the old ruts in the bourn of man and never forsake them, but a little time spent close to nature will bring about a revelation in that it opens the mind to new thoughts and new experiences, feeding that innate craving that has never been thought to have existed.

The breakfast dishes having been washed up and put away, we laid our plans for the day. The Wizard and I had in view a trip further up the shore to investigate the fishing opportunities to be presented there, for we had seen a number of big black bass flirting their tails in our faces the day before, and were now going to find out if there were any remarkable specimens to be had. We each had a steel rod and the various incidentals that go with it. Slipping the canoes into the water, we were soon dipping our paddles into the crystal clear depths of the lake, one of the finest in Ontario. We had thrown off all our garments save our pants and shirts, and with the arms free, made the canoe leap out of the water. The ripples attending our course sprang aside and chased each other

toward shore. It almost seemed a shame to mar that tranquil expanse, so smooth and polished it presented itself to the eye like a glimmering floor of silver scintillating as the sun rays touched upon the ripples that moved away from us.

As we bent to the paddles we looked down into the depths now and then. Deep down it was, but so crystal clear was the water that everything was easily discernible when we slowed the canoe to let the waters calm. Now and then a big fish would swim leisurely by, his whole appearance giving an example of the wonderful freedom of this vast wilderness. For a time we absorbed the wonderful atmosphere of the morning, drinking it into the lungs out of the sheer exquisiteness of it all, and spent some time idly drifting along, content to float and dream the moments away. As the sun mounted higher in the limpid blue heavens, the gloom was being chased out of those secluded nooks, and now the day was well on its voyage toward night. Calm and sweet blew the wind in our faces. It could not have been said to have been blown, for it was but the memory of a wind so delicate and so delicious that a sense of marvel touched my consciousness and refused to leave my mind.

The canoe sped along toward its destination. No words crossed our lips, for it was an occasion in which speech appeared worthless, and therefore it was allowed to remain unsaid. Still, the feeling was there, and who may diagnose that feeling who has not experienced it. We drew gradually along toward the nook we had aimed for. Here I might add was an excellent place for the lusty fellows who are said to be the gamiest fighters, according to size, that inhabit the waters of America. For at the bottom of this cove there was a number of springs that bubbled up out of the earth, and around these springs they were wont to lie, enjoying the coolness and sweetness of it all. These northern lakes all have springs at their bottoms and the waters are always cold and clear. For this reason the fish are gamy the year around;

quite the opposite to fish found in the waters of the States who when the lakes become warm retire to the depths and refuse to take bait. Not so here. It is always a fisherman's red letter day, and when he wants fish he may be sure to procure it under the most pleasing circumstances. We reached the cove, and by the scant touching of the paddle to the water moved inward a mite. All was still. The time for sport had arrived, and keeping poised with paddle ready, I motioned to the Wizard to show his skill with the rod. Everything adjusted, he half rose and cast toward a rock that shoved its nose out of the lake. His bait was the well known and fully appreciated No. 1 "Convertible" Coaxer, the king of all bass baits. Out it shot, quiet and easy, and fell upon the water, presenting an appearance that was truly one of life and motion. Barely had it fallen, and its image had been erased from that picturing surface than the water broke with a flutter of foam, and it was in the mouth of a king. The tip of the Wizard's rod did the proper adjusting act of setting the hook in the mouth, and then the fight began. Taking the usual cue, I dipped the paddle and set my teeth on the pipe stem. The canoe was gently and carefully backed lakeward, and I waited the word of the Wizard for other directions, for all have their notions on which is the best way to keep a boat in position.

With the lure fast in his mouth, the king seemed to spring from the depths by the impetus of his tail and rose almost a foot high and dry, shaking his form and madly endeavoring to dislodge the hook. Finding this seemingly impossible, he dove down with a plunge and the fight again began. Racing outward he speeded in a great circle that promised to go by the canoe, but no, it ceased as quick as it began, for the tip of the rod was again brought upward and the fish rose once more shaking his head wildly, his gills wide apart, and his whole manner betraying one of bull-dog tenacity, which could only be shaken out of him by a long fight. Once more he was at it, this time changing his tactics, and rushing full tilt for the canoe, seemingly appreciative to the fact that his tormentors were there. The slack line accumulated fast. Under the canoe he shot, and with a breathless silence we watched. Presently he came to the surface in another leap on the other side of us, and it was quick work indeed to swing the canoe and for the Wizard to toss the line around the end of the canoe and swing it clear of the craft. The reel handle spun around, and the spool took on the loose line. There he goes again. He had been lying idle a moment and was just awakening to the realization that strenuous efforts were necessary if he was to make any show of escape. But the struggle had robbed him of much of his vitality, and though he yet was at it, cut and tear, the rod tip was lowering, and I knew that the time had just about arrived. Laying down the paddle I shoved out the net, and with the Wizard holding rod way back, I slipped it under and lifted the king into the canoe, squirming and flapping and gasping. But he was ours, and the experience was added to the store of those already known and appreciated. Just such experiences one can count up when life has shed its leaves, and the mind goes through the films of remembrance. We lured out six there and then returned to camp. The rest of this day was more or less uneventful.

# The Bears of Columbia County

By CHARLES LOSE

AS the children in school would say, Fishing Creek rises in the North Mountain, flows south through Columbia county, and empties into the North Branch of the Susquehanna at Bloomsburg. Its waters always have been, and still are, famous for the size and number of trout they contain, and the territory drained by these waters has been the haunt of large and small game since the time of the red man. The water of this stream is crystal clear, being fed by mountain brooks and by many beautiful springs around which still cling legends of the Indians. From Benton northward to the



JUST BEARS.

foot of the mountains, hills covered with dense thickets of trees and underbrush, matted together at times with laurel, crowd in on the stream and confine it to a narrow valley the sides of which are at many places high, steep and rocky.

The North Mountain, the source of the stream, is a really great mountain. It is a landmark that can be distinguished from miles away by its height, its broad level top, and its abrupt sides and ends. While many crops of timber have been taken from its summit and sides, it is still densely covered with a smaller growth, and is the home of wild beasts and sometimes of wilder men. Forty years ago it was made famous by a band of men who bought up old horses and mules and in the depths of the forest converted these animals into dried buffalo meat.

Such a section of country is bound to develop skillful anglers and noted hunters, and this section is no exception. The McHenrys, the Laubachs, and scores of others have grown up here, and as boys were inspired by the tales of their fathers to shoulder rod and gun and take to stream and forest for sport and game. The story of the catching of a large trout or the killing of a bear or deer will even now be told by a hundred firesides up and down Fishing Creek, and will furnish an incentive for scores

of anglers or hunters to start out on the following day. Lumbering and farming may appear to others to be the real vocation of the men of this section, but the men themselves know that it is hunting and fishing, and that work is an avocation, an incidental matter, to be put through promptly so as not to interfere with sport.

While the deer have increased in other mountainous sections of Central Pennsylvania, they have nearly disappeared in the North Mountain district. This is due no doubt to the skill of the hunters of this region. But if these hunters have lacked something of late years in the way of deer hunting, it was abundantly made up to them this last fall by the greatest supply of bears that the State has probably ever known in so limited a territory. Between Jamison at the foot of the mountain and Benton, a stretch of some fifteen miles, more than fifty bears were seen at one time or another, and hardly a day passed without a story of bears being seen and chased, and sometimes killed or wounded. These bears came by ones, twos and threes, and once or twice in droves, and they were of all sizes, from the little bears that the boys could kill to the big shaggy brutes that drove off the dogs and kept the men at a distance. The hunters, like the Minute men of the Revolution, slept with their rifles by their sides, and the magazines of their guns always filled with shells that would shoot far and strong. The dogs were worked up to a wild hunting frenzy, and in lonely places women locked the doors at nightfall and gathered their children close about them.

The cause of this great invasion of bears was probably the lack of mast, or "shack," as the old hunter calls it, in the immense tracts of wild land lying north of Columbia county. The usual crop of beechnuts, chestnuts and acorns was so small as to be practically nothing, and the bears were compelled to leave the mountains and migrate down the valley of Fishing Creek from whence they sallied out at night to forage on the farmers' cornfields and orchards. The banks of the stream, being steep and rocky and densely covered with trees and brush, made excellent hiding places, and the bears were only dislodged from these places by slow persistent drives made by men and dogs. Occasionally the bears, because of the close proximity to human habitations or because of lack of food, would grow restless and would move from place to place in broad daylight, and on such occasions would be seen by farmers crossing fields or would be encountered in the woods by bird and rabbit hunters. But generally they lay hidden in the thickets and among the rocks during the day and made their appearance only when driven out.

The largest bear killed during the fall was shot by Ira McHenry, a hunter of many years' experience, who has killed scores of deer and a large number of bears. This bear was located in a thick piece of woods on a steep hillside within a mile of Benton. Mr. McHenry was stationed at the top of the hill on the edge of a field, and when the drivers in the woods ap-

proached the field, he saw the bear come out from among the trees on the way to another strip of woods on the other side of the field. But the hunter was on the alert and cool enough to plant a bullet back of the shoulder before the bear had gone a dozen feet into the field. At the crack of the gun the bear wheeled and plunged back into the woods. It followed an old road for a few feet, and then abruptly turned off the road and down the hill, and when found, nearly two hours later, was lying huddled in against the bottom of an old rail fence. It had been dead for some time, and the singular thing was that while the bullet had gone entirely through the base of the heart, the bear had traveled nearly a hundred yards after the shot



was fired. The experienced hunter always tries to hit a bear back of the shoulder and low down. He wants to reach the heart, for he knows how tenacious of life a bear is. There are stories of hunters tracking wounded bears for miles and finding that the bears had finally pulled fur from their sides and plugged up the bullet holes to stop the bleeding. Mr. McHenry's bear was an enormous brute, and when suspended by the heels to the roof of the porch, its front paws touched the ground.

But not all the hunters were so lucky as Mr. McHenry. There were many days when hunters scoured the woods without seeing game; there were times when the bears were driven out without coming near the hunters; and there were good chances missed by poor shooting or by bad luck. One of the leading merchants of Benton early in the season purchased for himself a rifle of the latest pattern, loaded himself down with shells, and joined every hunting party that left the town. One day a bear ran within twenty feet of him, and went away untouched by the rain of bullets that fairly slashed the limbs from the trees. At another time a bear walked up to the man and stood and looked him calmly in the face until the hunter began to shoot straight up into the sky, when the bear shifted its beady little eyes and turned and slowly walked away. Soon after this episode the merchant traded his rifle for a calf that he will

have a butcher kill when he needs meat. Even Boyd McHenry, the most noted hunter of all this region, came through the season with only a wounded bear to his score. It is quite certain that Boyd would have killed this bear which was running up the road toward him had not a boy stepped into the road between him and the bear. Even as it was, the snapshot that he got as the bear went plunging through the woods knocked the bear off its feet and brought from it a great bawl that rang through the woods and frightened the boy nearly to death.

One afternoon a bird hunter, walking in the road near the foot of the mountain, saw a great brute of a bear leisurely crossing a little cornfield on its way to the mountain along which the road ran. The hunter exchanged his two shells of bird shot for two of buck shot and prepared to intercept bruin when he crossed the road. When the bear stepped into the road, not ten steps away, the hunter took deliberate aim and fired. He said that he could as easily have missed a cow. When the gun cracked, the bear stood up on its hind legs, and with its front paws grabbed at itself where the buckshot had gone through. Then without even a glance at the hunter, it climbed out of the road and hurried up the mountain. For nearly a mile the bird hunter tracked it by the blood, but he never came up to it, and the bear was never seen afterward. For days the hunter mourned over this piece of bad luck; he would rather have lost a horse.

Again there were some bears killed in a manner that appeared the result of nothing but sheer good luck. A boy, squirrel hunting in the woods one dark rainy day when the leaves were damp and the woods still, saw coming toward him a group of seven bears. The boy stood perfectly still, and when the bears had approached within a few feet of him, he selected the largest one of the group and poured into its side a charge of small shot that killed it in its tracks. The boy is still the hero of the neighborhood. At another time a man and wife husking corn in a field saw an old bear and her two cubs working in the edge of the field next the woods. While the man kept watch of the bears, the wife went to the house and brought out the shotgun loaded with two shells. With these two shells the farmer killed both cubs while the old bear lay on the top rail of the fence and watched him. His wife had neglected to fetch extra shells, and it certainly took some courage to face a mother bear with an empty gun after killing her cubs. The farmer thinks that his escape from attack was due to the fact that the cubs were shot dead and made no sound when killed. The old bear hung around for a few minutes and then unconcernedly started leisurely away through the woods.

There was but one instance of a wounded bear deliberately charging the hunter. George Laubach, who was hunting rabbits one morning at the foot of some rocky ledges along Fishing Creek, met a bear face to face and not ten steps away. George promptly pulled up his gun and fired right into the bear's face. Instantly the bear, with mouth open and hair along the back standing up as it does on an angry dog, charged at him. George waited until he and bear were within six feet of each other when he poured his second load of shot into the bear's breast and shot it dead. Such occurrences are very un-

usual, and it is possible that the bear was blinded by the first shot and did not actually charge the hunter, but was trying to get away.

The only man injured by a bear during the season was not a bear hunter, but a 'coon hunter. This man's dogs had treed on a tall lone chestnut tree in a swamp what the man took of course to be a 'coon. The man, who had no company but his dogs and who wanted meat badly, decided to climb the tree and shake off the 'coon for his dogs to kill. After swarming up the tree some forty feet, he found that the animal had not waited for him, but was backing down, and on the same side to which he was clinging. Then to his horror he discovered that it was a bear and not a 'coon that his dogs had treed. He was too high to risk a fall, so he just reached around the tree and hung on like grim death. The bear went right down over him, taking all the clothes and some of the skin off the rear part of him. When the man finally reached the bottom of the tree, he put out for home and closed his hunting for the season. He thinks that the bear weighed a ton, as it went down over him.

Another hunter was more lucky in treeing a bear. This man, who, by the way, was a big strong man and a famous hunter, owned a small orchard on top of the mountain. The little orchard was surrounded by a great forest, and was frequented by bears in the apple season. One October afternoon the man took his horse, wagon and gun and drove up to the orchard to bring back a wagon load of apples. Just before reaching the orchard he stopped, tied his horse, and with his gun slipped up and looked over the fence. He was not greatly surprised to see what he took to be a cub with its head down in the long grass eating apples. The man wanted a cub, and he decided to take this one alive. So he set his gun down, quietly sneaked up behind the little bear, and grabbed with both hands in the thick hair on the rump. Then when too late he found that he was holding fast to a very active, much frightened bear that would weigh a hundred pounds. But he was game and hung on. The bear tried to get over the fence and into the woods, but the man could readily prevent this. Finally, as the bear grew somewhat exhausted, the man found that he could direct its course, and he steered it toward a tree up the trunk of which he sent it with a mighty kick. Then leaving his coat and hat at the foot of the tree to keep the bear from descending, he went for his gun and later brought home a dead bear instead of a live one.

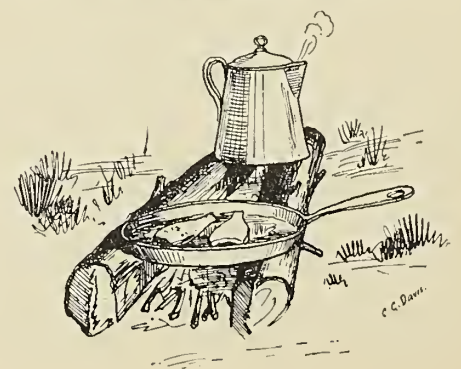
These old hunters sometimes have a supreme contempt for a bear. There was once one in this region who was willing at any time, for a share of the meat, to enter a hole into which a bear had been driven or into which it had retired to hibernate during the winter, and drive it out so that the hunters might kill it. He was a small man, as full of grit as a bull terrier. He claimed that a bear never attacked a man in a hole. But one day just as he was crawling through a narrow passage that led to a bear's den, the occupant, a very large bear, decided to come out, and did come out right over the hunter. This man, like the 'coon hunter, was compelled to buy a new suit of clothes and to sleep on his stomach for several months. It is said that after this adventure he walked away around when he came near a bear's den.

Several amusing things occurred during the great bear season of Columbia county. When the season was in its height, everybody talked and even dreamed of bears. One dark night Jim Brown, a young man living in Benton, was awakened by the fierce barking of dogs and the terrible snarling of bears. Jim hoisted his bed room window and listened. Across the creek in a wooded hillside he could hear the dogs evidently worrying bears. He could even hear the snap of teeth and the terrific snarling as bears and dogs came together. It was a fierce encounter and in the still dark night it made one's blood run cold and one's scalp tingle. Jim listened a minute or two and then he raised a mighty shout of "Bears, bears across the creek!" Soon lanterns twinkled and the streets resounded with the tramp of marching feet. Within fifteen minutes more than a score of hunters with rifles ready had crossed the bridge and hurried through the woods, guided by the barking of the dogs, only to find two bulldogs worrying several calves. At another time a miller, several miles below Benton, 'phoned to town that an enormous bear was coming straight up the main road. Then there was a gathering of hunters and dogs, the like of which could be matched in but few States. And then again there was disappointment, for it was a dancing bear led by an Italian who kept exclaiming as the hunters surrounded him, "No shoot my bear, good bear." The miller had hoaxed them. And yet it was not an entirely profitless trip, for it resulted in the trying out of a bear dog for which the owner had recently refused fifty dollars. This dog crowded in between the legs of the men surrounding the bear until the bear caught sight of the dog and made one wicked pass at him with his huge fore paw. The dog knocked down five men getting away, and then retreated under a barn where he stayed for three days.

But it was a great bear season, and Columbia county will not soon forget it.

#### Horns Twelve Feet from Tip to Tip.

The caribou, or water-buffaloes, of the Philippines often attain to great length of horn, one specimen, it is believed, standing quite without a rival in that respect. Measured along the curve of the horns, it is over twelve feet from one tip to the other. The spread of this animal's horns, says *Wide World* magazine, is greater than the width of several of the narrow lanes of the town—Iloilo—where his owner lives, and in consequence a brown line of scarred bark on the thick-set bamboo hedges often marks the roads which this splendid old giant has traversed.



# The Sportsmen's Show

"SHE has been," or to be more Shakespearean and less eloquent, the Sportsmen's Show, nineteenth edition, has taken place. The title called for international trapshooting tournament and sportsmen's show. The trapshooting end of the caption was ample, and here we delve in a metaphorical forest, for in our mental mouths the taste lingers, but the general complaint concerning the "Sportsmen's Show" end is like the remark of Oliver Twist—"I want some more."

This feature was woefully lacking. Financially the show was eminently successful—the most remunerative in years—which means, of course, there was a goodly attendance. After a round of the Garden, and a quick one at that, the crowd wafted down to the traps, where for hours they packed. At the ring side were seen many prominent clay disc exterminators, who failed to qualify, rooting for brother club members, pushing No. 8 chilled shot through the calcium atmosphere for high gun honors.

Among the amateurs noted in the paddock were: Jim Alker, of Manhasset Bay Y. C.; Joe Donovan, a Du Pont medal holder, from Siwanoy; J. F. James, of Crescent; Dan McMahan, of New York A. C.; Tom Lenane, Jr., R. L. Spotts, Jr., who had the satisfaction of seeing his father run 123 straight unfinished and win the indoor championship with 100 x 100, beating high professional W. B. Darton by 7;

Fred Howard, a one-time top notcher, for New York A. C.; Bill Short, Tom McCahill, Eugene Crowe, B. M. Shanley, Jr., Tom Kelly, the big noise in Hudson Gun Club, reached by the tube; Louis Lawton, George Fred Pelham, rosy and cheerful as usual; Jessie Thorpe, the infant prodigy from Siwanoy; Z. C. Offut, who stumbled over the thirty-second parallel and failed to qualify; Doc. Currie, one of the mainstays of Siwanoy; J. H. Finch, who when he can't shoot at home, goes any distance to burn powder; and—well, what's the use, almost every shooter was there.

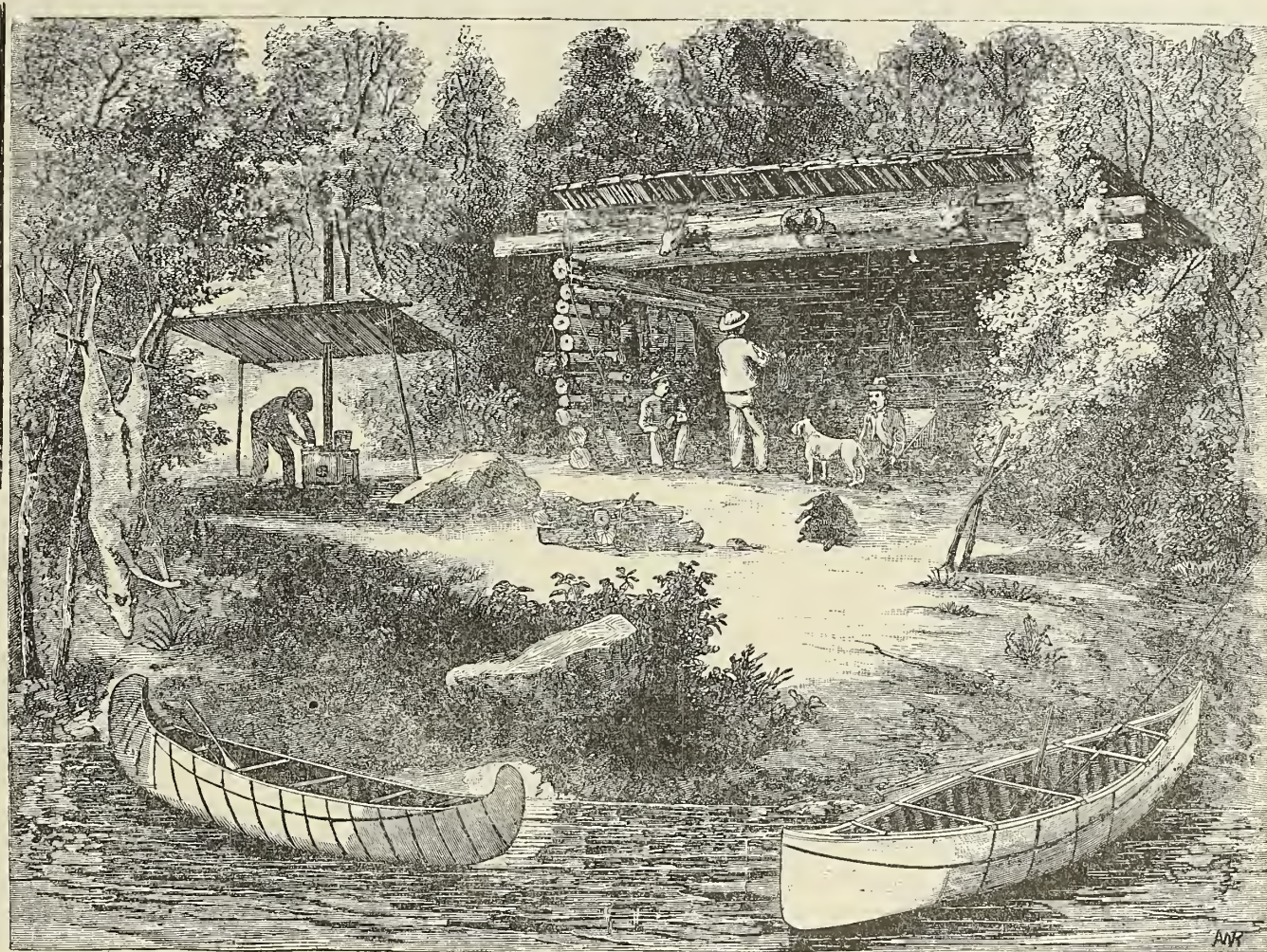
Among the representatives on the rail were: Teddy Doremus, of Du Pont; John Skelly, Ed. Banks and Bill Hammond, of Hercules; Carl von Lengerke, of, "If they're black, that's us," and his cousin Ernest; T. H. Keller, of the

yellow boys and son Tom, L. R. Lewis, T. A. Davis, O. R. Dickey, and most everyone else but Lester and Fred.

Some sensational shooting was done, particularly Ralph Spotts, as graceful a gunner as one could wish to see, and a shooter from the ranks of the beyond question amateur, of which there are mighty few, although outside college athletics an amateur is as hard to find as a snake in Ireland. As Bozeman Bulger says, there are some paid amateurs. However, to return to our mutton and all wool scores, H. H. Stevens ran

success. Dave Abercrombie insisted on helping the management improve the ceiling decoration by shooting his casts through the filmy firmament, while Editor Miller angled for the Remington cubs, accurately placing his bait behind the cage of the twins.

There was a great tendency among bait exponents to snarl, but when one considers the location of the pool, it is not to be wondered at that artistic angling was at a premium. It was interesting to note the popularity of the only real camp in the show, the FOREST AND



1776.

HUNTER'S CAMP.

1876.

Erected by FOREST AND STREAM Publishing Company, of New York, in Lansdowne Ravine, Centennial Exhibition Grounds, Philadelphia

161 straight and 246 x 250—some calcium shooting. Al. Brickner, of Newton, N. J., a veteran, sturdy and cool, ran fifty straight on Friday. J. A. R. Elliott, one-time world's champion live pigeon killer, broke fifty straight Monday and forty-eight Wednesday. Sim Glover got three 48's, a 47 and a 45 for 236 and second high for wads only. W. B. Darton won top pro berth with 97 x 100, one more than old Bill Crosby could master. In the team shoot, New York wadded Philadelphia properly with 469 x 457.

Three hundred and twenty-five shooters toed the scores, and only such efficient management as that of Luther Squier could have put this bunch over a single trap satisfactorily. His work was beyond criticism and commendable.

Way up in the balcony a baker's dozen Waltonians cast fly and bait, mostly with indifferent

STREAM encampment. Trapshooters and game shooters made this camp their headquarters and many an old trapper's yarn was unfolded under the FOREST AND STREAM canvas during the week.

A considerable contrast is shown in the illustrations, the first of which shows the FOREST AND STREAM encampment at the Centennial in 1876, the second picture being that of the FOREST AND STREAM camp at the 1913 show. Trap scores follow:

Daily prize to amateur making highest score in qualifying rounds, re-entry score not to count:	
Thursday, 82 entries—	Score.
N. L. Herrick, New York.....	47
Friday, 140 entries—	
A. B. Brickner, Newton, N. J.....	50
Saturday, 150 entries—	
C. T. Summerson, New York.....	48
Monday, 128 entries—	
F. B. Stephenson, Brooklyn.....	49



"FOREST AND STREAM" CAMP, 1913.

**FUN IN CAMP.**

BY D. M. EDGERTON.

IN the winter of 1888-9 "we three" were camping in the pines of the Upper St. Johns River in Florida on a deer hunt. Our guide was a six-foot, garrulous and boastful "Florida cracker," with an experienced guide and clever company. Returning to camp one evening, and supper over, we all sat around listening to our guide's long tales of his wonderful exploits in earlier days, and the greater our silence and attention, the greater grew the events and the importance of our guide. At length one of our party, quietly interrupting, said: "John Chancey, I don't believe one d—d word you say." Up rose the guide to his full length, his face ablaze with indignation and anger, retorting, "Colonel E., I don't give two hurrahs in h—l whether you believe one d—d word I say or not." The exhibition of his offended dignity and passion at the imaginary insult, cast upon our wild cracker guide, threw us nearly all off our feet, and into roars of laughter, to be renewed for years as we met and the joke brought up.

John and I made up, but there followed another joke on John and myself, though I still half suspect that John "put it up" on me in revenge. A heavy rain storm had covered the flats in every direction with water, preventing the deer from lying down and making it impossible for the hounds to follow a trail, so we waited. After dinner, however, the guide and I mounted for a reconnaissance without dogs. After a long round and on our way back to camp we sighted three deer some distance off in the open pines. My guide said that if I would hold his horse, he would try to get within shot of them, but in which he did not succeed and returned.

Night coming on, I was too knowing to have lost the direction we had been following, but he, on mounting, turned eight points off—against my protest—and on we rode. Twilight, in Florida, is but the passing of a shadow, and ere long we were enveloped in deep darkness—dark as a pocket or a stack of blackcats—blackness intensified—not an object visible, save the weird forms of the overhead pine tops against a starless sky—mosquitoes innumerable—and we far from camp. Halting, we dismounted, when said I, "Chancey, you're lost; own up." "Yes, I am," he replied, and I confess to laughing outright, so much did I, in truth, enjoy the novelty, new to me, of our predicament.

Guessing at the direction of our camp, I lowered the muzzle of my gun and fired and waited—ears and mouths open. All was still. Again I fired and, listen, a pin dropped somewhere, and again I fired and it then seemed a penny fell, whereupon John cried out, "Now I know where we are," and started, and in an hour we distinguished a distant light—a camp-fire light—and soon our ride was at an end. But we did not escape the cajoling of our companions. The joke certainly was on us; worse on John.

Generally speaking, if home—the horse's home—is the objective point, he may be depended upon to make a bee-line for it, but if in camp, five or ten miles away, he will be very apt to give the camp a go-by and leave you to discover yourself on the way home, the camp far in the rear.

Tuesday, 145 entries—  
 T. H. Fox, Lynchburg, Va..... 49  
 Wednesday, 75 entries—  
 W. D. Hinds, Portland, Me..... 48  
 T. H. Lawrence, New York..... 48  
 Shoot-off:  
 W. D. Hinds..... 24  
 T. H. Lawrence..... 23  
 J. A. R. Elliott, shooting as a non-contestant, broke 50 straight on Monday and 48 on Wednesday.  
 Three hundred and twenty-five different shooters participated in the tournament.  
 Professionals, qualifying rounds, 50 targets each day, five high guns to compete in final at 100 targets:

	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Total
H. H. Stevens.....	48	49	50	50	49	246
Sim Glover.....	47	48	45	48	48	236
Neaf Apgar.....	47	44	48	46	48	233
W. R. Crosby.....	44	48	42	50	47	231
I. S. Fanning.....	46	46	47	42	49	230
W. B. Darton.....	46	43	49	44	48	230
T. E. H. Sheldon.....	44	42	43	45	45	219
W. M. Hammond.....	45	42	44	42	44	216
T. A. Davis.....	28	37	27	38	36	166
C. A. North.....	41	..	39	..	42	..
F. M. Fay.....	41	42	35	..	..	..
O. R. Dickey.....	45	39	..	41	46	..
L. Z. Lawrence.....	..	42	..	..	..	..
H. Keller.....	..	42	43	40	43	..
C. von Lengerke.....	..	41	38	..	..	..
T. H. Keller, Sr.....	..	33	36	..	..	..
J. T. Skelly.....	..	..	..	44	..	..
T. E. Doremus.....	..	..	..	29	..	..
L. R. Lewis.....	..	..	..	42	44	..

Final round at 100 targets, for professional indoor championship. Shot March 5, 10 P. M.:

Targets:	25	25	25	25	Total.
W. B. Darton.....	25	24	25	23	97
W. R. Crosby.....	22	24	25	25	96
H. H. Stevens.....	24	24	25	23	96
Neaf Apgar.....	23	24	23	24	94
J. S. Fanning.....	24	25	22	22	93
Simeon Glover.....	23	21	20	25	89

Special team race, New York vs. Philadelphia, ten men, five high scores to count, 100 targets per man; shot Monday night, March 3:

New York Team.					
R. L. Spotts.....	25	23	23	24	95
N. L. Herrick.....	24	23	24	23	95
A. L. Burns.....	25	24	24	22	95
J. H. Hendrickson.....	21	25	22	25	93
Dr Sauer.....	21	24	23	23	91—469

Philadelphia Team.					
H. Landis.....	23	25	22	24	94
W. S. Behm.....	24	25	24	21	94
C. H. Newcomb.....	23	24	22	22	91
E. B. Springer.....	23	22	22	23	91
W. M. Foord.....	21	23	22	21	87—457

Scores made by other members of each team as follows:  
 New York—P. von Boeckman 91, F. B. Stephenson

88, M. W. Wynne 86, T. H. Lawrence 83, J. F. James 73. Philadelphia.—V. Oliver 86, Tom Tansey 86, J. H. Minnick 82, J. B. McHugh 78, H. Sloan 72.

The following amateurs qualified to compete in the semi-final at 50 targets, the ten high guns in the semi-final being eligible for the final at 100 targets. Those breaking 48 or better in the qualifying rounds, were eligible for the semi-final, and their scores in the semi-final were as follows:

Broke 50 straight:		
A. B. Brickner, Newton, N. J.....	24	22—46
Broke 49:		
F. B. Stephenson, Brooklyn.....	25	24—49
A. L. Burns, New York.....	22	23—45
T. H. Fox, Lynchburg, Va.....	22	25—47

Broke 48:		
Dr. A. Sauer, Brooklyn.....	24	22—46
M. W. Wynne, Yonkers, N. Y.....	22	24—46
C. T. Summerson, New York.....	22	18—40
W. D. Hinds, Portland, Me.....	24	25—49
R. L. Spotts, New York.....	25	24—49
E. J. Cahrs, Newton, N. J.....	23	24—47
T. H. Lawrence, New York.....	23	22—45

Final round for amateur indoor championship, ten high guns in semi-final eligible, 100 targets per man:

Targets:	25	25	25	25	Total.
R. L. Spotts.....	25	25	25	25	100
A. L. Burns.....	25	23	24	22	94
A. B. Brickner.....	22	24	23	25	94
T. H. Fox.....	24	21	24	24	93
T. H. Lawrence.....	23	24	22	24	93
F. B. Stephenson.....	21	24	22	24	91
Dr. A. Sauer.....	23	22	22	23	90
W. D. Hinds.....	23	20	25	22	90
E. J. Cahrs.....	24	23	19	23	89
M. W. Wynne.....	24	21	20	23	88

Shoot-off for second and third prizes:  
 A. L. Burns..... 22      A. B. Brickner..... 21

**Routs Wildcat With a Lamp.**

As Elmer Gross was returning from work at the Cameron colliery recently, a wildcat, large and heavy as a bulldog, sprang at him from the bushes.

Gross sidestepped the animal, and jerking a lighted miner's lamp from his hat, thrust the blaze into the face of the cat, which ran away, but soon returned and followed Gross half a mile toward his home at Tharptown, Pa.

Gross got a rifle, but the cat had disappeared.—New York Sun.



# GAME BAG AND GUN



## Ring-Necked Pheasant in Tioga Co.

BY PHILIP S. FARNHAM.

THE ringnecked pheasant, while not to be compared with the ruffed grouse, is bound to become one of our important game birds for the reason that it can be successfully propagated and does well in our climate.

I have watched the results of stocking with this game bird with a great deal of interest, and can give very accurate figures on the results obtained in Tioga County, New York.

In the spring of 1907 the Owego Rod and Gun Club liberated twenty-three birds which were imported from Europe, and five others which were obtained from local breeders. The imported birds were delayed so long on the road that, when they arrived, they were in very bad condition, some of the hens not being able to stand, and it did not seem possible that they could live. They were liberated, however, and in a short time all were in good condition.

The first season at least five were killed by Italians and unscrupulous gunners, and one other was killed by a farmer who said he thought it was a hawk. If no more were lost this would bring the original stock down to twenty-two. From this nucleus the numbers have increased rapidly until now the county is fairly well stocked. I would estimate that Tioga county now has upward of twelve hundred birds.

The season for shooting the male bird was opened last fall and about thirty were killed, according to the incomplete record which was available.

About fifty young birds were received last fall from the New York State game farm and were liberated in suitable cover. A consignment of these birds was also received from the Massachusetts game farm of the American Game Protective and Propagation Association. These last were liberated upon a thousand-acre game refuge near Owego, New York, where they will be protected for ten years. These birds were full grown and have adapted themselves to the conditions on this refuge and have been seen at intervals during the winter.

It was not the intention of the sportsmen of this locality, when introducing the pheasant, to have a bird to take the place of the grouse, but rather as a protection to the grouse, as we hope the shooting will be divided, thus giving the grouse a better chance.

From the results in Tioga county it would seem that the future of the pheasant is well established in this locality.

To persons wishing to stock with these birds, I would recommend that the stock be obtained from birds bred in this country rather than imported ones, as the native-bred birds are already acclimated and are more likely to be strong and healthy than those which endured a long trip in close confinement.

A great deal has been said about the damage done by pheasants to agricultural interests, and I note that there is now an agitation in Massachusetts to have an open season for them, on the ground that the birds have become a nuisance to the farmers. I remember a few years back when the same story came from certain counties in New York State, where the birds were quite plentiful, with the result that the season was opened. It was rather amusing, however, to note that just previous to the opening of the season a great many of the farmers posted their lands against hunting. It was very evident that if these birds had become a nuisance the farmers wished to abate it themselves. I am rather inclined to believe that the agitation for the open season did not come from the farmer.

I have talked with a great many farmers through central and western New York and have failed to find one who did not speak very highly of the pheasant as an insect destroyer and express a wish that there were many more on his farm, even if they did eat a little corn.

I am strong for the pheasant.

## Aspects of the Minnesota Game Code.

BY A WARDEN.

THE game season of 1912 opened in the State of Minnesota more auspiciously for sportsmen than any season in years. This particularly favorable season can largely be laid to a wise and careful administration of the game laws. I would have said a wise enforcement of the game laws had not the science of game preservation by spreading a knowledge of the game code and encouraging a sound moral attitude in the public mind toward heeding them for the benefit of the whole people, supplanted nothing more than iron-clad enforcement. Practical experience has taught the majority of game protectors that infringements of the game laws largely grow from ignorance of the offender. Generally speaking, the game laws are the least accurately known of any. Though official force will always have to be used to cope with a certain element who defy the law out of pure malice and a desire to gain the long end of the bargain by pre-season slaughter, the education of the major portion of landowners, taxpayers and sportsmen regarding the game laws seems to be uplifting the conditions throughout the State.

In the public mind wardens have ceased to be the enemies of the people. Wardens have never been enemies of the people, though many who were bent upon personal gain through disobedience of the law, have been apprehended and brought to account for their waywardness and have tried to create that inimical impression. In a State where the greater number of hunters are a race bred from the hardy stock of the Old World that conveniently forgets the law when the gain in disobeying it was imme-

diately, it is nothing short of remarkable what strides have been made in securing obedience through dissemination of knowledge of the law, especially in certain sections of this State.

The flagrant violator of the law is the man who does most of his shooting in his own county. Particularly is this true of deer and moose shooting. Both species are shot out of season, and a certain glory in escaping punishment is taken by those who evade the law. Many of the shooters care nothing about preservation of game, thinking it the property of those who live where it breeds, entirely overlooking the fact that game belongs to the State. Upon my annual trips to a point near the Itasca State Park, I have twice come upon instances of pre-season shooting of deer, and from the evidence I could gather, of course unsubstantiated, felt certain that tracks led to the cabin of the violator. One redeeming feature that I came upon among these settlers was the refusal to shoot a doe whether with or without young. The settlers are few. Each one of a community in his turn shot a deer and distributed the meat among others. They are poor people, having not more than a couple of cows of the poorest sort, a pig or two, a few hens and a plot of sandy soil upon which to scratch out a meager existence. In so far as common custom makes the law and the will of the people enforces it, these deer shooters were acting within their common custom and before their own wills. But the license fees of a good many hundred sportsmen were used to protect and propagate these deer on State lands, and these hundreds should have an equal chance in the sport of shooting them.

If an outsider went into this section and began shooting before the season opened, or without license, each one of the native settlers would be up in arms, though they pay no attention to the law they would invoke upon the head of a stranger. The problem of law enforcement in these sections is serious. Among the better class no man can be found who lives in the country to act as warden. Even some county officials have been known to aid natives to escape punishment and outwit detection at the hands of wardens sent specially to put a stop to pre-season game destruction. Very few wardens care to go into this back country to prosecute law violations, as these rabid natives are very resentful over being spied upon. Fortunately this class of law dodgers is growing smaller as the lands over which they hold sway are being cleared, and the work of farming engrosses them. Nothing but a patient educational system will succeed in coping with them.

Without doubt the greatest number of law violations come from an ignorance of the law. Enough prosecutions are being made in every section to furnish examples to willful violators. If the articles of the game law be known, if a digest of it is kept before the people all the time, it has never failed to be a forerunner of lessened infraction. A Virginia warden has re-

cently used an idea that it would be well to incorporate into the warden service of this State. A plain muslin placard printed in an ink that will stand after being rained upon contains a digest of the Virginia game laws. This warden has tacked up hundreds of them over his entire district. For keeping the laws before the people of his district, particularly the hunters, nothing could be more effective. Doubtless some of these placards would be torn down, but enough of them can be kept in sight to keep the law fresh in the people's minds.

A thorough knowledge of the law makes the people the wardens of their own game and fish. John Jones is more or less concerned about the thoughts his neighbors hold of him. He would rather be known as a law observer than as a law breaker. If his neighbors know the law and catch him infringing upon it, or about to, the healthy moral tone arising from the fear of the finger of contempt will have a lot of pressure in holding Jones in line. Jones can never tell who among the people is going to act as an agent of them and report his infringement. The more thoroughly the law is known, the harder will be his chances of successfully evading it, and the more certain his chances of detection while trying to scout it.

It is upon the same principle of a perfect understanding of the law by all the people making a warden of each of us that the great good comes from in sportsmen's organizations. In all of us the spirit of fair play is uppermost. If Jones belongs to a sportsmen's club and "sooners" a little on the season, forgets the limit, and otherwise rides over the law, he is requested to resign.

There never has been a time when so many notices about the game laws appeared in the papers of this State. These should still further be followed up by the wardens in giving advance notice of the closing and opening of seasons. Articles showing the improved game conditions in sections where law observance has been good would find room in every county paper.

In my immediate locality I have tried to show the trappers that the number of pelts they would secure would be the same whether they began catching animals before or after the season opened if all observed the law regarding the opening date. This season there was not a single fish house on the ice in this locality before the 15th day of December, and on the day spearing opened, every spearer had his license or had made application for it. So much for a campaign of education locally carried out.

This season has been exceptionally favorable for the prairie chicken hunter. As usual there were a number of arrests for shooting before the opening day. But the shooters who live in the chicken breeding country will not permit pre-season shooting. The majority of them are landowners. They do not break the law themselves and will not tolerate infractions by others. The opening day of the chicken season is generally set aside as a sort of holiday when farm and ranch work is dropped, and the pursuit of chickens made a sport in which the whole country takes part. Then the work of the farm is pressing again and until completed in the fall very little shooting is done. In the last five years there have been a gradually less-

(Continued on page 352.)

## Hunting in California.

BY GOLDEN GATE.

BERKELEY, Cal., Feb. 28.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Throughout the entire valley sections of the State temperatures ranging from fifteen to twenty-five degrees above zero have been registered and sportsmen have witnessed the novel sight of ponds covered with a sheet of ice, and the uplands white with frost. Water is very scarce and duck shooting is limited to a few favored sections. Green feed is also confined to a few districts and geese are to be found in but a limited area. A heavy rain is badly needed to scatter waterfowl and to start a growth of green feed.

Quail shooting has improved in practically all sections of the State during the past month, but the sport falls far short of what it formerly was. This bird has suffered more than any other from the introduction of the automobile as a means of rapid conveyance and to preserve it from extinction is one of the problems that confronts game officials. The writer is of the opinion that the setting aside of game preserves on which no hunting is allowed will accomplish this better than by any other method. The California valley quail responds readily to protection of this kind and is a rapid breeder when unmolested. At the country home of the writer, where hunting is prohibited on account of the live-stock, quail are very numerous and not only feed with the poultry in the farmyard, but roost in the trees at night within a few paces of the house. In the surrounding territory the birds are scarce.

Since October, 1907, the California Fish and Game Commission has paid mountain lion bounty claims, on 1,721 lions. Humboldt county leads the list with 353 lions, with Trinity second with 198 and Siskiyou third with 162. A movement is now on foot to increase the bounty to \$40 with the idea of inducing professional hunters to take up the work of exterminating the lions.

One of the largest mountain lions ever killed in the vicinity of Occidental was slain recently by Willie A. Hendren, a fourteen-year-old lad who sighted the beast feeding on a large buck near the Hendren farm house.

The hide of a black deer now graces the office of the Fish and Game Commission at Sacramento, the deer having been killed several weeks ago in El Dorado county by an Indian. The hide will be mounted and placed on exhibition with the albino deer killed recently in Trinity county. The hair is almost jet black, shading to lighter brown on the stomach.

The request of the Redding Game Association that fifty elk be brought from the Yellowstone National Park to the Shasta Forest Reserve is to be compiled with and the animals will be transferred this winter. The Oregon authorities have objected to the transportation of the elk on the ground that the Wyoming elk is a different species from the Roosevelt elk that inhabit the Pacific Coast country and there would be danger of their intermingling. The United States Biological Survey has asked that the passage of the elk through Oregon be allowed.

Joe Venchura and Manuel Silvera were arrested recently in Marin county for hunting without a license and were fined \$25 each. Six hunters were arrested one day recently on

this same charge and four demanded jury trials.

The San Mateo county branch of the Fish and Game Protective Association has elected officers as follows: Chase Littlejohn, President; Guy P. Hull, Vice-President; H. W. Lampkin, Secretary, and A. S. Ligouri, Treasurer.

The Fish and Game Protective Association of Stanislaus county has been formed at Modesto with officers as follows: President, D. C. Wood; Vice-President, W. W. Gray; Secretary, D. C. Davison, and Treasurer, Henry Garrison.

A Plumas county branch of the California Great Fish and Game Association has been formed at Quincy, and the mountain sportsmen have come forward with a number of suggestions for changes in the fish and game laws. Protection of the mother bear and cubs until Oct. 1, a bounty of \$40 on mountain lions, a bounty of \$25 on wildcats and a fifteen-day season on deer are among the measures advocated. J. D. McLaughlin, of Quincy, is secretary of the organization.

A Game Bulletin will be issued shortly by the California Fish and Game Commission, and this will contain a number of reports by experts on game conditions in California, as well as data on the work that has been done toward conserving wild life during the past two years. Among the reports will be one from W. N. Dirks touching upon the work of the State game farm, a report on "California Valley Quail," by Harold C. Bryant; an article, "The Introduction of Foreign Game Birds into the San Joaquin and Tributary Sections," by A. D. Ferguson, and "Educating People to the Need and Value of Wild Life Conservation," by Gretchen L. Libby.

## More About Fur Seals.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* No prettier picture has ever been drawn of the "blind leading the blind" than is that one you published in your issue of the 15th ultimo under the head of "More About Fur Seals," on pages 203-204.

Raleigh Raines has not held the reins very tight on his horses, I'll admit, and has not kept in the middle of the road, but Charles Sheldon has actually ditched his team.

Sheldon says: "Facts: Upon an exhaustive hearing the House Committee on Foreign Relations reported the bill out without any amendment for a closed season."

Is Sheldon right in his statement as above? No; the House bill as reported did not carry an amendment for a close season, but it was amended on the House floor, so as to carry a closed season for one year; and, then, so amended, passed by the House, Feb. 15, 1912, and sent to the Senate. This one-year amendment was put in with the distinct understanding that the Senate would add five or ten years to it, which came to pass.

Sheldon says also in his "facts" as above cited, that "the Senate Committee held no hearing whatever."

Is Sheldon right in this statement? No; the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Chas. Thayer, asked for a hearing, and on Feb. 22 he spent three hours in close communion with that Senate Committee vainly trying to persuade



them not to change the House bill. The close time advocates had no desire to add to their arguments made in the House Committee, which were printed and in the possession of the Senators.

Raleigh Raines has fumbled his "facts," I admit; but Charles Sheldon is just as poor a guide on the straight and narrow road of truthful diction.

Let me give you another instance of Sheldon "facts." He says on page 204 that there is not a particle of evidence that yearlings and females were killed.

This is a fairly ludicrous misstatement, for there is not a particle of evidence that these small yearlings and females were not killed.

When those "experts," Lucas, Townsend, Merriam, Evermann and Stejneger, were sworn and put under oath, they all refused to assert that yearlings and females were not killed. They all plead ignorance of what a yearling seal was when killed and skinned.

But one man was hauled into this committee who had killed all the seals since 1890 to date, one W. I. Lambkey. He swore that a yearling skin was 36½ inches long; he knew it, because he had identified it and measured it himself.

Then what happened? He was compelled to identify 12,929 skins which he had taken in 1910, and swear to the committee that "only 7,733 of them were less than thirty-four inches long!" Just 7,733 "particles of evidence" up to Sheldon.

I think on the whole, Raleigh Raines has given your readers far the best exhibition of good sense in writing about a question which neither he nor Sheldon knows much about. Give Raleigh the reins; take Sheldon off the road.

AMOS ALLEN.

### Candlemas Day.

PASSAIC, N. J., Feb. 3.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Without a doubt the American marmot, woodchuck, vulgarized as groundhog, saw his shadow yesterday morning and retreated to his hole to prolong his snooze during the coming six weeks of biting cold weather. It is astonishing that so many common sense people believe that this uninteresting animal can compete with the Hackensack weather provider. This absurd superstition was unknown to me when in my boyhood I had my first encounter with the woodchuck who occupied a hole under the roots of a big tree in a woodland gulf a mile or more from my father's farm. He owned a yoke of oxen which I admired very much and was fond of driving about the farm and to occasional house or barn movings. A whip lash was needed to grace the ox goad, and one very early morning found me ensconced within rifle range of the chuck's front door. When he emerged and settled down for a look about the woods, I took very careful aim and put a ball into his head, dropping him so dead that he could not slide back into his habitation. His hide was taken off, tanned and made into the lash required, in complete ignorance of my having put out of commission a famous prognosticator of near spring weather.

MEMOIR.

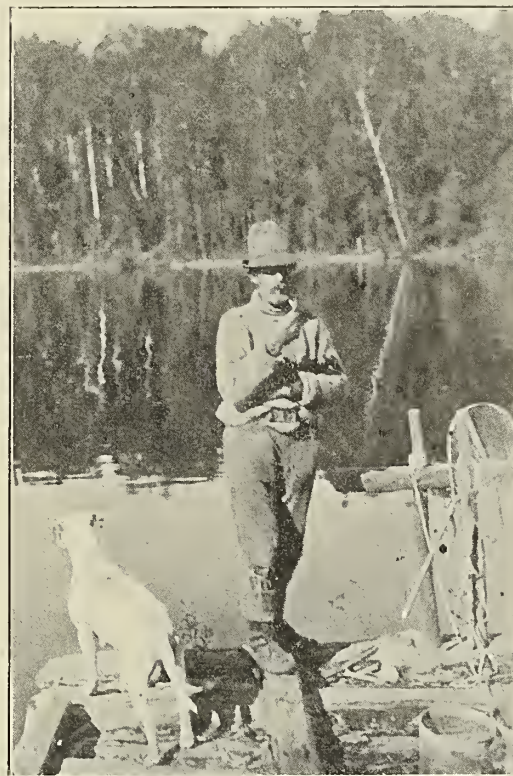
God makes opportunities, but men must hunt for them.—Josh Billings.

## Guide, Friend and Philosopher.

BY FRANK A. WAUGH.

His grandfather was a Scotchman, and from him he inherited his name of Blackburn. His grandmother was an Indian; from her he took eye-trouble and a dignified taciturnity which made him an ideal woods companion. His mother was of the pure French-Canadian breed and gave him his religion and his canny thrift. As for Louis Blackburn himself, he was born and bred in the woods, there he got his whole education, and there he lived his life. And there, in one of the most beautiful of the north country lakes, as the winter was closing down, he went to his last accounting.

His son, who is a foreman at the St. Maurice and has charge of an important drive every spring, wrote me a letter. It was not such a



LOUIS BLACKBURN.

letter as one gets from an automobile company or from a magazine editor, but a very human note, filled with pure and honest literature. Everyone who has been in the North Woods knows the dialect, but it is not often that one hears it so tenderly and solemnly spoken:

"Mois je suis Joe le fils; celui qu'est noyé dans lac à Vassal était mon père. Il faisait la chasse dans les environs quand les lacs commençait à prendre. Il est parti le matin et n'est pas revenu. C'est seulement après huit jours que nous avons su qu'il est perdu. Nous faisons le cherche et la dernière trace que nous pouvons trouvez était à lac à Vassal. Nous ne pourrons pas le retrouver que le printemps prochain au mois de Mai. \* \* \* Je suis bien content de vous dire qui votre champ est en bon ordre, et c'est moi qui continuera conduire vos affaires, et j'espère vous rencontrer sur le St. Maurice l'été prochain."

And so good old Louis left our camp in

good order, and they expect to find him again next spring in the month of May. Then the trapping season is over, for all the others as it is for Louis, and the ice goes out of the lakes, and Louis's sons will find him faithfully sepulchred in the bosom of Lake Vassal. Thus that noble lake, which for us has always been associated with Louis Blackburn in his life, becomes an everlasting monument in his death.

Every man who has hunted and fished in the North Woods has doubtless known some friend of Louis Blackburn's type—some were of mixed pedigree, but of the unique forest training, one in whom the teachings of nature held a heavy balance against the teachings of society and of the schools. And the men who have gone often enough and stopped long enough to learn to love the great wild country have formed their own personal attachments for good and trusty guides. I have heard (always at third or fourth hand) of tricky and unfaithful mercenaries who prey upon the summer vacationists, but I think most of us have found better treatment. Remembering Louis Blackburn, it will always be hard for me to suspect evil of any of his race.

The outstanding capabilities of this old woodsman were always a delight to us. He was small, withered and old, but he could shoulder a big pack, take an ax in one hand and his old rifle in the other and set us a pace along some blind trail which gave us hardly time to see the blazes go by. He was always ready with a fire when it rained. He always washed the dishes, and he was as neat about it as a woman. But those things which impressed us most lay deeper yet in his character. There was an obvious adjustment of his life to his surroundings which we are not accustomed to find in the haunts of civilization. There was a quiet serenity of the wild lakes and mountains—a quality which we have all longed for in our own lives. There was a simple religion of faith, which we could never have the heart to call superstition. He used often to say, "Oh! je suis bon catholique!" There was the dignified self-respect, characteristic of the Indian.

His language was an excruciating patois—French, Indian, English and tobacco juice inextricably mixed; but he had a quiet voice, and when from his end of the canoe he spoke, his words did not break, but rather blended with the harmonious silences of the lakes. He was a good companion who never spoke of politics, motor cars, markets, history, literature, or any other trivial matter. He said that loons were good eating, that the Indians frequently ate them and preferred *broussard* to the best *truite rouge*.

The next time our canoe paddles down the lake from the portage past the familiar islands and through the narrows and slowly toward the waiting log camp, there will be the same exhilarating all-enfolding silence, but in this case the lake, the islands, the trees from the shores, and most of all the great silence will speak to us in sympathetic eloquence of Louis Blackburn.

THE most profitable way to communicate with the sportsman's world is to advertise in *FOREST AND STREAM* because, as an outdoor weekly, it has no equal, and its readers are scattered throughout the land.

## In Camping-Supplydom—III.

Some More of the Little-Known Camping Conveniences and Travel-Foods of Other Nations

By L. LODIAN

TASAJO—THE UNSALTED SUN-DRIED STRIP BEEF OF IBERIC-AMERICA.

OUR own Indian pemmican oft has a whiff of the odor of semi-taintedness. It is also prepared by some Western packing houses, and may be eaten—at a shift—dry, when about half of the semi-granular coarse powder-like stuff appears to be of a roughly ground horny nature. This shows the need of boiling to soften it. On opening cans of it, the whiff of partly-tainted meat is sometimes noticed.

The Latin-American tasajo, or jerked beef, is always cleanly to handle; is ever free of the suggestion even of taint; can be carried in leather or cotton or even paper bag, or crammed into a coat pocket, and may, in thin sheet or lariat form, be eaten just sun-dried as it is. It has just a good dried meat odor. The tough strip beef of course requires boiling.

Tasajo can be obtained of the many Spanish-American importers in Manhattan, and is superior for camping to the canned pemmican. About 2,000 tons are annually brought to Manhattan alone for provisioning long-distance sailing vessels to the "four corners of crackdom."

SUN-DRIED OYSTERS (ORIENTAL OVERLAND TRAVEL).

Throughout the China Republic, in the big cities, the visitor observes the sun-dried oysters. They look like so many withered dates, and are sold loose as dates might be sold, or spitted on split-bamboo sticks, or in wreath form. This last shape is for convenience in selling from the arms or necks of the human push cart peddlers of Chinese bazaars. They are also sold in quantities in Manhattan's Chinese quarter at about twenty-five cents per pound. In stewing, they

swell up to about triple—or at least double—the size as illustrated. Of course, they are "not a patch on" the fresh oyster; have always a certain unsatisfactory leathery feel in the mouth, and are scarce worth carrying on a camping trip, but are instanced here as a curious and well-known food product of the inland Asiatic 5,000-mile caravan transport parties.

RIPENED EGGS.

This is another queer travel food of the China Republic. We illustrate a couple of specimens, as daily obtainable at Gotham's Chinese groceries. They are nigh a jet-black inside, quite evil-odored, and our own pure food officials would doubtless rate them as a "filthy, decomposed and putrid product." Yet are they any worse than our high-blown bear or venison steaks, or fully-ripened duck meat, or limburger cheese? Come, let's be consistent, and don't sweepingly condemn the Oriental because he goes in for gamy eggs instead of gamy game.

UMBRELLA TENTS OF SOUTHERN FRANCE.

These are just giant umbrellas, the ribs of wood, and can be set up in a jiffy. You can stand upright inside, even when the ribs are attached closely to little pegs driven into the ground to keep out the cold wind and wet—if you like to stand between the cross ribs. But usually the French camper is content to squat or sit under the cross-ribs, which are utilized for suspending or drying things. This dome-shaped umbrella-tent withstands enormous wind pressure. I never saw one blown down, the pressure of the wind forcing the ribs tighter to mother earth. Ingress or egress in wet weather is in a crouching position through a

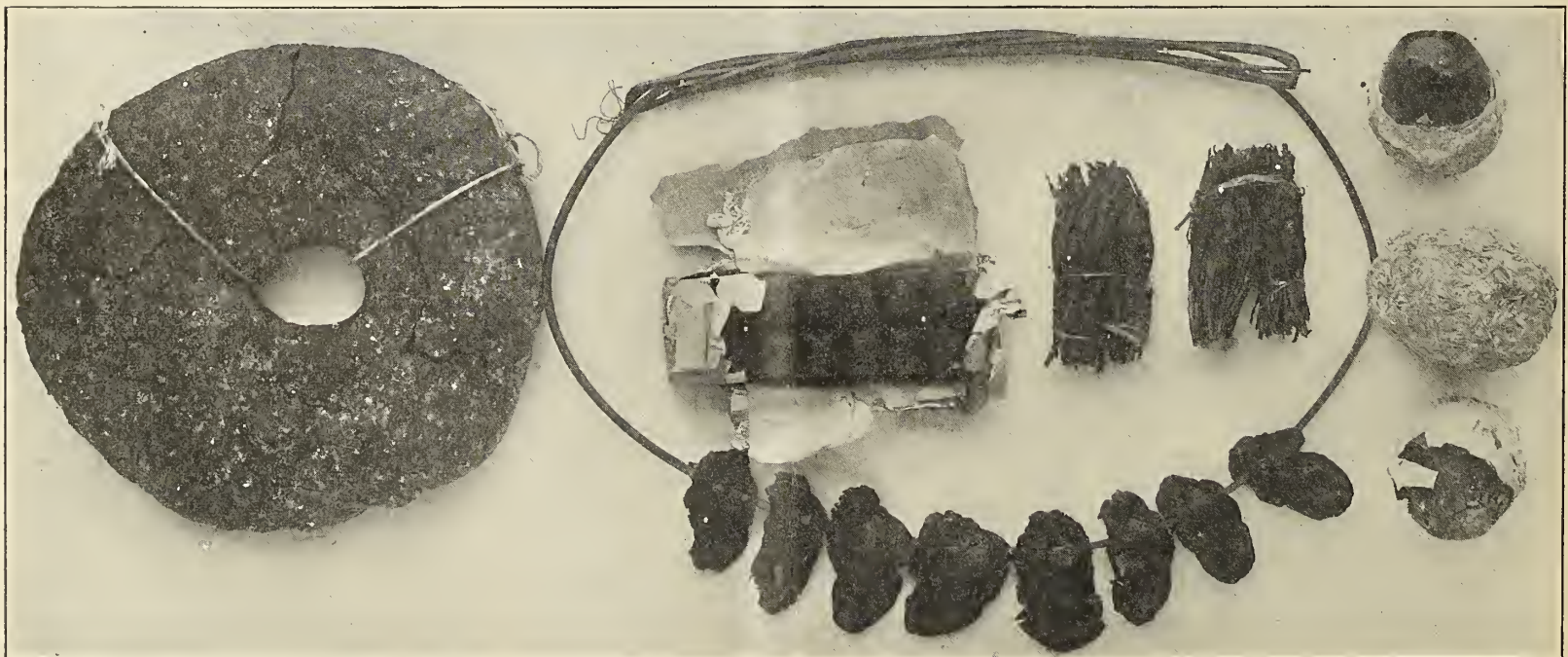
low-down slit with flap attachment (woven closely as for waterproof cotton canvas).

THE REINDEER BLOOD RYE BREAD OF THE TRAVELING LAPLANDER.

In a previous article on camping and travel breads and hardtacks of the nations, profusely illustrated, an illustration of the singular "palt-brod" of the Laplander was omitted. This means blood bread, because made of the blood of the reindeer—blood instead of water being mixed with the rye flour. This combination makes the darkest-hued bread known to the globe. It is the second most sustaining bread of the world, due to the blood-albumen content. The first is the oat bread in sausage form (with its fat-seasoning) of the Scotch, and the third is the tallow bread of some of the Siberian tribes. That is, with reference to breads of cereal foundation. Of course, European fish-roe breads would about rank with the Caledonia sausage form oat bread. The banana bread of tropical America would rate out at about the same nutritive value as maize bread. There are regularly made so-styled meat loaves in Manhattan by some pork butchers of the so-called (and mis-called) "head cheese" stock. They are baked like ordinary nickel loaves, are of about the same size, are very solid and satisfying and tasty, and retail at about thirty cents per pound. They would not keep for summer camping, but would do for the winter outdoor-lifer, and, properly canned, would make one of the most sustaining articles of the camper's dietary.

\* \* \* \* \*

All the matters mentioned and illustrated in this paper are readily purchasable any time



REINDEER BLOOD RYE BREAD.

COMPRESSED TEA.  
SUN-DRIED OYSTERS.

RIPENED EGGS.

among the foreign quarters in Manhattan, or in any of our greater American cities; or your camping supply house could get the goods on order. Those of the objects which are of permanent use, make an interesting den or glass case collection for the edifying of one's visitors under some such caption as "representative camping conveniences of all nations." Limiting the exhibit to only small portable articles, the group does not occupy much space, as it can be condensed into some couple dozen—or at most couple score—exhibits. Let the reader try to get together such an interesting collection some time. He can easily do it himself by getting around per pedomobile, and if observant will

learn much that is entertaining of how our many foreign colonies live in our midst: how the Spaniard of upper Manhattan imports and eats a fish food preserved in ink (real ink, being pure sepia); the Italian of Mulberry plaza region consumes quantities of the frogs' legs and snails on daily sale; the East Side Jew buys his ginger bread in yard-long sausage-like lengths; the Oriental gets all the year round, canned, his snow-white delicious strawberries; the Teuton has his compressed fig-coffee, usable as both beverage or eaten as a sustaining food; the Jap has his sugar made from rice; the Syrian has his made from raisins, and so on.

[THE END.]



**Sportsmen's Show Tournament.**

In our last issue we gave the scores made in events from one to twelve inclusive at the anglers' tournament at Madison Square Garden during the Sportsmen's Show. Of the nine events herewith recorded, John Doughty won three, got second in two and third in three events. Marsh won four and was placed in four. Neu and Darling each captured one event, while Neu got place in three events. Scores follow:

Event No. 13—Distance bait, quarter-ounce lure: Open to all; specific rules of National Association of Scientific Angling Clubs to govern this event. A special gold medal in this event will be given for the longest cast.

	Ft. In.		Ft. In.
A. J. Marsh .....	106 4	A. J. Neu .....	57 6
John Doughty ...	62 4-2-5	J. H. Jones .....	57 9

Event No. 14—Dry-fly accuracy: Open to all; specific rules of National Association of Scientific Angling Clubs to govern, except distances are 20, 27½, 35, 42½ and 50 feet, and casts are 15, three at each buoy, and sum of demerits divided by 15.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
John Doughty ..	99 2-15	H. S. Smith.....	97 2-15
G. R. Jenkins ...	98 14-15	J. Jones .....	97 2-15
A. J. Marsh .....	98 10-15	S. N. Wager .....	97
A. J. Neu .....	97 10-15	G. H. Higby.....	96 2-15
W. B. Gano .....	97 9-15		

Event No. 15—Accuracy bait, casting at moving target, half-ounce lure: Open to all; specific rules of National Association of Scientific Angling Clubs to govern, except at contestant's word "Ready," and before he has east the target shall be started forward and must be moving when the contestant casts, and only one cast is made at each distance.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
A. J. Marsh .....	99 5-15	A. J. Neu .....	98 9-15
E. B. Rice .....	98 12-15	John Doughty ...	98 5-15

Event No. 16—Accuracy fly under bushes: Open to all. Bushes shall be placed at sides of canal overhanging semi-circular targets 6 feet in diameter, extending 3 feet over and 3 feet above targets. The bushes shall be placed alternately, one at right side of canal at 25 feet from platform, next at left side at 30 feet, and third at right side at 35 feet. The targets shall be marked by concentric rings every 6 inches, the center shall be placed next to the side of canal and counts 10 for score, the next space 9, and so on down to 5, fifteen consecutive easts to be

made, five casts to be made at each target, and highest score wins. Any style of overhead casting permitted.

	Feet.		Feet.
John Doughty .....	60	C. R. Jenkins .....	35
A. J. Marsh .....	59	W. B. Gano .....	34
C. H. Higby .....	57	H. S. Smith .....	5

Event No. 17—Fishermen's bait-casting distance: Open to all standard bait-casting tackle; line not to be under eight pounds breaking strength; any reel; any artificial lure not to exceed 1 ounce weight; hooks must be cut off at at shanks; five casts to be made, the highest average to score.

	Feet.		Feet.
John Doughty .....	100	W. A. Chandler .....	58
A. J. Marsh .....	99	C. T. Champion .....	43
J. E. Tevendale.....	92	A. J. Neu .....	40
D. T. Abercrombie....	59	Warren Miller .....	27

Event No. 18.—Fishermen's bait-casting accuracy: Open to all standard bait-casting tackle; line not to be under eight pounds breaking strength; any reel; any artificial lure not to exceed 1 ounce weight; hooks must be cut off at shanks; five casts to be made at each of the targets placed 50, 65 and 80 feet from the platform; specific rules of National Association of Scientific Angling Clubs to govern for score.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
A. J. Neu .....	97 13-15	C. H. Higby .....	95 3-15
A. J. Marsh .....	97 7-15	D. T. Abercrombie	94 7-15
John Doughty ...	97 1-15	C. T. Champion ..	94
W. A. Chandler ..	96 7-15	Warren Miller ...	92 2-15
J. E. Tevendale ..	95 9-15		

Event No. 19—Switch casting, unlimited: Open to all. The longest cast to count.

	Ft. In.		Ft. In.
L. S. Darling.....	83 4	A. J. Marsh .....	61 0
D. T. Abercrombie	67 0	C. T. Champion..	56 10
J. Doughty .....	64 0	A. J. Neu .....	49 0
R. H. Jones .....	60 0		

Event No. 20—Accuracy bait, half-ounce lure: Open to all; specific rules of National Association of Scientific Angling Clubs to govern this event.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
A. J. Marsh .....	97 2-15	H. S. Smith .....	96 2-15
John Doughty ...	97	C. T. Champion..	95 1-15
A. J. Neu .....	96 12-15		

Event No. 21—Accuracy wet fly: Open to all; specific rules of National Association of Scientific Angling Clubs to govern this event, except no account shall be taken of demerits for delicacy.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
A. J. Marsh .....	98 7-15	R. Lawrence .....	95 10-15
G. R. Jenkins .....	98 1-15	C. G. Higby.....	95 3-15
H. S. Smith .....	97 14-15	A. J. Neu .....	95 2-15
C. T. Champion..	97 3-15		

**San Francisco Fly-Casting Club.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 27.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* On Saturday, the 22d of February, the San Francisco Fly-Casting Club held its most successful contest at the casting grounds of the club on Stow Lake, in Golden Gate Park.

The contests were not only the most successful in point of interest and activity, in the history of the club, but also as regards attendance—there being twenty-five members taking part in the events, the largest number by far ever participating in a similar contest. There were sixteen events for prizes, and the scores made by the successful contestants were as follows:

Long distance fly, feet:	
First—E. A. Mocker.....	96
Second—S. A. Wells.....	95
Low—Paul W. Shattuck.....	65
Accuracy fly, per cent.:	
First—T. C. Kierulff.....	99.00
Second—C. H. Kewell.....	98.44
Low—James Watt .....	93.12
Delicacy, per cent.:	
First—T. C. Kierulff.....	99.22
Second—F. H. Reed.....	99.20
Low—Horace Orear .....	95.52
Half-ounce lure casting, per cent.:	
First—Paul W. Shattuck.....	98.7
Second—F. A. Webster.....	98.4
Low—C. A. Kierulff.....	79.3
Lure casting, long distance, per cent.:	
First—James Watt .....	137.4
Second—C. H. Kewell.....	136.0
Low—Harry A. Thomson, Jr.....	48.0
Long distance, light tackle fly, feet:	
First—S. A. Wells.....	80
Second—Five tied for second place on.....	76
Low—Col. Paul M. Nippert.....	56
Dry fly, per cent.:	
First—S. A. Wells.....	98.2
Second—F. H. Reed and F. H. Webster (tied).....	98.00
Low—Horace Orear .....	88.0
Long distance lure, feet, two casts:	
First—F. J. Cooper.....	175
Second—Col. J. F. Burgin.....	170
Low—Harry A. Thomson, Jr.....	50

PAUL M. NIPPERT, Sec'y-Treas.

PATTERSON, La., Feb. 28.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Here's your \$3.00 check for twelve months' subscription to FOREST AND STREAM, which is the best investment I ever made, as I consider FOREST AND STREAM one of the greatest journals of outdoor sports on the market.

A few bear and quite a number of deer were bagged by the sportsmen here the past season, though deer were reported scarcer than ever before known, owing no doubt to the drowning of hundreds by the flood waters last spring and the wholesale slaughter by negroes and "poor white trash" who killed them by the dozens, as the poor creatures were bunched on the ridges and levees where they were driven by the crevasse waters from the Mississippi.

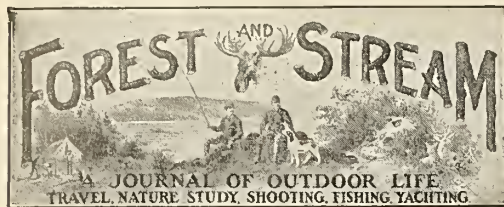
With best wishes for FOREST AND STREAM, I am, yours very truly, C. W. MITCHELL.

P. S.—May send you some good pictures at a later date.

**The Joy Piscatorial.**

BY J. G. MILLS.

- Fishing time is coming;
- Hear the bullfrogs sing.
- The pussy willow's budding,
- Birds are on the wing.
- Fishing time is coming;
- Fix up your lines and bait;
- Have the fish pole handy,
- You won't have long to wait.
- Fishing time is coming;
- There's music in the air;
- Brooks and streams are calling,
- Calling everywhere.



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#### GAME PROPAGATION.

THE American Game Protective and Propagation Association is arousing widespread interest in raising game birds both native and foreign. Anyone can take it up on a small scale, and it is likely to prove very profitable. Birds will be distributed free from the association's farm to applicants who will make proper provision for their protection by placing them on land where there is good cover, and by agreeing that there shall be no shooting on this tract. The plan is to secure sanctuaries of this kind all over the country which shall serve as fountain heads from which the overflow will stock the surrounding territory. If the birds are unmolested, they will increase so rapidly on a sanctuary that they will be forced to spread out, and there will be good shooting in the neighborhood. There will be no danger of their extinction, however, if the rule against killing them on the protected areas is enforced.

The value of game as a food supply is leading more and more people to take up its propagation. Propagated game is the only kind which should be used for market purposes. Because game is sold in Europe at a very low figure, some people in this country have been led, through ignorance of the facts behind the conditions, to advocate the sale of all game in this country, erroneously thinking that a withdrawal of the protective laws would make game cheap. Of course, as is well known, in Europe shooting is only for the rich, but so much game is raised on the large estates by corps of gamekeepers, and so much is shot by the few who have the privilege, that there is a large surplus to be disposed of. The people are placated for being deprived of the shooting privilege by being allowed to buy game at a surprisingly low figure. Any such institutions as European game preserves would, if they became the rule, be intolerable to American ideas, yet such conditions are inevitable if our wild game is allowed to be slaughtered for the market. Game might be slightly cheaper at first if this were permitted, but it would soon be exterminated everywhere

by the market hunters, as it has been already in some places. The game farm offers a solution to two vexing problems, that of free shooting for all, and that of supplying the markets, for both the wild covers and the meat shops may be stocked from this source.

#### BIRDS TO EARN MONEY.

THE passage of the bill placing the protection of migratory birds under the Federal Government is likely to save a number of valuable and beautiful birds now verging toward extinction. It will also have the effect of increasing in a thousand ways the productivity of our farms, and besides this will reduce the taxes of the ordinary dweller in our towns. In certain portions of New England—to instance a region where more money has been spent in combating noxious insects than anywhere else—an increase of insectivorous birds can hardly fail to cause a decrease in the depredation of the brown-tail and gypsy moth, to lessen whose ravages millions of dollars have been expended.

This money comes out of the pockets of the taxpayers, and if the work of destroying the larvæ and eggs of these destructive insects can be done by the birds instead of by men, we shall not have to pay city, county and State for doing it.

Many a Connecticut town, famous for its ancient elms, has lost them through the ravages of the so-called canker worm, which sometimes twice or three times in a season defoliates the trees. The birds are able to cope with these worms as man cannot, for, as we have so often said, birds work every day in the year and devour adult insects, larvæ and eggs alike.

It is to be hoped that before long a convention of all the Governments of North America may be called together, to take up the study of taking advantage of the good done by our feathered neighbors. At all events it is fortunate that the United States has taken the matter in hand.

#### GAME RESERVATIONS.

President Taft created during the month of December three new bird reservations: Chamisso Island, Alaska, Dec. 7, 1912; Pishkun, Montana, Dec. 17, 1912, and Desecheo Island, Porto Rico, Dec. 20, 1912. Chamisso Island is the bird reserve furthest north and lies just below the Arctic circle in Kotzebue Sound. Many thousands of sea birds breed on this island including puffins, Pallas' murre, Pacific kittiwakes, Point Barrow and other gulls. This island is unsurveyed and the area is, therefore, unknown. Pishkun reserve embraces a reclamation project with small legal subdivisions adjoining. Many species of the edible wild duck breed here. The area of this reserve is about 3,150 acres. Desecheo Island reserve is a small island fourteen miles west of Porto Rico, and is the home of eleven species of birds of which nine species are characteristic water birds and two land birds. From 2,000 to 10,000 of each of the species of the water birds nest on the island, and embraces noddy and bridled terns, laughing gulls, several species of boobies, man-o'-war birds, oyster catchers, etc. The island is unsurveyed and the area is unknown. There are now fifty-nine bird reserves in the United States and outlying possessions.

#### GETTING OUT OF DOORS.

FOR the training of mind and body, as it concerns the individual and his own best interests, and as it concerns the interests of society of which he is a member, there is no better field of activity for the boy or man than the sports of field and stream. In these sports there are situations which contribute to the development and exercise of physical courage; self-reliance, endurance, patience and inventive power in surmounting obstacles are in constant requisition.

To the boy the energies thus applied afford a useful schooling in qualities essential in later serious life. He by success acquires confidence in himself and in turn is not timorous in assuming the initiative. He learns to think and to act for himself.

To the man who shoots or fishes, or who, better yet, does both, there comes by such recreation a rest of mind and upbuilding of body.

Who has not remarked the bright eye, the ruddy color, the assured carriage and vigorous stride of him who has had an outing devoted to fin or feather, and noted the health and energy thus displayed in contrast to the humdrum, listless manner of action exhibited before the outing?

The old boy needs his playground quite as much as does the young boy. He needs it for his amusement and for his best well-being. More playgrounds for the old boys mean fewer sanitariums, and still fewer inmates; fewer doctors and still fewer patients; fewer dyspeptic minds and still fewer dyspeptic stomachs; and healthier and happier men, women and children. Cherish and maintain the playing places for the old and young.

#### TRAVEL AND VACATION NUMBER.

Now that the winter of our discontent is over—discontent because the weather was so mild we didn't feel compelled to go away from home, although we felt that we needed a change, we are jangling our pennies in anticipation of spring fishing and summer travel. This, then, is the opportune, by some called the psychological moment, to tell Where and How to Go. Consequently our next issue will be Travel and Vacation Number, this comprehensive title covering interesting articles on fishing, in the States and Canada, with illustrated descriptive articles on many of America's vast playgrounds. Every red-blooded American will take a personal and patriotic interest in the contents of this number. Order at once from your newsdealer, for as FOREST AND STREAM is not returnable, dealers order only such copies as they have calls for.

Now that Congress has passed the migratory bird legislation, a number of self-advertisers will probably discover that they were responsible for this action and modestly proclaim the fact. Such claims will be absurd because no one man or body of men could have put the matter through unaided, but the chief credit belongs to the American Game Protective and Propagation Association which led the fight, organized the efforts of the conservationists and directed their energies from the time the first gun was fired at the hearings in Washington a year ago, till the measure went through on the last day of the session just ended.



Forest and Stream will give a weekly digest of Yachting and Motor Boating events from all over the country.

### President Wilson Cup.

PRESIDENT WILSON has notified the international committee having charge of the German-American sonder yacht races next summer of his willingness to stand sponsor for the cup which will go to the winner.

As in the six previous international sonder yacht races, four with Germany and two with Spain, the principal cup is contributed by the yacht club managing the event and named for the Government head of the country. The Eastern Y. C. presents the trophies for the races this year.

It is expected that the German entries for next summer's meet, the third of the series begun in 1906, will include an unusually fast trio of these little boats, and that the Kaiserlicher Y. C. in preparation for the races at Marblehead will have trial races at Kiel early in June.

There is some agitation in favor of increasing the cost of the German boats, which is now limited to \$1,435. The German yachtsmen and designers claim that it is impossible to build a sufficiently able boat to meet the Americans for less than \$1,650, and the German Emperor, who is the referee in the matter, has been asked to raise the limit. It is understood that this has been done, and that the German fleet will go in American waters in July. The first international race is scheduled for Aug. 26.

The sonder or special type of yacht originated in Germany. It is a fin keel boat built of red cedar, whose length, breadth and depth is not over 32 feet. The sail area is restricted to 550 square feet, and the weight must exceed 4,170 pounds. The cost in this country is limited to \$2,400. Eight or ten yachts are under construction in American ship yards, and it is expected that Providence, New York, Cleveland, Chicago and New Orleans, as well as Boston, will be represented in the American trial races to be held early in August.

### New York Y. C.

THE New York Y. C. announces the date of its annual regatta as June 26, off Glen Cove. Races for the Glen Cove cups will be held on July 5 and for the autumn cups on Sept. 4 off Glen Cove.

The annual cruise will be held in August, the date to be announced later by the commodore. The regatta committee for 1913 consists of H. de B. Parsons, Chairman, and J. M. Macdonough and C. Sherman Hoyt.

### Y. R. A. of Long Island Sound.

THE annual meeting of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound will be held at the Hotel Astor, Broadway and Forty-fourth street, New York city, on Friday, March 21, 1913, at 8:30 P. M.

Officers to serve during 1913 will be elected.

The nominating committee, chosen at the October meeting, have made the following nominations: President, Stuyvesant Wainwright, American Y. C.; Secretary, James W. Alker, Manhasset Bay Y. C.; Treasurer, George E. Roosevelt, Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C. Members of the Executive Committee: Frank Bowne Jones, Horace E. Boucher, Harry A. Jackson, Jr., E. S. Willard.

The racing rules as finally adopted will be ratified. JAMES W. ALKER, Sec'y.

### Yachts Change Hands.

A BOSTON agency has sold the 21-foot Lawley sloop yacht Tabasco III, owned by George N. and James S. Proctor, of the Corinthian Y. C., of Marblehead, to William J. McHugh, Jr., Vice-Commodore of the Norwalk Y. C., of Norwalk, Conn., and the catboat Bantam, owned by Charles P. Adams, of Worcester, Mass., to a member of the Boston Y. C.

### Atlantic Y. C.

At the annual meeting of the Yacht Racing Association of Gravesend Bay, held Feb. 18, 1913, at the Crescent Club, the yacht racing dates for the coming season were selected and are herewith tentatively announced.

- May 30—Atlantic Y. C.
  - May 31—Bensonhurst Y. C.
  - \*June 7—Atlantic Y. C.
  - \*June 14—New York C. C.
  - \*June 21—Crescent A. C.
  - \*June 28—Atlantic Y. C.
  - July 4—Bensonhurst Y. C.
  - \*July 5—Atlantic Y. C.
  - July 12—Atlantic Y. C.
  - July 19-26—Larchmont race week.
  - \*Aug. 2—Marine and Field Club.
  - \*Aug. 9—Bensonhurst Y. C.
  - \*Aug. 16—Atlantic Y. C.
  - Aug. 19-22—Atlantic race week.
  - \*Aug. 23—Bensonhurst Y. C.
  - Aug. 30—Marine and Field Club.
  - Sept. 1 (Labor Day)—Atlantic Y. C.
  - Sept. 6—Crescent A. C.
  - \*Sept. 13—Atlantic Y. C.
- \*Championship races.

There is a demand for racing crews in the new Q and Gravesend Bird classes now building, and also for some of the older yachts whose owners, building in the new classes, would be willing to place in commission if crews were available. The purpose in constructing the new yachts was primarily to stimulate racing by affording greater opportunities to club members to learn the game and become actively interested. With the additional yachts in the various clubs on the bay this summer, the opportunity is greater than heretofore, and the purpose of the builders of the new yachts will be accomplished only when those yachts, together with those they replace, are all in commission and racing. The

regatta committee is at the service of all, in any way that may accomplish this object, and owners desiring racing crews as well as members desiring to serve are invited to communicate with the chairman.

REGATTA COMMITTEE,  
Carlos de Zafra, Chairman.

## Canoeing

### A. C. A. Membership.

NEW MEMBERS PROPOSED.

Atlantic Division.—Perry Vosseller, Raritan, N. J., by Edward C. Ehni; Lawrence W. Easton, 477 Central avenue, East Orange, N. J., by Jule Marshall.

Central Division.—M. C. Angloch, care of J. & L. Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., by C. N. Boyd, Jenkins Arcade, Pittsburgh, Pa., by F. V. Eaton, 500 South Highland avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.; John M. Grant, 6310 Marchand street, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Donald M. Naesmith, 6312 Butler street, Pittsburgh, Pa., all by Harry Bright.

NEW MEMBERS ELECTED.

Atlantic Division.—6609, Justus Schlichting, 1031 Washington street, Hoboken, N. J.; 6631, Frederick Arthur Jacobson, Edgewater, N. J.

Central Division.—6616, John C. Edwards, P. O. Box 37, Boston, Pa.

Western Division.—6613, Ferdinand W. Meugden, 4826 Winthrop avenue, Chicago, Ill.; 6614, Venning P. Hollis, 201 Lake street, Minneapolis, Minn.; 6615, A. Boyd Culver, Edwards, Ill.

LIFE MEMBER.

Atlantic Division.—Life No. 95, A. C. A. 3031, Frank G. Palmer, 171 Sigourney street, Hartford, Conn.

RESIGNATIONS.

Eastern Division.—5645, George H. Berry, Providence, R. I.; 4523, Charles G. Newcomb, Boston, Mass.; 6258, S. Sawyer, Worcester, Mass.

Western Division.—6408, Benjamin S. Pfeiffer, Peoria, Ill.

### Hunting Record Broken.

JUST by way of proving that Emperor William is fully entitled to his reputation as a mighty hunter, a sporting journal recently published statistics purporting to show that the total number of animals slain by His Imperial Majesty during his shooting career now amounts to 67,228.

The list includes twenty-four varieties of game, beginning with 38,578 pheasants, 17,950 hares and 3,442 wild boar, and continuing down the line, 2,068 stags, 867 partridges, three turkeys and one whale.



Forest and Stream is the official organ of the National Archery Association.

## Notes on Hunting Arrows.

BY JAMES M. CHALLISS.

THE recent revival of interest in archery throughout the country causes no surprise to the devotees of the sport. The prominence given the matter by *FOREST AND STREAM* has helped much, but the real reason is the intrinsic merit of the sport itself. When once the border line is crossed and a speaking acquaintance established with the rudiments of the art, conviction generally follows. One of the serious drawbacks has been the difficulty of securing proper tackle. A few years back I personally inspected the supply of the two leading commercial houses in search of a good bow, and the best I was able to find was a defective undersized Spanish yew in one and a badly twisted-backed beef-wood bow in another, together with a lot of indifferent lance. One house had some hickory bows that it recommended as being reversible; that is, the belly and back were interchangeable. Shades of Ford, not to speak of the algebraic Rendtorff! At that time I had not been initiated into the charmed circle, and knew naught of the wizards, Barnes and Whitman. It is apparent from the advertising matter carried in the columns of this paper that the supply houses are waking up and have put in a fairly complete line of tackle. That is good. But they have just touched the surface. Their line is complete from the target archer's standpoint, but totally inadequate for the hunting archer. True, the heavy target bow may be used in the field, but it is not helped any in the process. But as for arrows, it is impossible to buy one from any supply house in the country. There is no form of target arrow that will do for hunting. They are too light, too fragile, and have no shocking power. That being the case, the writer and his archer companion, Z. E. Jackson, were compelled some years ago when they took up the sport to evolve methods and devices for the manufacture of hunting arrows as a matter of necessity. After numerous experiments covering a series of years, with the help of suggestions made by Will H. Thompson out of the wealth of his experience, a standard hunting arrow was produced that seems to meet all requirements. There is no reason why such arrows should not be produced in the factories devoted to the making of target arrows and the demand supplied, or in fact a demand created when it is known that hunting arrows can be secured.

Hunting arrows are of two kinds, one known as a birding arrow and the other as a broadhead. They are of straight-grained, well-seasoned hickory, 28 inches long and  $23/64$  inch in diameter. Smaller than this will not do as a general thing, as the arrow is liable to buckle and gad or flirt in flight. With exceptionally good material it might be possible to reduce this diameter a sixty-fourth of an inch, but not more.

They are feathered with the broad side of a turkey feather, primary feathers for broadheads, and secondary for birding arrows. The feathers are four inches long and are put on spirally. The feathers are stripped, not cut from the rib, and in the birding arrow are untrimmed, while in the broadhead they are cut in a triangular shape, one-quarter of an inch high at the forward end and three-quarters of an inch at the nock end. This makes a very "sassy" looking arrow, approaching the idealized arrow of the artist. The birding arrow has for its pile a round knob of babbitt metal or solder one-half inch in diameter, while the broadhead is armed with a diamond-shaped head, stamped from a steel saw blade, one and three-quarter inches long and three-quarters inch wide, with a tang of course which is inserted in a saw slot in the steel. This is secured by a whipping of fine wire, coated with solder. The nock should be uniform in width, just fitting the string nicely and one-quarter inch deep. Of course the arrow should be painted between the feathers to protect the glue. As much adornment may be put on here as the taste of the individual archer dictates. The arrows of each should have a distinctive marking. Arrows made on these specifications will weigh approximately two ounces or ten shillings, and at first will prove disappointing to the target archer who has been shooting a 4-3 or 4-6 arrow. But when the real sphere of the hunting arrow is appreciated, their merits will appear.

It may be possible to so feather an arrow that will fly true and not rotate upon its axis. I have never seen one. A decided rotation is almost inevitably produced by the natural cup of the feather when they are mounted as nearly parallel with the axis as human ingenuity can accomplish. In the hunting arrow this tendency to rotate is exaggerated by putting the feathers on spirally; that is, by having the ends of a four-inch feather a sixteenth of an inch on either side of the true axis which passes through the middle of the feather. The result is that steadiness of flight is secured, and even an indifferent, crooked arrow will be made to fly true. As Will H. Thompson says, spiral feathering covers a multitude of sins. Another thing. Strange as it may seem, a hunting arrow should be of limited flight. Every shot does not hit, some miss, and when they do, one does not wish to walk into the next county to recover his gear. In shooting squirrels, grouse, doves or other arboreal game, the angle of the shot is generally that which will produce the maximum flight of the arrow, and to be able to recover your arrow without a day's walk is a desideratum. The initial flight of one of these hunting arrows is very rapid, but beyond the range of probable hits they soon lose their force. The range of the bow is about that of the shotgun. There are more killing shots made under forty yards than beyond, and more around

twenty than forty. Of course it is the long shot that arouses interest. I have seen Jackson impale a rabbit at seventy-two yards and have helped eat the deer that he shot at sixty yards, driving his arrow clean through from shoulder to shoulder.

Another object in having the birding arrows headed with a knob of babbitt is to prevent their sticking in the limbs or trunks of trees and thus being generally beyond recovery. This advantage was well illustrated one day when Will H. Thompson and the writer were camping along the Columbia River in Eastern Washington. Our camp was pitched in the Sualkane Cañon, a narrow fertile valley that ran back into the mountains, at the head of which lies Old Baldy. Bear were plentiful there, and one day we started out, but that is another story. On the day in question we had been hunting grouse and had been blessed with an abundance of game. We would walk along and scare the grouse from the sunflowers and sage brush, and they would fly into the branches of the nearby fir and cedar trees, making ideal bow shooting. We each had a quiver of arrows among which were two possessing individuality. The one carried by me had been made by Jackson with infinite care and upon special lines, especially the side and character of the pile, and had been christened the "Whirling Spray." Jack had been disappointed in not being able to make the trip with us, but wishing to be a factor in some way, had made this arrow and forwarded it by mail, with the special injunction that it was to be buried in nothing less than the bowels of a black bear, or on a pinch he would not scoff at a deer. Thompson's special arrow was one that had been carried by the Tartar archers accompanying the allied armies that drove Napoleon from Paris in 1814. It was a beautiful specimen of barbaric art and we had dubbed it the "Tartar Emetic." Shooting had been so good that we found before the day was over that our ammunition was running low. We lost many arrows among the rocks on the mountain sides and among the alders and undergrowth along a little stream of crystal clear water that traversed the cañon. We had flushed a covey of grouse and they scattered and lit in the fir trees. At this particular time at my first shot I got one, hit through and through at the butts of the wings. Soon my attention was attracted by a shout from Thompson, and I saw a grouse headed across the cañon giving a very good imitation of a monoplane, rudder and all. Thompson had hit it fair, from below and behind, and his keen arrow had transfixed the bird without hitting a vital spot nor affecting its flying powers. It lit along the little stream, and we searched in vain for it. The next day while passing that point we discovered where a wolf had secured the bird, devoured it and badly gnawed the arrow. But on the day in question we had exhausted our arrows excepting the "Whirling Spray" and the "Tartar

Emetic," when we espied a beautiful grouse sitting high in the fork of a fir tree. The opportunity was too good to be lost. Thompson said if he had an arrow that was headed with the Kohinor—its steel a portion of the rod of Aaron and fletched with feathers from the wing of the dove that first sighted land—he would risk it on that shot. With calm deliberation he drew from the quiver his century-old arrow and prepared to shoot. With such an example before my eyes, I could not afford to respect Jackson's injunction to bring the "Whirling Spray" to rest only in the vitals of a bear, and I proceeded to follow suit. Both shots missed, and they were good misses, my arrow buried itself in the tree just above the bird, and Thompson's just below. We had had our fun, the bird had had its scare, but our arrows were beyond recovery as far as we were concerned. Had these arrows been properly headed for that class of shooting, they would not have been lost. They were not lost entirely, however, as three years after that a combination of circus acrobat, squirrel and telegraph lineman, who heard the story, climbed the tree and chopped the arrows out, but little the worse for their long exposure.

Surprising results sometimes follow the use of blunt arrows. I have driven them entirely through a rabbit, feathers and all, and have had them glance harmlessly from the wings of a sitting grouse.

Scores of target archers have become proficient and have abandoned the sport, but I never knew one that really hunted with the bow that ever gave it up. There is more joy in bringing home one lone rabbit brought to bag with the bow than there is in giving ninety and nine to the poor which have been collected with a shotgun. It is not the blood and fur and feathers the archer wants, but the chance to shoot and scare them and see them run. The pleasure is in the glorious misses. Every miss is as good as a hit, for one sees exactly where he is shooting, and you do not have to kill in order to know whether you are doing well or ill. Everything one shoots at has more than a show for its life, unless Jackson is doing the shooting; then the odds are a little against it. But that can't be helped; he will insist upon shooting with the precision and regularity of a machine. Thompson says he is as deliberate as the processes of nature and twice as sure. All of which militates against longevity among the rabbits of this vicinity.

I find I am digressing from my subject and getting garrulous. In closing, will say that the steel heads of the hunting arrow must be sharp, razor sharp, and kept so. It is a mistake to make them barbed, or even triangular in shape, as thus it is impossible to withdraw them from the game without much cutting and tearing. Also when hunting in timber, carry a pocket axe to chop out such as become imbedded in trees and logs. And lastly, tell us through the columns of FOREST AND STREAM of your various hunts, hits as well as misses.

### The Bow That Strung Itself.

BY F. S. BARNES.

WILL H. THOMPSON, whom so many archers lovingly call the "father of American archery," for many years with his brother, the author, Maurice Thompson, used the long bow only in hunting game, and who could, if he would, give to literature and to all who love archery many interesting reminiscences of sylvan archery, more than thirty years ago wrote a little poem which appeared in some Eastern periodical, and which attracted so much attention from archery people that it was reprinted in England. Like all of Mr. Thompson's serious work, there is a tender strain of emotion running through it, which is clearly revealed in the second stanza, but it is in the last stanza that the happy conceit of the old bow stringing itself stirs the heart as well as the mind of the faithful archer. The master's praise was too much for the aged limbs of the old bow, and in their swelling pride they bent themselves until the comrade string crept to the nock.

Feeling sure that the young archers of today will be as pleased as we of other years to read and preserve this poet's gift to archery, I attach a copy of the poem.

#### "AN OLD HUNTING BOW."

BY WILL H. THOMPSON.

This is no dead, insensate staff,  
No lifeless bulk in bondage teat;  
The echoes of its ancient laugh  
Roam through the wildernesses yet.  
And fondling it, my eyes grow dim  
With just a hint of hidden tears,  
Seeing each rough and mighty limb  
Bent with the toil of years and years.  
Gone are the days, old friend, when we  
Through the green land went roving,  
And naught remains to comfort thee  
But one poor shaft and knotted string.  
Do these find tongues to sing or say  
Aught of thy vanished history?  
Of mountain brook's wild runaway—  
The pine tree's murmured mystery—  
The voices of the solitude,  
From haunts of memory calling loud,  
Tallulah from her rushing flood,  
Toccoa from her falling cloud.  
With whisperings of beasts beset,  
With scent of slain things' sensuous blood,  
Rousing the slumbering lion yet  
That lairs in memory's oldest wood.  
Do my eyes fail me, as I watch?  
Or are the great limbs curving slow,  
The looped string creeping to the notch,  
Bravo! Well done, my dear old bow.

### Bow Air—Beechview Match.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 3.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* On Saturday, March 1, the Bow Air-Beechview team shot a Keystone match round of 144 arrows at 60 yards. The weather, for a wonder, was perfectly calm. Mr. Holmes, while shooting, made the remark that he hardly felt at home in the absence of our usual noisy, violent wind, whereat Mr. Wolf dryly replied that if he had his way he would shoot in a vacuum. Inasmuch as Mr. Wolf weighs about 115 pounds in the rough, one can readily see why he should wish to sidestep the wind. Scores:

	Hits.	Score.
D. F. Wolf.....	102	484
W. J. Holmes.....	126	602
J. S. Jiles.....	128	612
O. L. Hertig.....	141	775

The Keystone match round consisting of

the usual team round with forty-eight arrows additional makes a pretty good test for the archer's endurance. The Pittsburgh archers have also adopted what is called the Keystone practice round, consisting of seventy-two arrows at 100 yards, forty-eight at 80 yards, thirty at 60, 50 and 40 yards; 210 arrows in all. This makes an afternoon's work, which, while somewhat strenuous, can be done once a week without harm. It comprises all the elements of both the York and American round. In looking over old scores I have found in several instances where a York round expert fell down at 40 yards. The cause of this is not lack of skill, but lack of familiarity with the short range.

Mr. Rendtorff's article on the importance of keeping both eyes open while shooting is timely. The writer has been a gun crank all his life and shoots with both eyes open, whether the weapon is a fine-sighted rifle or a shotgun with just a plain bead between the barrels. His observations of the best shots in the world point to the fact that nearly all of them shoot with both eyes open; in fact, nowadays a man who squints along the barrel of his gun is a curiosity.

While Mr. Rendtorff enumerates some advantages which may be placed to the credit of the one-eyed shooter, in reality none exist, for one can take just as fine a bead on his point of aim (if he is going to do such a foolish thing) with both eyes open as he can with one eye shut.

We flushed a meadow lark on our range Saturday and saw several scores of robins. So take courage, fellow archers, for spring is near.  
O. L. HERTIG.

### The Archery Meeting.

BY THOMAS HAYNES BAYLY.

The archery meeting is fixed for the third,  
The fuss that it causes is truly absurd;  
I've bought summer bonnets for Rosa and Bess,  
And now I must buy each an archery dress.  
Without a green suit they would blush to be seen—  
And poor little Rosa looks horrid in green!  
Poor fat little Rosa! She's shooting all day!  
She sends forth an arrow expertly, they say;  
But 'tis terrible when with exertion she warms,  
And seems to me getting such muscular arms;  
And if she could hit, 'twere as well if she missed,  
Prize bracelets could never be clasped on her wrist!  
Dear Bess, with her elegant figure and face,  
Looks quite a Diana, the queen of the place,  
But as for the shooting—she never takes aim,  
She talks so and laughs so—the beaux are to blame.  
She dotes on flirtation—but oh! by-the-by,  
'Twas awkward her shooting out Mrs. Flint's eye.

They've made my poor husband an archer-elect;  
He dresses the part with prodigious effect;  
A pair of nankeens, with a belt round his waist,  
And a quiver, of course, in which arrows are placed;  
And a bow in his hand—Oh! he looks, of all things,  
Like a corpulent cupid bereft of his wings.

They dance on the lawn, and we mothers, alas!  
Must sit on camp stools with our feet in the grass;  
My Resa and Betty no partners attract!  
The archery men are all cross beaux, in fact!  
Among the young ladies some hits there may be,  
But still at my elbows two misses I see.

### Long-Lived Boots.

CLARENCE EATON, of Franklin, Me., is wearing a pair of cowhide boots that were made fifty years ago. The boots belonged originally to Robert Fossett, of Strong, Me., and were worn by him constantly forty-eight years ago and look good for another half century's wear.

## FOR ARCHERY SUPPLIES

Write for Archery Catalogue.

E. I. HORSMAN CO. 365 Broadway, N. Y.



# TRAP SHOOTING



**Fixtures.**

If you want your shoot to be announced here, send a notice like the following:

**REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.**

- March 25-26.—Birmingham (Ala.) G. C. O. L. Carl, Sec.
- April 8-10.—San Antonio, Tex.—The Interstate Association's Southwestern Handicap, under auspices of the San Antonio Gun Club; \$1,000 added money. Winner of first place in the Southwestern Handicap guaranteed \$200 and a trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$150 and \$100 respectively. E. E. Shaner, Mgr., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- April 9-10.—Lincoln, Neb.—Capitol Beach G. C. T. C. Brownfield, Pres.
- April 10.—Atglen (Pa.) G. C. Lloyd R. Lewis, Mgr.
- April 14-16.—New Orleans, La.—City Park G. C. J. M. Lionnet, Mgr.
- April 16.—Mt. Holly (N. J.) G. C. A. J. Dellette, Sec'y.
- April 17.—Syracuse, N. Y.—Messina Springs G. C. W. E. Hookway, Sec'y.
- April 17-19.—Hot Springs, Ark.—Arkansas State tournament, under auspices of Hot Springs G. C. H. A. Whittington, Sec'y.
- April 19.—Lawrence (Mass.) Fish and Game Protective Association. A. C. Gray, Sec'y.
- April 23.—Grundy Center (Ia.) G. C. Frank W. Callaway, Sec'y.
- April 23-24.—Wellington, Mass.—Paleface Shooting Association. Walter F. Clarke, Pres.
- April 23-24.—Brantley (Ala.) G. C. A. H. Hill, Pres.
- April 24.—Maysville, Ky.—Mason County G. C. Wm. H. Hall, Mgr.
- April 26.—Pottstown (Pa.) G. C. C. A. Fries, Sec'y.
- April 29.—Guernsey, Ia.—Du Pont G. C. J. W. Dobbins, President.
- April 29-30.—Moberly (Mo.) G. C. J. A. Melton, Sec'y.
- April 29-May 1.—Pond Creek, Okla.—Oklahoma State tournament, under auspices of Pond Creek G. C. Wm. M. Hite, Mgr.
- May 1-2.—Philadelphia, Pa.—Keystone Shooting League. G. F. Hamlin, Sec'y.
- May 3.—Rittersville, Pa.—Lehigh R. and G. C. H. F. Koch, Sec'y.
- May 3.—Bethel, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of Bethel G. C. C. K. Bailey, Sec'y.
- May 4-5.—Columbus (Neb.) G. C. G. A. Schroeder, Sec.
- May 5-6.—Laramie, Wyo.—Gem City Gun Club. Tyler A. Rogers, Pres.
- May 6.—Vicksburg (Miss.) G. C. J. J. Bradford, Mgr.
- May 6.—Pitcairn, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of United G. C. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
- May 6-7.—Eagle Grove (Ia.) G. C. A. L. Yearous, Sec.
- May 6-7.—Montpelier (Vt.) G. C. H. B. Moulton, Pres.
- May 8.—Camden (Ark.) G. C. J. P. Wright, Mgr.
- May 8-10.—Hutchinson, Kan.—Kansas State tournament, under auspices of Hutchinson G. C. Chas. T. Rankin, Sec'y.
- May 7.—Seneca Falls (N. Y.) G. C. C. L. Frantz, Mgr.
- May 7.—Hicksville (O.) G. C. C. E. Maxwell, Sec'y.
- May 7-8.—Dayton, Ky.—Northern Kentucky G. C. H. R. Irwin, Mgr.
- May 7-8.—Americus, Ga.—Georgia State tournament, under auspices of Americus G. C. J. W. Hightower, Pres.
- May 7-8.—Sunbury, Pa.—Sunbury-Selingsgrove G. C. J. W. Schoffstall, Sec'y.
- May 8.—Watertown (Wis.) G. C. B. H. Rieck, Sec'y.
- May 8-9.—Kankakee (Ill.) G. C. E. F. Radeke, Sec'y.
- May 9.—Portage (Wis.) G. C. J. Raup, Pres.
- May 10.—Marysville (Pa.) S. A. M. L. Wise, Vice-Pres.
- May 12.—Mt. Airy (Md.) G. C. Ira D. Watkins, Sec'y.
- May 12-13.—Portland (Ore.) G. C. J. E. Cullison, Pres.
- May 13-15.—York, Pa.—Pennsylvania State tournament, under auspices of York City G. C. N. M. McSherry, Sec'y.
- May 13-15.—Montgomery, Ala.—Interstate Association's eighth Southern Handicap tournament, under auspices Capital City G. C.; \$1,000 added money. Winner of first place guaranteed \$200 and a trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$150 and \$100 respectively. Elmer E. Shaner, Mgr., Pittsburgh.
- May 14.—Tyndall (S. D.) G. C. F. F. Chladek, Sec'y.
- May 14.—Fulton (N. Y.) G. C. and G. C. B. J. O'Grady, Pres.
- May 14-15.—Waterloo (Ia.) G. C. Nick Webber, Pres.
- May 14-15.—Pipstone (Minn.) G. C. H. T. Ober, Sec'y.
- May 15.—Shelbyville, Ill.—Shelby County G. C. Geo. L. Dearing, Sec'y.
- May 15.—Riverside (Ill.) G. C. E. M. Collis, Sec'y.
- May 15.—Freeport (Ill.) G. C. J. W. James, Sec'y.
- May 15.—Clayton, O.—Salem G. C. F. C. Koch, Pres.
- May 17.—Phillipsburg, N. J.—Alert G. C. Edw. F. Markley, Mgr.
- May 20.—Albia, Ia.—Monroe County Fish and Game Protective Association. Theo. B. Perry, Jr., Pres.
- May 20.—Milton Junction (Wis.) G. C. W. H. Smith, Sec'y.
- May 20.—Pillow (Pa.) G. C. J. A. Bingaman, Sec'y.
- May 20-21.—Wenatchee (Wash.) R. and G. C. Chas. E. Owens, Pres.
- May 20-22.—Temple, Tex.—Texas State tournament, under auspices of the Temple G. C. R. I. Tennant, Pres.
- May 21.—Brazil (Ind.) R. & G. C. W. T. Crabb, Sec'y.
- May 21.—Windsor (Mo.) G. C. W. T. Jordan, Sec'y.
- May 22.—Mt. Morris, Ill.—Mt. Morris G. C. C. J. Price, Sec'y.

- May 22.—Aurelia (Ia.) G. C. Frank R. Welch, Sec'y.
- May 22.—Syracuse, N. Y.—Onondaga County G. C. T. E. Clay, Pres.
- May 22.—Scranton (Pa.) R. & G. C. M. F. Bohn, Sec'y.
- May 22.—Altoona, Pa.—Central Pennsylvania T. S. A. tournament, under auspices of Blair County Road Drivers' Association. Jack Waltz, Sec'y.
- May 22-23.—Winchester (Ky.) G. C. C. B. Strother, Sec'y.
- May 23.—Nicholson (Pa.) R. and G. C. L. A. Wright, Sec'y.
- May 23.—Emporia (Kans.) G. C. Chas. Ford, Sec'y.
- May 24.—Stratford, Ont., Canada.—Pastime G. C. Wm. Boles, Sec'y.
- May 24.—Newmanstown (Pa.) G. C. F. S. Rader, Sec'y.
- May 24.—New Haven, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of New Haven G. C. F. W. Smith, Pres.
- May 24.—Gananoque, Canada.—Thousand Islands G. C. C. A. Lewis, Sec'y.
- May 24-25.—St. Louis (Mo.) T. S. A. L. Ebert, Sec'y.
- May 27.—Fairmont (W. Va.) G. C. Ed. H. Taylor, Sec'y.
- May 27.—Sikeston (Mo.) G. C. Wm. H. Tanner, Sec'y.
- May 27-28.—Paragould (Ark.) G. C. C. W. Stedman, Sec.
- May 27.—Norwich, N. Y.—Chenango County F. G. and G. C. E. D. Borden, Mgr.
- May 27.—Brodhead (Wis.) G. C. J. B. Pierce, Sec'y.
- May 27-29.—Peoria, Ill.—Illinois State tournament, under the auspices of Illinois State S. A. R. Scholes, Sec'y.
- May 27-29.—Fort Dodge, Ia.—Iowa State tournament, under auspices of the Fort Dodge Gun Club. Jos. Kautzky, Mgr.
- May 27-29.—N. Platte, Neb.—Nebraska State tournament, under auspices of Buffalo Bill G. C. J. C. Den, Sec'y.
- May 28.—Chesapeake City (Md.) G. C. H. L. Worthington, Mgr.
- May 28.—Morocco (Ind.) G. C. Jas. C. Murphy, Sec'y.
- May 28.—Galion (O.) G. C. H. D. Smart, Pres.
- May 28.—Vergas (Minn.) R. & G. C. Chas. A. Peterson, Pres.
- May 29.—Marion (O.) G. C. N. F. Titton, Sec'y.
- May 30.—Cleveland (O.) G. C. F. H. Wallace, Mgr.
- May 30.—Menominee Falls (Wis.) G. C. E. J. A. Pike, Sec.
- May 30.—Utica, N. Y.—Genesee G. C. E. J. Loughlin, Sec'y.
- May 30.—Latonia (Ky.) G. C. H. S. Connelly, Sec'y.
- May 30.—Waukegan (Ill.) S. A. B. Tompkins, Sec'y.
- May 30.—Austerlitz, Ky.—Hill Top G. C. Thos. H. Clay, Jr., Sec'y.
- May 30.—Olyphant, Pa.—Social R. and G. C. Thos. A. Bell, Sec'y.
- May 30.—Greenwich (Conn.) G. C. J. H. Finch, Pres.
- May 30.—Buffalo, N. Y.—Buffalo Audubon Club. W. C. Wootton, Sec'y.
- May 30-31.—Wilmington, Del.—Delaware State tournament, under auspices of the Du Pont G. C. W. A. Joslyn, Asst. Sec'y.
- June 2.—Bunker Hill (Ill.) G. C. C. E. Pettengill, Sec.
- June 2.—Utica, Ill.—Interurban T. S. A. A. L. Jaques, Sec'y.
- June 3.—Maquoketa (Ia.) G. C. E. L. Hinckley, Sec'y.
- June 3.—Delta (Colo.) G. C. R. A. King, Mgr.
- June 3.—Fulda (Minn.) G. C. H. W. Converse, Sec'y.
- June 3-4.—Sisseton, S. D.—South Dakota State tournament, under auspices of South Dakota State S. A. Maurice Schindler, Sec'y.
- June 3-5.—Eugene, Ore.—Oregon State tournament, under auspices of Eugene G. C. E. A. Bean, Sec'y.
- June 4-5.—Baltimore, Md.—Maryland State tournament, under auspices of Maryland State S. A. H. L. Worthington, Sec'y.
- June 4-6.—Circleville, O.—Ohio State tournament, under auspices of Ideal G. C. J. S. Ritt, Sec'y.
- June 4-6.—Marshall, Mo.—Missouri State tournament, under auspices of Marshall G. C. E. W. Brown, Sec.
- June 5.—S. Madison, Wis.—Triangle G. C. H. G. Waterman, Sec'y.
- June 5.—Lowell (Ind.) G. C. H. O. Burnham, Sec'y.
- June 5-7.—Red Bank, N. J.—New Jersey State tournament, under auspices of River Side G. C. Albert L. Ivins, Pres.
- June 5.—Milbank (S. D.) G. C. W. J. Martens, Sec'y.
- June 5.—Spring Valley (Minn.) G. C. J. Bowden, Sec'y.
- June 6-7.—Worcester, Mass.—Massachusetts State tournament, under auspices of Massachusetts S. T. S. A. F. E. Sheldon, Sec'y.
- June 6.—Bradford (Ill.) G. C. H. A. Swearingen, Sec'y.
- June 7.—Royersford (Pa.) G. C. F. A. Anderson, Sec'y.
- June 7-8.—Milwaukee, Wis.—Badger G. C. C. P. Shumway, Sec'y.
- June 9-12.—Buffalo, N. Y.—N. Y. State Sportsmen's Association tournament. C. F. Lambert, Sec'y.
- June 10.—Janesville (Wis.) G. C. L. L. Nickerson, Sec'y.
- June 10.—Brownsville, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of Brownsville G. C. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
- June 10-11.—Warm Springs, Ga.—Merriwether G. C. T. B. Slade, Pres.
- June 10-12.—Spokane, Wash.—Washington State tournament, under the auspices of the Spokane Gun Club. C. A. Fleming, Pres.
- June 10-12.—Buffalo, N. Y.—New York State tournament, under auspices of the Buffalo Audubon Club. C. F. Lambert, Sec'y.
- June 10-12.—Sioux City, Ia.—Soo G. C. W. F. Duncan, Sec'y.
- June 11.—Robinson (Ill.) G. C. C. M. Franke, Sec'y.
- June 12.—Platteville (Wis.) G. C. C. E. Gilmore, Sec'y.
- June 12.—South Charleston (O.) G. C. Geo. H. Slaughter, Sec'y.
- June 12.—Brooklyn (Pa.) R. and G. C. Myron O. Tiffany, Pres.

- June 12-13.—Indianapolis (Ind.) G. C. G. Alig, Jr., Sec'y.
- June 12-13.—Huntington, W. Va.—West Virginia State tournament, under auspices of Huntington G. C. I. R. Shepherd, Pres.
- June 13.—Toledo (O.) G. C. George Volk, Sec'y.
- June 13-14.—Portland, Me.—Maine State tournament, under auspices of Portland G. C. S. W. Dimick, Sec.
- June 14.—Philadelphia, Pa.—Meadow Spring G. C. Wm. F. Lettords, Sec'y.
- June 16-18.—Boise, Idaho.—Idaho State tournament, under auspices of Idaho State Sportsmen's Association. E. F. Walton, Sec'y.
- June 17.—Thief River Falls (Minn.) G. C. P. O. Myrum, Sec'y.
- June 17-20.—Dayton, O.—Interstate Association's fourteenth Grand American Handicap tournament, on grounds of N. C. R. Gun Club; \$1,500 added. Winner of first prize guaranteed \$600 and a trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$500 and \$400 respectively. Elmer E. Shaner, Mgr., Pittsburgh.
- June 18.—Shamokin (Pa.) G. C. C. Rubendall, Sec'y.
- June 18-19.—Springfield, Vt.—Vermont State tournament, under auspices of the Springfield G. C. I. L. Hall, Sec'y.
- June 19-20.—Warroad (Minn.) G. C. D. F. Miller, Pres.
- June 21.—Johnstown, Pa.—Central Pennsylvania T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of Johnstown G. C. Harry A. Shields, Sec'y.
- June 21.—Baudette (Minn.) G. C. A. M. Hoover, Sec'y.
- June 21.—Bridgeport, Conn.—Western Connecticut Trapshooters' League tournament, under auspices of Sea Side G. C. Earl R. Lewis, Sec'y.
- June 23.—Ada (Minn.) G. C. A. P. McDowell, Pres.
- June 23-24.—Pueblo, Colo.—Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming State tournament, under auspices of the Pueblo G. C. C. H. Spoor, Sec'y.
- June 24-25.—Crookston, Minn.—Minnesota State tournament, under auspices of Crookston G. C. Tom Morris, Pres.
- June 25-26.—Du Bois (Pa.) G. C. E. W. Kelly, Sec'y.
- June 26.—Sedalia (Mo.) G. C. John McGrath, Sec'y.
- June 26.—Fayetteville (N. Y.) G. C. C. C. Snook, Sec'y.
- June 26-27.—Adel (Ia.) G. C. Chas. F. Clarke, Sec'y.
- June 27-28.—Grand Forks, N. D.—North Dakota State tournament, under auspices of North Dakota State S. A. Clarence A. Hale, Pres.

**DRIVERS AND TWISTERS.**

R. V. Hanchett, Secretary, Big Rapids Gun Club, writes: "We beg to inform you that the Big Rapids Gun Club has been organized for the season of 1913 with seventy-one active members, and though the membership fee has been doubled over that of last season there appears to be more enthusiasm than ever, and a club of one hundred members assured. A schedule of ten shoots is being arranged, with merchandise prizes, given by local merchants. We will notify you later of our shooting dates, and the results of our individual shoots."

There will be an all-day shoot on March 19, given by the Jersey City Gun Club, Inc. The program consists of nine events, eight of which are at 20 targets each, entrance \$1.40; added money, \$2 each event; No. 9 is a merchandise, at 25 targets, \$1 entrance. Money will be divided by Rose system, 5, 3, 2, 1. All shooting from the 16yd. mark. To the shooter having the highest average and shooting through the entire program, the club will give \$5. The price of targets will be 2 cents each. Standard loads of shells for sale. Two sets of traps. Shooting will commence at 10:30 A. M. Further particulars from R. Young, Secretary, 383 Fairmount avenue, Jersey City.

W. G. BEECROFT.

**Laredo Gun Club.**

LAREDO, Tex., March 5.—This begins the Stevens job competition, on 200 targets, shooting 50 targets weekly, the shooter having the most broken targets at the end of the competition, to receive and keep the trophy. The scores:

	Shot at	Broke		Shot at	Broke
Dr W E Lowry.	50	45	R B Lignoski.	50	45
E K O'Brien.	50	41	Jim Gray	50	40
A B Muller.	50	43	Mrs R Lignoski.	25	12
			E. K. O'BRIEN, Sec'y-Treas.		

**New Hanover Gun Club.**

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 7.—The following scores were made by a few of our members on the above date:

G W Penny.	22	23	24	23	92
James D. Barnes.	22	23	23	22	91
J H Dreher.	22	22	23	23	90
W. A. Underwood.	21	20	23	22	86
L Clayton Grant.	22	23	23	22	88
					J. H. DREHER, Sec'y.



**West Chester Country Club.**

WESTCHESTER, N. Y., March 8.—Without any particularly creditable scores, the ten 'Change members who were up after last Saturday's shoot took a crack at the elusive clay scaler on a 200 target match. It took only 169 for H. Boulton to over-bid the crowd for honors. Stuart Scott, who has decreased in skill as he has increased in embonpoint, got an option on place with 167, while Stock Exchange champion, of a week, made third.

In the team shoot the veterans on the Country Club team, led by Ralph Spotts, probably the best amateur in the world, beat out Princeton and Yale with no effort whatever. Princeton finished second easily, and to spare.

In the club events, Scott took a limb on accumulation cup; D. G. Geddes got a call on South cup, while E. J. Low was high for North cup. The summaries:

Stock Exchange shoot, 200 targets, strings of 25:

H. Boulton	21 17 22 18 21 23 23 24	169
S. Scott	21 21 21 21 18 23 22 20	167
A. Corlies	19 23 19 24 19 22 19 21	166
H. H. Benkard	19 19 20 19 20 18 16 21	154
H. T. Whitney	19 17 20 17 23 20 19 18	153
C. B. Spears	18 20 19 20 19 17 19 21	153
J. P. Kellogg	20 20 21 24 18 16 17 17	153
L. Craufurd	16 15 20 18 20 19 18 19	145
W. W. Pell	16 14 16 9 19 16 16 17	123
E. Kimball	16 17 10 13 16 14 9 21	106

Triple team shoot:  
Country Club of Westchester.—R. L. Spotts, S. Scott, A. Corlies, W. Munn and C. Hall; total 412.  
Princeton.—E. R. Simpson, T. L. Horne, N. R. Nimick, D. L. Nichols and N. R. White; total 362.  
Yale.—O. C. Hoyt, B. H. Scott, J. C. Cassell, B. D. Newton and L. H. Thompson; total 315.

**Farragut Sportsmen's Association.**

FARRAGUT, Pa., March 8.—The semi-monthly trophy shoot was pretty well attended to-day. Bills took the silver spoor for being high for the afternoon, having a clean score with his handicaps. Second prize went to Hetteroth and third to McConnell. Bills also won two sweepstakes with scores of 23 and 24, and Slater took first money in two other sweeps with scores of 24 in each. Scores:

	Stephens.	Du Pont.
Rainey	9 11 20	13 7 20
Hetteroth	20 1 21	21 8 25
McConnell	20 5 25	18 6 24
Cable	16 5 21	15 10 25
Till	14 4 18	16 6 22
Bills	22 5 25	21 5 25
Von Nieda	19 3 22	19 2 21
Marlor	13 7 20	14 3 17
Snow	14 1 15	17 4 21
Slater	22 0 22	20 0 20
Fox	10 12 23	16 8 24
Maugen	21 0 21	17 0 17

In addition to the trophy shoots, Farragut contested with the Yachtsmen's Club in a Delaware River Trapshooting League match and won by the following scores:

Farragut.		Yachtsmen's.	
Hetteroff	43	Maugen	39
McConnell	40	Jones	39
Von Nieda	40	Street	20
Bills	44—167	Glazier	29—116

**Marine and Field Club.**

BATH BEACH, N. Y., March 8.—The resonant event to-day was the trimming of Bensonhurst Yacht Club in a team shoot. High gun was C. Ferguson, Jr., of Bensonhurst, who removed from further competition 84 targets. Second gun was E. H. Lott, of Marine and Field, with a breakage of 80. There were three ties for third destruction, Sayre, Elliott and Towne, on 74. Final accounting shows a slight discrepancy of 40 scalars between the balance of two teams. Twelve entrants were scheduled for the Dr. Atkinson cup on 25 aerosaucers. Dr. F. P. Elliott and A. H. Beetle with 21, trailed close up by C. Ferguson, Jr., with 20. Scores:

Interclub shoot, 100 targets per man:

Marine and Field Club.		Bensonhurst Yacht Club	
S. P. Hopkins	70	C. Ferguson, Jr.	84
E. H. Lott	80	Dr. F. P. Elliott	74
P. R. Towne	74	D. Semkens	53
C. D. Sayre	74—298	T. Webb	42—258

Dr. Atkinson cup, 25 targets:

Dr. F. P. Elliott	21	J. White	17
A. H. Beetle	21	Dr. Webb	14
C. Ferguson, Jr.	20	Dr. Atkinson	12
A. Allaire, Jr.	18	D. Semkens	9
J. Van Pelt	18	R. McKenny	8
G. Kowenhoven	18	T. Bruno	18

**Saratoga Gun Club.**

SANATOGA, Pa., March 8.—Sanatoga Gun Club's live bird match showed Trumbauer, Emmers, Kelfrider and Jones high guns during the afternoon. The best scores follow:

Ten bird shoot: Jones 8, Emmers 7, Trumbauer 6, Harper 6, Jamison 6, Franklin 5, Zehner 5.  
Ten bird event: Emmers 8, Trumbauer 7, Zehner 6, Harper 6, Franklin 6, Jamison 6.  
Five bird event: Kelfrider 5, Emmers 4, Harper 4, Jones 4, Jackson 4, Trumbauer 4, Booker 4.  
Eight bird event: Trumbauer 7, Emmers 6, Jones 6, Harper 5, Zehner 5, Franklin 5, Booker 4, Young 4, Felin 4.

**Riverside—Clearview.**

ESSINGTON, March 8.—Clearview gunners dropped in here to-day for another series of team races with the Riverside Gun Club. The home team captured the match by 360 to 340.

Bonsall was high gun with 46. Oliver was second with 44. Fisher was the only other Clearview man who made 40. Bowers cracked 43. Eachus and Donahue each broke 42.

Riverside.		Clearview.	
Bowers	43	Bonsall	46
Eachus	42	Oliver	44
Donahue	42	Fisher	40
Stellar	41	Hunter	36
Walber	39	Ferry	34
Shiberling	37	Shuster	34
Harper	37	Paulson	28
Doohing	31	Brawn	28
Gohrs	29	Fink	25
McFee	29—360	Absentee	25—340

Horn with 27, and Eisele with 25 also shot for Riverside.

**Beideman Fish House Club.**

EAST CAMDEN, March 8.—Dougherty and Ford were high amateurs here to-day with 83 out of 100. High forwards-only was Les. German with 98 out of 100. Scores:

Targets:					25	25	25	25	Total.
German	.....	25	25	24	24	98			
Dougherty	.....	20	22	22	24	88			
Ford	.....	23	21	22	22	83			
Coleman	.....	21	23	21	18	83			
Dorp	.....	20	18	20	23	81			
Jones	.....	21	22	18	20	81			
Sheeler	.....	20	20	20	20	80			
Smith	.....	18	18	19	19	74			
Wertz	.....	16	22	17	17	72			
Perine	.....	14	19	15	17	65			
Tiler	.....	22	15	12	11	60			
McKarer	.....	14	9	11	12	46			
Gilbert	.....	21	19	..	..	40			
Dorp	.....	21	18	..	..	39			
Smith	.....	17	20	..	..	37			
Lewis	.....	22	19	..	..	41			
Patrick	.....	20	20	..	..	40			



*Remington-UMC*



“Beats All Out Doors”

AT FIRST STATE SHOOT OF 1913

And Follows With Great Indoor Victory Of Year At Madison Square Garden

Florida Shooters Make Top Scores With “Perfect Shooting Combination”

This is the way the winners at the Florida State Shoot, held at St. Petersburg, Fla., Feb. 19-21, started the *Remington-UMC* list of State Championships for 1913:

**Championship of Florida:** Won by D. W. Budd of St. Petersburg, 93 x 100, shooting *Remington-UMC* Autoloading Shotgun and Arrow Speed Shells.

**High Amateur Average:** Won by R. H. Bartells of St. Petersburg, 447 x 500, shooting a *Remington-UMC* Autoloading Shotgun. E. H. Eubanks tied for 2d Amateur Average, 445 x 500, shooting *Remington-UMC* Autoloading Shotgun.

100 Straight With Nitro Club Wins International Indoor Championship

There is no record in trapshooting annals of any more decisive clean-up than that achieved by shooters of *Remington-UMC* at the Third Annual International Trapshooting Tournament at Madison Square Garden, New York City, Feb. 27 to Mar. 5. Read the particulars in outline.

**International Indoor Amateur Championship:** Won by R. L. Spotts of New York, with 100 clean breaks, shooting *Remington-UMC* Speed Shells.

2d. Tied for by A. L. Burns of Mamaroneck, N. Y., and A. B. Brickner of Newton, N. J., with 94 x 100, both shooting *Remington-UMC* Speed Shells. Mr. Burns won in the shoot off, 22 x 25. (Mr. Brickner was the only amateur to break 50 straight in the qualifying rounds.)

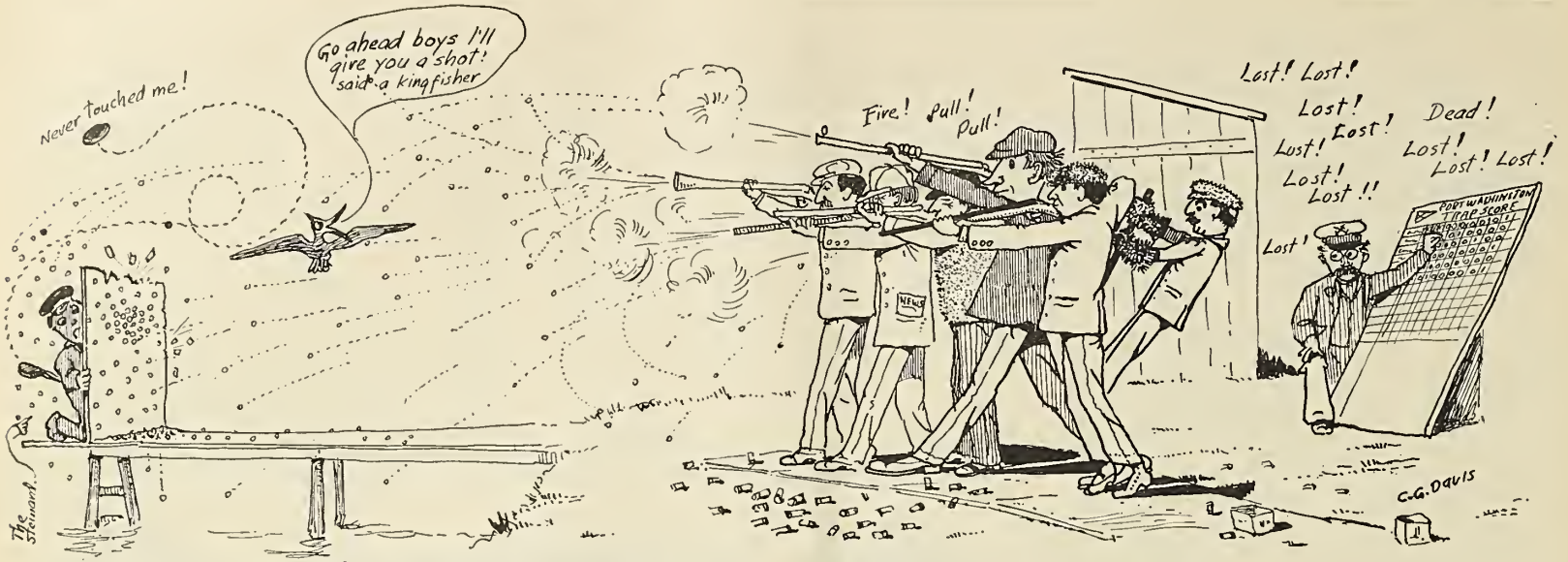
**Amateur Long Run:** Made by R. L. Spotts, 123 straight with *Remington-UMC* Speed Shells—a new indoor record.

**H. H. Stevens Outshoots All Professionals:** With a *Remington-UMC* Pump Gun and Nitro Club Speed Shells, Mr. Stevens broke all indoor records for professional long run with 163 straight, scored 246 x 250 in the qualifying rounds (all other professionals averaged 25 birds behind this score—the nearest being 236 x 250), 342 x 350 on all targets, and 96 x 100 in the finals—losing first by but one bird.

Eight of the Ten Amateurs to Qualify at the Garden, shot *Remington-UMC* Speed Shells

5,000 more trapshooters used *Remington-UMC* Speed Shells in 1912 than used any other one make. Indications point to an even better showing for 1913

**REMINGTON ARMS—UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO.**  
299-301 Broadway :: :: :: :: New York City



A SQUAD OF IRREGULARS AT PORT WASHINGTON YACHT CLUB'S TRAPS.

Manhasset Bay Y. C.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., March 9.—The March trophy and yearly cup props went to C. M. Gould today, the former on (4) 20, requiring shoot-off with D. E. Smith and J. W. Alker. The yearly event went on (4) 22. J. W. Alker, Jr., won in the take-home scratch event (2) 24 and tied up with D. S. Smith in 15-bird scratch event with 11. Ten bird scratch was a winner for Smith on 9, which was enough. The scores:

Match cup, 25 birds, handicap:			
C M Gould	4 20	R F Howland	5 16
D E Smith	2 20	F L Richards	5 15
J W Alker	2 20	B G Loomis	4 14
E A Sierck	2 17		
Yearly trophy 25 birds, handicap:			
C M Gould	4 22	R F Howland	5 19
D E Smith	2 21	F L Richards	5 17
E A Sierck	2 20	J W Alker	2 16
B G Loomis	4 20		
Take-home trophy, 25 birds, handicap:			
J W Alker	2 24	D E Smith	2 15
C M Gould	2 21	B G Loomis	4 12
E A Sierck	2 17	F L Richards	5 11
R F Howland	5 14		
Scratch, 15 birds:			
J W Alker	11	E A Sierck	8
D E Smith	11	B G Loomis	8
C M Gould	9		

DuPont Gun Club.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 8.—To-day J. T. Roberson won for keeps the handsome sterling silver cup donated by Frank L. Connable to the Du Pont Gun Club, and which has been the subject of so many interesting contests during the past twelve months. Mr. Roberson did not win his title to the cup without a struggle, as his best "two scores out of three" only totalled 82 against 81 for Alden B. Richardson. In third place came W. M. Foord, who scored 43 out of 50 on Washington's Birthday. Eight of the nine qualified to contest put in an appearance. The scores:

	Yds.	T'l.		Yds.	T'l.
J T Roberson	21	41	W M Foord	22	36
A B Richardson	22	40	Dr S Steele	19	36
H P Carlson	22	39	W Edmanson	22	34
J B McHugh	22	37	J H Minnick	22	31

With the aid of the above totals, Roberson won out by virtue of his having scored 41 out of 50 on Feb. 15. A. B. Richardson, who also scored 41 on the same day, started out badly yesterday, but finished with 23 out of 25 from 22yds., being the best score made from handicap marks during the afternoon.

Another event of interest during the afternoon was a challenge contest for the Class B 1912 trophy, donated by Eugene E. du Pont. N. K. Smith was the holder of the cup, and J. W. Anderson, Jr., one of the reliable members of Class B, was the challenger. Mr. Anderson won by breaking 40 out of 50. Mr. Anderson's name is the twelfth to go on the cup, and consequently the next proceeding in connection with the cup will be the shoot-off for final ownership between the twelve individuals who have at different times held the trophy.

Four weeks ago Eugene E. du Pont, J. H. Minnick and W. M. Foord tied in a contest for the Class A spoon, and the tie was shot off to-day. The first shoot-off resulted in a tie between Mr. du Pont and Mr. Minnick, but on the second shoot-off du Pont won easily.

In the regular T. Coleman du Pont spoon contests, ties occurred in no less than three out of the five classes. W. Edmanson, however, won the Class A spoon with 23 out of 25 without a tie. C. T. Martin, R. P. Willis and Stanley Tuchtun tied for the Class B spoon on 22 out of 25, Tuchtun winning on the shoot-off. In Class C, Dr. Horace Betts and A. M. Lindsay tied on 20 each, and in Class D, L. W. Crawford, W. G. Robelen and E. M. Ross tied on 15 out of 25. Class E was won by J. R. Bailey with 13 out of 25.

Sixty-one shooters in all competed in the regular events, but scores of 24 and 23 out of 25 were extremely scarce, while only one score of 25 straight was hung up

during the afternoon, that being credited to Edward Banks, who broke 48 out of 50, running 45 straight. The scores made in the spoon events were as follows: Stabler 5, Bailey 13, Tomlinson 21, H. Winchester 17, J. P. Winchester 17, Richardson 21, Galvin 17, \*Hammond 19, Carlton 12, Ross 15, Joslyn 18, Reed 15, Casey 17, \*Lyman 16, Simon 18, Turner 19, \*Ed. Banks 25, L. J. Squier 19, E. E. du Pont 19, \*Worthington 24, Roberson 19, Jensen 16, Jenks 14, Edman 23, Curley 11, Anderson, Jr., 16, Magahern 16, Minnick 21, Highfield 18, W. B. Smith, Jr., 15, Robison 13, Willis 22, Morgan 16, David 14, Dr. Betts 20, Martin 22, N. K. Smith 15, Patterson 14, Leedom 14, Crawford 15, Victor du Pont 19, Newman 19, \*R. King 22, Robelen 15, W. L. Smith 13, Dougherty 14, \*Colfax, Jr., 24, Mathewson 20, Mayer 13, Taggart 9, Lofland 13, Tuchtun 22, Keithley 18, Lindsay 20, Brown 9, F. D. Brown 9, \*May 7, \*Doremus 17, Kenworthy 16, Dr. Linn 15, Wm. Coyne 19. \*Not eligible for spoons.

Sea Side Gun Club.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—In spite of the cold and disagreeable weather, there was a good-sized crowd out for the regular shoot of the Sea Side boys, Saturday, March 8, and several very good scores were turned in under the circumstances. Lyon won the leg on the president's cup, he being the first one to score a double win on this trophy, and breaking 48 out of the 50, with a handicap of 4, making him a perfect score. Billings won the leg on the handicap cup, and Blatz tucked away another one on the Island Brook cup, he and Kellogg now having two each on this trophy. It bids fair now for some very interesting matches at the close of the season in the shoot-off on several of the season's trophies.

President's cup, 50 targets:			
Lyon	4 52	Blatz	2 44
Wilson	0 48	Kellogg	4 44
Southen	0 47	R Lewis	2 44
Hull	2 46	Adams	6 44
Senior	0 46	Billings	6 41
Hall	2 48	Jelliff	6 40
Cate	0 46	Williams	0 37
Fox	2 45	Hubbard	7 36
E Lewis	2 45	Bishop	0 29
Sterling	4 45		

Handicap cup, 25 targets:			
Billings	3 25	E Lewis	1 22
Hull	1 24	Sterling	2 21
Wilson	0 23	Adams	3 21
Lyon	2 23	Jelliff	3 21
Blatz	1 23	Senior	0 20
Kellogg	2 23	Fox	1 20
Southen	0 22	Cate	0 18
Hall	1 22	R Lewis	1 18
Williams	0 22	Hubbard	3 18

Island Brook cup, 25 targets:			
Blatz	1 25	Fox	1 22
E Lewis	1 24	Lyon	2 22
Billings	3 24	Sterling	2 22
Hull	1 24	Southen	0 21
Wilson	0 23	Adams	3 21
Kellogg	2 23	Williams	0 20
Senior	0 22	Hubbard	3 19
Cate	0 22	Jelliff	3 16
R Lewis	1 24		
Hall	1 22		

Medford Gun Club.

MEDFORD, Okla., March 7.—The following scores were made to-day at our practice shoot:

Shot at, Broke		Shot at, Broke	
Hutchinson	25 19	Strider	25 24
Bunch	25 16	Wilson	15 13
Dotts	25 20		

Our regular monthly handicap shoot was won by Will Wilson breaking 21 out of 25 from 19yds. I. V. HARDY, Sec'y.

Larchmont Y. C.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., March 9.—F. W. Fitzgerald won six events here to-day. In three of them he ran into a tie. Ralph L. Spotts, as usual, won scratch high score event with 129 out of 150. The scores:

March cup, 25 birds, handicap:			
F W Fitzgerald	7 25	D F McMahon	2 21
A L Burns	3 25	E F Crowe	4 21
W J Elias	3 25	W E Ferguson	0 21
A L Whiting	4 24	W D Hinds	2 20
T Lenane, Jr.	5 24	T J McCahill	2 18
M K Waters	3 22	C Stein	2 18
R L Spotts	0 22	E L C Robins	4 18
R K Spotts	7 21		

Day trophy, 25 birds, handicap:			
A L Whiting	4 25	W J Elias	4 21
F W Fitzgerald	6 24	A L Burns	2 20
R K Spotts	7 23	C Stein	2 20
R L Spotts	0 23	T J McCahill	0 17
M K Waters	3 22	E L C Robins	4 17
D F McMahon	2 22	W E Ferguson	0 16
W D Hinds	2 21	E E Crowe	4 15

Ten birds, scratch:			
T J McCahill	9	W J Elias	8
A L Whiting	9	M K Waters	7
R L Spotts	9	W E Ferguson	7
D F McMahon	9	F W Fitzgerald	7
W D Hinds	8	T Lenane, Jr.	7
A L Burns	8	R K Spotts	7

Fifteen birds, scratch:			
W E Ferguson	14	R L Spotts	12
W D Hinds	14	A L Whiting	11
T J McCahill	13	T Lenane, Jr.	11
M K Waters	12	D F McMahon	10
A L Burns	12	W J Elias	9
F W Fitzgerald	12		

Visitors' cup, 25 targets, handicap:			
F W Fitzgerald	7 24	W J Elias	3 23
W E Ferguson	6 24	A L Burns	2 22
A L Whiting	3 24	R K Spotts	7 22
C Stein	2 23	T J McCahill	2 21
E L C Robins	4 23	R L Spotts	0 20
M K Waters	3 23	W D Hinds	2 16

Take-home trophy, 25 birds, handicap:			
F W Fitzgerald	7 25	W D Hinds	2 23
M K Waters	3 24	W E Ferguson	3 22
W J Elias	3 25	A L Burns	2 22
A L Whiting	2 24	C Stein	2 21
R K Spotts	8 24	E L C Robins	4 19
R L Spotts	0 23	D F McMahon	0 18
T J McCahill	2 23	E F Crowe	4 17

Handicap cup, 100 birds:			
F W Fitzgerald	27 99	E L C Robins	16 87
W J Elias	13 96	W E Ferguson	9 83
A L Whiting	13 97	C Stein	8 82
M K Waters	12 91	W D Hinds	8 80
R K Spotts	29 90	T J McCahill	6 79
A L Burns	9 90	D F McMahon	4 77
R L Spotts	0 88		

High gun trophy, 150 birds:			
R L Spotts	129	W D Hinds	113
A L Burns	121	F W Fitzgerald	112
A L Whiting	121	D F McMahon	109
M K Waters	116	W E Ferguson	105
T J McCahill	114	R K Spotts	91

Accumulation cup, 25 birds, handicap:			
F W Fitzgerald	6 25	R L Spotts	0 20
R K Spotts	7 23	A L Whiting	3 20
T J McCahill	3 21	W J Elias	1 18
M K Waters	3 21	D F McMahon	1 18
W D Hinds	2 21	E F Crowe	4 16
A L Burns	1 21	W E Ferguson	4 14
E L C Robins	4 21		

FOREST AND STREAM may be ordered from any news-dealer. Ask your dealer to supply you regularly.

New York A. C.

PELHAM MANOR, N. Y., March 8.—G. Fred Pelham played a return engagement here to-day, repeating his average of last week by getting four-fifths of the events programmed—legs on March cup (4) 25; Stoll trophy (3) 25; were his, as well as 100-rock handicap (14) 98, and special trophy (3) 22. O. C. Grinnell won leg on Robinson cup (2) 24, and tied on take-home trophy, (2) 23. T. Lenane, Jr., won leg on Travers Island trophy, (3), 25, and distance handicap (18) 21. High gun trophy, scratch, went to C. Stein with 87, Ogden, Corbett and Pelham tying for place. The summaries:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes March cup, 25 birds handicap; Shoot-off; Stoll trophy, 25 targets, handicap; Robinson cup, 25 targets, handicap; Travers Island trophy, 25 targets, handicap.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes Shoot-off; High gun trophy, 100 targets, scratch; Handicap cup, 100 targets; Distance handicap, 25 targets; Special trophy, 25 targets, handicap.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes Shoot-off; Take-home trophy, 25 targets, handicap.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes Take-home trophy, 25 targets, handicap.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes Take-home trophy, 25 targets, handicap.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes Take-home trophy, 25 targets, handicap.

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Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes Take-home trophy, 25 targets, handicap.

Independent Gun Club.

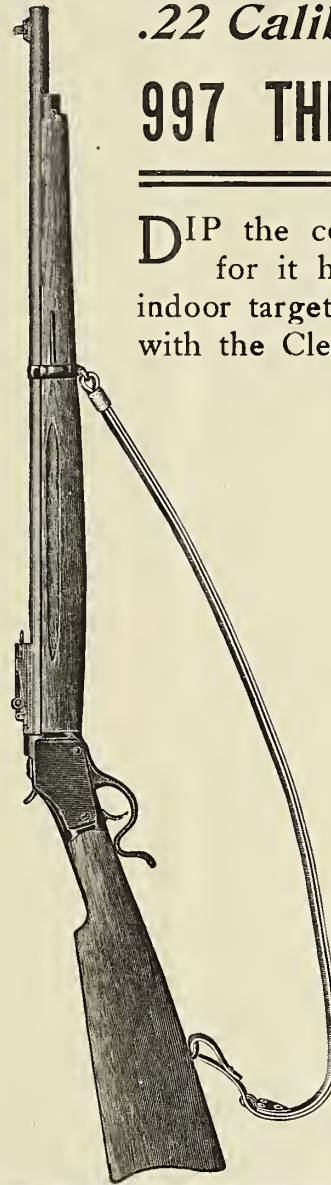
PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—Dr. A. L. Westcott, J. B. Fontaine and William H. Clegg shot into a double tie to-day for high gun trophy. On 160 targets, in strings of 25, with distance and added bird handicaps, Westcott, Clegg and Fontaine, each with 11 added targets, scored 92. In the first shoot-off, Fontaine passed out. Clegg and Westcott ran pretty close for about half of the shoot at 25 targets, but Dr. Westcott steadied down and won. Charles H. Newcomb won a spoon for high net score with 85. Other dipper winners were: Joel Davis in Class B, and Jesse Griffith in Class C. Scores:

Table with 4 columns: Name, Yards, Broke, Hdep, Total. Lists scores for various participants in the Independent Gun Club event.

ADRIAN ADVANCES THE INDOOR RECORD, SHOOTING WINCHESTER

.22 Caliber Cartridges and Muskets

997 THE NEW HIGH TEAM SCORE



The Winchester .22 Caliber Musket

DIP the colors to the Adrian (Michigan) Rifle Club, for it has beaten the World's Record of 996 for indoor target shooting, hanging up a 997 in a side match with the Cleveland Team. The match was shot under exactly the same rules and conditions as govern regular matches in the Inter-Club Series. The scores of the individual members of the Adrian Team were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Lists scores for Matterson (200), Meyer (200), Bonner (200), Nessel (199), and Snekker (198).

The entire team shot Winchester .22 Long Rifle "Lesmok" cartridges—regular stock loads—and Winchester .22 Cal. Muskets. This wonderful shooting shows what can be done when great skill and the best possible cartridges and rifles are combined. Following so closely on the two remarkable scores made by the Warren Team with W goods, it settles the question of superiority to the satisfaction of all shooters, and is also further proof that

Regular Stock W Cartridges are Better than Special Loads

Queens—Rockaway.

QUEENS, L. I., March 8.—Fifty-four escaped aerocauters stood between Queens and Rockaway in the team shoot here to-day. Ten men shot on each team, the winners, Queens Country Club, breaking 732 against 678 by Rockaway. The winning bunch had a number of old reliable, headed by J. F. Simonson, who topped the 19 with 92 out of his allotment of 100. J. Hendrickson, his team mate, broke 91, while the captain of the losers, Paul von Boeckman, one of the best crackers on Long Island, took third with 89. Each team had five men, who broke 70 or less. The scores:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Compares scores between Queens Gun Club and Rockaway Gun Club.

Baltusrol Golf Club.

NEWARK, N. J., March 8.—In the only scratch event here to-day, a 25-target event, F. N. Cowperthwaite won with 22. J. F. Hahn won first leg on Cowperthwaite cup, 12 pair doubles, with 7 from 4 handicap. G. A. Williams won both of the other events. Scores:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Lists scores for Cowperthwaite cup, 12 pairs doubles, handicap.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Lists scores for scratch shoot, 25 targets.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Lists scores for handicap shoot, 25 targets.

# THE <sup>®</sup> BRAND Wins Pacific Coast Rifle Matches

Report on Indoor Rifle Tournament of the Pacific Coast, held in Shellmound Park, Emeryville, Cal., Indoor Rifle Range, February 6, 7, 8 and 9, 1913, under the auspices of the Shellmound Rifle and Pistol Club, shows the following:

**CONDITIONS:**—Distance of all Targets, 75 feet; 22 Cal. Rifles; any sights, including Telescopes.

## 100-SHOT CHAMPIONSHIP CONTEST

20 Targets of 5 shots each. Regular 1/4 in. Ring Target Used

Winner, L. S. Hawxhurst.....score 2436 x 2500, PETERS  
Third, R. S. Wixson..... " 2214 x 2500, PETERS

## CONTINUOUS MATCH

The Regular 1/4 in. Ring Target Used. Distance 75 feet

Winner, L. S. Hawxhurst.....score 222 x 225, PETERS

## BULLSEYE MATCH

Winner, Ben Jonas, center measured 2 degrees, or 2-100 of an inch from center. Used PETERS

**NOTE:**—PETERS LONG RIFLE CARTRIDGES LOADED WITH SEMI-SMOKELESS WON FIRST PLACE IN EACH MATCH.

The P Brand is equally popular and equally effective in all sections of this big country.

Ask for SEMI-SMOKELESS, and don't accept any alleged "just as good" kind.

## THE PETERS CARTRIDGE COMPANY, CINCINNATI, OHIO

NEW YORK: 98 Chambers St., T. H. Keller, Manager.

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NEW ORLEANS: 321 Magazine St., Lee Omohundro, Manager.

### Cleveland Gun Club.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 9.—The regular weekly club shoot of the Cleveland Gun Club was held on Saturday, March 8, at Shooting Park. Many good scores were made, J. R. Blakeslee, F. E. Doolittle and Dr. A. J. Brown coming under the wire with scores of 49 out of 50. Blakeslee and Doolittle tied for the day in all events, both breaking 140 out of 150.

There were only sixteen shooters facing the traps, and there is no reason why it should not have been twenty or twenty-five, if the regulars that are on strike would only turn out and give a helping hand, as some have not shot a target on the grounds this year; but they are holding out to get the best of the weather man. The championship contest for 1913 looks as if it was going to be a hot one, as Blakeslee and Doolittle have both thrown their hat into the ring for this honor, and they say it is open for others if they wish to enter. Mr. Hogan has a new gun and is looking for his friend, Mr. E. S. Rogers. Mr. A. B. Jones, who won one of the first annual trophies last year, is making a bid for the booby prize this year. The scores of Saturday, March 8:

Event No. 1, semi-annual trophy, 50 targets, handicap, 16yds.: Doolittle 47, Hogan 47, Blakeslee 46, Brown 44, Dibble 43, Hartman 41, Rockwell 41, Tobey 39, Stone 39, Thorp 37, Freeman 37, Harris 37, Clark 34, Stevens 32, Noble 31, Jones 29.

Event No. 2, annual trophy, 50 targets, handicap, 16yds.: Dr. Brown 49, Blakeslee 45, Doolittle 44, Dibble 43, Hogan 43, Thorp 41, Rockwell 40, Freeman 40, Harris 39, Hartman 39, Tobey 39, Clark 38, Stevens 34, Jones 34, Stone 32, Noble 29.

Event No. 3, quarterly trophy contest, 50 targets: Blakeslee 49, Doolittle 49, Dibble 45, Brown 43, Hogan 43, Thorp 41, Freeman 38, Hartman 37, Harris 37, Stone 32, Stevens, 32.

F. H. WALLACE, Mgr.

### Hudson Gun Club.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 9.—The pleasant day brought out a good attendance at the regular bi-monthly shoot of the Hudson Gun Club, to compete for the Schortemeier trophies, and to get a little practice at their favorite pastime. Billy O'Brien, the Spaniard, topped all hands for high average by breaking 80 per cent. of his targets, and had to keep close to his work, as Mr. Dickerman, of the Chicago Gun Club, who paid us a visit this morning, was right after him and finished with an average of 79 per cent. Dave Engle was a little off to-day in his shooting, and finished third with an average of 76 per cent. The winners of to-day's contest in the trophy event was, class A, W. O'Brien with a score of 43; in class B, H. J. Gautier managed to score 40, and was high in his class, while class C picked as a winner J. Williams, Jr., who scored 36 of his birds and won a leg on the prize.

The day, while pleasant over head, was rather windy, and it caused the targets to do some funny stunts, which in a way has a lot to do with some of the low scores of the shooters. We shoot on Sunday, March

23, when the sixth contest for these prizes will take place, everybody comes down to our grounds, so get on the band wagon and hear the noise, if you are afraid to carry a gun on Sunday, there are always a few that are not working at the club house and you are welcome to use them, so don't forget the date, March 23, at 10 A. M.

Events:	1	2	3	4	5
Targets:	25	25	50	25	25
D D Engle .....	21	19	38	17	..
L H Schortey .....	21	19	34	14	13
C Dickerman .....	23	19	41	20	15
W O'Brien .....	16	..	42	21	20
T H Keller .....	21	18	37	17	14



CHARLEY NORTH,  
Master of Traps, Indoor Tournament.

H J Gautier .....	19	12	40	..	..
W Hutchings .....	20	18	39	21	15
B Beyersdorf .....	16	12	34	15	9
W Reach .....	17	15	30	14	17
Dr O'Brien .....	16	16	30	12	17
J E Smith .....	..	..	38	17	17
J Williams .....	20	18	32	15	17
H Pape .....	13	14	34	14	..
J Pape .....	19	18	34	16	17
J Williams, Jr. ....	19	16	36	..	..
W Raymond .....	..	17	35	17	..
L E Jackson .....	14	15	24	12	..
J E Drew .....	10	14	30	12	..
C H Phelps .....	16	16	35	20	17
W Eaton .....	11	13	..	12	12
W Kent .....	..	..	37	16	21
W Kellinger .....	11	15	31	13	11
R Strobel .....	11	14	29	11	..
T H Summerfield ..	10	14	28	14	14
A Kurzell .....	12	15	28	15	..
T Phillips .....	16	14	..	11	..
J Whitley .....	19	12	32	12	..
J W Eggers .....	11	10	29	19	..
D Leers .....	..	..	..	19	21
A Snoden .....	..	..	..	18	19
J A Alexander .....	..	..	..	11	10

T. H. K., Sec'y.

### Smith Gun Club.

NEWARK, N. J., March 8.—The Smith Gun Club held its fifty-third monthly merchandise shoot for members only at Wicdenmayer's Park to-day. Handicapping was on distance system. Charles T. Day, Jr., captured the first with 45 out of 50. The scores:

W Sickley .....	29	James Wheaton .....	35
C Geiger .....	32	H Koegel .....	40
J Baldwin .....	38	W Townley .....	35
Charles T Day, Jr. ....	45	W Spencer .....	34
B M Shanley, Jr. ....	37	W Dickendorst .....	43
H Higgs .....	44	R Hensler .....	37
J Compton .....	43	M Apgar .....	36
W Heard .....	37	Dr Martin .....	44
Sam Thornton .....	40	A Chandler .....	37
I Castle .....	34	M Apgar .....	30
H Hassinger .....	41	George Ohl, Jr. ....	38
R Bercaugh .....	36	E Gardner .....	29
F Apgar .....	36	J Hudson .....	37
L Page .....	44	E Sweet .....	25
J Weiler .....	37	John Erb .....	33

Sweepstakes for all comers were popular with a lot of good scores to show at the finish. The scores:

Dr. Martin 24; E. Sickley 22, 23; M. Apgar 18, 17; J. C. Weller 21, 24; J. Baldwin 21, 22; W. H. Dickendorst 21, 19; F. Compton 20, 22; H. Koegel 19, 21; R. Bercaugh 21; I. Castle 18, 17; C. Spencer 19; L. Page 19, 22; J. Geiger 17; B. Heard 22, 20; Sam Thornton 21; John Erb 21; B. M. Shanley, Jr., 22; J. Wheaton 13; Richard A. Hensler 15; F. Apgar 18; F. Thompson 10; E. Sweet 11; J. Hudson 18; M. Apgar 23; A. Chandler 20.

**Crescent A. C.**

BAY RIDGE, N. Y., March 8.—Fourteen trappers turned in scores here to-day. Eight events were on the program. J. F. James won a leg on the committee cup, scoring 44 out of 50. Foster Crampton took a leg on the Spooner cup with 42 out of 50. He also was high gun in the shoot for the monthly cup with a full score of 25 targets.

G. G. Stephenson, Jr., won the take-home trophy prize with 82 out of 100, and also the C. Blake trophy after a shoot-off against J. F. James.

Frank B. Stephenson took the leg on the Remsen cup, broke 23 out of 25, and was high scratch gunner of the afternoon with 204 out of 250 targets. The scores:

Committee cup, 50 targets, handicap:			
J F James..... 0 44	A E Henry..... 6 34		
F B Stephenson... 0 40	R C Williams..... 4 32		
G G Stephenson, Jr. 6 39	A E Cox..... 0 31		
C R James..... 0 38	H T Spooner..... 4 20		
F S Hyatt..... 2 38			

Spooner trophy, 50 targets, handicap:			
F Crampton.....14 42	J F James..... 0 36		
F B Stephenson... 0 40	A E Cox..... 0 36		
G G Stephenson, Jr. 6 39	J Doig.....20 36		
F S Hyatt..... 2 38	H T Spooner..... 4 34		
A E Henry..... 6 38	P A McKee.....14 32		
C R James..... 0 37	W J Dowse..... 0 16		
R C Williams..... 2 37			

Monthly cup, 25 targets, handicap:			
F Crampton..... 7 25	C R James..... 0 16		
F B Stephenson... 0 20	J Doig..... 6 16		
G G Stephenson, Jr. 3 20	R C Williams..... 3 17		
J F James..... 0 19	A E Cox..... 0 15		
A E Henry..... 3 18	P A McKee..... 7 14		
F S Hyatt..... 1 17	H T Spooner..... 2 10		

Take-home trophy, 100 targets, handicap:			
G G Stephenson...12 82	C R James..... 0 75		
F Crampton.....28 81	J Doig.....40 73		
J F James..... 0 79	A E Cox..... 0 73		
F B Stephenson... 0 77	A E Henry.....12 72		
R C Williams..... 4 77	P A McKee.....28 67		
F S Hyatt..... 4 76	H T Spooner..... 8 65		

Blake trophy, 50 targets, handicap:			
G G Stephenson, Jr. 6 43	*E Cox..... 0 37		
J F James..... 0 43	P A McKee.....14 35		
F Crampton.....14 39	A E Henry..... 6 34		
C R James..... 0 38	*W J Dowse..... 0 33		
F S Hyatt..... 2 38	A T Spooner..... 4 31		
J Doig.....20 37	R C Williams..... 2 30		
F B Stephenson... 0 37			

J. F. James trophy, 50 targets, handicap:			
F B Stephenson... 0 44	A E Henry..... 6 37		
J G Stephenson... 6 44	C R James..... 0 35		
F S Hyatt..... 2 42	R C Williams..... 2 35		
F Crampton.....14 40	J Doig.....20 32		
J F James..... 0 40	*E Cox..... 0 29		

Scratch shoot, 250 targets:			
F B Stephenson..... 204	A E Henry.....145		
J F James..... 203	R C Williams.....137		
F S Hyatt..... 183	F Crampton.....115		
C R James..... 180	H T Spooner..... 91		
J G Stephenson, Jr. 177	P. A. McKee..... 70		
*E Cox..... 162			

Remsen trophy, 25 targets, handicap:			
F B Stephenson... 0 23	C R James..... 0 16		
J F James..... 0 21	*E Cox..... 0 14		
J G Stephenson, Jr. 3 21	A E Henry..... 3 14		
F S Hyatt..... 1 20			

\*Guests.

**Mt. Kisco Gun Club.**

MOUNT KISCO, N. Y., March 8.—In spite of a raw day, quite a number of the shooters turned out at the monthly shoot of the Mount Kisco Gun Club to-day. A. Betti was high gun for the day with 96 out of his first 100 targets. The scores:

February trophy, between two leg winners, 25 targets:			
A Betti..... 0 25	C A Barnard..... 8 21		
G E Sutton..... 5 24	M Russell..... 6 19		
L C Remsen..... 2 24	A M Cornell..... 5 21		
C M Briggs..... 8 22	F Sherwood..... 3 20		
F A Benedict..... 2 21	C H Banks..... 5 17		
E Brown..... 8 20	F B Smith..... 4 20		

Stevens trophy, 25 targets:			
A Betti..... 0 24	C A Barnard..... 8 21		
A M Cornell..... 5 23	M Russell..... 6 18		
F Sherwood..... 3 19	C M Briggs..... 8 18		
C H Banks..... 5 19	*L Dickerson..... 0 15		
G E Sutton..... 5 22	*W Palmer..... 0 16		
L C Remsen..... 2 23	*P Todd..... 0 10		
J H Miller..... 3 24	I A Benedict..... 2 22		
F E Wood..... 3 19	E Brown..... 8 19		

Shoot-off:			
A Betti..... 23	L C Remsen..... 22		
President of the Village silver cup, second leg:			
F B Smith..... 4 25	C A Barnard..... 8 19		
A Betti..... 0 24	M Russell..... 8 19		
A M Cornell..... 5 24	*L Dickerson..... 0 16		
F Sherwood..... 3 24	*W Palmer..... 0 15		
C H Banks..... 5 23	J A Benedict..... 2 22		
G E Sutton..... 5 24	E Brown..... 8 19		
L C Remsen..... 1 24	*P Todd..... 0 12		
J H Miller..... 3 22	C M Briggs..... 8 18		
F E Wood..... 3 20			

Take-home trophy and Du Pont special trophy, 25 targets:			
J A Benedict..... 2 24	*L Dickerson..... 5 22		
L C Remsen..... 1 24	C A Barnard..... 8 19		
A Betti..... 0 23	M Russell..... 8 20		
C H Banks..... 5 23	*W Palmer..... 5 21		
A M Cornell..... 5 21	E Brown..... 8 20		
F B Smith..... 4 21	F E Wood..... 3 19		
F Sherwood..... 3 20	C M Briggs..... 8 19		
G E Sutton..... 5 20	*P Todd..... 7 20		
J H Miller..... 3 22			

\*Visitors. A. BETTI, Sec'y.

# VICTORY

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Tie for Second Place, H. H. Stevens,

Roselle Park, N. J., 96 x 100, shooting SCHULTZE

The ten contestants who qualified for the FINALS in the AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP Event USED DU PONT POWDERS

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PROFESSIONAL

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**Nassau—Westchester.**

GLEN COVE, L. I., March 6.—The final shoot in the series of interclub trapshooting contests, in which the Nassau Country Club has been participating, will be held March 23, at the Country Club of Westchester.

The matches began in February, and have reached the final stage. In the initial shoot Country Club of Westchester defeated Rockaway Hunt Club team at Westchester; Rumson Country Club defeated Oakland Golf Club at Rumson, N. J.; Nassau Country Club won their match with the Piping Rock Club team at Piping Rock, and Garden City Gun Club won from Greenwich Country Club, at Garden City.

In the second tournament, Westchester team beat Rumson and Nassau's team defeated Garden City.

Nassau's team will include Howard F. Whitney, Thomas D. Hooper, Roy Rainey, Howard W. Maxwell and William W. Pell.

The winner of February cup, offered at Nassau Country Club for shoots at home during that month, was won by W. E. Kimball with a total of 5 points. Other scores were: Herbert Lee Pratt 3 points, H. M. Cowperthwait 2½, B. B. Tilt 2, D. G. Geddes 2, and H. F. Whitney 1 point.

**Cash Prizes to Women Trapshooters.**

THE Du Pont Powder Company, of Wilmington, Del., is sending out to the women trapshooters a special prize offer for short stories on trapshooting subjects, and any of our women readers who are trapshooters are invited to compete for the prizes.

In order to secure a good story on "Why I Took Up Trapshooting," or "Trapshooting from a Woman's Viewpoint," they offer a cash prize of \$50 to the woman trapshooter submitting the best story of 800 to 1000 words, and \$25 for the second best story. Stories to be illustrated with photographs. The winning stories will be used in high class magazines with the name of the author. A competent judge will decide which are prize winning stories. They reserve the right to use any one of the stories not selected as prize winner, the author to be paid \$5 for the story and \$1 each for photographs used.

Poses of single shooters must be accompanied by the signed permission of the person photographed, giving privilege to use the picture in publications.

All stories to be eligible for the competition should be in hand by Aug. 1, 1913.

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THE highest official average for the season of 1912 at both **Single and Double Targets** was made with **Parker Guns**.

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### Boston A. A.

RIVERSIDE, Mass., March 8.—A lot of good things happened here to-day. First, a record attendance, nineteen, turned out; second, C. P. Blinn from an elevation of 5½, made a full and a half scaler over, record for March cup on Sargeant traps, and thirdly, the bunch that showed was about as congenial as ever blew rings with gun powder. S. A. Ellis won take-home trophy with 92 from four gratis saucers. Blinn occupied lower berth with 91 from 11 gratuities, while T. C. Adams, from the ground, had to sit up all night—there were only two berths, and he was third corner.

Weather was ideal, just cold enough to make welcome the altitudinous spheroid upon retreat to the club house.

	McCrea.	Sargeant.	Gd. Total
S A Ellis.....	2 47	2 45	4 92
C P Blinn.....	5½ 40½	5½ 50½	11 91
T C Adams.....	0 46	0 42	0 88
J L Snow.....	0 46	0 42	0 88
*E F Staples.....	0 45	0 43	0 88
O R Dickey.....	0 42	0 46	0 88
J E Lynch.....	2½ 43½	2½ 44½	5 88
L H Davis.....	3 43	3 44	6 87
M Ballou.....	2½ 45½	2½ 39½	5 85
C P Keeler.....	8 41	8 43	16 84
C B Tucker.....	2½ 38½	2½ 42½	5 81
*Dr Newton.....	0 38	0 43	0 81
G L Osborn.....	3 39	3 41	6 80
F Whitney.....	6 39	6 40	12 79
W C Brooks.....	4 38	4 39	8 77
H W Knights.....	4 38	4 38	8 76
G L Munroe.....	10 32	10 39	20 71
F O Williams.....	0 35	0 36	0 71
*W C Brown.....	0 34	0 35	0 69

### Meadow Springs Gun Club.

MEADOW SPRINGS, Pa., March 8.—Meadow Springs' big event was pulled to-day with a six-prize target shoot, which was followed in the evening by the annual banquet and election of officers. The shoot was for members only. Deily won first prize; his score of 68 from 10 handicap, was the best score made on the grounds. Henry and Emerson tied for second prize with 66, and on the shoot-off, Henry won. Scores:

	Yards.	Added.	T'l.
Hillpot.....	17	8 11 11 12 12	6 60
Sloan.....	20	14 12 9 13 13	0 61
Williams.....	18	11 12 10 13 13	4 63
Weiman.....	16	9 11 14 8 9	0 51
E B Garrett.....	16	10 14 9 8 13	10 64
Kress.....	16	10 9 12 11 11	7 60
Kinckened.....	18	14 13 10 13 10	4 64
Hall.....	18	11 11 10 12 11	6 61
Armstrong.....	16	10 11 12 11 10	9 63
Renner.....	19	11 12 12 8 10	3 56
Warden.....	18	11 13 11 11 12	3 62
E H Turner.....	18	12 11 12 12 11	5 62
Deily.....	16	11 10 12 12 13	10 68
Rudolph.....	16	11 13 11 10 10	6 61
Emerson.....	17	10 11 14 14 11	6 66
Keenan.....	16	10 10 8 9 15	7 59
Letford.....	18	12 11 11 10 12	3 59
Free.....	16	7 13 11 13 9	0 53
McAlonan.....	16	12 9 7 7 13	12 60
Soley.....	18	12 12 9 12 12	4 61
Reigel.....	16	7 9 7 9 5	12 49
Emery.....	16	7 9 7 9 5	12 49
Chandler.....	17	7 11 14 10 10	7 59
Henry.....	18	12 13 12 12 13	4 66

### Fox-Logan Gun Club.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—Dr. Buck won challenge cup to-day. Dr. Hutton took high gun with 84 out of 100. Mrs. Moulton broke 14 out of 25 and won Class C spoon. Dr. Buck won the Class B spoon and Dr. Hutton won Class A. Scores:

	Handicap.	Total.
Gideon.....	0 21 18 22 18	79
Dr Hutton.....	0 21 22 23 18	84
Drainberg.....	2 13 20 20 13	68
Delaney.....	4 9 12 12 16	53
Howland.....	6 12 16 10 15	59
Cox.....	2 16 23 17 ..	58
Dr Buck.....	7 15 16 19 ..	57
Al Smith.....	4 14 19 12 ..	49
Moulton.....	7 15 13 14 ..	49
Mrs Moulton.....	12 12 14 ..	38
Mrs Black.....	10 10 ..	22
Lewis.....	10 8 10 ..	28
Naracon.....	8 17 15 ..	40
*Thomas.....	0 9 ..	9
*Huber.....	17 15 14 ..	46
*Woern.....	0 10 ..	10
*Ellis.....	0 13 15 13 ..	41
Blaese.....	4 14 15 ..	33

### Frontier Rod and Gun Club.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 9.—Rain and a southwest gale apparently kept the shooters at home. Eichberg was high with 79 per cent. The scores:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5
Targets:	10	15	25	25	25
Eichberg.....	5	10	21	21	22
Dewald.....	6	11	19	21	20
Vedder.....	9	12	20	..	..
Wakefield.....	..	..	12	..	..
G McKenna.....	..	..	10	..	..
H Utz.....	4	10	20	15	..
Peasland.....	..	..	14	21	11
Patterson.....	..	..	21	14	19
Squelch.....	..	..	13	15	..

A. C. Utz, Sec'y.



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### Daniel Boone Gun Club.

MARTHASVILLE, Mo., March 8.—The weekly shoot here to-day didn't cause the wreckage of many targets, but it was a good wholesome afternoon's fun. Meyer cracked 56 out of 75 for upper berth on number broken, but high gun on actual average was J. Mutert with 41 out of 50. The scores:

Shot at. Broke.		Shot at. Broke.	
Meyer.....	75 56	W Koelling ..	25 22
R Gardyne ..	62 29	Wilson.....	25 21
I Mutert.....	50 41	Kite.....	25 19
Bollmann.....	50 39	Berg.....	25 15
F Koelling ..	50 30	F Suhre.....	25 14
Wm Koelling ..	38 23	F Koch.....	25 9
Ahmann.....	25 24		

A "Good Friday" shoot will be given by the club Friday, March 21, and extends greetings to Warrenton and St. Charles gun clubs, the St. Charles Trapshooters' Association and to the Cave Springs Sporting Club. In order to meet with the purpose of organizing the several clubs into a league. This was taken up at the suggestion of the president of the Warrenton Club. Talk it over with members of your club, get the club to elect representatives to meet in a business meeting after the shoot for the purpose of getting together in some manner to help each other along in the sport of trapshooting which we believe is the cleanest and most manly sport in America to-day.

The program will consist of 100 birds in ten events. Division of money, jack rabbit per cent. system. Purses to be made up of 1c. for each bird and 10c. for each bird missed. Shooters may enter for as many events as desired, but we would like for all to shoot clear through. Professionals welcome to shoot for targets only. Business meeting in the evening at the Hardware Store at 7 o'clock.

J. O. WILSON, Sec'y.

### Jersey City Gun Club.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 8.—Twenty-two shooters were out at the Jersey City Gun Club to-day and had a splendid day for shooting, as there was no wind at all and the light was fairly good. Geo. Piercy won high average with 82 per cent., and Dixon was next with 73. Burlington and Engle tied for third with 72 per cent. Piercy also won the leg on the season trophy. The scores follow, strings of 25:

Burlington.....	20	17	13	19	22	19	17	17	18
Tewes.....	12	13	12	10	12	..	..	..	..
Sturdevant.....	9	9	9	14	11	10	7	11	..
Kearney.....	16	19	17	14	15	9	15	18	..
Kellinger.....	13	14	7	13	14	11	..	..	..
Piercy.....	23	21	21	18	18	22	21	21	..
Engle.....	16	20	16	19	20	..	..	..	..
Dixon.....	23	19	20	21	13	16	17	..	..
Matheson.....	20	15	16	20	..	..	..	..	..
Dedell.....	8	6	7	10	..	..	..	..	..
McLemore.....	11	16	8	13	..	..	..	..	..
Huggins.....	18	14	11	15	..	..	..	..	..
Summerfield.....	14	13	10	16	..	..	..	..	..
Budd.....	15	16	16	17	..	..	..	..	..
Dr Ittner.....	8	8	12	9	..	..	..	..	..
Hallinger.....	19	17	18	13	11	14	..	..	..
Smith.....	3	7	7	6	..	..	..	..	..
Everett.....	8	13	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kelly.....	13	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurzell.....	16	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jones.....	14	12	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finnegan.....	7	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..

We are going to have an all-day shoot on Wednesday, March 19. Eight events, entrance \$1.40 each. Money divided Rose system, and one even at \$1 for merchandise. We also shoot every Saturday afternoon, and can take care of all who wish to pay us a visit.

Glenwood Country Club.

GLENWOOD, L. I., March 8.—Charles W. Berner was high gun in both the C. E. Berner and J. C. Jackson cup shoots, shooting 42 in the first and 41 in the latter. C. E. Berner won the sweepstakes with 25, shooting on a 4 handicap. The scores:

Table with 2 columns of names and scores for Glenwood Country Club. Includes C. E. Berner cup and J. C. Jackson cup results.

Table with 2 columns of names and scores for Sweepstakes, 25 clay birds, handicap.

Table with 2 columns of names and scores for Team race, 25 birds, handicap.

Table with 2 columns of names and scores for another Team race, 25 birds, handicap.

White Plains Gun Club.

A "Tom Davis Shoot" will be given by the White Plains Gun Club, at their grounds, Saturday, March 15. Shooting will start at 9:30 A. M. A cordial invitation is extended to the friends of Mr. Davis, members of other gun clubs, and all those interested in this sport, to shoot with us on this day, which the members have set aside in appreciation of the assistance rendered this club by Mr. Davis.

Evanston Gun Club.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 2.—Yesterday and to-day were cold, with a strong wind blowing across the traps, causing the birds to jump. Yesterday, seventeen shooters faced the traps. Jesse Young won the first event, 25 targets, 16yds., with a perfect score; Darby second with 23. J. Graham, Kennicott, Jackson, McDermott and T. Graham were all tied for third honors with 22. Jackson captured the second event with 24; Jesse Young second with 23; J. Graham, Coleman and McDermott third with 22. Kennicott took the third event with a perfect score. Jesse Young second with 23, and Jackson third with 22.

On Sunday Phalen was high man for the day with a score of 52 out of a possible 75. Millen and Miller second with 46. The shoot for the club spoon resulted in a tie, seven members making a perfect score. This tie will be shot off next Saturday and Sunday, the following gentlemen taking part in the shoot-off: Kennicott, Coleman, Darby, Phalen, Peck, Van Petten and Langworthy.

Table with 2 columns of names and scores for Evanston Gun Club. Includes Scores of March 2 follow and Targets.

Table with 2 columns of names and scores for Scores of March 3.

W. J. PHALEN, Sec'y-Treas.

Siwanoy Country Club.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., March 8.—An even dozen of the Siwanoy Country Club faced the traps this afternoon to contest for the Schedler trophy presented by C. W. Schedler, chairman of the gun section. The conditions called for 100 targets handicap, gun below the elbow until bird was in sight. First place was won by Z. C. Offutt, who shot from scratch, making a total of 66 with Prof. Hill, a close second with 64. Scores:

Table with 2 columns of names and scores for Schedler trophy, 100 targets, handicap, gun below elbow.

Table with 2 columns of names and scores for Gun below elbow, 25 targets, scratch.

Table with 2 columns of names and scores for Practice shoots, 25 targets, scratch.

Yale—Bridgeport.

In their first shoot of the season, Yale Gun Club was taken into camp by Bridgeport Gun Club on March 1. The score was 458 to 400. Vanstone, of Bridgeport, was upper gun with 96 wrecks. Banks topped the blue bunch with 91. The scores:

Table with 2 columns of names and scores for Yale and Bridgeport match.



High Gun AT DENVER, 1912 HANDICAP, SEPT. 10-13

Mr. R. H. Bruns, shooting his LEFEVER

made the marvellous run of 283 without a miss.

On the 700 single targets, including handicaps, Mr. Bruns scored 683 out of 700.

The second day of the tournament on the day's program of 200 targets, Mr. Bruns and his Lefever gun scored 200 out of 200. A world's record for ten traps.

On the 500 single 16-yard target for amateurs, Mr. Bruns scored 494 out of 500.

ANOTHER WINNER AT THE PACIFIC COAST HANDICAP

Mr. L. H. Reid, shooting his Lefever gun, won second high average with 381 out of 400.

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Advertisement for NYOIL featuring an image of a bottle and a revolver. Text: 'Best Revolver and Gun Oil. Unless your revolver is in smooth working order when you want it, you will be likely to regret that fact as long as you live. NYOIL contains no acid, prevents rust, will not gum or chill. Put your weapon away in NYOIL and you can catch it up a year later in perfect confidence. Ask any hardware or sporting goods dealer for NYOIL. Large bottle (cheaper to buy) 25c.; trial size, 10c. Take it with you when you go gunning, fishing, bicycling, motoring. WM. F. NYE, New Bedford, Mass.'

Advertisement for Elliott Perfect Ear Protector featuring an image of an ear with a protector. Text: 'ELLIOTT PERFECT EAR PROTECTOR. Latest and Best Device to PREVENT SHOCK from Gun Fire or Other Noise. With Pocket Case, \$1 00 pair. Ask your dealer for them. J. A. R. ELLIOTT, P. O. Box 201, New York, U. S. A.'

Advertisement for Rifle Shooting Indoor Championship. Text: 'Rifle Shooting Indoor Championship. THE seventeenth annual indoor championship match and prize shoot of the United States will be held under auspices of Zettler Rifle Club, A. Begerow, president, at'

159 West Twenty-third street, New York, on March 15-22. Shooting from 10 A. M. to 11 P. M. daily, except Saturday, March 22, when shooting closes at 10 P. M., and the sale of tickets at 9 P. M. Practice allowed before 10 A. M. Targets to count on scores must be handled by the committee only until scores are duly recorded. Shooters tampering with targets will be disqualified. All targets that are not shot at the close of the shooting each day, must be returned to the secretary. Competitors may hold shooting stations as long as desired, provided, however, they continue shooting. Any sights, including telescopic as well as palm rests permitted. Distance of all targets, 75 feet, only .22 short cartridges to be used. In all cases the decision of a majority of the shooting committee present will be final. Entrance fee, \$5. Each contestant to fire 100 shots on 20 targets of 5 shots each, the regular 25 (1/4in.) ring target to be used. To be completed on the same day the score is begun. The shooter making the highest score will receive the gold championship medal and choice of prizes. Next highest score, second choice, and so on. Ties will be decided by the value of the next best score or scores of ten shots. A prize for all who complete their 100 shots in this match. Cash prizes by the Zettler Rifle Club, as follows: \$20, \$15, \$10, \$9, \$8, \$7, \$6, six of \$5 each, four of \$4 each and three of \$3 each. Continuous Match.—Open to all, targets of 3 shots, 35 cents, or three for \$1. Re-entries unlimited. The best three targets to count for the first five prizes; best two targets for the next five, and one target for the rest. The 25-ring (1/4in) target to be used. Ties divided. Prizes range from \$40 to \$2. Premiums for most full scores, \$15; second, \$10; third \$5. In case of tie, next best score or scores. The Gus Zimmermann Trophy Match.—Open to all, bullseye targets. Best three centers to count. In case of a tie, next best center. Tickets of three shots, 25 cents. Tickets unlimited. First prize, Zimmerman gold trophy; second \$10; third \$5. Bullseye Target Match.—Bullseye of three shots, 35 cents, or three for \$1. Re-entries unlimited. Best shot by measurement to count. Ties divided. Prizes range from \$25 to \$2. Premiums for most bullseyes, \$5; second, \$4; third, \$3. The Shooting Committee is made up of the following: A. Begerow, chairman; F. Hecking, secretary; B. Zettler, shooting master; H. M. Pope, L. C. Buss, L. Maurer, C. Oltmann, C. Zettler, F. M. Bund, L. P. Hansen, Gus Zimmermann, C. A. Schrag, O. Smith, J. Kaufmann, A. B. Leavitt.

AT the big 6-day International Trap Shooting Tournament at Madison Square Garden, New York City, Feb. 27th to March 5th, the

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**High School League.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—The ninth and last week of the Public High School League competition for the United States championship finds the Iowa City High School in the lead in Class A with nine straight victories. Deering High School, of Portland, Maine, comes second with eight victories and only one defeat. In Class B, Salt Lake City High School is the winner, also with nine straight victories. The Susquehanna, Pa., High School is in second place with eight victories and only one defeat. The Iowa City High School and Salt Lake High School will now shoot off for the championship of the league and the winner will receive the national trophy presented by the War Department. The results of the match are as follows:

Class A—Iowa City High School Rifle Club, 961, vs. Morris High School, of New York City, 916; Deering High School, Portland, Maine, 971, vs. Baltimore Polytechnic School, 883; Western High School, Washington, D. C., 702, vs. Brookline, Mass., High, defaulted; Stuyvesant High School, New York city, 896, vs. DeWitt Clinton High School, New York city, 893; Eastern High School, of Washington, D. C., and High School of Commerce defaulted.

Class B—Salt Lake City High School, 945, vs. Utica Free Academy, 832; Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., High School, 898, vs. Business High School, of Washington, D. C., 797; Springfield, Mass., Technical School, 914, vs. Tucson, Arizona, High School, defaulted; Portland, Maine, High School, 836 vs. Manual Training School, St. Louis, Mo., 728; Susquehanna, Pa., High School, 960, vs. Manual Training School of Washington, D. C., 933.

**Interclub Series.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.—In the Inter-Club League matches for the United States rifle shooting championship, Warren still leads, winning the match from Erie by a large margin. The District of Columbia Rifle Association and the Manchester, N. H. Rifle and Revolver Club tied, but the score of the D. C. boys out-ranked that of the "Down Easterners." This week ends the series of matches and the indications are that the Warren Club will shoot off with the Engineers Rifle and Revolver, of Cleveland, Ohio, for the United States championship. The results of the tenth week's match are as follows:

New Orleans, La., Rifle and Revolver Club, 912, vs. 12th Regiment Rifle Club, of Brooklyn, N. Y., 890; Warren, Pa., Rifle and Revolver Club 991 vs. Presque Isle Rifle Club, of Erie, Pa., 956; Myles Standish Rifle Club, of Portland, Maine, 957, vs. Bangor, Maine, Rifle Association, defaulted; Birmingham, Ala., Athletic Club Rifle Association, 926, vs. Philadelphia Rifle Association, defaulted; The Park Club, of Bridgeport, Conn., 994, vs. Winchester Rod and Gun Club, of New Haven, Conn., defaulted; District of Columbia Rifle Association, 984, vs. Manchester, N. H., Rifle and Pistol Club, 984.

ASPECTS OF THE MINNESOTA GAME CODE.

Continued from page 336.

sening number of prosecutions for law breaking in the chicken country simply because the law is not violated as it once was. Market hunting is a thing of the past. And in no section of the State is the effect of law enforcement by spreading a knowledge of it more apparent.

Moral suasion has done more than policing service in the chicken country. It has resulted in a greater number of licenses being issued every season. In the thickly settled farming communities of the central and southern part of the State there is a wonderful increase in the numbers of flocks of birds. This can be accounted for chiefly because the birds have had a chance to mature before being fired upon. Also those birds remaining in this section after spending the winter there have been unmolested during the nesting season and have thrived. There is some after-season shooting in these sections, for the birds are not thick enough during the season to warrant one in hunting them. They come in from the breeding hills further west as the winter presses them into a country where the waste grain of the hills is more plentiful. A greater number of birds will remain in sections in which they feed, during the winter, if they are not shot into after the close of the season, for the closing date is generally in advance of the time when the flocks migrate. These things should all be made public through the press, for they are a means to an end.

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The good fishing waters in Minnesota have brought to the State annually a great number of summer residents whose trail of dollars expended for accommodations, boats, guides, bait, hotels, livery and incidentals has made the work of caring for these folks a profitable industry. The work can be extended in numerous ways, chief of which is the restocking of certain waters and the cleaning out of moss and weeds which hinder movement of the fish and make them often too easily taken. During the past four years the right to seine certain lakes has been sold by the State Game and Fish Commission at auction, the bidders thus obtaining the rough fish which they may remove from the lakes between the 1st of October and the 1st of the following May. On the 7th of August, 1912, nearly \$5,000 was realized by the commission from such sales, some of the lakes bringing as high as a thousand dollars. This money goes into the coffers of the commission, and is drawn on to further its work. One lake brought \$1,735 for the seining rights for the winter of 1912-13. The bidders pay the warden fee that provides State supervision of the work. From personal experience I know that the removal of rough fish, suckers, buffalo, carp, sheepshead, garfish, redhorse, etc., increases the successful spawning of the game fish. This winter I have never seen more small game fish than those we have encouraged in the moss and weeds of the lakes in my district. These have all been returned along with the larger fish taken from time to time.

**SUGGESTIONS.**

There being so many angles to the work of game protection and preservation, it is well to consider all of them, especially those suggestions for the improvement of conditions and the betterment of the warden service. There should be a fostering of the incentive on the part of individuals to help game through the winter. Quail should be allowed trapped and carefully planted in likely covers when spring opens. Clubs should be encouraged in this and permitted to have a deputized warden under whose supervision the work might be done. Prairie chickens are more able to help themselves in severe weather than are quail. Chickens leaving the hills of their nativity and going into densely settled country have to escape the gun of the hunter, who wants to take advantage of their presence, and more complete warden service only will protect them. When the law is enforced, this migration of chickens is highly preservative. To protect these birds, to see that quail are fed in bad weather, to have a more general control over the trapping season, we should have a salaried warden service in each county from the 1st of September to the 1st of May. The warden should be constantly on the move to perform his duties and compelled to own a horse for transporting himself. After the State begins planting game will be time enough for a service the year round in all sections. During the summer one warden could care for four counties, unless the fishing for market industry was not too large in his territory.

It is clearly against the law for minors to carry firearms, yet hundreds and thousands of them are doing it every fall and winter. They keep the woods and fields about the cities and village scoured of every game bird and creature,

and are often a menace to life and property. This law should be enforced, but cannot be without more complete warden service and a campaign of education to back it up.

In a particular valley through which flows a certain river in the southern part of this State there are not enough fishways. Commercial interests have set at naught the intentions of the game and fish commission to keep open the waterway draining this valley and allowing fish to ascend the outlets to many lakes that flow into the main stream. After a rise in the river when the flow overtops dams and turbine races, and the fish can ascend into the creeks and lakes the fishing is noticeably better. This is proof enough that the fish cannot get up when they want to run in the spring, and that the fishways should be open all the year round.

There is still further work for the game and fish commission to do in furthering preservation by sending out matter for publication which will help protect the birds during the nesting season. Every newspaper in the State will be glad to assist in the work. If the matter is neatly gotten up and placed in the hands of the editors, they will use it gladly.

The State should go ahead in its encouragement of sportsmen's clubs and specifically state what it will do to help in restocking waters, enemies of birds, introducing new birds and bettering the warden service. Clubs can be made a decided influence for improving all game and fish conditions.

A strict reapportionment of the fees received from shooting and fishing licenses should be made to further the work in either branch. Fishing cranks are very jealous of the money they pay into the general fund and want it used to better the fishing waters, and likewise the shooters who see a portion of their fees go into the distribution of trout, bass, pike and croppie fry, and loudly wail thereat, is evidence enough that a true apportionment should be made. It seems to be only a matter of time before the game and fish of this State will be looked after scientifically, and the will to do and undo will be wrested from the hands of politicians that clamor at the board of commissioners for action that suits their fancy.

Sportsmen's clubs are at their own expense restocking waters, planting rice and celery, riding waters of weeds and moss that are so thick as to hinder the movement and spawning of fish, prosecuting law breakers and going forward with the work. They should be given every assistance where it is possible and feasible.

At least once a year the wardens of this State should meet to discuss problems to be solved for the bettering of the service, and such meeting should take the form of a schooling where the ablest teachers might help. Some men are not patterned for the service. These should be weeded out. Those who like the work and are faithful should be encouraged and schooled for the every day work as well as the educational branch that includes publicity of the law and tact in its enforcement. What improvement the game conditions have made in Minnesota during recent years is generally traceable to this source, and what the future holds in reserve will be in direct ratio to the energy with which this work of publicity and direct warden service is developed.

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# KENNEL

## Dog Show Dates.

March 11-14.—Central Ohio Kennel Club, at Columbus, Ohio. Chester Sands, Sec'y.  
 March 14-15.—Pasadena Kennel Club, at Pasadena, Cal. F. A. Ford, Pres.  
 March 21-22.—Del Monte Kennel Club, at Del Monte, Cal. H. R. Warner, Sec'y.  
 March 26-29.—Chicago Kennel Club, at Chicago, Ill. A. W. Cates, Asst. Sec'y. Entries close March 11.  
 April 3-5.—Maryland Kennel Club and Animal Refuge Association, Baltimore. George F. Foley, Supt. Entries close March 18.

April 5.—St. Louis Collie Club Show at St. Louis, Mo. G. F. Sudhoff, Sec'y.

## Duquesne Dog Show.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 8.—At the twentieth show of the Duquesne K. C., ended here to-night, King Oorang came back into his own, getting the blue for best dog or bitch in the show,

thus winning for A. Albright, Jr., of Newark, N. J., the delegates' trophy, rules of which call for three wins by the same owner. Thomas W. Lawson with Dreamwold Blunderbuss easily took honors for the best dog in the non-sporting division. Mary Winthrop Turner took two wins with Beautiful Doll in French bull class.

The Meadowview Kennels' English setters, Meadowview Bob Roy, Lady Frances, Wyoming Valley May Belle took first in classes in which they were entered.

In Airedale terriers, Baughfell Lovaine captured first award in the bitches class.

Fort Orange Browney took a first in the Boston terriers, puppies, dog class; second in the novice.

Lady Ringleader took first in two classes in the Boston terrier competition, winning in the American bred bitches and limit bitches class.

The show was the most successful ever held in this city.

### THE AWARDS.

The winners of first prizes in the various classes are as follows:

**ENGLISH SETTERS.**—Local Bitches: Dr. C. R. Stewart's Lady Bird. Team Class: Meadow View Kennels. Brace Class: Meadow View Kennels. Open—Bitches: Meadow View Kennels. Winners—Bitches: Meadow View Kennels' Wyoming Valley. American bred—Bitches: Meadow View Kennels Meadow View Lady Frances. —Limit—Bitches: Dr. Stewart's Arbutus Lady Bird. Puppies—Bitches: Pennsylvania Girl. Novice—Bitches: A. D. Newell's Mahonington Heatherill. Field Novice Class—Harry D. Kirkover's Black Fells Pete. Local—Dogs: E. M. Byers' Clemo Gobbles. Open—Dogs: Meadow View Kennels' Meadow View Rob Roy. Winners—Dogs: Meadow View Kennels' Meadow View Rob Roy. American bred—Meadow View Kennels' Albert's Dan. Limit—Dogs: Harry D. Kirkover's Black Fells Pete. Puppies—Dogs: J. C. Mitchell's Mars Chan III. Novice—Dogs: Mars Chan.

**GORDON SETTERS.**—Specials—Mrs. C. C. Shannon's Trampus. Open—Dogs and Bitches: Trampus. Winners—Dogs and Bitches: Trampus. American bred—Dogs and Bitches: Trampus.

**GREAT DANES.**—Local—Dogs and Bitches: M. G. Welcher's Mack. Novice—Dogs and Bitches: Kaiser Kit. Limit—Dogs and Bitches: Mack. Winners—Dogs and Bitches: Kaiser Kit.

**BLOODHOUNDS.**—Open—Dogs and Bitches: T. C. Kenny's Darkmoor. Winners—Dogs and Bitches: Rockwood Kennels' Bernje. Novice—Dogs and Bitches: H. A. Wolf's Red Chief. Specials—Bernje, 14 awards; Jessie, 15 awards.

**POINTERS.**—Local—Bitches: C. L. Campbell's Babe Irene. Open—Bitches: E. B. Chase's Wyoming Valley Siski. Limit—Bitches, under 50lbs.: Wyoming Valley Siski. Bitches, 50lbs. and over: O. H. Neimeyer's Bessie Kirk. Novice—Bitches: Alice Pearl. American bred—Bitches: Wyoming Valley Siski. Winners—Dogs: H. D. Kirkover's Yumas. Field Trial—Dogs and Bitches: Bessie Kirk. Limit—Dogs, 55lbs. and over: E. B. Chase's Don Rush. Open—Dogs: Yumas Throck. Novice—Dogs: Yumas Tonti. American bred—Dogs: Yumas Throck. Limit—Dogs, under 55lbs.: Yumas Tonti.

**ST. BERNARDS.**—Limit—Dogs: Valais Kennels' Valais Wolfran. Local—Dogs: Rover. Puppies—Dogs: Mrs. R. H. Bardsley's Saint Regis. Novice—Bitches: Mrs. R. H. Bardsley's Alta Dinah H. Novice—Dogs: Mrs. George Brewer's Carlo of Beaver. Limit—Bitches: G. A. Hanwell's Marchioness of Pittsburgh. Open—Bitches: Valais Kennels' Valais Flo. Puppies—Bitches: Duchess Madza Guide. Open—Dogs: Valais Kennels' Valais Jupiter. Brace Class—Valais Kennels' brace. Local—Bitches: Alta Marchioness of Pittsburgh.

**BOSTON TERRIERS.**—Puppies—Dogs: Fort Orange Kennels' Fort Orange. Novice—Dogs: George Robertson's Captain Marchmont. American bred—Dogs: Pleuthner's Major Raffles. Limit—Dogs: Picktime Kenne's Picktime Glencoe. Limit—Dogs: Major Raffles. Limit—Dogs, 22 to 28lbs.: George Kerr's Nemos Kid. Open—Dogs and Bitches under 12lbs.: Mrs. A. M. Beddoe's Conchita. Open Dogs—Major Raffles. Winners—Dogs: Major Raffles. Local—Dogs: Cricket K. Puppies—Bitches: John Dietschler's Rexadora. American bred—Bitches: Daniel P. Richey's Lady Ringleader. Limit—Bitches: Lady Ringleader. Limit—Bitches: Lady Ringleader. Limit—Bitches: Sister Sue. Open—Bitches: Dwight Winter's Kweenee Eudora. Winners—Bitches: Kweenee Eudora. Local—Bitches: Kweenee Eudora. Brace Class—Robert McGiffin's brace.

**Airedales.**—Puppies—Dogs: H. M. Schuffell's Elmhurst Oorang. Novice—Dogs: Elmhurst Oorang. American bred—Dogs: Elmhurst Oorang. Limit—Dogs: Elmhurst Oorang. Open—Dogs: A. Albright, Jr.'s King Oorang. Winners—Dogs: King Oorang. Local—Dogs: Rowdy Jack. Puppies—Bitches: Frank A. Eyth's Delhi Delilah. Novice—Bitches: Frank A. Eyth's Delhi Dreamer. American bred—Bitches: Edwin Pick's Caprice. Limit—Bitches: Caprice. Open—Bitches: Vickery Kennels' Vickery Soubrette. Winners—Bitches: Caprice. Local—Bitches: Betty Fisher.

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A. D. Newell's prize for best dog of either sex, pointer or setter—Won by Harry D. Kirkover's Black Fells Pie.

Duquesne Kennel Club's trophy for the best dog in the non-sporting division—Won by Thomas W. Lawson's bulldog Dreamwold Blunderbuss.

Duquesne Kennel Club's trophy for best female in the non-sporting division—Won by Spence Brothers' bull-terrier Norross Radiant.

Duquesne Kennel Club's trophy for best dog in the sporting division—Won by Meadow View Bobby Roy, an English setter, owned by Meadow View Kennels.

Duquesne Kennel Club's trophy for best female in the sporting division (terriers barred)—Won by William Harris' St. Bernard Valais Hope.

Duquesne Kennel Club's trophy for best dog in terrier division—Won by A. Albright, Jr.'s Airedale Oorang.

Duquesne Kennel Club's offer for the best female in the terrier division—Won by A. Albright, Jr.

Duquesne Kennel Club's trophy for best dog or bitch—Won by O. H. Neimeyer's pointer.

Spratt's \$50 special for the best brace of any breed in the show—Won by Greenacre Kennels.

**Bulldog Breeders' Sixth Open Show.**

THE Breeders have launched the preliminaries for their sixth open show, which will be held on Saturday, May 31, the day after the big Long Island Kennel Club show. A. M. Lederer has kindly consented to adjudicate at this important show, and in view of the fact that his dog has been shown fearlessly at all shows this year, and consequently he has not passed on any of the new big ones, he should draw a banner entry. The following committee has the show in charge: C. H. Wood, Chairman; E. H. Berendsohn, Secretary and Treasurer; Walter Murray, P. Seixas and E. P. Hinds.

The location of the show is still being investigated. The committee has several venues of a particularly desirable and novel character in view and some decision will be reached by the week end.

The Breeders have filed their request for permission to apply for a license, and four point rating from the A. K. C. with the Bulldog Club of America.

The classification will follow the usual liberality of the Breeders, and as an innovation the American bred class will be divided by weight in both sexes.

Among the specials will be medals from the Bulldog Club, Inc., of England, and the Bulldog Club of New South Wales.

**Breeders' Annual Meeting.**

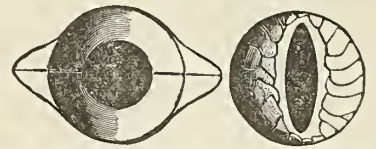
THE annual meeting of the Bulldog Breeders' Association of America was held Feb. 20. There were about forty members present. The following were elected for the ensuing year: W. S. Gurnee, Jr., President; Allison M. Lederer, First Vice-President; J. A. B. Hossack, Second Vice-President; E. Ralph Smith, Third Vice-President; W. Beardsly Judson, Treasurer; Abram D. Gillette, Secretary. The following governors were elected to serve until February, 1916: W. S. Gurnee, Jr., W. H. Sawyer, J. A. Hossack, Arnold Lawson, Dr. E. H. Berendsohn.

Among the important matters decided were the holding of an annual banquet, the abolition of the voting for judges by members and a provision looking toward a thorough revision of the by-laws of the association.

As the Bulldog Club of America has not as yet outlined a proposition affecting a federation of Bulldog Clubs that the Breeders feel they can accept, that important matter may be said to be still in abeyance.

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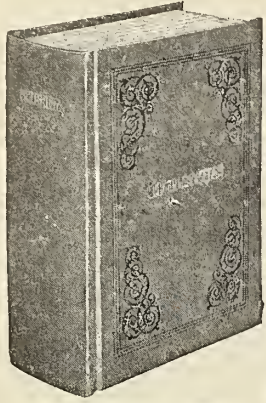
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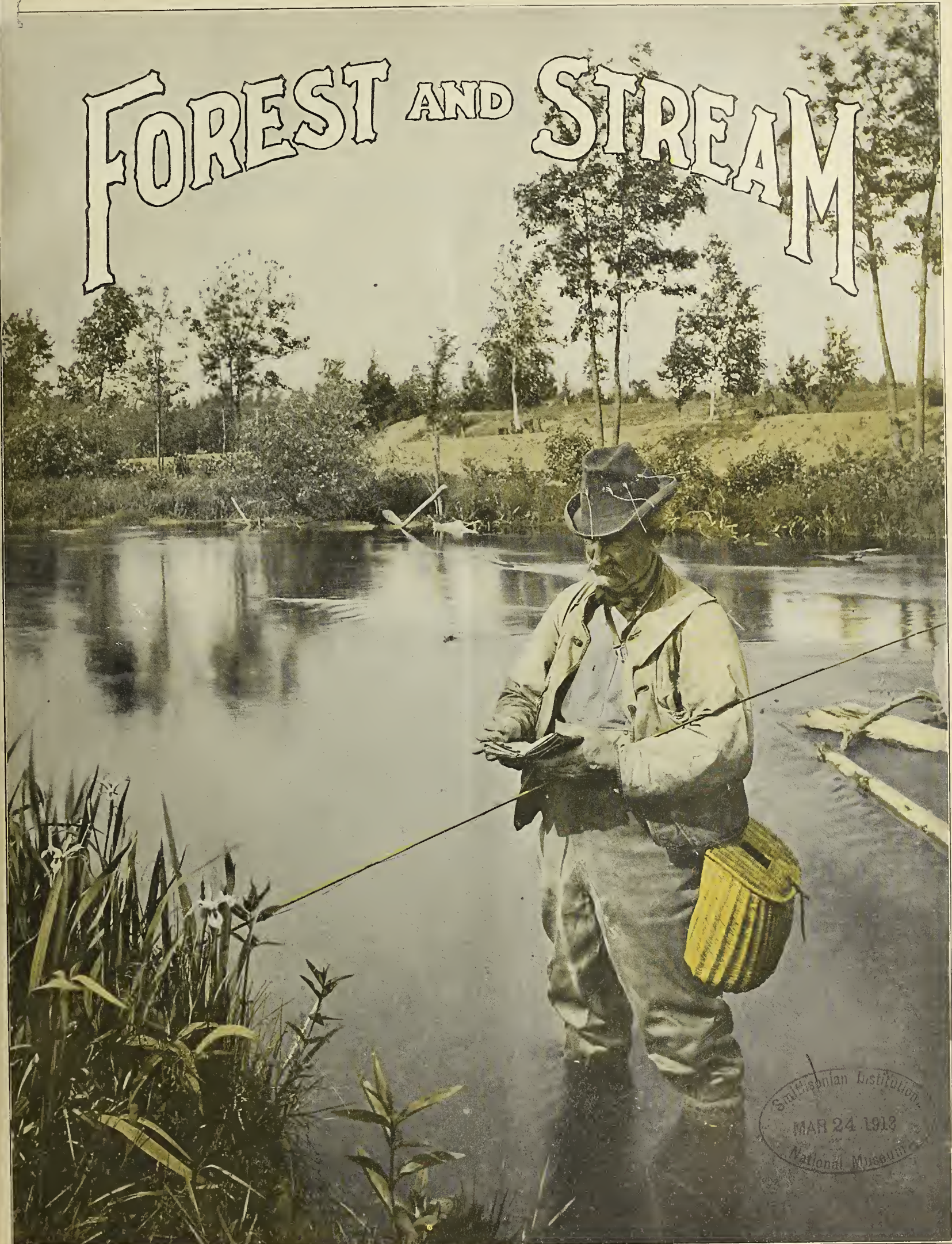
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# Rifle Shooting

## Zettler Tournament.

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y., March 16.—The seventeenth annual 100-shot gallery championship of the United States, which opened to-day, under the auspices of the Zettler Rifle Club, 159 West Twenty-third street, brought out some high scores, that of 2441 coming close to the record, 2484, made in 1911 by A. Hubalek, and bettering the score of Dr. Hudson, last year's winner, who made 2479. The best card of the day was C. Zettler, of New York city. John Kaufmann, of Spring Valley, was second with a total of 2440. W. A. Lencke, of New York city, made his first appearance in the championship matches, and made 2433 for third.

In the continuous match, which is open to all, Dr. W. G. Hudson led with three 75 and five 74 scores. C. A. Schrag and C. Zettler were the only other contestants to score 75 points, while in the bullseye match W. A. Lencke continued his excellent work in the 100-shot championship by scoring 5 degrees for the general average. His shooting in this event gave him a clean lead over the other contestants. The scores:

Championship, 100 shots:	
C Zettler, New York city.....	2441
J Kaufmann, Spring Valley, N. Y. ....	2440
W A Lencke, New York city.....	2433
P A Raymond, Greenwich, Conn.....	2428
C A Schrag, New York city.....	2398
H Martin, New York city.....	2376
Bullseye match: Degrees.	
W A Lencke, New York city.....	5
L Reali, New York city.....	10½
F Bund, New York city.....	15
T H Keller, New York city.....	19
J Kaufmann, Spring Valley, N. Y.....	37
Continuous match: Dr. W. G. Hudson, 75, 75, 75, 74, 74, 74, 74, 74; C. Zettler, 75, 74, 74; C. A. Schrag, 75, 75; L. C. Buss, 74, 74, 74; F. M. Bund, 74, 74, 73; P. A. Raymond, 74, 73; W. A. Lencke, 73.	
Zimmerman trophy: F. M. Bund, 8, 12, 19.	

P. J. O'Hare, of Newark, N. J., beat C. Zettler's score, made on opening day with a card of 2452, and was in turn beaten by Dr. Hudson, world's record holder, who was then beaten by A. Hubalek, who, in addition to being the record holder, was the champion in 1911.

In the continuous target competition, Dr. Hudson scored six perfect scores of 75 and an equal number of cards showing 74. H. M. Pope made two 75 scores and five at 74. The other marksmen to turn in perfect scores were C. A. Schrag and C. Zettler. The scores:

On hundred-shot championship:	
A Hubalek, Brooklyn.....	2,478
Dr. W G Hudson, New York city.....	2,474
P A Raymond, Greenwich, Conn.....	2,428
P J O'Hare, Newark, N. J.....	2,452
R H Nisbet, New York city.....	2,395
W Maurer, Jersey City.....	2,337
H Martin, New York city.....	2,376
C A Schrag, New York city.....	2,398
Continuous match:	
Dr W G Hudson.....	75 75 75 75 75 74 74 74 74 74 74 73
H M Pope.....	75 75 74 74 74 74 74 73 73 73
C Zettler.....	75 74 74 73
C A Schrag.....	75 75
L C Buss.....	74 74 73 73 73 73
P A Raymond.....	74 73
F M Bund.....	74 74 73
A Hubalek.....	74
W L Lemcke.....	73
P J O'Hare.....	73

## Intercollegiate Rifle Matches.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—In the Inter-Collegiate League matches, the results of the ninth week's match show no change in the leaders. Among the eastern colleges, Harvard University and the Massachusetts Agricultural College are tied with nine victories for each. The championship of the Eastern League will be practically determined this week when Harvard and the Aggies come together in the final struggle for supremacy. Among the western colleges, West Virginia University still leads with nine straight victories, with the Iowa City University and University of Minnesota tied for second place with only one defeat to the credit of each. The strong Iowa City University team will lock horns with the leaders in the match for the week ending March 29. The results of ninth match are as follows:

Eastern League: Cornell University, 931, vs. Norwich University, 928; Mass. Tech., 945, vs. Columbia University, 883; Princeton, 938, vs. University of Maine, 878; Mass. Agricultural College, 955, vs. Dartmouth College, 902; University of Vermont, 894, vs. Rhode Island State College, 767; Harvard University, 944, vs. Lehigh University, defaulted; North Georgia Agricultural College, 927, vs. Clemson College, defaulted.

Western League: University of Iowa, 952, vs. University of Nebraska, 861; West Virginia University, 933, vs. U. S. College of Veterinary Surgeons defaulted; University of California, 920, vs. Oklahoma A. & M. College, 883; University of Wisconsin, 907, vs. Washington State College, 900; University of Minnesota, 945, vs. University of Kansas, 854; Michigan Agricultural College, 925, vs. University of Louisiana, 876; Purdue University, 933, vs. University of Missouri, defaulted.

March 15.—An interesting state of affairs has developed in the Intercollegiate Rifle Shooting League matches now going on for the new national trophy. Among the Eastern colleges, it was thought that the Massachusetts "Aggies" had first place cinched, but

in last week's contest, they were defeated by Harvard University. In doing so, the Harvard boys smashed the college record by five points. This puts them in the lead among the Eastern colleges with only three more matches to be shot.

In the Western League, the University of West Virginia continues her victorious career. The question of supremacy will be settled when the West Virginia boys meet the Iowa State University team during the week ending March 29. The University of Minnesota, which is also shooting up well in the Western League, has also a look-in, and there may be a triple tie for first place in that League. The results of the tenth week's match among the colleges for the national shooting championship are as follows:

Eastern League.—Harvard, 978, vs. Massachusetts Agricultural College, 961; Mass. Institute of Technology, 948, vs. Dartmouth College, 907; Cornell, 930, vs. North Georgia Agricultural College, 920; University of Vermont, 913, vs. Lehigh University, 792; University of Maine, 896, vs. Rhode Island State College, 814; Princeton, 924, vs. Clemson College, defaulted; Norwich, 932, vs. Columbia, defaulted.

Western League.—University of West Virginia, 934, vs. University of Wisconsin, 907; Iowa State University,

962, vs. Oklahoma A. & M. College, 840; University of California, 928, vs. Washington State College, 850; Michigan Agricultural, 914, vs. U. S. Veterinary College, 898; Purdue University, 947, vs. University of Nebraska, 835; University of Minnesota, 927, vs. Louisiana State College, defaulted; University of Kansas, 876, vs. University of Missouri, defaulted.

## Indoor Championship.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—A new world's record was made for indoor shooting in the national matches now going on to determine the club championship of the United States, the Park Club, of Bridgeport, Conn., making a score against the New Orleans Rifle and Revolver Club of 998 points out of the possible 1000. This is two points better than the record made by the Warren, Pa., Rifle Club two weeks ago. This record means that the five different men placed 98 shots inside of the circle the size of a ten-cent piece at 75 feet, using .22 caliber rifles.

Although Bridgeport has the satisfaction of making (Continued on page 387.)

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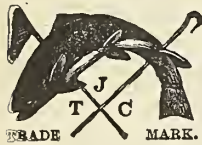
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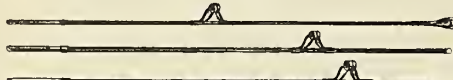


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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1913.

VOL. LXXX.—No. 12.  
127 Franklin St., New York.

## The Kingdom of Eternal Hills

By ROBERT PAGE LINCOLN

**A** NUMBER of celebrities have visited that treasure land of the Northwest, Glacier National Park, and have returned to the haunts of men with glowing recounts of their experiences, often telling it in spoken words, but mostly painting those wonders of nature's handiwork upon the printed pages for the hundreds of thousands to gain knowledge from. One of these noted men was the staunch and stalwart John Muir, the well-known naturalist and writer, who said of this great territory before it was yet a park: "I would want to spend a month at least in this precious preserve. The time will not be taken from the sum of your life. Instead of shortening, it will indefinitely lengthen it and make you truly immortal."

Glacier National Park. It is a term to conjure with. Indeed, it is the one spot in this great United States where one is able to get a true glimpse and idea of what an ideal mountain country is like. So many who have never seen the Rockies have an idea that the whole chain, from the rugged, forsaken country of Canada, to the final end and dwindling to hills in Mexico, is one veritable land of wonders. Now, this is a notion I hasten to correct. There are only certain sections of the Rockies that are truly what one might say is wonderful. When I say wonderful, I want the definition to be com-

plete. I include in that definition the fullness of beauty and vastness, the utmost of nature's perfection, the unstinted immensity we know as perfection, not one lonely mount, but hundreds of them, all the very personification of a lavish and gigantic display. And I know of no place in the whole chain of the Rockies as complete and enhancing, as immense and staggering in beauty as the Glacier National Park. Here one is able to rest at the very feet of God, and mute and voiceless look out upon the eternal hills, finding no word to picture the thoughts that come to his hungering mind. This is the paradise of the true nature lover. Here he will find the end of his journey. He will need to seek no further, for this is the ultimate goal, and he will be surrounded by silent and invincible peaks that jeer at the petty achievements of man who thinks he can harness the very wands of lightning that cleave the sky and tread the paths of impossibility with sure feet. Around him those mountains rise sheer and clear into the azure of the heavens, seeming to pierce the delicate folds of the empyrean. Hung by bridal veils of the softest milk-white hue, dreaming forever, silent, unchangable, in set form, but enacting hour for hour the drama of the world of light and dark. Colors untold, mingling and melting and blending, and wavering over all with a

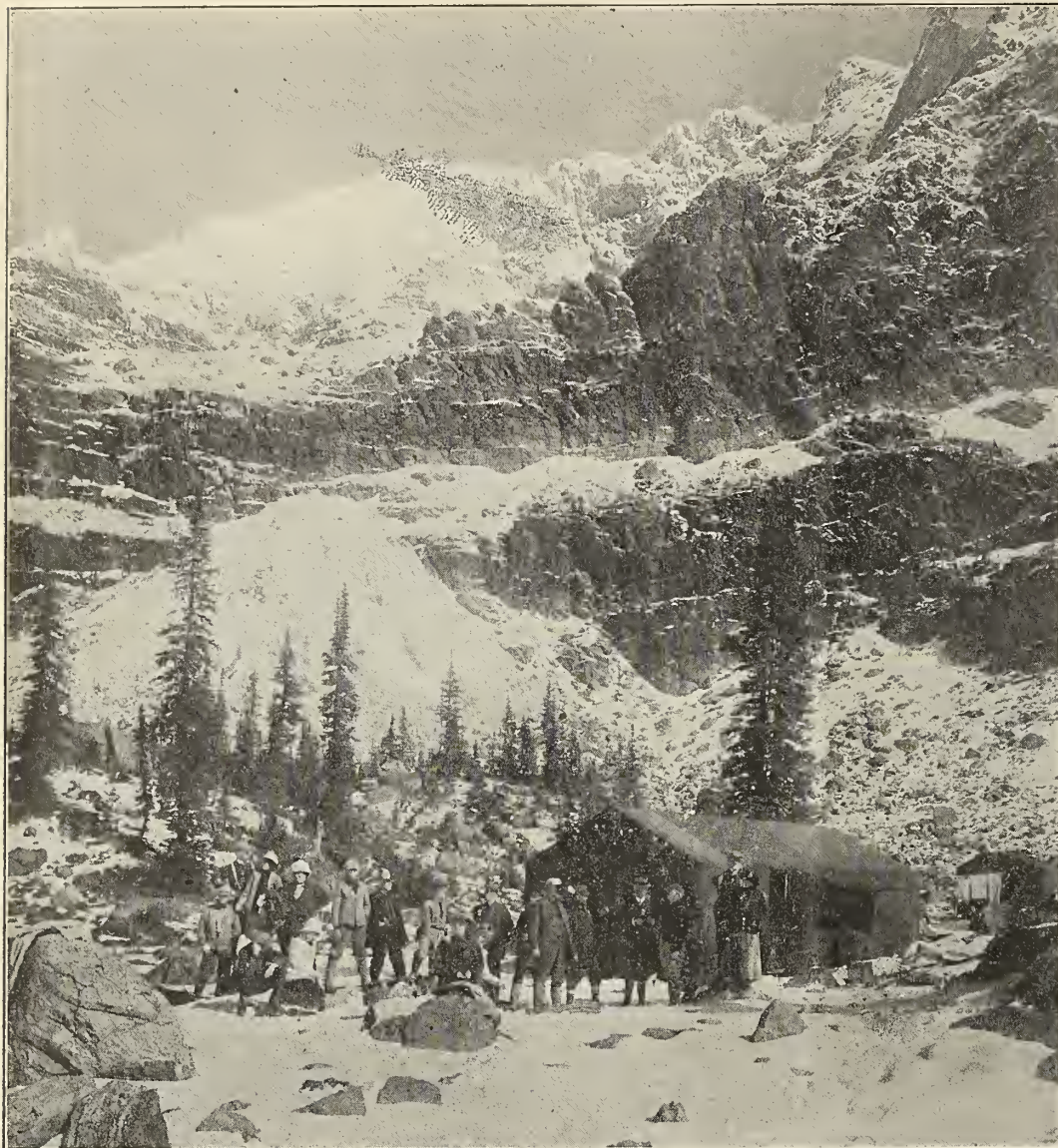
terrible beauty that knows no human name.

Here rise the magnificent trees, further on one glimpses through the inimitable vistas the spuming torrent, bearing down from austere and defiant heights the burden sublime; flashes here the million-voiced cascade, and trickles here the little, soft-trebled spring. Below looks up an eye of the earth in the form of a lake so very crystal clear that one is able to search the very bottom, as though it were but a few feet deep. One glimpse will bring to your mind the sense of completeness, of soul satisfaction you have been so long craving for, and which you have thought a thing never to be realized, a burden of human imagination. Behold, then, the nucleus of your dream. It is here waiting for your feet at wandering list, waiting for your eyes to look forth upon in a newer world, waiting for your heart to expand with the bigness and purpose of it all, to know that there is vastly more in this life to aim for than the miserly money grubbing that holds nine out of every ten of humanity in the thin grasping claws of commercialism. Tied down to the hard and dry ruts of life and the sickly artificial; seeing but the glare and the tawdry, the rough and the degrading, the soul stifling and the driving illusions we so lavishly feed upon and call enjoyments; hearing but commands or curses,



A FOREST RANGER'S CABIN.

Photograph copyright by Kiser Photo Co. for Great Northern Railway.



**TOURISTS AT SPERRY GLACIER CAMP.**

Photograph copyright by Kiser Photo Co. for Great Northern Railway.

noises untold, clash and clang of a thousand and one of the elements of the industrial world, and rarely hearing anything but the voice of civilization, then to suddenly leave all this far, far behind as though to shut the eye and close the ears, awakening to find yourself in a fairyland replete in the graces of the all-redeeming mother, nature. You will look upon the essence of reality, awe-inspired and baffled, and you will be called upon to draw comparisons of the scenes you left behind, and these, the very height of worldly expression, the worth while things in life.

It is a well recognized fact that the things most beautiful and complete we find the hardest to picture as we should and would like to, and so it is with this great national playground of the North. It is the acme of natural perfection, containing such a multitude of beauties, so many untold wonders, such mightiness and solemnity that the soul pauses, subject to the unbroken silence that permeates the inspiring atmosphere and robs the tongue of its fondest wish. Many will know the feeling of the gifted poet, who, to some extent at least, can give word to the emotions stirring within him; but mere man, ungifted and wholly human, can but look and feel it all, storing away in his clear

memory those pictures, never to be erased, but to be recalled with fond recollections. Hundreds upon hundreds of lakes, waterfalls without number, peaks rising here, there and everywhere, one has but to move from place to place, always seeing something new and every bit of it of interest. Now, there is one big point I wish to bear upon. How often, indeed, have we visited a much talked of place only to find it bare of the pictured attractions, lacking, and sometimes inferior, with but one or two places within the radius of the spot truly worthy of the name. But the inferior overshadows the worthy, and one will leave unsatisfied and more or less disgusted, the whole vacation spoiled. The person who would go to the Glacier National Park and come out disgusted is indeed of a most unusual and exacting nature, and one in a hundred—yes, one in a hundred, for with such an abundance to draw from, such a great territory to revel in to the heart's content, so many glories to witness, surely one must be an exotic not to be appeased. And you will be satisfied; there is no doubt about it. If you have never before looked upon the eternal hills, snow-capped and fringed in haze of the purest luster, then let your initial glory find its expression on this remarkable spot where

days come and days go, each a repetition of the one just passed by, but now changable indeed if you journey along, from place to place, ever greeted by some degree of newness, some seemingly incomprehensible display, some mightiness in which one may read the everlasting lesson! This is not a summer resort of the order you will find in the East, or even in the West, surrounding a treasured spot, a spot that acts as a magnet to the tourists, and which will be built up with a hundred and one places where the money may be weeded from the vacation spend-thrifts. No, indeed. You will find the best of accommodation here; you will find superior hotels and resting places all through the mountains, but never will you be assaulted by the sense that civilization has intruded upon this favored domain, for it lies before your eyes wholly the same as when the Creator left it at the end of his toil. You will have the seeming trifle of civilization needed for your benefit and enjoyment, and this man will welcome you with open arms, but aside from that nothing will intrude upon the mind to spoil the infinite picture as you will conceive of it, and as you will witness it in the bright hour of realization.

You will get the fullness of your dreams, the same which cannot be said of other places you have heard about and which you conceive to be the empire of beauty and all the phases connected with it. In all the Rockies you will find no place quite so interesting as this national park; you have your Grand Cañon to the southward. In its place it is without comparison, but the two are as different as night and day. Yes, vastly so. Two phases of nature's wonder that baffles the sense of expression. If you doubt this, tell me where you have read a glorious and immortal piece of literature dealing with the beauties of either of these places, and I would be interested in reading them. Next to the Yellowstone National Park in size, truly this region is a credit to the Government in setting it aside for the benefit of its people. It fulfills its purpose, it gives mortal man a glimpse of the greater and the better as no other place on the face of North America can. One thousand four hundred acres of virgin territory, a multitude of mountains, glaciers, cascades, minor waterfalls, stately pines, the home of the giant grizzly bear, the black-tailed deer, the black bear, the big-horn sheep, watched over by the soaring eagle, at home in those cloud-wrapt clefts. And in those inimitable pools, picturing an endless panorama of colors, lie the waiting trout. Icy cold and clear to the smallest atom, the water in this region is the height of perfection as a home for these hardy, poetic fish, the taking of which forms such an attraction to many of us each year, when the season rolls around on its annual visit. Here you have the acme of fishing. This is the fly-fisher's wonderland. Here you will find no "keep out" signs to smite your consciousness one right between the eyes, but will be able to roam at will and stop wherever night shall find you, to continue on in the morning and fish to your heart's content. The Government combines the whole of the people. You are one of the people; you are of the fellows that thought this would be a good preserve for your benefit, and now that you are on it, you will take out your rights, and no one is going to lie in wait for you with a shotgun loaded with salt and pepper. Go to is the motto, and

many are hanging up that motto each year in this favored land. Truly the fly-fisher's paradise! Do not worry about finding trout; they are here by the seeming millions, for there is not a stream too small to contain them. And let this sink into your mind. You will not find a trout fisher every two feet; you will not get your line tangled in one of your brethren's, for you will go for days and days and never see one of your kind. You can lose yourself here and not know but that you are in an out and out total wilderness. And the trout are not bashful; by no means are they bashful and shy. You whip a fly into that little basin and there is a rise; again and again you do it, and each time you are rewarded with a catch. Perhaps in time the performance will lose its glory, but you will at least gain your end; you will be able to satisfy that fish-craving in you. You will not have to wander day after day and come home with two or three trout in your creel as evidence of your piscatorial labors or amusement if you will call it that. Cold water makes for a wideawake fighting fish, and when you get a Glacier National Park trout on your barb, you will have your hands full for a few moments.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

### Maryland State G. and F. P. A.

At a recent meeting of the executive committee of the Maryland State Game and Fish Protective Association, the president, Talbot Denmead, was authorized to have printed and issue cards stating what States now have license laws, and that these be distributed among the committee.

The executive committee was divided into five committees, covering as many special fields of work, and the president appointed the following:

Upland Game—Dr. B. Holly Smith, D. F. Mallory, J. Harold Wheeler, M. E. Wirsing, W. Howard Matthai, L. M. Levering, Beverly Ober.

Wildfowl—T. F. Cadwallader, Wm. H. McDowell, P. T. Blogg, Harry Busick, T. Edw. Hambleton, T. B. Harrison.

Fresh Water Fish—R. R. Spencer, Dr. Thomas Cullen, Gaylord Brooks, Henry P. Bridges, R. Hartman, Frank Heller.

Salt Water Fish—G. Rosenfeld, Swepson Earle, Graeme Turnbull, Felix R. Sullivan, H. J. Musselman, John G. Thomas.

Legal—G. D. Penniman, H. N. Abercrombie, D. M. Henry, G. A. Manning, John G. Nagen-gast, T. F. Cadwallader.

The first man on each committee acting as a temporary chairman.

It was the sentiment of the executive committee and also the association that they were unequivocally opposed to any law permitting the use of motor boats in any way relative to hunting of waterfowl.

The following new names were elected to membership: Robert S. Weisenfeld, Samuel Adler, Wm. H. Klohr, N. S. Kenny, Howard E. Crook, Martin McCormink, Walter S. Brinkman, A. Helmuth Brinkman, W. Julian deBulle, Howard Adams, M. Ernest Jenkins, Joseph Rosenfeld, C. F. Corning, Albert T. Corning, B. Holly Smith, Jr.

W. HOWARD MATTHAI,  
Secretary pro tempore.

# The Muskulunge of the French River

## Something About the Musky Fishing in the French River; also Regarding Bass

By S. E. SANGSTER (CANUCK)

THEY have somewhere around six different ways of spelling muskulunge over here in Canada; generally he is known in Ontario as the "lunge," while in the States one finds the term "musky" applied. These "water-wolves" have always appealed to the writer as the king fresh water fish to handle on rod and reasonably light tackle, barring the Atlantic salmon of the Eastern rivers.

The town of North Bay lies straight north of the city of Toronto, and above the trout waters of Ontario's highlands. It is the junction point of the G. T. R. line from the south and the C. P. from the southeast; also it is the gateway for the immense hinterland toward the Height of Land, including Temagami. Far away in front of the spectator, as he stands on the waterfront, flings the shimmering waters of Lake Nipissing. What lies beyond, straight across the lake, this article attempts to describe—to the musky enthusiast.

After you have outfitted and your provisions are packed and stored in the waterproof dunnage bag, you will pile the *tout ensemble*—this is bad French, meaning the whole outfit in this case—on one of the small steamers you can charter at a reasonable cost, and have your party puffed across Nipissing, in through the raft of islands and to the inlet of the French. Here you slam up against a hard but short portage

around the Little Chaudiere Falls, and, if the day be hot, you will breathe a sigh of vast relief as your canoe slides into the brown waters of the French itself below the carry.

Down toward the Georgian Bay the French glides—a long, twisting and crooked channel, here slipping quietly into widenings that one could almost call small lakes, again narrowing between sharp cliffs and hurtling through small cañons, where strong water necessitates a carry. All around you the river lies surrounded by the brooding silences that hide, as it were, in the forest shadows. The forest is primitive; it has remained so since Gitchie made it.

With the scent of balsam and pine strong in the nostrils, the canoe slips noiselessly down this silent paddle way; the odors grow fresher as the cooler airs come with the sinking sun. Here you jump a pair of heavy-winged mallard; yonder a V-shaped ripple is seen where a mink or muskrat swims from bank to bank; again you jump a deer that has come down to the water to escape the torments of the flies.

You will, if all goes well and you keep moving, get down to excellent bass waters by late afternoon. Around about 4:30 P. M. camp may be pitched, and then you may try your luck for some of the bronzed-backed fighting devils of the inky pools—sometimes known as the small-mouth black bass. The best bait I



BREAKFAST ON FRENCH RIVER.

have found for the French River bass is a fair-sized crawfish, which has proved better than either live minnows or frogs for still-fishing. I have never had success with the fly for the French River bass in July or August. They run from one and a half to four and a half pounds, and, homing in the cold waters of this waterway, are gamy to the last turn of the reel. The best spots are in the deep pools below white water, and generally just below your portages you will find such spots.

The lunge or muskies of the French are of all sizes, running from three and a half to twenty and twenty-five pounds, with an occasional grand-daddy over the thirty-pound mark. On a short tip rod, with a sixteen to twenty-five-pound test line, a strong reel, and one of the heavy trolling spoons, you can here enjoy some real sport—if a wolf-snouted musky, performing up to his reputation both in and out of water, provides what you consider sport.

Pickering River, a confluent of the French, provides some of the best musky waters. The waters of those expansions of the French proper, which, as I have before said, might aptly be termed lakes, are generally fairly deep and usually home some of the larger fellows. With your guide or companion paddling the canoe—moving along at the rate of around three miles per hour or slightly less—your trolling outfit cleaving the water astern, use a fairly heavy spoon. It is no cinch to handle a big musky—full of fight—on a rod, but let me assure you it is worthy the work and offers a thousandfold greater sport and satisfaction than hauling in the fish with a small rope, hand over hand. For canoe fishing for muskies I have found a net impracticable in many instances, especially where the catch runs large; also a "swat-stick" is not always a safe proposition in the canoe. The best method of killing your musky when you have played him to a frazzle, and he comes alongside and shows his gleaming white belly, is a head shot from an accurate .22 revolver; or, better still, in my estimation, a .22 automatic rifle. Of course, if close to shore or to one of the islands in these lakelets, one can land and work the fish ashore, but land is not always available. One thing I urge to be remembered every moment you have Mr. Lunge at the other end of your line—when using a canoe, as you will be doing, if you are cruising the French—and that is to keep down in the bottom. Don't sit on the thwart under any conditions, and if you have to kneel to have elbow room, keep your knees braced on the sides of the canoe and your weight on them.

The musky of the French is about as full of wolf fury as any muskylunge on the continent. They home in ice cold water here and seem chock full of energy and vim. Their flesh is exceptionally firm and tasty, save when you get one over fifteen pounds, when they get coarse. Go up and connect with one of these; handle him on a fairly light line and a rod; then when you come south again, be sure and tell the boys if you found the experience below expectations.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING THE FRENCH RIVER TRIP.

The French can be reached direct by railway, but the best route is to North Bay and across the Nipissing, putting in at its headwaters. The cruise can run from five days to two weeks, and if you plan to do much fishing,

better arrange for a full two weeks on it.

The best plan is to make it a camping proposition throughout, taking along your tents and dunnage. Pretty well everything can be obtained at North Bay in the way of provisions, extra tackle, blankets, etc. You can bring up your canoe with you, if preferred to a rented one.

The cruise is one that had best be taken between July 10 up to Sept. 10. The fishing is good all summer, but the flies are bad prior to the end of the first week in July.

Excellent opportunities exist for live game photography, notably deer and bear. The surrounding forests are full of game, and much of it comes to the French along the route. A flashlight outfit should be included in the outfit for night work, and would well repay the expense and trouble involved.

Guides are not necessary, if your members are used to handling canoes, loaded for cruising, in the open. However, I would be inclined to recommend your engaging at least one man for the run, as it is safer under certain conditions, and in addition takes a lot of camp work off your hands. Indians from the reserves on the French can be engaged and can supply canoes as well. They will charge around \$2.50 per diem for their services as guide, with fifty cents additional where canoes are required. Many of these Indians know every foot of the cruise and the best fishing sections; the extra expense is warranted. These Indians are Ojib-

ways and are very fair canoe men as a whole.

Do not take along any firearms for this cruise in the summer; the season is a closed one on all game in Ontario, and save a .22 caliber rifle for killing your bigger fish, any gun or bigger rifle is only an unnecessary addition to your load. The only big-game shooting permissible is that with your camera.

Carry a full supply of tackle with you from home, as, once north, you may not be able to purchase your favorite spoon or line. A map of the French River may be had from the Department of Lands and Forests, Toronto, or a very accurate blueprint may be purchased from Mitchie & Co., 7 King street, West, Toronto, at a cost of around fifty cents. If you cruise without a guide, an accurate map on a fairly large scale is absolutely necessary, particularly as there are many paralleling channels where the party would invariably go astray from the proper route.

You will find an 18-foot cruising canoe best suited for this run, and also that a canvas-covered type is superior to the basswood models. A 16-foot canoe is generally too cramped for space when a camp outfit and two people are stowed aboard. The canoe can be taken north from Toronto on the G. T. R., or one may be rented at North Bay or from your Indian guide. Never figure on carrying more than two persons to each canoe; it is neither safe nor practicable.

## An Ideal Canadian Holiday

By ROBERT WILSON

**N**O country in this old world of ours, possessing such vast tracts of territory, is more happily endowed than the Dominion of Canada. That inherent love of the sea, which has been transmitted to us through our forefathers, whether we dwell in the exhilarating Northland, or the balmy Isles of the Southern Pacific, is our joint inheritance. One of the greatest deprivations suffered by settlers and visitors to other lands, is the absence of the pleasures and inspirations derived from proximity to the ocean. That these pleasures are a potent factor in the lives of many of us, no one will deny.

It is exactly in this direction that Canada is unique. To the sea-lover, nature manifests herself in her most generous and thoughtful of moods. Hardly have we lost the flavor of the ozone-laden breezes of the ocean, than we are confronted with the fact that, a wondrous provision has been made by a bountiful Providence who, anticipating this deficiency from the beginning of all things, and that the scions of the seafaring race would inhabit these wide domains, bestowed upon them the coveted possession of the world's greatest inland seas.

The kingdom of Scotland, whose greatest length and breadth are two hundred and eighty-seven, and one hundred and eighty-two miles respectively, with an area of thirty-one thousand square miles, could be carefully deposited in Superior, the greatest of all land-locked lakes.

This, to Scotsmen unfamiliar with such

prodigious disparity, will appear inconceivable, particularly when they have to face the discouraging fact that, their own beloved Loch Lomond is the merest pigmy in comparison. This latter, the "Queen of Scottish Lakes," measures but twenty-four miles in length, seven miles in breadth, and has an area of nothing more than forty-five square miles, from which it will be readily seen her great Canadian rival is nearly eight hundred times as large.

These gigantic inland waterways of Canada, connected at the Soo by the largest lock in the world, measuring one thousand feet in length, are not only sailed by magnificent liners, but are the highway for innumerable ponderous freight steamers.

Nothing like justice, however, is done to these mighty lakes. They receive but scant attention from the majority of the dwellers in this land. This, most assuredly, is not what they are entitled to, for Canada offers no more delightful holiday to those with a predilection for the sea than a voyage on the placid waters of her great lakes. Countless numbers of Canadians, for some reason known only to themselves, while complaining of the tedium of the railway journey to the west, refuse the temptations so generously presented by the alternative of the steamers of the great lakes, which convey passengers, amid an environment of luxury, as far as Fort William.

The writer, speaking from considerable experience in ocean travel, feels compelled to pay

a tribute to that lake-route connected with the steamers that ply between Fort William, Port Arthur and Sarnia. The "Huronic," "Saronic," and the more sumptuously appointed "Hamon-ic," offer all the comforts and luxuries of the most perfectly equipped ocean liners. The voyage through these inland lakes is truly a delight, and surely it behooves those on holiday bent, to give them serious consideration.

There is ever an incomprehensible feeling of delight inseparable from an ocean voyage, which by virtue of Canada's great lakes, is not denied the dwellers in the interior of this land. It is not necessary to draw upon our imagination, to believe in very truth we are plowing the majestic waters of the Atlantic or the silent depths of the lonely Pacific, as the log reels off mile after mile of fresh water, in a manner worthy of emulation by many of her salt-water rivals. From the moment we embark at Sarnia until we disembark at Fort William, ocean customs, ocean pursuits and ocean amusements are ours.

Monotony, together with dull care, are behind. Everything is bright as it can be in this world; the life, perchance, is novel, and despite the fact that we are surrounded by hundreds of miles of fresh water, there is a decided smack of the ocean about the whole.

One has only to sit silently watchful, comfortably ensconced in a deck chair, to observe the effect produced on the worn and tired who have decided to avail themselves of a "Superior outing." Every hour spent on these bracing waters tells a silent tale, and it might be truthfully stated that every passenger bears an eloquent testimony to their efficiency in those insidious ailments which are so hard to diagnose.

It is quite impossible to describe in a brief sketch; probably impossible to describe in a succession of voluminous sketches, the pleasures to be derived from a sail on Canada's inland waters.

Let not the intending passenger be hoodwinked into the belief that such a voyage as this is fraught with the faintest suspicion of monotony. Nothing could be further from the truth. If, however, monotony consists of an interminable repetition of varied incidents, such as we are confronted with at every hour of the day, what objection can we raise. This is exactly that which we came for. Incident, excitement, comfort, pleasure, novelty, and the rest of the desirable items, never absent from a lake voyage, cause time to fly on swallow's wings, making our voyage all too short, our pleasures far too fleeting.

There is another route, however, providing equal enjoyment for that one who is not altogether sure of those qualifications which are deemed to be of greater or lesser importance in the general "make up" of a sailor.

From many ports on the borderland of Ontario's Highlands, excursions may be made to a host of delightful resorts. Connections are made by steamer with Parry Sound, Midland, Meaford, Collingwood and Owen Sound, which embrace the very heart of the world-famed Thirty Thousand Islands, than which there is nothing more distinctly unique on the continent of America.

If it be but little more than one hundred miles from Penetang to Point au Maril, there is, condensed into that distance, such a pro-



DOUBLE TRACKING SOUTHERN PACIFIC AT VERDI, NEV.

fusion of beauty and loveliness, such a succession of verdant slopes and tree-fringed islands, as may be encountered in no other land on earth. The visitor from far distant scenes stands mute in wonder, at the glories here revealed. One is constrained to think that some benign visitor from the stellar regions, rudely surprised in the distribution of his many charms in the Highlands of Ontario, packed his treasures too hastily, with the result that in passing westward, an abundance of his heavenly gifts were recklessly showered about the coast.

Many foreign authors and writers make allusion to the Thirty Thousand Islands of the Georgian Bay, as well as to the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence; thus indisputably testifying to the impression made upon their minds by these delightful resorts. Even Jules Verne, the most descriptive of French writers, speaks in no ungenerous way, nor is he sparing in his praise of these beauty spots.

This inland lake scenery, in and around the Georgian Bay, may indeed, for lack of a more descriptive designation, be truthfully termed incomparable.

Go where you will, nature in some different humor is to be encountered in this region, yet never is she tiresome or wanting in variation. The most exacting leave these "islands of the blest" with a set determination to renew their acquaintance therewith, and at the earliest opportunity make further explorations.

There is as much scenery here, as much charm, variety and surpassing interest, as would suffice for a whole continent. And this, if unexpressed is the consensus of opinion of all who once become infected with the glamor of this lake district.

The patriotic words of Wilfred Mills, so admirably set to music by Laura G. Lemon, and dedicated in a spirit of laudable loyalty to her "dear countrymen," come instinctively to mind:

"Pure moonlight gleaming on wide inland sea,  
Pictures the home life most dear unto thee;  
Splendor of sunrise on peaks soaring high,  
Symbols thy glory in years drawing nigh."

### The Illinois Game Commission Law.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 3.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Some of the enlightened sportsmen of Michigan have been working for a game commission law during the present session of the Legislature. The bill was drafted by the sportsmen and introduced by Senator Francis King. But for political or other reasons, the Senator deserted his guns and threatened to withdraw the bill if it was pushed.

The shout went up that the Democrats were planning to get control of the game wardens' department, and so the bill had to be chloroformed to prevent the calamity. So politics again demonstrate its narrowness.

I wonder whether it is politics or some other nigger in the woodpile which prevents the present administration from making wholesale arrests of those who are spearing rainbow and steelhead trout.

In one respect Michigan has very stringent laws, and they apply to the non-resident.

RUPERT STARBIRD.

### Black Woodchucks.

RUTLAND, Vt., March 3.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I was much interested in the communication from W. M. Hardy in your issue of March 1 relative to black woodchucks, and like him was rather surprised that a former correspondent referred to this phase of the woodchuck as rare. Of course it may be uncommon in some sections of the country, but it is not unusual in Vermont. I have collected mammal skins of all descriptions in this State for several years, and have had occasion to see many woodchuck hides as well as the live animals. I think I have never seen a black one in the main range of the Green Mountains or even in the hill pastures, but in the valleys and more particularly in the ledgy country along Lake Champlain fully 10 per cent. of the animals will be black. The mountain "chucks" are always of the red and gray type. I have never observed any that were intermediate between the black ones and the common color.

GEORGE L. KIRK.



# NATURAL HISTORY



## Heron Protection in Pennsylvania.

THERE is now before the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania Senate Bill No. 46, whose passage all Pennsylvania sportsmen and bird protectors should favor.

The bill is being bitterly opposed by the millinery interests of Pennsylvania, and these interests have tried to enlist as their supporters some of the sportsmen of Pennsylvania. The purposes of the bill are to put back on the list of protected birds certain species including the herons, from which protection was removed in 1909, and to stop the sale of egret plumes in Pennsylvania.

Concerning the bill, Mr. Witmer Stone of the Academy of Natural Sciences, of Philadelphia, has written a letter to the Philadelphia Press, from which we quote two paragraphs:

"The bill is simply an amendment to the present bird law covering only the two points mentioned, and the game laws of the State are in no way affected by it. The statements about its effect upon pigeon shooting or dealing in domestic poultry is absurd. The game and bird laws have nothing to do with domestic birds. These points have all been passed upon by Dr. T. S. Palmer, of Washington, the highest authority on game legislation in America, and he unqualifiedly indorsed Bill No. 46 before the Senate Committee at Harrisburg and urged its passage.

"All the opposition to the bill has originated with the millinery interests. The traffic in aigrette plumes was absolutely suppressed in New York a few years ago, and immediately the New York firms transferred their business to Philadelphia, where the law of 1909 made it possible to continue their operations. They are now making every effort to prevent the suppression of this trade in Pennsylvania and are trying to use the sportsmen of the State in their behalf by circulating misleading information about the bill. It is time that sportsmen were looking into this matter in order to learn the true purpose of the bill and also the source from which the opposition springs, so that they may not be made a catspaw for millinery interests."

The Delaware Valley Ornithological Club has issued a statement, which is backed by the Committee on Conservation of Wild Life. It says:

As some points of the bill have been misconstrued and misunderstood, the following facts are submitted as expressing the views of a society which for twenty-two years has been engaged in the scientific and economic study of bird life.

1. The object of the bill is to put back on the list of protected birds the heron family and certain other species which, owing to a misconception, were removed from protection in 1909. The bill also strengthens the clause relating to sale of wild bird plumage so as to prohibit the trade in aigrettes, which has already been stopped

in New York, Ohio, Louisiana, Florida, all the Pacific States, etc. This is part of a world-wide movement to stop the slaughter of the white herons, and Pennsylvania should do her part.

2. The bill in no way affects the game laws, as has been claimed by the millinery agents. These remain absolutely as before. Neither does it affect the trade in ostrich feathers and manufactured feather ornaments from plumage of domestic fowls or any birds regularly raised for their plumage. The milliners are only forced to give up the trade in the aigrette and some other plumage of wild birds which will have to be given up in a few years anyway, if the slaughter continues, as the birds will be extinct.

3. The claim that the white herons are not killed to secure the plumes is absolutely without foundation. Members of our club have seen the slaughter in Florida when the bird was all but exterminated there, and we have seen the affidavits of plume hunters, describing the slaughter in South America.

The plumes are only valuable at the nesting time, and the birds must be killed when they have young depending upon them. So that their slaughter means extermination.

4. The claim that herons are destructive to the fish-raising interests has been used in an attempt to mislead fishculturists and specialists. The bill provides that herons found catching fish from ponds, preserves, etc., may be shot. So far as fish in streams are concerned, the herons have little effect upon them. For the twenty years that the birds were protected, there was no decrease in fish charged against them. They do, moreover, destroy snakes and other enemies of fish, vast numbers of grasshoppers, and injurious insects, as proven by the investigation of experts of the U. S. Biological Survey.

5. One clause in the bill has been especially attacked, i. e., that which extends protection to all birds of the same family, as birds occurring wild in Pennsylvania.

This is absolutely necessary. It is easy to smuggle plumes out of Florida and Louisiana, and it is impossible to say whether a plume offered for sale in Pennsylvania came from the United States or abroad; furthermore, many other native birds so closely resemble the foreign species, that plumage taken from them cannot be distinguished. Without this portion of the clause the plumage of our meadow lark could be sold here and claimed to be that of the Mexican meadow lark, and even a skilled ornithologist could not be sure to which bird it belonged. So, the sale of plumage of all the birds of the meadow lark family must be prohibited, and all of the heron family, etc. This does not, however, affect domestic birds, ostriches, etc.

The members of the Committee on Conservation of Wild Bird Life are: George Spencer Morris, Olney, Pa.; William L. Baily, Ardmore, Pa.; Charles Platt, 3d, Chestnut Hill, Pa.; Dr. Spencer Trotter, Swarthmore College, Pa.; George H. Stuart, Girard Trust Co., Philadel-

phia; Dr. Cornelius Weygandt, University of Pennsylvania; Wm. E. Roberts, West Philadelphia High School; Samuel Wright, Conshohocken, Pa.; Robert P. Sharples, West Chester, Pa.; Dr. Howard J. Pennell, Downingtown, Pa.  
J. FLETCHER STREET, Sec'y.

## Pennsylvania Audubon Society.

*To the Members of the Pennsylvania Audubon Society and the Friends of Birds in Pennsylvania:*

SENATE BILL No. 46 has been introduced by Senator Enos M. Jones at the request of the Audubon Society to amend the non-game bird laws of Pennsylvania in such a manner as to place them on a par with the advanced and effective laws of New York and New Jersey.

As the Pennsylvania law now stands, Philadelphia is made a market for the inhuman traffic in aigrettes in the Eastern United States, and the wholesale plumage dealers of New York city, who seized the Philadelphia market, even reach out from there by mail for business into the far States of California and Oregon, where the traffic is prohibited. Moreover, under the present laws, many of Pennsylvania's valuable birds are left inadequately protected.

In the interests of the protection of bird life, for the welfare of the agricultural and horticultural interests, and for the best interests of the whole people of Pennsylvania, it is imperative that the changes incorporated in Senate Bill No. 46 should become the law. Against these changes there is no one arrayed save the few milliners who serve their own selfish interests and those who have been duped by the milliners' misrepresentations.

We urge, therefore, that you use immediately your whole influence in behalf of this measure both by writing to your Senator and members of the Assembly, and by influencing your friends to do likewise, urging your legislators to vote and work in behalf of this measure. The milliners will fight it with their utmost strength, and those who are not active in its behalf are not true friends of bird life.

Please act at once and continue to co-operate with us until the fight is won.

WITMER STONE, President.

## Words of Appreciation.

HANOVER, N. H., March 5.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Inclosed find post office money order for three dollars for subscription to FOREST AND STREAM during 1913. I have always liked your paper, and believe in the work that you are doing in the interests of the conservation of all our natural resources and particularly our game. I have had three years' enjoyment from your paper, and hope to have many years more.

With best wishes for continued success, I remain,  
JOSEPH M. LARIMER.

# GAME BAG AND GUN

## Game Legislation of the 62d Congress

By T. S. PALMER

THE third session of the Sixty-second Congress will long be remembered as marking one of the most important milestones in the history of Federal game protection. The enactment of the migratory bird bill is the third great step which began with the creation of national refuges in the Yellowstone Park act of 1872, and was extended to interstate commerce in game in the Lacey act in 1900.

Notwithstanding the fact that attention during the last session was confined chiefly to appropriation bills, more was accomplished than at any previous session since the passage of the Lacey act. The nation-wide campaign in behalf of Federal protection of migratory birds, so ably conducted by the American Game Protective Association and other friends of conservation, resulted in the passage of the McLean bill in the Senate on Jan. 22, and later in having the measure added as an amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill and approved on the morning of March 4, the final day of the session. More than eight years have elapsed since the original bill was introduced in Congress by Hon. George Shiras, 3d, on March 5, 1904, and a year has passed since the hearing on March 6, 1912, held by the House and Senate Committee on the Anthony, Weeks and McLean bills. These measures were all restricted to game birds, but when the two latter were reported from committee, they were amended to include insectivorous birds and were made practically identical. A comparison of the text of the law with the Shiras bill shows that very little change has been made in the original measure, except to extend protection to insectivorous birds and provide a penalty for violation of the act or regulations, and an appropriation of \$10,000 for carrying out its provisions.

The four brief paragraphs in the agricultural appropriation bill represent the result of six bills (S. 2367, S. 6478, S. 6497, H. R. 36, H. R. 4428, H. Res. 815), three reports of committees (S. Rept. 675, H. Rept. 680 and 1424), memorials from eight or ten State Legislatures, thousands of letters and press notices, and unremitting efforts on the part of individuals and organizations in all parts of the country. The agricultural appropriation bill, which carried the McLean bill through the House, also contained other important game protective provisions. The appropriation for the Biological Survey contains an item of \$5,000 and authorization for inclosing a thousand acres of public land in Jackson Hole, Wyoming, to complete the winter refuge for elk; an item of \$16,000 (increase of \$4,000) for the enforcement of the Lacey act; an item of \$21,000 (increase of \$4,000) for the maintenance of the National Bison Range and Bird Reservations. The appropriation for the Forest Service also

contains a special item of \$2,000 for the construction of headquarters on the Wichita Game Preserve in Oklahoma.

### BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE THIRD SESSION.

During the last session only about 1,800 bills were introduced, of which 1,280 were introduced in the House and about 530 in the Senate. Of these three in the Senate and four in the House require mention in this connection.

S. 8169—A bill for the protection and increase of State game preserves.

S. 8403—A bill to establish the Rocky Mountain National Park in Colorado.

S. Res. 428—That the President be requested to propose to the Governments of other North American countries the negotiation of a convention for the mutual protection of migratory birds.

H. R. 28142—A bill for the protection and increase of State game preserves.

H. R. 28747—A bill reserving from the public lands of Idaho a tract of land [in the Sawtooth Mountains].

H. Res. 815—Providing for the immediate consideration of S. 6497 to protect migratory game and insectivorous birds.

None of these measures were reported from committee. S. 8169 and H. R. 28142 were simply

the general refuge bills reintroduced in amended form. The introduction of the Senate resolution providing for an international convention on migratory birds marks another important step in the history of bird protection. One of the last bills passed was the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill (H. R. 25069), which was vetoed in the closing hours of the session, and will probably be repassed at the special session this spring. This bill carried among other items the regular appropriations of \$3,000 for maintenance of buffalo in the Yellowstone National Park, and \$15,000 for game protection in Alaska.

### SUMMARY.

The total number of bills and resolutions introduced in the Sixty-second Congress was nearly 40,000, or about 5,000 less than in the previous Congress. A detailed list of the game bills introduced in the first and second sessions has already been published (FOREST AND STREAM, Dec. 21, 1912, p. 800). The actual gain in legislation in this Congress comprised the fur seal act, carrying into effect the treaty between Great Britain, Japan, Russia and the United States, putting an end to pelagic sealing, and establishing a five-year close season on the Pribilof Islands; the migratory bird bill; a national game preserve on the Wind Cave National Park in South Dakota; a winter refuge for elk in Jackson Hole, Wyoming; and increased appropriations for maintenance of reservations and enforcement of the law regulating interstate commerce in game. All of these provisions, except



KING'S PRIDE ON A PHEASANT.

the fur seal law, were carried in the agricultural appropriation acts of Aug. 10, 1912, and March 4, 1913.

During the past two years ten important additions have been made to the list of national reservations by executive order on the following dates:

April 11, 1911. Clear Lake, California.

Jan. 11, 1912. Forrester Island and Hazy Islands, Alaska.

Jan. 11, 1912. Niobrara, Nebraska.

Feb. 1, 1912. Green Bay, Wisconsin.

Dec. 7, 1912. Chamisso Island, Alaska.

Dec. 17, 1912. Pishkun, Montana.

Dec. 19, 1912. Desecheo Island, Porto Rico.

Jan. 9, 1913. Gravel Island, Wisconsin.

March 3, 1913. Aleutian Islands, Alaska.

Two of these reservations, the Niobrara and the Aleutian Islands, are of considerable extent, and through the co-operation of the National Association of Audubon Societies and the citizens of Nebraska, the former has already been stocked with a herd of twenty-five buffalo, elk and deer. The Aleutian Islands refuge, set aside just before the close of the administration, places under the joint jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Commerce all of the islands in the Aleutian chain as a reservation for the protection of birds, foxes, reindeer and fisheries.

Against this record of positive accomplishment should be set the long list of bills which failed. More game protective measures were introduced than in any previous Congress, and many of them were of exceptional merit. The measures which failed included (1) National Park bills; (2) game refuges; (3) migratory bird protection in its broader aspects; (4) game protection in the District of Columbia; and (5) a measure for the importation of foreign game animals. The National Park legislation included several bills authorizing the establishment of a Bureau of National Parks, three important measures accepting jurisdiction from the States of Montana, Oregon, and Washington over the lands in the Glacier, Crater Lake and Mt. Rainier National Parks, and providing for the establishment of at least ten national parks. Three of these were in California, and one each in seven other States, as follows: The Grand Cañon National Park in Arizona; the Lake Tahoe, Mt. Shasta and Peter Lassen National Parks in California; the Rocky Mountain National Park in Colorado; the Kilauea National Park in Hawaii; the Mt. Katahdin National Park in Maine; the Rio Grande National Park in New Mexico; the Saddle Mountain National Park in Oregon; and the Mt. Olympus National Park in Washington.

The game refuge bills included four general (S. 6109, S. 8169, H. R. 23839 and H. R. 28142), and eight special measures providing for reserves in six of the Western States, namely: A refuge on the Coronado National Forest (H. R. 8393), one on the Fort Grant Military Reservation (S. 6799), and an enlargement of the Grand Cañon Game Preserve (S. 417), all in Arizona; the Jefferson National Game Preserve on the national forest of the same name, and the Snow Creek Antelope Range in Dawson county, Montana (S. 5286); the Pecos National Game Refuge in New Mexico (S. 6942); a preserve on the Sully's Hill National Park in North Dakota (amendment to the agricultural bill); a refuge

or park in Oregon (H. R. 1705); and a refuge in Fremont county, Wyoming (S. 3948). The Pecos bill passed the Senate, and one of the Senate general refuge bills was reported by the Senate Committee.

The migratory bird legislation included a proposed amendment to the Constitution giving Congress authority over migratory birds (S. J. Res. 39), and a resolution (S. Res. 428) authorizing a call for an international convention, two propositions which may receive more attention in the near future. The district game legislation included two bills providing for a general revision of the local game laws (H. R. 8634 and H. R. 8771), and the importation bills (H. R. 1303 and 24324) authorized the importation of certain large game animals from Africa.

Notwithstanding this list of failures the record as a whole shows important progress and a distinct gain in the movement for the conservation of wild life.

### New Laws to Protect California Game.

BY GOLDEN GATE.

THAT the present game laws of California are not sufficiently stringent or restrictive to preserve the game of the State from destruction is becoming more and more evident at the close of each shooting season and the extinction of some species of wild life seems certain unless adequate legislation is secured in the near future. Men who have made a study of the subject, and who are in a position to know, declare that in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys there has been a decrease of at least 50 per cent. in the number of ducks and geese to be found there, as compared with ten years ago. Other game has decreased as rapidly.

The bag limit on different species of game has been gradually lessened during this time, the open seasons have been made shorter, the law has been more strictly enforced, but in spite of these precautions the game has been gradually slipping away. A great deal has been accomplished by prohibiting the sale of venison, quail and doves, but now there is an agitation, and a well defined one, to place these on the list of game that may be sold in the open market. This agitation is being fostered by hotel keepers principally, the argument being used that the poor man should be given the opportunity to purchase game. Ducks and geese are sold now, but it is to be noted that the cost of these is such that the poor man never buys them.

The monetary value placed upon ducks has made market hunting an established industry, and it is figured that fully one-third of the million ducks killed annually are sold. It is perfectly right that the game of the State should be considered as an asset and have a monetary value, for such is certainly the case, but it is manifestly unfair that the dead game should have a commercial value for the benefit of the few market hunters and hotel keepers. Conserve the game and make the pursuit of it the source of income. California fishing is known all over the world. People come from distant points for no other purpose than to enjoy this sport. The popularity of the Catalina Islands is an evidence of what our game fishes are worth.

Sportsmen come to hunt our quail, our deer and bear. They spend millions of dollars annually in the pursuit of game, probably as much as \$15,000,000. The hotel man, transportation companies, merchants, farmers and members of all trades are benefitted either directly or indirectly.

The open sale of game will result in an income for a few years to a limited few. After that there will be no income for anyone. The legislators of California now have this matter in their hands and it rests with them whether or not the sale of game shall be abolished. The California Associated Societies for the Conservation of Wild Life, with which thousands of thoughtful sportsmen are associated, is working to arouse a sentiment against the sale of game. The California Game and Fish Protective Association is working along the same lines, as is the association formed under the auspices of the Fish and Game Commission.

To adequately protect the game of California it is imperative that the sale of game be stopped, that the bag limits of several varieties be made smaller, that the present scientific work being carried on so successfully be continued, and that the game be recognized as a valuable asset and given consideration according to its value.

### Partridge and Hawk.

FITZWILLIAM, N. H., Feb. 21.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* One afternoon in January, about 4 o'clock, I noticed suddenly a sound like the fluttering of wings against the side of my house, followed almost immediately by the crash of breaking glass in the pantry leading off the kitchen. Opening the pantry door, I saw lying at my feet the bleeding body of a large partridge in a dying condition. It had forced its way through a window pane, also tearing a zig-zag hole a foot and a half long in a Holland window shade. Some boys out of doors had seen the partridge, chased and followed by a hungry hawk, fly out of the adjoining woods to escape its pursuer, and dash into the closed window.

I showed the bird to some of my neighbors who, on examining it, declared that its back was broken in the struggle.

J. SIMONDS.

### Connecticut Nature Notes.

PACKER, Conn.—Following items appeared in one of our dailies of recent date:

CAUGHT BIG BASS.—A record catch was made by Richard Hiscox, Harry Blackburn and John Haseldon, who were on a fishing excursion Saturday at Lantern Hill. A large black bass weighing 5¼ pounds was landed besides seventeen nice pickerel. Though the bass was an unusually large one, the extraordinary part of the catch is that it was caught in midwinter.

BLACKBIRDS IN COIT ELMS.—A flock of blackbirds was seen and heard Monday morning in the Coit Elms on Washington street, a sign of an early spring.

FOREST AND STREAM aims to keep always before its readers a high, sane and cheerful ideal of American sportsmanship.





## Fly Fishing in Northern Wisconsin

By JOHN L. BANKS

**H**AVING lived for the past twenty years in the wilds of Northern Wisconsin, I became acquainted early with the habits of the speckled and rainbow trout. As far back as I can remember, the tremendous attraction of the fly-rod has held me in its firm grasp and I know no better sport than fly-casting for these wary fish.

The Brulé River, flowing through Northern Wisconsin into Lake Superior, is about sixty miles in length and in width averages one hundred feet. It is the typical home of the trout and a paradise to the fisherman. In years gone by this stream was alive with speckled trout, but with the introduction of the rainbow trout into its waters, we have gradually seen a decrease, and now practically the extinction of the brook trout. The "rainbow," a larger, stronger and gamier fish, is the cause of this extinction, destroying the spawn and thousands by thousands of the speckled fry.

To return to the Brulé as the ideal home of the trout—thirty miles from Superior City, it is fished seldom and then only on the upper waters, where the feeding springs give new life to the mother stream. The lower waters are white with rapids and falls, the intervention of an occasional pool being the only break to this monotonous tumble of water.

The rainbow trout, as a general rule, will inhabit and hold the same pool year by year. I have watched this characteristic of the trout for years in several different pools near our place on the Brulé. To prove this a fact, I have caught a large rainbow from these holes and having marked him, allowed him to swim back in his former abode. That identical trout has risen to my fly in the same place for years. He weighs probably four pounds, and I am very curious to watch and see just how long he will be there. There are places on the Brulé now, pool after pool, where I know large rainbow trout to be, some ruling by themselves, others in pairs.

In the northern streams I have found June and July the best months to use the fly. The rainbow will rise in August, too, but they are usually feeding beneath the surface at that time and a hard day with the fly results in only small fish. Personally, I should prefer to throw my flies the day long with only a few strikes than fill my creel by bait. On the Brulé and streams that empty into Lake Superior, the month of June brings forth the deer-fly, bee and a brightly-colored insect, which our "Parmacheene-Belle" resembles. These flies exist all the summer, through June and July, and as a result, we use the same species of an artificial fly the year long. I make it a point to keep a "Royal-Coachman" or a "Parmacheene-Belle" on my

leader, as lead fly the whole season, not that the rainbow continually rises to this special fly, but because I believe that one bright fly is an absolute necessity to a leader, if only as an attraction in dark and deep water.

It is a very good plan and followed by many fishermen, although not a prevalent opinion, to let your flies sink at least a foot beneath the surface. In this manner, I mean: Every trout fisherman knows that a bright day is against him, and as we often want to fly-fish

they have scoffed at the idea of underwater fishing with flies. I don't advise this method in the evening or on a cloudy day, but only when a bright sun beats down on clear water.

The day, overcast with clouds and threatening rain, is the friend of the fly-fisherman—that is, if the water is clear and low. It is no advantage on a dark day, to make an early start. The rainbow will rise all day, sometimes better after dark—always better at dusk. On these dark days, keep your flies on the surface



AN AFTERNOON'S CATCH—MUSKALONGE IN PARRY SOUND.

on these bright days, this under-water method is a good one. Don't sink your flies with any weight whatsoever; let out about a hundred feet of line and allow it to wash down with the current till your lead fly lies somewhat near the head of a pool. Trout feed in the ripple and at the heads of pools. If you let enough line out, your flies will sink about a foot. On these light days I have often filled my basket in this manner. It is hard to hook your fish under water, but "practice makes perfect," if you will attempt it. I've fished alongside of many good fly-fishermen, who have wondered why they didn't make a catch; merely because

and don't use too long a line; it's more difficult even for the clever caster, and nets you no more fish. Use the short line, a length suitable to your ability to drop your flies on the water, lead fly first and with the slightest splash; don't drop your leader in a coil, so that it causes a terrific commotion on the surface; that only frightens your fish. Many fly fishermen cast continually, allowing their flies no time on the water. That's a poor plan; cast up stream and away from your person, letting your flies float down on the current, till your line is taut below; then draw slowly in, recasting the same ground. Always whip the same

place a second time; often a trout will wait to strike, the second cast luring him out of the water.

The rainbow will always take the fly on his downward plunge, the speckled on his upward ascent. This manner in which the trout takes the fly is a good means of identification at the second they strike. The brook trout fights little in comparison to the death-like struggle of the rainbow.

Trout are a fish that feed together, and if the angler meets with poor success he may just as well lay off till the trout begin to rise to the surface. Evening fishing, regardless of the day, is always good. The fish are near the surface, preceding and after dusk, and are feeding on floating bait entirely—except in cases of high or riley water, when no results can be gained, unless bait is used.

Bait fishing is dull and tiresome to the man who has used the fly. The larger trout may be obtained on bait, as the big trout seldom rise to the surface; when they do rise, it is extremely hard to get them as far as the net on the average sized trout fly. During the spring freshets, at the opening of the season, I have caught rainbow trout weighing from five to eight pounds with large pieces of fish bait, cut from a red-horse or a chub. Chub bait, either whole or in pieces, is a good tempter for these big fish, but if caught with a large hook in their throat or stomach, they fight poorly. Sometimes when the fly-fishing is poor, catch a small shiner or chub and put him on the hook as you take him out of the water. Sink this live bait in a deep hole, and if there is a large fish there, you will not have to wait long. When he does strike, don't jerk instantly as when using the fly, but feed out line, presumably nine or ten feet, at least until you feel the line growing quite taut and the fish a dead weight on the end. Then jerk suddenly. You will have him securely hooked and you may rely on a big prize. Bait-fishing is considered slow and is slow, I will admit, after using the fly, but it requires skill on the part of the angler to catch these large rainbow in that way. In my experience it is the only way to secure the monster trout of the largest streams. In the brooks, of course, where bush and wind-falls make the fly impossible, bait is the only method, but this brook fishing is very poor sport if the larger stream can be reached. The Brulé permits the use of the canoe over its whole course; yet one may wade its waters very comfortably and reach all points of vantage.

These few opinions of mine on fly-fishing may meet with disapproval on the part of many; yet from close observation and wonderful success each season, I have proved them to be true.

### Trout Fishing in New York.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 20.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* With the disappearance of the snow, the swelling of the maple buds, and the song of the returned bluebird and robin comes that perennial "spring fever" symptomized in an individual according to his hobbies. Doubtless the devotee of the rod becomes conscious of a lack of equilibrium which requires a five-ounce rod to balance, an itching of the finger

satisfied only by contact with a favorite reel, and an irresistible tendency to sort out the tackle box.

Probably every reader of *FOREST AND STREAM* has his particular trout brook, but for the early fishing, when the lusty old fellows seek the shallows of the lakes and ponds, one must go back to the little frequented waters to enjoy the stirring contest with the three and four-pounders which take the troll before the flies have roused from their winter slumber. After several years of investigation of the various waters offering "special attractions," we found last year an eminently satisfactory location of which perhaps your readers would care to know.

Taking the St. L. & O. division of the New York Central north from Utica, we transferred at Lowville to a stub line running to Croghan from which terminus the "team" from the Bald Mountain House drove us the twelve miles to what were formerly known as the Oswegatchie Lakes, but are now termed Long Pond and its sisters (Round, Rock and Trout). On the bank of Long Pond is the house above mentioned re-



TEMAGAMI TROUT.

cently purchased by a group of college men who are offering just what we had looked for, viz.: comfortable quarters, good board and everything the fisherman could desire, but such fishing! Mine host, himself a college professor in his younger days, took every pains to see that we were adequately supplied with guide, boats, etc. 'Twas like the "good old times" of which we read, and of which we had heard in other places. The fire, which wiped out half of Croghan on the first day of the open season, recalled most of the local fishermen, so that perhaps we had more than our share. Our first morning with Chris, who knew every yard of the lake, resulted in an even dozen of keepers, all of them one pound or better, and five of them going two pounds or more besides a good many smaller fry above the legal length which, on the advice of the guide, we returned to the water "to grow up." Each trip yielded to two rods something like the above catch, and what fighters! We had not known the like since on a former trip the brooks emptying into the north shore of Superior surprised us by the gaminess of its prizes. 'Twas a glorious week and resulted in an advance booking for the coming season. But how slow is the coming of the day we have

checked as that on which we again slip off for a few days of long-looked-forward-to sport.

G. B. A.

### North Carolina Rainbows.

HENDERSONVILLE, N. C., March 13.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I read with much interest *FOREST AND STREAM* of the 8th inst. and desire to be among those who most heartily congratulate you on the passage at last of the migratory bird bill, and in congratulating you I feel that I congratulate the whole country at large and especially those who did so much toward the end to be obtained by this bill now to be the law of the land.

Our State Legislature has "quit and gone home," and we have the usual number of county game laws. This county had much better game laws before the passage of the new ones, I am told. After I have seen the full text, I will know better how to express myself in regard to this. Our Senator told me that it was really amusing to sit and hear one ask for the passage of a game law for his county, when another would rise and ask for the repeal of just such a law for his county.

I wonder if North Carolina will ever pull itself together and ask for a State-wide sane game law? It gets very tiresome at times in the constant effort to get men to see that will not look till too late. Under Uncle Sam's new law wild pigeons are to be protected, it seems, but where are they? There are none left to be protected. Too late, too late—that is, if the word wild be applied to the passenger pigeon.

Spring is with us again. How rapidly the year runs round! And so much faster as one grows older. I can well remember as a small boy wishing I were a man so I could go shooting and fishing, and the time dragged so. Now as I near my sixty-fourth birthday I can't begin to keep up with it. At any rate, I don't feel my age as yet, and hardly will, I suppose, till I find I can't climb our North Carolina mountains all day after ruffed grouse or wade our dear mountain streams without tiring out.

It will not be long now before I think I shall have a cast at the trout, and I can feel that "peculiar feeling" anglers have as the season grows apace.

We are having heavy spring rains, but when the streams fall to normal and are clear, I hope to try conclusions with the rainbows. Rain is pouring in torrents. ERNEST L. EWBANK.

### American Forestry Association.

THE directors of the American Forestry Association have arranged to hold their quarterly meeting this spring at Asheville, N. C., where they will inspect the Biltmore forest and nurseries under the guidance of C. J. Beadle, the superintendent of the Vanderbilt estate. On the evening of the same day there will be a public meeting and addresses will be made by Dr. Henry S. Drinker, president of the association, and president of the Lehigh University, who has made a particular study of the forest taxation problem; by J. S. Holmes, secretary of the North Carolina State Forestry Association, which is affiliated with the American Forestry Association; by J. E. Rhodes, manager of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, and a number of others.

# An English Dry-Fly Rod

## The Neversink and Other Eastern Trout Waters

By THEODORE GORDON

A TYPICAL English dry fly-rod has been sent to me to try—not a rod made for America, but the sort that those English dry-fly men prefer who will not use an American rod.

It is most interesting to compare its action with the actions of fine Leonard and Payne dry fly-rods, and it shall have the fairest possible trial. It certainly balances remarkably well, and most careful attention has evidently been paid to all details. It was built under the supervision of a master of the floating fly and was tried by half a dozen others who all approved of it, considering the action correct. Of course a line must be chosen to suit it, and I have on hand F, E and D. There is more cane in the top than in a fine American rod, and I fancy that only Tonquin cane will give the great stiffness and resiliency attained by makers such as Leonard in joints of small diameter. The tournament rods have extraordinary power with least weight, and a good few Englishmen prefer them for chalk stream fishing. This occasioned a great controversy some years ago, which, without doubt, led to considerable alterations and improvements being made in English fly-rods.

Lovers of the Neversink will be disgusted to learn that a sawmill has been moved up to the "Big Bend," one of the refuges for large trout during low water and drouths. Every stick of timber down to six inches in diameter will be cut, and it is reported that the sawdust will be disposed of in the stream. I can scarcely believe that this is true. No river in the country has such lovely "white" water as the Neversink, and in spite of damage by floods and wood chopping, it is still one of the most beautiful of our large streams. A good number of the best native anglers and landowners have put in applications for fingerling trout, and these will be distributed carefully, and to the greatest possible advantage.

Nowadays the best sportsmen think of putting trout in as well as taking them out, and endeavor to provide for the future and the younger generation of anglers. We do not wish to kill great numbers of trout, but to be able to find a few fish of size and quality, which will require a little skill and afford exciting sport—the kind that one is pleased to show and that present a handsome appearance when served upon the table.

The best anglers are apt to go where there is at least a chance of hooking a really big trout, and at present a good many fishermen are a bit uncertain where they will first wet their lines this season. I have fished the Ulster and Sullivan county streams so frequently of recent years that I feel some little inclination for the unknown or to return to streams that I have not seen for years. I found an old photograph of my first camp in the Maine wilderness recently, and it recalled many delightful memories, but I shall probably put my trust in one of the hard-fished streams in New York or Pennsylvania, where there are no black flies or midges. One becomes attached to certain waters, and I notice that men come from all directions and

from places far away to fish these old streams which have been celebrated for fifty years or more. They are associated with the names of nearly every well-known angler who flourished during the nineteenth century and have furnished sport for many thousand fishermen. One thinking of speculative changes usually remembers that he may go further and fare worse. Undoubtedly there is much first rate dry-fly fishing within 200 miles of New York city, which is not well known or much exploited.

### Fishing in California.

BY GOLDEN GATE.

STEELHEAD fishing has been surprisingly good in almost all of the coast streams in the San Francisco Bay section during the past two weeks and some very large catches have been made. Usually at this season of the year these streams are swollen with flood waters, but the rainfall to date has been exceedingly light, just heavy enough, in fact, to keep the water at the right height. Low water at this season of the year does not augur well for future sport, so anglers are making the most of the rather unusual conditions. There is still time for a good downpour of rain, but the outlook is for another dry season in Northern California with fishing at its best during the spring months.

The best steelhead fishing is now being enjoyed on the Russian River, where the fish are running freely, and where some very large ones are to be found. Several fish have been taken there weighing fifteen pounds and one tipping the scales at eighteen pounds is reported. Conditions on this stream are improving daily as there has been no rain of late and the water is clearing rapidly.

Some splendid steelhead fishing is also being enjoyed in the tide-water at the mouth of the San Lorenzo River. The fish are to be seen there by the hundred waiting for the river to rise, when they will make their pilgrimage upstream. Many anglers fish in this stream, which is near the city of Santa Cruz, and some are taking from fifteen to twenty steelheads a day.

The Salmon Creek lagoon in Sonoma county has suddenly come to the front as a great place for steelhead trout and some unusually large catches have been made there of late by members of the Salmon Creek Rod and Gun Club. Jack Lemmer, the light tackle enthusiast, recently visited that section on a fishing trip and had quite a successful venture. While fishing with a five-ounce rod he hooked an unusually active twelve-pound steelhead and finally landed him after a long battle.

While sport has been good on most streams, Paper Mill Creek has yielded very unsatisfactory results and an investigation is under way to determine, if possible, what has been interfering with the sport on this popular stream during the past season. The creek was well stocked last season, as it has been for sev-

eral years, but the fish do not seem to be there.

Striped bass fishing is showing signs of improvement, and some sloughs that have been a source of disappointment all winter are now splendid fishing grounds. Hugh Draper recently made a catch in the San Antone slough district that attracted considerable attention, taking six fish that averaged twenty pounds apiece, the largest weighing thirty pounds and the smallest seven. On the day following this catch a large number of rodmen were out and all made catches, some taking as many as twenty fish. These ran in weight from five to thirty-two pounds.

The Pescadero and San Gregorio lagoons have not been satisfactory fishing grounds of late. At Monterey Bay there is some good salmon fishing to be had, but only a few salmon have been taken in San Francisco Bay.

The trout fishing season above tidewater in coast streams opens on April 1, in fact, trout fishing will be in order then in all of the streams of the State, except those in District 3, where the season opens a month later. From the Sierras comes the report that the snow-fall has been heavier than was the case a year ago, and that streams will probably not be as low during the summer months as was the case last season, which was a hard one on fish life.

San Francisco anglers are looking forward with much pleasure to the visit of Dr. Henry Van Dyke, who is expected here this month for a short stay. While here the distinguished visitor will be the guest of the San Francisco Fly-Casting Club at a banquet at the St. Francis Hotel. This organization has had but two honorary members on its rolls, Grover Cleveland and Dr. Henry Van Dyke.

### Suggestions—Alabama to Florida.

JOHN H. WALLACE, JR., writes to a member of the Florida Legislature as follows:

MY DEAR SIR:

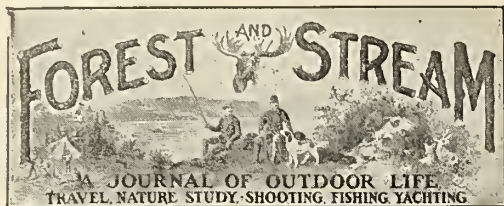
Your neighbors in Alabama cannot derive the highest and best benefits from their excellent game protective system unless similar laws are enacted in Florida.

Permit me to suggest that Florida needs, first—a State-wide game law with a State game and fish commissioner to enforce it; second, a hunting license tax should be imposed as follows: (a) Permitting persons to hunt on their own lands and in their voting precinct of residence without licenses; (b) in county of residence, \$1; (c) in all counties in the State, \$3; (d) non-residents and aliens, \$15. This is the Alabama plan, and the city hunters pay the cost of supporting the department of game and fish.

The birds and game have been slaughtered in Florida to such an alarming degree that unless a halt is called, many of your most valuable species will be utterly annihilated, then the tourists will cease to visit your beautiful State, and spend their money with your people.

I am sending you, under separate cover, a copy of the Alabama game laws, together with some other literature, blanks, etc., bearing upon game and fish preservation and protection, which I will thank you to accept with my compliments. Would you mind writing me how you feel about the suggested program?

JOHN H. WALLACE, JR.



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**CORRESPONDENCE**—FOREST AND STREAM is the recognized medium of entertainment, instruction and information between American sportsmen. The editors invite communications on the subjects to which its pages are devoted, but, of course, are not responsible for the views of correspondents. Anonymous communications cannot be regarded.

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**ADVERTISEMENTS**: Display and classified, 20 cts. per agate line (\$2.80 per inch). There are 14 agate lines to the inch. Covers and special positions extra. Five, ten and twenty per cent. discount for 13, 26 and 52 insertions, respectively, within one year. Forms close Monday in advance of publication date.

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### VACATION MEMORIES.

HAPPY are the memories which we all cherish of vacations past, and the hopes we have of those that are to come. Severe as may have been the toils of journey with pack or paddle; the climbing over rock-face and snow-slope of tall mountains; the sufferings of fatigue, hunger and thirst; in the retrospect all these hardships are lost sight of. We remember only the joys of attainment, and long for the time to come when we shall be able to repeat our trip; perhaps again to struggle and to suffer—and to succeed.

Who can ever forget the breathless anxiety of the long climb, and the final joy of peeping over the hill and seeing below him, all unconscious of danger, the great ram lying on his bed of shale, calmly looking out over the wide mountains that stretched so far below?

Who can ever forget the patient whipping of the salmon stream—the rise and strike, just at dusk, of the greatest fish yet made fast on the trip; the breathless excitement of fighting the monster in the dark, when it was impossible to see where he was going, or into what peril he was putting the tackle; and then the final supreme moment when victory declared itself—either for the angler, as he saw the waving bar of white lifted from the water, or for the fish when suddenly the line snapped back loose and the struggle was ended?

Not to everyone is it given to excel in craft the mountain sheep, or in strength to equal the lordly salmon. To stir vacation memories, no rewards are needed so great as these. We may rejoice equally over idle days spent in lounging in the sunlight along the shores of a lake, going out night and morning to catch just fish enough for the pan; or in poling the light canoe up the wild streams in Canada or the Adirondacks, or with heavy pack, yet light heart, tramping along country roads, or through dim trails in green timber; or hour after hour brushing through the yellow stubble or the brown leaves of the woodland, as we follow the dogs afield.

Many men have many minds, and to each

one his vacation, however spent, is a lasting delight. Unbidden its memories come to him by day or by night. Perhaps some sound, half heard, or some subtle odor touches a string of memory, and in a moment the full chord sweeps through his brain. More vivid still are the recollections, if he looks over a set of pictures taken on the trip, or gets out an old note book and turns its pages. Then a thousand trifles—events and words and phrases—long effaced from memory's palimpsest, spring into view and the recollection becomes as fresh as if it were of yesterday.

For most of us vacation times are short. For six months we may enjoy our memories, and for another six months may indulge in hopes of happy days to come. Nevertheless, in FOREST AND STREAM we may always read the story of other men's vacations, just as by writing for FOREST AND STREAM the story of our last year's trip we may live over again our vacation and, besides, may give to others some suggestions of the pleasures that we ourselves have enjoyed.

### STILL AT THE TOP.

THE figures compiled by the Printers' Ink of the total number of agate lines of advertising carried by each of five outdoor publications for the month of February, 1913, are as follows:

Publication.	Feb. 1913.
1. Forest and Stream.....	12,619
2. Outing Magazine .....	10,584
3. Outdoor World .....	9,302
4. Field & Stream .....	8,003
5. Outer's Book .....	6,290

### SLAYING, SLAUGHTERING AND KILLING

To be born great is not much perhaps, but we should all of us like to achieve greatness.

However, should we care to have greatness thrust upon us?

The Congressional Record deals with the proceedings of Congress, and it is not often that the simple citizen gets his name into that publication, but this happened recently to Chas. Sheldon, who, at the hearings held before the committees of Congress in March a year ago, appeared in behalf of the Weeks and McLean bills, representing the Boone and Crockett Club. Mr. Sheldon has attained a measure of success that many of us would be glad to equal, but what he had done does not satisfy a member of Congress, who wishes to thrust more greatness on Mr. Sheldon, and so discusses him by name on the floor of the House.

In the debate on the Senate amendment of the Agricultural Appropriation Bill, dealing with Federal protection of migratory birds, two speakers bitterly opposed the bill and talked at considerable length against it. One of these was Mr. Mondell, whose attitude is always well known, and the other was a gentleman from Indiana, Mr. Cox, whose speech, while his intentions were no doubt of the best, was calculated to mislead, and wholly ignores the testimony offered by a number of scientific men and officials of bird protective associations. The gentleman from Indiana expressed these views:

"The whole bill is a delusion and a snare. It would have been impossible to put the bill through, simply to protect the game bird, and in order to get it through, they had to couple with it a provision about which the fathers of this measure care nothing whatever. Who is

the Boone and Crockett Club? Where is it? What was it organized for? It was founded in 1887 by ex-President Roosevelt, and Mr. Sheldon, who appeared before the Senate committee in favor of the measure, said that the proposed measure was advocated by this club for the conservation of big game, forest reserves and perhaps it was responsible for big-game refuges. Mr. Sheldon of course was, and is, an ardent advocate of this measure, because he is a member of the Boone and Crockett Club, and no doubt in the world but what this club is in favor of the pending measure, because they are genuine sportsmen.

"This ardent advocate laments long and loud concerning big game fast disappearing, because, he says, that members of clubs like the Boone and Crockett Club no longer hunt on foot, or on horseback, but hunt in automobiles, and in fact one of the complaints against the depletion of game is because men do hunt in automobiles. Not many men in this country, compared with the total population, have much time to hunt for pleasure; most of them are rigorously employed in trying to earn a little bread and meat instead of going on pleasure jaunts and trips, slaying, slaughtering and killing game."

"Slaying, slaughtering and killing" game is a fairly ponderous expressing. The gentleman from Indiana did not wish anyone to be in doubt as to what he meant.

We do not read regularly the Congressional Record, and of the rhetorical gems that it contains many must necessarily escape us, but of those gems few, we imagine, outshine in brilliancy Mr. Cox's ringing, rolling yet redundant remarks about slaying, slaughtering and killing game.

### SPRING SHOOTING.

THE poet Whittier said if he were a young man he would enlist under the banner of some great moral reform, no matter how desperate the fortunes of that cause might appear, and devote himself to laboring for its success. One of the younger generation of sportsmen now coming on to the stage might enroll himself on the side of the spring shooting abolitionists with perfect confidence in the ultimate triumph of their principles. Nothing in the entire field of sportsmanship is more clearly demonstrated by passing events than that the sentiment against spring shooting is gaining strength. It is gaining ground in a wider territory than ever before. No one who intelligently notes the trend of opinion in relation to such affairs can fail to be convinced that this is the situation with respect to the shooting of wildfowl flying northward to their breeding grounds in the spring of the year.

### The Meadow Lark.

BY WILL C. PARSONS.

Almost deserted, Nature's choir; but one,  
 His breast aglow like summer's setting sun,  
 Pipes from a frozen clod in snow-patched field,  
 His notes flash out like rays from polished shield.  
 To cutting norther's blade, he scorns to yield.

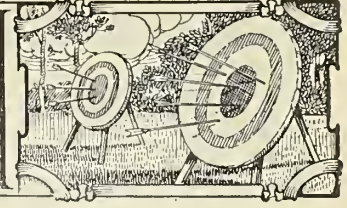
"Cheery o' cheer,  
 Cheery every one!"

Though he eternal summer might command,  
 He stays behind; defies King Winter's hand,  
 And gladdens saddest heart with sweetest note  
 That ever burst from songster's silvery throat—  
 A benediction in his mottled coat.

"Cheery o' cheer,  
 Cheery every one!"



# ARCHERY



Forest and Stream is the official organ of the National Archery Association.

## Scoring by Points.

BY EDWARD B. WESTON.

IN the past several weeks the papers have printed a number of letters and articles on scoring by points, and nearly all the writers have expressed the opinion that a change ought to be made in the present methods of scoring the archery championships.

I am surprised that any archer should not know what the point system is. But I have lately been asked by two good archers, who have shot in several recent tournaments, to explain it to them.

All that they had cared to know was who had made the best scores; showing that to them, in comparing archers' skill, the number of points made cut no figure.

The York round is composed of three ranges. Seventy-two arrows are shot at the 100-yard range, forty-eight arrows are shot at 80 yards and twenty-four arrows at 60 yards. In a championship contest the round is shot twice, making a double round.

Ten points are used in deciding the winner. Two points are given the archer making the greatest number of hits, and two points to the one making the highest score; one point for the greatest number of hits at 100 yards, and one point for highest score at 100 yards; one point for most hits at 80 yards, and one point for highest score at 80 yards; one point for most hits at 60 yards, and one point for highest score at 60 yards.

The archer having the most points becomes the champion.

When a person takes up archery, or any sport, he sees many things which do not look quite right to him. He is not conversant with the history of the sport, and does not know that every point in it has been thought over carefully and discussed pro and con, until it has reached its present status. In his impatient enthusiasm he starts, de novo, to make over things, without availing himself of the work which has been done in the past.

It may be stated that as a rule it is a good plan to let well enough alone. But "well enough" is often not as good as it should be. In such case an effort should be made to change things for the better.

It appears that a majority of the archers believe that the present system of scoring the championship contests could be changed with great benefit. To be sure, it has the sanction of long years' use. It has been adopted, dropped and adopted again. Each time it has been under consideration, it has been discussed at length, and I regret to say in some cases acrimoniously.

H. B. Richardson states in his letter already printed, that "whatever may be the official rule in England concerning the use of the point system, it was not enforced in 1908, the year I was there. The match was decided on the highest

score. When I got one more than Brooks King, there was no discussion of the points won." Though nothing was said about it on the range, the Archer's Register, for that year, shows that the championship was won by points as usual.

It shows that the archers were thinking more of highest score than of points. It is altogether probable that if a contestant were declared champion by a point, or the fraction of a point, and had not made the highest score, the one who had would be popularly considered the best archer.

In the Archer's Register for 1911-12, a list of six best ladies' and gentlemen's scores and hits are given for each year since 1871. Of course there was no occasion for saying anything about points; it is stated that the hits and scores are given so that comparisons can be made.

They, no more than we, would think of comparing archers' skill by points which they might have made.

James Duff, of Jersey City, who has lived and drawn the long bow in England, states in his recent letter:

"I may mention here that the point method of scoring has long been looked on with scorn by some of the good British archers, but its very antiquity, I believe, has scared the man from coming forth and taking a firm stand for improvement."

The antiquity and glory of archery, and the sentiment attached to it, make it difficult to effect changes which seem to be needed.

But we must remember that the archery of to-day is different from the archery of the past.

Distances shot have been changed, as also have targets, number of arrows shot for an end, archer's dress, methods of scoring, and in other ways. A change was made at the last tournament by assigning the archers to different targets on the two days of the championship contest, so that if there was any difference in the desirableness of their locations, no one would have a good target on two days, and another, one not so good, on two days. This new arrangement caused no commotion whatever.

An evolution has been going on, and the time has not yet come when there can be no further change for the better.

When in the past, either in this country or abroad, the point system has been given up, it has been changed to gross score alone. Score and hits should be added, for in this way hits receive the credit due them, and this makes a different proposition of it.

I am firmly of the opinion that the championships should be awarded by coming hits and score. And the change can be made without "muddying the clear stream of archery that now flows deeper, cleaner and stronger than for many years," as Mr. Thompson fears might be the case.

Note.—Recent discussions of the point system of scoring may be found in the issues of

FOREST AND STREAM for Dec. 21, 1912, Feb. 15, 22, March 8, 1913.

## Fine Archery Scores.

When a double York round score of 900 is made, it does not cause much comment. The average archer does not seem to think it anything out of the ordinary, though he may never have approached it.

Since the organization of the National Archery Association, in 1879, it has been made, at its annual meetings, but six times, and by four different archers. These scores follows:

1883	Col. Robert Williams, Jr.	199	907
1885	Col. Robert Williams, Jr.	215	955
1908	Will H. Thompson	211	973
1909	George P. Bryant	227	975
1910	H. B. Richardson	231	1111
1912	George P. Bryant	230	1094

During the same period, the championship score made at the Grand National Meeting, in England, has been as high as 900 only four times as shown below:

1884	C. E. Nesham	208	902
1885	C. E. Nesham	211	917
1886	C. E. Nesham	202	1022
1890	C. E. Nesham	207	921

Since 1879, 900 has been made in other Grand meetings in England, and also in the Ohio State Archery Association a few times. But it is made so rarely that we remove our hat to the one who makes it.

## The Degenerate Yew.

From the Archer's Register, 1911-12.

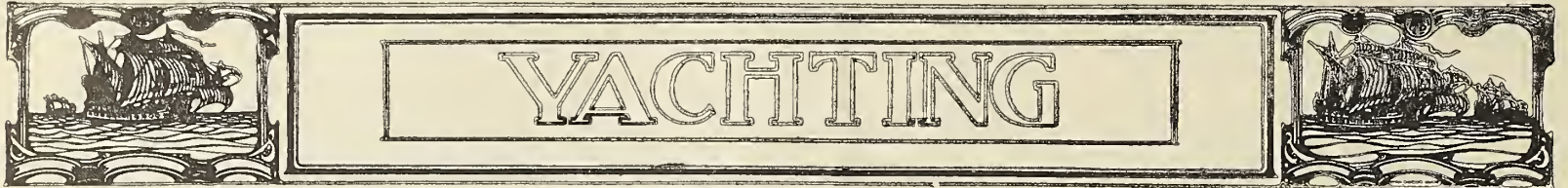
Oh, where in the world can I find the bow  
That cost but a fifty-five pounds or so—  
And pulled about fifty-five pounds or so—  
Slender and taper to head and heel,  
Steady and whippy and tough as steel?  
If I drew but a finger across the string,  
Like the note of a fiddle I heard it sing;  
If I shot all day in the summer sun,  
It kept its shape when the day was done;  
It drove the arrows both low and fast,  
For bows in those days never lost their cast.  
It was waste indeed that our Yews had then,  
But ours to-day are a bourgeois race;  
Podgy and heavy and void of grace;  
No ancient blood in their veins, I ween—  
It isn't an insult to call them green!  
If you don't believe me, just "wait and see"—  
You may order a bow, but you'll get a tree!  
When you've shot your round you will rage and foam  
For you'll need a coffin to cart it home;  
And when on your wall it is safely hung,  
You'd almost swear that the thing was strung.  
If you wouldn't be cursed with such a bow,  
Fat and lazy and tired and slow,  
You may save your money and buy, perchance,  
A "cattle-walloper"—that's a lance!

AVONDALE.

## FOR ARCHERY SUPPLIES

Write for Archery Catalogue.

E. I. HORSMAN CO. 365 Broadway, N. Y.



Forest and Stream will give a weekly digest of Yachting and Motor Boating events from all over the country.

### 23-Foot Auxiliary Cruising Catboat.

THE plans on page 375 are of an auxiliary cruising catboat, designed by Swasey, Raymond & Page, Inc., of Boston, Mass., dimensions being 23 feet over all, 21 feet 6 inches waterline, 10 feet 6 inches beam, 3 feet 3 inches draft, 4 feet 2 inches freeboard bow, 2 feet freeboard stern and 1 foot 9 inches freeboard least. Her design is a little different from the ordinary Cape catboat. She has a typical high bow and lots of sheer and regulation extra wide breadth of beam. She is a little deeper and has more dead rise, and her sections would make an easier boat to drive in rough water than usually found on catboats; still she has a hard bilge, which will make her stand up in a breeze.

The sections aft are brought down with an S-shape curve which will give depth for the engine and will also make a boat which will steer well in a following sea, and in any bilge water will be aft under the cockpit rather than in the cabin.

She will have about 4,000 pounds of ballast, 3,000 pounds of which will be inside well winged out, as is the usual practice for the best results in wide boats to give them the most stability at ordinary angles of heel, and 100 pounds on the keel, which will give more range of stability and help in case of bad knock downs.

Her sail plan has 550 square feet, which is fairly moderate, but by using an engine in light airs, should prove sufficient and also avoid the necessity of reefing too often. Her arrangement plan is quite unusual for such a small boat. There is practically no waste room in her. The cockpit is 6 feet long and 7 feet wide, and has a seating capacity for from six to eight people comfortably by utilizing the bridge deck also. She steers with a wheel.

A raised hatch in the cockpit floor gives access to the engine, which is a single cylinder, 2-cycle, about 5 horsepower engine, which is the regular arrangement in Cape catboats.

Under the cockpit seats on either side are water and fuel tanks of twenty-four gallons capacity each. Between the cockpit and cabin is a bridge deck, under which is a food locker and a large refrigerator. In the cabin on the port side is a toilet room over 4 feet long, and on the starboard side aft is a galley with sink, dish lockers, galley table, coal stove space, etc.

Forward of these are two transoms which are of the extension type and will sleep two on each, these transoms being about 3 feet 6 inches wide when extended. The dining table is hinged from the centerboard trunk. Forward of the cabin in the fore peak is a large clothes closet with shelves, racks, etc., for bags, etc.

The cabin has 5 feet 4 inches head room in the lowest part. A small bowsprit is shown mainly for the purpose of carrying the anchors and to act as a fender when making landing at floats. The bowsprit makes a very convenient

place to carry the anchors. All you have to do is to hoist them up and fasten them to the hook under the bowsprit, and they are always in readiness for use.

### Yachting in California.

MORE interest is being taken in yachting on San Francisco Bay by local enthusiasts than has been the case in many years, and the outlook is that many new boats will be in commission this year. Great preparations are being made for the regatta in 1915 when yachts from all countries are expected to be here to compete for the many valuable prizes that have already been arranged for. Sir Thomas Lipton has promised to be here with his yacht Shamrock IV. and has offered a valuable trophy that will be strongly contested for. This will be for 23-meter boats, and already plans have been made to build a boat for the San Francisco yachtsmen. The challenge of Sir Thomas Lipton was accepted almost on the spot by Thomas L. Miller, and within a few days a hundred enthusiasts had volunteered to assist in building a boat. Capt. W. F. Stone, a veteran skipper, will sail this vessel, and will spend several months this summer in securing ideas and data which will be incorporated in the construction of the yacht.

At the annual meeting of the Corinthian Y. C., officials were chosen as follows for the ensuing year: Commodore, H. E. Picker; Vice-Commodore, J. F. Campbell; Port Captain, John Keefe; Treasurer, C. F. Morel; Secretary, H. W. Westerfield; Directors in addition to the officers, William J. Hogg and Gus Dorn; Regatta Committee, Robert A. Dean, Clarence Dobie and Fred Webster.

The new officers of the San Francisco Y. C. are: Commodore, R. C. Pell; Vice-Commodore, G. P. Carruthers; Secretary, Jack Russell; Treasurer, Gordon Thompson; and in addition to these as a directorate William G. Morrow and Frank Garden. Commodore Pell will use the Vixen as flagship for a few months, but has ordered a new yacht from the East that should arrive here by the first of July. J. M. Punnett, of this club, has purchased the sloop Monsoon, now flying the club's colors, and will sail her this summer.

The Sequoia Yachting and Boating Club, of Eureka, will formally present a challenge for a race for the San Francisco perpetual challenge cup early in May. Creades, owned by Arthur Way, of Eureka, will represent the Northern yachtsmen.

President C. C. Moore, of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, has received word from the Hawaii Y. C. to the effect that the club was ready to support in any way the International trans-Pacific yacht race planned for 1915.

The Power Boat Association, recently organized as the California section of the American

Association, has elected its first officers as follows: Chairman, I. H. Cory, of the San Francisco Y. C.; Vice-Chairman, E. Forrest Mitchell, of the Sacramento Boat Club; Secretary, Frank E. Baker, of the Corinthian Y. C.; Treasurer, Harry L. Burleson, of the Pacific Motor Club; Delegates-at-Large, Frank M. Garden, of the San Francisco Y. C., and Emil Stauf, of the Corinthian Y. C.

The Vallejo Yachting and Rowing Club has elected officers for 1913 as follows: Commodore, Theo. Swanson; Vice-Commodore, Herman Streichan; Fleet Captain, Bert Ryan; Port Captain, R. H. Deimon; Recording Secretary, J. H. Browne; Treasurer, S. J. McKnight; Measurer, W. A. Kirkland; Regatta Committee, Horace Etzel and Oscar Sutterquist.

### 900-Mile Yacht Race.

A 900-MILE yacht race from Chicago to Duluth is being considered by Commodore James O. Heyworth, of the Chicago Y. C. This race, the longest held by any fresh water yacht club, is made possible by the large number of big sailing vessels which have been purchased or built for the Chicago fleets this year.

Commodore Heyworth will place the race on this season's schedule if enough entries are received; otherwise the big event will be held next year.

## Canoeing

### A. C. A. Membership.

#### NEW MEMBERS PROPOSED.

Atlantic Division.—Stanley J. Cypher, 13 Eastern avenue, Ossining, N. Y., by A. Rivers Genet.

Western Division.—Arthur Santmier, Chicago, Ill., by R. F. Rogers; Arthur Lyle Gourley, Highland Park, Ill., by John W. McConnell.

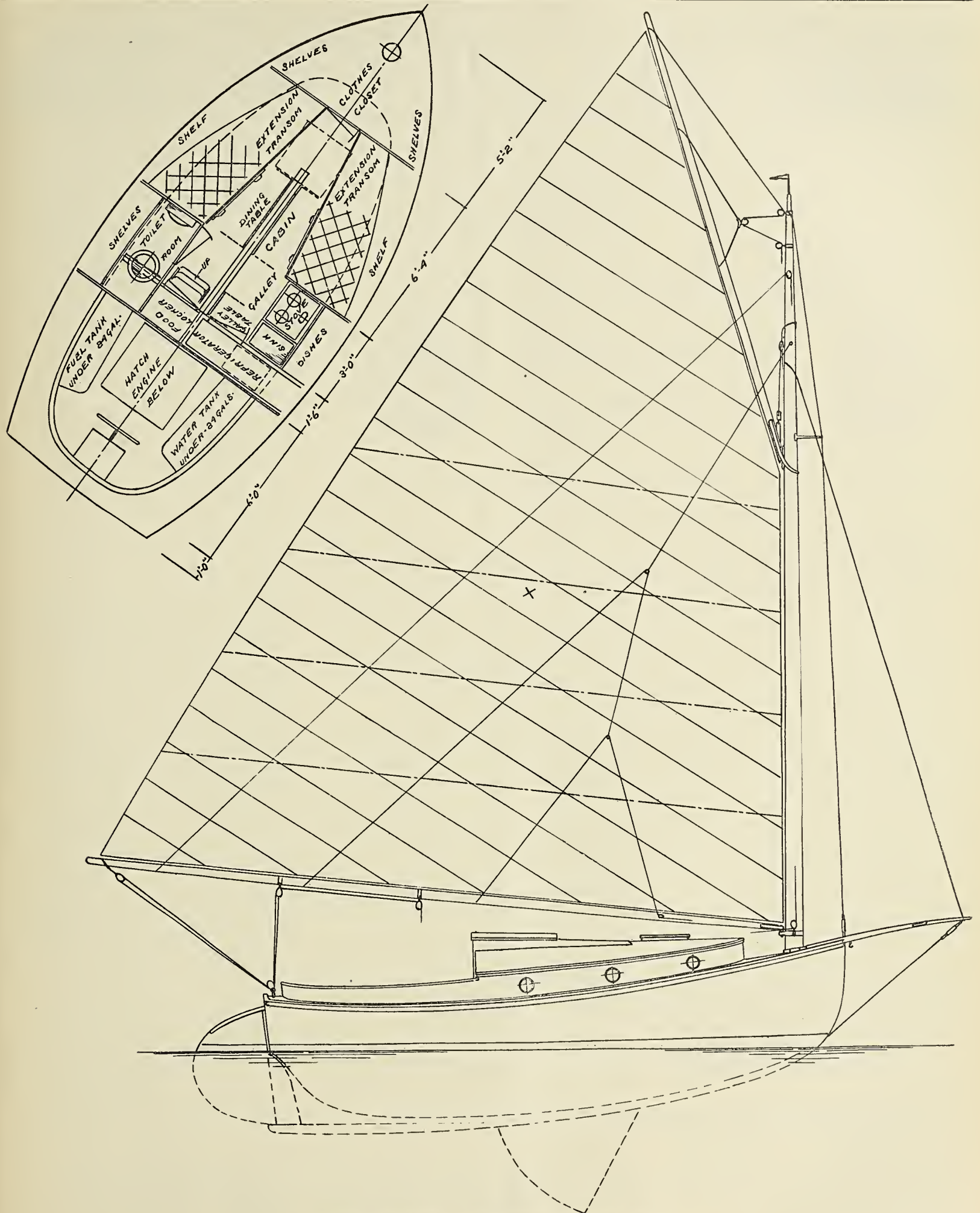
#### NEW MEMBERS ELECTED.

Eastern Division.—6622, George H. Holland, 49 Sheridan street, Jamaica Plain, Mass.; 6623, James C. McFarlane, 6 Dalrymple street, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Western Division.—6617, Waldemar R. Petersen, Dundee, Ill.; 6618, Joseph L. Gillson, 706 Forest avenue, Wilmette, Ill.; 6619, Carl G. Gruner, 607 Elm street, Rockford, Ill.; 6620, Eugene Miller, 1621 W. Division street, Chicago, Ill.; 6621, Edwin H. Tryon, 539 Ryerson avenue, Elgin, Ill.

#### RESIGNATIONS.

Western Division.—5272, Walter W. Kellner, Milwaukee, Wis.; 6350, Robert J. Nordhold, Chicago, Ill.; 6466, John F. Moffett, 2d, Chicago, Ill.



TWENTY-THREE-FOOT AUXILIARY CRUISING BOAT.  
Designed by Swasey, Raymond & Page, and described on preceding page.



# TRAP SHOOTING



Forest and Stream is an Honorary Member of the Interstate Association for the Promotion of Trapshooting.

## Fixtures.

If you want your shoot to be announced here, send a notice like the following:

### REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.

- March 25-26.—Birmingham (Ala.) G. C. O. L. Garl, Sec.  
 April 8-10.—San Antonio, Tex.—The Interstate Association's Southwestern Handicap, under auspices of the San Antonio Gun Club; \$1,000 added money. Winner of first place in the Southwestern Handicap guaranteed \$200 and a trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$150 and \$100 respectively. E. E. Shaner, Mgr., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 April 9-10.—Lincoln, Neb.—Capitol Beach G. C. T. C. Brownfield, Pres.  
 April 10.—Atglen (Pa.) G. C. Lloyd R. Lewis, Mgr.  
 April 14-16.—New Orleans, La.—City Park G. C. J. M. Lionnet, Mgr.  
 April 16.—Mt. Holly (N. J.) G. C. A. J. Dellette, Sec'y.  
 April 17.—Syracuse, N. Y.—Messina Springs G. C. W. E. Hookway, Sec'y.  
 April 17-19.—Hot Springs, Ark.—Arkansas State tournament, under auspices of Hot Springs G. C. H. A. Whittington, Sec'y.  
 April 19.—Lawrence (Mass.) Fish and Game Protective Association. A. C. Gray, Sec'y.  
 April 23.—Grundy Center (Ia.) G. C. Frank W. Callaway, Sec'y.  
 April 23-24.—Wellington, Mass.—Paleface Shooting Association. Walter F. Clarke, Pres.  
 April 23-24.—Brantley (Ala.) G. C. A. H. Hill, Pres.  
 April 24.—Maysville, Ky.—Mason County G. C. Wm. H. Hall, Mgr.  
 April 26.—Pottstown (Pa.) G. C. C. A. Fries, Sec'y.  
 April 29.—Guernsey, Ia.—Du Pont G. C. J. W. Dobbins, President.  
 April 29-30.—Moberly (Mo.) G. C. J. A. Melton, Sec'y.  
 April 29-May 1.—Pond Creek, Okla.—Oklahoma State tournament, under auspices of Pond Creek G. C. Wm. M. Hite, Mgr.  
 May 1-2.—Philadelphia, Pa.—Keystone Shooting League. G. F. Hamlin, Sec'y.  
 May 2-4.—San Diego, Cal.—Pastime G. C. George P. Muchmore, Sec'y.  
 May 3.—Rittersville, Pa.—Lehigh R. and G. C. H. F. Koch, Sec'y.  
 May 3.—Bethel, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of Bethel G. C. C. K. Bailey, Sec'y.  
 May 5-6.—Laramie, Wyo.—Gem City Gun Club. Tyler A. Rogers, Pres.  
 May 6.—Vicksburg (Miss.) G. C. J. J. Bradfield, Mgr.  
 May 6.—Pitcairn, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of United G. C. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.  
 May 6-7.—Eagle Grove (Ia.) G. C. A. L. Yearous, Sec.  
 May 6-7.—Montpelier (Vt.) G. C. H. B. Moulton, Pres.  
 May 8.—Camden (Ark.) G. C. J. P. Wright, Mgr.  
 May 8-10.—Hutchinson, Kan.—Kansas State tournament, under auspices of Hutchinson G. C. Chas. T. Rankin, Sec'y.  
 May 7.—Seneca Falls (N. Y.) G. C. C. L. Frantz, Mgr.  
 May 7.—Hicksville (O.) G. C. C. E. Maxwell, Sec'y.  
 May 7-8.—Dayton, Ky.—Northern Kentucky G. C. H. R. Irwin, Mgr.  
 May 7-8.—Americus, Ga.—Georgia State tournament, under auspices of Americus G. C. J. W. Hightower, Pres.  
 May 7-8.—Sunbury, Pa.—Sunbury-Selinsgrove G. C. J. W. Schoffstall, Sec'y.  
 May 8.—Watertown (Wis.) G. C. B. H. Rieck, Sec'y.  
 May 8-9.—Kankakee (Ill.) G. C. E. F. Radeke, Sec'y.  
 May 9.—Portage (Wis.) G. C. J. Raup, Pres.  
 May 9-11.—Los Angeles (Cal.) G. C. Stanton A. Bruner, Sec'y.  
 May 10.—Marysville (Pa.) S. A. M. L. Wise, Vice-Pres.  
 May 12.—Mt. Airy (Md.) G. C. Ira D. Watkins, Sec'y.  
 May 12-13.—Portland (Ore.) G. C. J. E. Cullison, Pres.  
 May 13-15.—York, Pa.—Pennsylvania State tournament, under auspices of York City G. C. N. M. McSherry, Sec'y.  
 May 13-15.—Montgomery, Ala.—Interstate Association's eighth Southern Handicap tournament, under auspices Capital City G. C.; \$1,000 added money. Winner of first place guaranteed \$200 and a trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$150 and \$100 respectively. Elmer E. Shaner, Mgr., Pittsburgh.  
 May 14.—Tyndall (S. D.) G. C. F. F. Chladek, Sec'y.  
 May 14.—Fulton (N. Y.) G. C. and G. C. B. J. O'Grady, Pres.  
 May 14-15.—Waterloo (Ia.) G. C. Nick Webber, Pres.  
 May 14-15.—Pipestone (Minn.) G. C. H. T. Ober, Sec'y.  
 May 15.—Shelbyville, Ill.—Shelby County G. C. Geo. L. Dearing, Sec'y.  
 May 15.—Riverside (Ill.) G. C. E. M. Collis, Sec'y.  
 May 15.—Freeport (Ill.) G. C. J. W. James, Sec'y.  
 May 15.—Clayton, O.—Salem G. C. F. C. Koch, Pres.  
 May 17.—Phillipsburg, N. J.—Alert G. C. Edw. F. Markley, Mgr.  
 May 20.—Albia, Ia.—Monroe County Fish and Game Protective Association. Theo. B. Perry, Jr., Pres.  
 May 20.—Milton Junction (Wis.) G. C. W. H. Smith, Sec'y.  
 May 20.—Pillow (Pa.) G. C. J. A. Bingaman, Sec'y.  
 May 20-21.—Wenatchee (Wash.) R. and G. C. Chas. E. Owens, Pres.  
 May 20-21.—Columbus (Neb.) G. C. G. A. Schroeder, Sec'y.  
 May 20-22.—Temple, Tex.—Texas State tournament, under auspices of the Temple G. C. R. I. Tennant, Pres.  
 May 21.—Brazil (Ind.) R. & G. C. W. T. Crabb, Sec'y.  
 May 21.—Windsor (Mo.) G. C. W. T. Jordan, Sec'y.  
 May 22.—Mt. Morris, Ill.—Mt. Morris G. C. C. J. Price, Sec'y.  
 May 22.—Aurelia (Ia.) G. C. Frank R. Welch, Sec'y.  
 May 22.—Syracuse, N. Y.—Onondaga County G. C. T. E. Clay, Pres.  
 May 22.—Scranton (Pa.) R. & G. C. M. F. Bohn, Sec'y.  
 May 22.—Altoona, Pa.—Central Pennsylvania T. S. A. tournament, under auspices of Blair County Road Drivers' Association. Jack Waltz, Sec'y.  
 May 22-25.—Winchester, Ky.—Kentucky State tournament, under auspices of Winchester G. C. C. B. Strother, Sec'y.  
 May 23.—Nicholson (Pa.) R. and G. C. L. A. Wright, Sec'y.  
 May 23.—Emporia (Kans.) G. C. Chas. Ford, Sec'y.  
 May 24.—Stratford, Ont., Canada.—Pastime G. C. Wm. Boles, Sec'y.  
 May 24.—Newmanstown (Pa.) G. C. F. S. Rader, Sec'y.  
 May 24.—New Haven, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of New Haven G. C. F. W. Smith, Pres.  
 May 24.—Gananogue, Canada.—Thousand Islands G. C. C. A. Lewis, Sec'y.  
 May 24-25.—St. Louis (Mo.) T. S. A. L. Ebert, Sec'y.  
 May 27.—Fairmont (W. Va.) G. C. Ed. H. Taylor, Sec'y.  
 May 27.—Sikeston (Mo.) G. C. Wm. H. Tanner, Sec'y.  
 May 27-28.—Paragould (Ark.) G. C. C. W. Stedman, Sec.  
 May 27.—Norwich, N. Y.—Chenango County F., G. and G. C. E. D. Borden, Mgr.  
 May 27.—Brookhead (Wis.) G. C. J. B. Pierce, Sec'y.  
 May 27-29.—Peoria, Ill.—Illinois State tournament, under the auspices of Illinois State S. A. R. Scholes, Sec'y.  
 May 27-29.—Fort Dodge, Ia.—Iowa State tournament, under auspices of the Fort Dodge Gun Club. Jos. Kautzky, Mgr.  
 May 27-29.—N. Platte, Neb.—Nebraska State tournament, under auspices of Buffalo Bill G. C. J. C. Den, Sec'y.  
 May 28.—Chesapeake City (Md.) G. C. H. L. Worthington, Mgr.  
 May 28.—Morocco (Ind.) G. C. Jas. C. Murphy, Sec'y.  
 May 28.—Galion (O.) G. C. H. D. Smart, Pres.  
 May 28-30.—Ogden, Utah.—Idaho-Utah Sportsmen's Association tournament, under auspices of the Ogden G. C. George E. Browning, Sec'y.  
 May 29.—Vergas (Minn.) R. & G. C. Chas. A. Peterson, Pres.  
 May 29.—Marion (O.) G. C. N. F. Titlon, Sec'y.  
 May 30.—Cleveland (O.) G. C. F. H. Wallace, Mgr.  
 May 30.—Menominee Falls (Wis.) G. C. J. A. Pike, Sec.  
 May 30.—Utica, N. Y.—Genesee G. C. E. J. Loughlin, Sec'y.  
 May 30.—Latonia (Ky.) G. C. H. S. Connelly, Sec'y.  
 May 30.—Waukegan (Ill.) S. A. B. Tompkins, Sec'y.  
 May 30.—Austerlitz, Ky.—Hill Top G. C. Thos. H. Clay, Jr., Sec'y.  
 May 30.—Olyphant, Pa.—Social R. and G. C. Thos. A. Bell, Sec'y.  
 May 30.—Greenwich (Conn.) G. C. J. H. Finch, Pres.  
 May 30.—Buffalo, N. Y.—Buffalo Audubon Club. W. C. Wootton, Sec'y.  
 May 30-31.—Wilmington, Del.—Delaware State tournament, under auspices of the Du Pont G. C. W. A. Joslyn, Asst. Sec'y.  
 June 2.—Bunker Hill (Ill.) G. C. C. E. Pettengill, Sec.  
 June 2.—Utica, Ill.—Interurban T. S. A. A. L. Jaques, Sec'y.  
 June 3.—Maquoketa (Ia.) G. C. E. L. Hinckley, Sec'y.  
 June 3.—Delta (Colo.) G. C. R. A. King, Mgr.  
 June 3.—Capron (Ill.) G. C. Alex. Vance, Sec'y.  
 June 3.—Fulda (Minn.) G. C. H. W. Converse, Sec'y.  
 June 3-4.—Sisseton, S. D.—South Dakota State tournament, under auspices of South Dakota State S. A. Maurice Schindler, Sec'y.  
 June 3-5.—St. John (N. C.) G. C. W. W. Gerow, Sec'y.  
 June 3-5.—Eugene, Ore.—Oregon State tournament, under auspices of Eugene G. C. E. A. Bean, Sec'y.  
 June 4-5.—Baltimore, Md.—Maryland State tournament, under auspices of Maryland State S. A. H. L. Worthington, Sec'y.  
 June 4-6.—Circleville, O.—Ohio State tournament, under auspices of Ideal G. C. J. S. Ritt, Sec'y.  
 June 4-6.—Marshall, Mo.—Missouri State tournament, under auspices of Marshall G. C. E. W. Brown, Sec.  
 June 5.—Plattsburg (N. Y.) R. & G. C. F. J. Riley, Pres.  
 June 5.—S. Madison, Wis.—Triangle G. C. H. G. Waterman, Sec'y.  
 June 5.—Lowell (Ind.) G. C. H. O. Burnham, Sec'y.  
 June 5-7.—Red Bank, N. J.—New Jersey State tournament, under auspices of River Side G. C. Albert L. Ivins, Pres.  
 June 5.—Milbank (S. D.) G. C. W. J. Martens, Sec'y.  
 June 5.—Spring Valley (Minn.) G. C. J. Bowden, Sec'y.  
 June 6-7.—Worcester, Mass.—Massachusetts State tournament, under auspices of Massachusetts T. S. A. F. E. Sheldon, Sec'y.  
 June 6.—Bradford (Ill.) G. C. H. A. Swearingen, Sec'y.  
 June 7.—Royersford (Pa.) G. C. F. A. Anderson, Sec'y.  
 June 7.—Oneonta (N. Y.) F., G. & G. C. George Wohlleben, Sec'y.  
 June 7-8.—Milwaukee, Wis.—Badger G. C. C. P. Shumway, Sec'y.  
 June 9-12.—Buffalo, N. Y.—N. Y. State Sportsmen's Association tournament. C. F. Lambert, Sec'y.  
 June 10.—Janesville (Wis.) G. C. L. L. Nickerson, Sec'y.  
 June 10.—Brownsville, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of Brownsville G. C. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.  
 June 10-11.—Warm Springs, Ga.—Merriwether G. C. T. B. Slade, Pres.  
 June 10-12.—Spokane, Wash.—Washington State tournament, under the auspices of the Spokane Gun Club. C. A. Fleming, Pres.  
 June 10-12.—Buffalo, N. Y.—New York State tournament, under auspices of the Buffalo Audubon Club. C. F. Lambert, Sec'y.  
 June 10-12.—Sioux City, Ia.—Soo G. C. W. F. Duncan, Sec'y.  
 June 11.—Robinson (Ill.) G. C. C. M. Franke, Sec'y.  
 June 12.—Platteville (Wis.) G. C. C. E. Gilmore, Sec'y.  
 June 11-12.—Decatur, Ill.—Central Illinois T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Business Men's G. C. H. P. Hanthron, Sec'y.  
 June 12.—South Charleston (O.) G. C. Geo. H. Slaughter, Sec'y.  
 June 12.—Brooklyn (Pa.) R. and G. C. Myron O. Tiffany, Pres.  
 June 12-13.—Indianapolis (Ind.) G. C. G. Alig, Jr., Sec'y.  
 June 12-13.—Huntington, W. Va.—West Virginia State tournament, under auspices of Huntington G. C. I. R. Shepherd, Pres.  
 June 13.—Toledo (O.) G. C. George Volk, Sec'y.  
 June 13-14.—Portland, Me.—Maine State tournament, under auspices of Portland G. C. S. W. Dimick, Sec.  
 June 14.—Philadelphia, Pa.—Meadow Spring G. C. Wm. F. Letford, Sec'y.  
 June 16-18.—Boise, Idaho.—Idaho State tournament, under auspices of Idaho State Sportsmen's Association. E. F. Walton, Sec'y.  
 June 17.—Thief River Falls (Minn.) G. C. P. O. Myrum, Sec'y.  
 June 17-20.—Dayton, O.—Interstate Association's fourteenth Grand American Handicap tournament, on grounds of N. C. R. Gun Club; \$1,500 added. Winner of first prize guaranteed \$600 and a trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$500 and \$400 respectively. Elmer E. Shaner, Mgr., Pittsburgh.  
 June 18.—Shamokin (Pa.) G. C. C. Rubendall, Sec'y.  
 June 18-19.—Springfield, Vt.—Vermont State tournament, under auspices of the Springfield G. C. I. L. Hall, Sec'y.  
 June 19-20.—Fargo, N. D.—Gate City G. C. A. E. Rose, Sec'y.  
 June 19-20.—Warroad (Minn.) G. C. D. F. Miller, Pres.  
 June 21.—Johnstown, Pa.—Central Pennsylvania T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of Johnstown G. C. Harry A. Shields, Sec'y.  
 June 21.—Baudette (Minn.) G. C. A. M. Hoover, Sec'y.  
 June 21.—Bridgeport, Conn.—Western Connecticut Trapshooters' League tournament, under auspices of Sea Side G. C. Earl R. Lewis, Sec'y.  
 June 21.—Reading, Pa.—South End G. C. Howard Melchior, Sec'y.  
 June 23.—Ada (Minn.) G. C. A. P. McDowell, Pres.  
 June 23-24.—Pueblo, Colo.—Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming State tournament, under auspices of the Pueblo G. C. C. H. Spoor, Sec'y.  
 June 24.—Rockaway Beach, N. Y.—Rockaway G. C. Paul von Bockman, Sec'y.  
 June 24-25.—Crookston, Minn.—Minnesota State tournament, under auspices of Crookston G. C. Tom Morris, Pres.  
 June 25-26.—Du Bois (Pa.) G. C. E. W. Kelly, Sec'y.  
 June 26.—Sedalia (Mo.) G. C. John McGrath, Sec'y.  
 June 26.—Fayetteville (N. Y.) G. C. C. C. Snook, Sec'y.  
 June 26-27.—Adel (Ia.) G. C. Chas. F. Clarke, Sec'y.  
 June 27-28.—Grand Forks, N. D.—North Dakota State tournament, under auspices of North Dakota State S. A. Clarence A. Hale, Pres.  
 June 28.—Catasauqua, Pa.—Bryden G. C. Edgar C. Jones, Sec'y.  
 July 1.—McKeesport, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of McKeesport G. C. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.  
 July 4.—Waukesha, Wis.—Spring City G. C. Homer E. White, Sec'y.  
 July 4.—Greenwich (Conn.) G. C. J. H. Finch, Pres.  
 July 4.—Coalgate (Okla.) G. C. F. C. Varner, Sec'y.  
 July 4.—Syracuse, N. Y.—Hunters' Club of Onondaga County. Chas. H. Stanard, Sec'y.  
 July 4-5.—Harrisburg (Pa.) S. A. L. B. Worden, Mgr.  
 July 4-5.—Hattiesburg, Miss.—Mississippi State tournament, under auspices of Hattiesburg G. C. H. S. Hagerly, Sec'y.  
 July 8.—Dows (Ia.) G. C. W. J. Wilson, Sec'y.  
 July 8-10.—Cedar Point, O.—The Indians. D. H. Eaton, Sec'y.  
 July 8-13.—Cedar Point, O.—The Indians' tournament. D. H. Eaton, Sec'y, Cincinnati, O.  
 July 9.—Oswego (Kans.) G. C. T. H. Chitwood, Sec'y.  
 July 9-10.—Springfield, Ill.—Central Illinois T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of Illinois G. C. M. V. Troy, Sec'y.  
 July 9-10.—Jersey Shore (Pa.) G. C. H. Myers, Sec'y.  
 July 11.—Allentown, Pa.—Lehigh Valley S. A. Allen Heil, Sec'y.



July 10-11.—Spencer (G. C.) C. E. Golby, Pres.  
 July 12.—Holmesburg Junction, Pa.—S. S. White G. C. W. E. Robinson, Sec'y.  
 July 15.—Iowa City (Ia.) G. C. C. Bothell, Sec'y.  
 July 15-17.—Wilmington, Del.—Interstate Association's eighth Eastern Handicap tournament, under auspices of Du Pont G. C.; \$1,000 added money. Winner of first place guaranteed \$200 and a trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$150 and \$100 respectively. Elmer E. Shaner, Mgr., Pittsburgh.  
 July 16-17.—Seattle (Wash.) T. S. A. H. Fleming, Pres.  
 July 17.—Jewell (Ia.) G. C. W. S. Hoon, Sec'y.  
 July 17.—Lorain (O.) G. C. J. P. Traxler, Sec'y.  
 July 21-25.—Raymond, Wash.—Pacific Indians. F. C. Riehl, Sec'y.  
 July 22-23.—Butler (Pa.) R. and G. C. S. G. Purvis, Sec.  
 July 24.—Lewiston, Pa.—Central Pennsylvania T. S. A. tournament, under auspices of Lewiston R. and G. C. W. P. Steinbach, Sec'y.  
 July 26.—Danbury, Conn.—Western Connecticut Trapshooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Pahquioque G. C. E. H. Bailey, Sec'y.  
 July 28.—Ft. Wayne (Ind.) G. C. W. H. Scherer, Mgr.  
 July 29-30.—Bradford (Pa.) G. C. A. W. Vernon, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 2.—Greenwich (Conn.) G. C. J. H. Finch, Pres.  
 Aug. 5.—Elwood (Ind.) G. C. S. W. Swihart, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 5-6.—Lock Haven (Pa.) G. C. C. A. Jobson, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 5-7.—Omaha, Neb.—The Interstate Association's eighth Western Handicap tournament, under auspices of the Omaha Gun Club; \$1,000 added money. Winner of first place in the Western Handicap guaranteed \$200 and trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$150 and \$100 respectively. E. E. Shaner, Mgr., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 Aug. 6.—Gouverneur (N. Y.) R. & G. C. W. R. Patrick, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 6-7.—Peoria, Ill.—Central Illinois T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of Peoria G. C. Chas. L. Portman, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 9.—Holmesburg Junction, Pa.—Independent G. C. Chas. H. Newcomb, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 11.—Lima (O.) G. C. A. W. Fisk, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 12.—Tarentum, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of Tarentum G. C. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.  
 Aug. 12.—Marthasville, Mo.—Daniel Boone G. C. J. O. Wilson, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 13.—Batavia, N. Y.—Holland G. C. Chas. W. Gardiner, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 15-16.—Dickinson (N. D.) G. C. J. W. Sturgeon, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 19-20.—Birmingham, Ala.—Alabama State tournament, under the auspices of Birmingham G. C. O. L. Garl, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 21-22.—Mason City, Ia.—Iowa State Sportsmen's Association's Post-Season tournament, under auspices of Cerro Gordo G. C. R. P. Monplasure, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 23.—Temple, Pa.—Hercules G. C. A. K. Ludwig, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 25-26.—Sioux Falls (S. D.) G. C. G. A. Olsen, Sec.  
 Aug. 25-26.—Terre Haute, Ind.—Indiana State tournament under auspices of Terre Haute R. & G. C. R. O. Miller, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 26.—Mechanicsburg (O.) G. C. F. J. Coburn, Sec.  
 Aug. 28.—Sandusky, O.—Ye Oak Meadow G. C. Ira C. Krupp, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 31-Sept. 1.—Chicago (Ill.) G. C. W. A. Davis, Sec.  
 Sept. 1.—Expedet, Pa.—Central Pennsylvania T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of Big Bend R. & G. C. L. I. Rodgers, Sec'y.  
 Sept. 1.—Greenwich (Conn.) G. C. J. H. Finch, Pres.  
 Sept. 1.—Ogdensburg (N. Y.) S. A. J. M. Morley, Sec.  
 Sept. 4.—London (Ohio) G. C. H. L. Hildinger, Sec'y.  
 Sept. 9.—Canonsburg, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of Canonsburg G. C. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.  
 Sept. 10.—Livermore (Ia.) G. C. O. N. Hildebrandt, Sec.  
 Sept. 10-11.—Bloomington, Ill.—Central Illinois T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of McLean Co. G. C. C. A. McDermand, Sec'y.  
 Sept. 11-12.—Cincinnati (O.) G. C. A. B. Heyl, Pres.  
 Sept. 17.—Nevada (Ia.) G. C. E. W. Scott, Sec'y.  
 Sept. 17-19.—Atlantic City, N. J.—Westy Hogans. Bernard Elsesser, Sec'y.  
 Sept. 24-25.—Columbus, O.—New Columbus G. C. W. R. Chamberlain, Sec'y.  
 Sept. —.—Sacramento, Cal.—The Interstate Association's eighth Pacific Coast Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Capital City Blue Rock Club; \$1,000 added money. Winner of first guaranteed \$200 and a trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$150 and \$100 respectively. Elmer E. Shaner, Manager, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 Oct. 2.—Elkton (Md.) G. C. H. L. Worthington, Sec'y.  
 Oct. 9.—Medford, (Okla.) G. C. Dr. I. V. Hardy, Sec'y.  
 Oct. 14.—Rising Sun (Md.) G. C. H. L. Worthington, Vice-Pres.

**DRIVERS AND TWISTERS.**

E. Reed Shaner writes that "We will not be able to make any more contributions to tournaments held this year, as our Registered Tournament Fund for 1913 has been exhausted."

If you want a delightful shock, send for the proposition just turned loose by the New Columbus Gun Club, Columbus, O. "It" arrived too late for more complete notice in this issue. Get it.


Along the lines of educating the trapshooter, Winchester Repeating Arms Co. has issued an instructive and comprehensive booklet covering all phases of division of moneys, explaining how each system should be applied to a one or two days' shoot. The rules of the Interstate Association are set forth, and these rules and

definitions are important to every trapshooter. The booklet will be sent free of charge or obligation. Send for a copy. You need it.

The Asbury Park Gun Club will hold a three-days' Easter shoot, with \$300 added money, beginning Friday, March 21, 22, 24, at their traps at the end of the Boardwalk. The three traps are on the flat beach, and with the sky as a background, the targets are clear and distinct on their entire flight, giving to our grounds the well-earned reputation of the cracks who have shot here of "The Best Ever." The program will consist of ten events each day at 15 targets each, entrance \$1.30 in each event and \$10 added money in each event. Division by Rose system, 5, 3, 2, 1. For high amateur (through the money) and high professional, ten events both days, 17-jeweled Waltham, 20-year guaranteed gold watch. Monday, March 24, miss-and-out sweepstakes,

with privilege of re-entry until 3 P. M., entrance 50 cents; no entrance received if name is already entered in office; prize, entire entrance, less targets; \$10 added by club and divided Rose system, 6, 4, 3, 2, 1. Sweepstakes at doubles at 3:10 P. M., 15 doubles, entrance \$1.50, three prizes. "Jersey Shore" championship (to be shot at Easter each year), 50 targets, entrance \$2, for a \$50 cut-glass punch bowl and other valuable cups. Lunch will be served on the grounds. Bring your best clothes and girl; dance Monday night at Casino. Ship shells by Adams or U. S. Express to Life Saving Station, Asbury Park, N. J. The management reserves the right to postpone any day's events on account of inclement weather, to next clear week day following the dates scheduled. See special train and rate schedule to Asbury Park for Easter.

At the annual meeting and election of officers held by the Keystone Shooting League it was decided to



## Remington-UMC

### "Beats All Out Doors"

AT FIRST STATE SHOOT OF 1913

**And Follows With Great Indoor Victory Of Year At Madison Square Garden**

**Florida Shooters Make Top Scores With "Perfect Shooting Combination"**

This is the way the winners at the Florida State Shoot, held at St. Petersburg, Fla., Feb. 19-21, started the *Remington-UMC* list of State Championships for 1913:

**Championship of Florida:** Won by D. W. Budd of St. Petersburg, 93 x 100, shooting *Remington-UMC* Autoloading Shotgun and Arrow Speed Shells.

**High Amateur Average:** Won by R. H. Bartells of St. Petersburg, 447 x 500, shooting a *Remington-UMC* Autoloading Shotgun. E. H. Eubanks tied for 2d Amateur Average, 445 x 500, shooting *Remington-UMC* Autoloading Shotgun.

**100 Straight With Nitro Club Wins International Indoor Championship**

There is no record in trapshooting annals of any more decisive clean-up than that achieved by shooters of *Remington-UMC* at the Third Annual International Trapshooting Tournament at Madison Square Garden, New York City, Feb. 27 to Mar. 5. Read the particulars in outline.

**International Indoor Amateur Championship:** Won by R. L. Spotts of New York, with 100 clean breaks, shooting *Remington-UMC* Speed Shells.

**2d.** Tied for by A. L. Burns of Mamaroneck, N. Y., and A. B. Brickner of Newton, N. J., with 94 x 100, both shooting *Remington-UMC* Speed Shells. Mr. Burns won in the shoot off, 22 x 25. (Mr. Brickner was the only amateur to break 50 straight in the qualifying rounds.)


**Amateur Long Run:** Made by R. L. Spotts, 123 straight with *Remington-UMC* Speed Shells—a new indoor record.

**H. H. Stevens Outshoots All Professionals:** With a *Remington-UMC* Pump Gun and Nitro Club Speed Shells, Mr. Stevens broke all indoor records for professional long run with 163 straight, scored 246 x 250 in the qualifying rounds (all other professionals averaged 25 birds behind this score—the nearest being 236 x 250), 342 x 350 on all targets, and 96 x 100 in the finals—losing first by but one bird.

**Eight of the Ten Amateurs to Qualify at the Garden, shot *Remington-UMC* Speed Shells**

**5,000 more trapshooters used *Remington-UMC* Speed Shells in 1912 than used any other one make. Indications point to an even better showing for 1913**

**REMINGTON ARMS—UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO.**  
 299-301 Broadway :: :: :: :: New York City



hold the sixth annual target tournament of the club on May 1 and 2. Efforts this year will be made to make the tournament one of the biggest two-day affairs in the country. The election of officers resulted in Walter H. Sterling being chosen President; I. W. Budd, Vice-President; Frank M. Eames, Secretary; E. R. Johnson, Treasurer; W. A. Hendrickson, First Field Captain; W. H. Wolstencroft, Second Field Captain, and J. F. Pratt, Official Scorer. The Board of Directors will consist of Frank M. Eames, H. L. David and P. F. du Pont. The Handicap Committee will include Walter H. Sterling, W. A. Hendrickson, W. E. Lockwood, J. F. Pratt and E. R. Johnson.

The eighth annual tournament of the East Millstone Gun Club, East Millstone, N. J., and also for the championship of Somerset county, will be held on Saturday, March 29. Shooting starts at 10 A. M. The program will consist of eleven events. Nos. 1 to 7 will be at 15 targets each, entrance 75 cents in each event. No. 8 will be at 25 targets, entrance \$1. Event Nos. 9 and 10 will be at 25 targets each for the county championship, entrance \$1.50 in each event; for the championship \$2 for residence only. The winner of the county championship will hold the Fleischman cup for one year and a solid gold medal permanently. In event No. 11 there will be three prizes. Money will be divided Rose system, 5, 3, 2, 1. Train leaves New Brunswick at 7:55 A. M. Automobiles will meet train leaving Hudson Terminal at 8:30 A. M., and arriving at New Brunswick at 9:29 A. M. via Pennsylvania R. R.

W. G. BEECROFT.

The Southwestern Handicap.

THE Interstate Association's first Southwestern Handicap Tournament will be held at San Antonio, Texas, April 8, 9 and 10, under the auspices of the San Antonio Gun Club.

Nestled in the heart of the San Antonio river bottom, with the Salado River to the east, the Medina on the south, but two miles from a cluster of beautiful springs that jointly form the river that bears its name, San Antonio, one of the oldest cities in the United States, can boast of a history that made the State of Texas famous. There is located the sacred Alamo, a monastery erected in 1736 by the early monks from Spain who were searching the Southland for the El Dorado, behind whose walls Colonel Travis, Davy Crockett, Bowie and the other patriots who gallantly defended them were immolated on the altar of Texas liberty, and whose deaths paved the way for the civilization of the Southwest, with more missions of ancient architecture dotting the course of the beautiful river for many miles. For many years this charming city was the outpost of civilization, and from this point all the freight designed for the deeper Southwest was distributed among the many settlements that afforded a foothold for the ranchman. The advent of the railroads but intensified its importance, which was recognized by the Government in that it has erected the handsomest military post in this country, Fort Houston, where the headquarters of the Department of Texas is situated.

Let not the reader imagine for one moment that the visitor to this charming city will be obliged to camp on the banks of its charming streams and hold his bacon against the embers of a camp-fire, for he it is known that long since the adobe buildings have given way to the skyscraper, and the hotels of this city have become famous for their magnificent quarters as well as famed for the excellence of their cuisines, and the visiting shooters can be assured of not only being comfortably housed and properly fed, but the vast numbers of places of amusement are more than adequate to satisfy the most blasé of travelers.

There are splendid country clubs equipped with golf links, a splendid ball park, where teams of the Texas League fight their battles, and ten miles south can be found Mitchell's Lake, a duck marsh that has become famous for its feathered inhabitants. Three miles to the east of Mitchell's Lake there is Blue Wing Lake, teeming with bass and croppie, and where ducks can always be found in large quantities during the duck season.

San Antonio has always been famous for trap and rifle shooting, having entertained large aggregations of trap shots as early as 1896, when the first midwinter tournament was held. The citizens of this city put up a purse of \$2,000 at that tournament, as well as that of 1897, and on both occasions the trapshooting talent of the United States met in the grandest tournaments ever given.

Once more the Alamo City extends her hospitable hands and will welcome the trapshooting fraternity to attend the Southwestern Handicap, which will be held April 8 to 10, inclusive. One thousand dollars or more in cash will be added to the purses, and all visitors are assured of the best the country affords. This tournament will be under the auspices of the Interstate Association and the San Antonio Gun Club, an organization composed of the best of the Alamo City's young men, and nothing will be spared to make this the greatest event of its kind for the year.

The officers of the gun club are young and energetic, and the grounds the best in the State, having been selected with a view to having a clear sky background, and are easily reached by street car transportation or automobile.

CONDITIONS.

One hundred targets, unknown angles, handicaps 16 to 23yds., high guns—not class shooting. Two hundred

dollars added to the purse. The number of moneys into which the purse will be divided will be determined by the number of entries. Entrance money \$10, the price of targets being included.

First Money.—The winner of first money is guaranteed \$200 or more; the winner of second money is guaranteed \$150 or more, and the winner of third money is guaranteed \$100 or more. If first, second and third moneys fall below these amounts the difference will be made good by the Interstate Association.

A trophy will be presented by the Interstate Association to the amateur contestant who makes the highest score.

Regular entries must be made at the cashier's office, on the shooting grounds, before 5 P. M., Wednesday, April 9.

Penalty entries may be made after Wednesday, April 9, up to the time the first gun is fired in event No. 5, Thursday, April 10, by paying \$15 entrance—targets included.

DIVISION OF MONEYS.

Regular program and double target event, Rose system, ratio points, 5, 3, 2, 1.

Optional sweepstakes, percentage system, 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent., class shooting. Ten (10) entries and under, three moneys, 50, 30 and 20 per cent.

To be eligible for the Squier money-back system a contestant must compete in all regular program events.

The special event at double targets, the Preliminary Handicap and the Southwestern Handicap are separate from the regular program, and it is optional with the contestant whether or not he makes entry for them. The Squier money-back system does not apply to the double target event, the Preliminary Handicap and the Southwestern Handicap.

Division of moneys in the Preliminary Handicap and the Southwestern Handicap (high guns win, not class shooting):

1 to 10 entries, two moneys—60 and 40 per cent.

11 to 20 entries, four moneys—40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent.

21 to 30 entries, six moneys—30, 20, 15, 13, 12 and 10 per cent.

31 to 40 entries, eight moneys—25, 20, 15, 12, 10, 8, 5 and 5 per cent.

41 to 50 entries, ten moneys—20, 18, 14, 11, 10, 8, 5, 4 and 3 per cent.

51 to 60 entries, twelve moneys—20, 16, 13, 10, 9, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3 and 2 per cent.

61 to 70 entries, fourteen moneys—18, 15, 12, 10, 9, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2 and 2 per cent.

71 to 80 entries sixteen moneys—16, 14, 11, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 2 and 2 per cent.

81 to 90 entries, eighteen moneys—15, 13, 10, 8, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 3, 2, 2 and 2 per cent.

91 to 100 entries, twenty moneys—14, 12, 9, 8, 7, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2 and 2 per cent.

101 to 110 entries, twenty-two moneys—13, 11, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 5, 4, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2 and 2 per cent.

111 to 120 entries, twenty-four moneys—12, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 3, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2 and 2 per cent.

121 to 130 entries, twenty-six moneys—11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 3, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2 and 2 per cent.

131 to 140 entries, twenty-eight moneys—10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2 and 2 per cent.

141 to 150 entries, thirty moneys—10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2 and 1 per cent.

151 to 160 entries, thirty-two moneys—10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2 and 2 per cent.

161 to 170 entries, thirty-four moneys—10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2 and 2 per cent.

171 to 180 entries, thirty-six moneys—10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2 and 2 per cent.

181 to 190 entries, thirty-eight moneys—10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2 and 1 per cent.

191 to 200 entries, forty moneys—10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2 and 1 per cent.

201 and 210 entries, forty-two moneys—10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2 and 1 per cent.

211 to 220 entries, forty-four moneys—10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2 and 1 per cent.

221 to 230 entries, forty-six moneys—10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2 and 1 per cent.

231 to 240 entries, forty-eight moneys—10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2 and 1 per cent.

241 to 250 entries, and over, fifty moneys—10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2 and 1 per cent.

Briefly summarizing the foregoing it will be noted that two places are created for each ten entries or fraction thereof up to two hundred and fifty.

Monday, April 7, will be practice day, shooting to begin at 1 P. M. There will be five events of 20 targets each, entrance \$2 per event. Rose system, 5, 3, 2, 1. Sweepstakes optional. The Squier money-back system does not apply to the above events.

Tuesday, April 8, will be the first day. The program will consist of ten events at 15 targets each, entrance \$1.40 in each event. Extra entrance, Squier money-back system \$1; total entrance \$15. Special event, 25 double targets, entrance, \$2. Open to amateurs only. Manufacturers' agents, paid representatives, etc., may shoot in the above events for "targets only."

Wednesday, April 9, will be the second day. The program on this day will consist of six events, five at 20 targets each, entrance \$1.80 in each event; extra entrance, Squier money-back system, \$1; total entrance for

five events \$10. Event No. 6 will be the Preliminary Handicap, 100 targets, entrance \$7, targets included, handicaps 16 to 23yds., high guns—not class shooting, \$100 added to the purse. The amateur contestant who makes the highest score will receive a trophy, presented by the Interstate Association. Regular entries must be made at the cashier's office, on the shooting grounds, before 5 P. M., Tuesday, April 8. Penalty entries may be made after Tuesday, April 8, up to the time the first gun is fired in event No. 5, by paying \$10 entrance, targets included. Entries are not transferable, and entrance money cannot be withdrawn after handicaps have been allotted.

Thursday, April 10, will be the third. The program on this day will consist of six events, five at 20 targets, entrance \$1.80 in each event; extra entrance, Squier money-back system, \$1.00; total entrance for the five events \$10. Event No. 6 will constitute the Southwestern Handicap, 100 targets, entrance \$10, targets included, handicaps 16 to 23yds., high guns—not class shooting, \$200 added to the purse. Regular entries must be made at the cashier's office, on the shooting grounds, before 5 P. M., Wednesday, April 9. Penalty entries may be made after Wednesday, April 9, up to the time the first gun is fired in event No. 5, by paying \$15 entrance—targets included. Entries are not transferable, and entrance money cannot be withdrawn after handicaps have been allotted.

Hercules Gun Club.

TEMPLE, Pa., March 8.—The wind played havoc with the targets in the midst of the snow storm. The scores were exceptionally well, considering the unfavorable weather conditions. W. S. Behm, of Esterly, landed the top-notch honors. J. J. Marberger and Lee Wertz were close to his heels. Behm broke 103; Marberger, 100, and Wertz 97 out of 110, which included 5 pairs of doubles. Behm shot straight in three events. Marberger shot straight in the double event. This bunch will have the boys guessing at the coming registered tournaments during the season. Wertz is getting into form again. C. C. Prutzman shot a good clip, considering his heavy iron-work for a whole week.

Wertz, Marberger and Behm shot straight in the fourth event. John will have a crow to pick with the boys when he shoots straight again in the double event.

Van de Sande, of Lebanon, Pa., paid his respects to the boys with 84 out of 100, which is going some. Young, of Reading, shot well with 86 out of the whole program. John Engle, secretary of the Denver Gun Club, shot the full program, landing 78 to his credit. Nevergold, of Birdsboro, scored 48 in five events. Linsenberger, one of the early sixties entered to-day as a pleasure in "Ye days of long ago"—making 42 out of his 100 birds. Yoder, Kissinger, Schaeffer and Torney are beginners at the traps and need some encouragement. Much credit is due them on their first attempt. Jacob Folk, of Temple, had charge of the traps and kept them working to perfection. Ed. H. Adams was kept away on account of business. Geo. B. Bortz, who is afflicted with rheumatism, scored 68 to his credit. It must have lessened his pain to score that many.

The girl on Eighth street should show her courtesy to coach in these contests, when her best friend lands high honors. "Good for Walter." We wish him luck all the same.

The tournament for April 5 will very likely prove a great success. All lovers of target smashers are cordially invited.

The scores:

Table with 3 columns: Name, Shot at, Broke. Lists scores for Prutzman, Lee Wertz, Marberger, Van de Sande, etc.

Buffalo Audubon Club.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 15.—W. R. Crosby and Geo. Ginn were guests of the Audubon Club at their second regular shoot for March, and incidentally the former was high man with 93 out of 100 shot at. "Remington" and Kommel were right after him with 90 and 89 respectively. Though a windy and stormy day, twenty-eight shooters were in attendance. Scores follow.

Table with 2 columns: Name, Score. Lists scores for Wooton, Kelsey, Hammond, Blackmer, Reed, Ebberts, Rommel, Moshier, Lawson, Dunville, Crosby, Covert, Fish, Broderick, Jerauld, Singer, Holliday, Anderson, Smith, Remington, Fletcher, Ward, Seymour, Ransom, Gillespie, Bates.

**New York A. C.**

PELHAM MANOR, N. Y., March 15.—For the first time this season Tom Lenane got away with the major portion of events at Travers Island. He smashed fast enough to get Stoll trophy after a tie with Fred Pelham in the 100-scaler handicap. Fred Pelham won leg on monthly cup after shooting off with Brandenburg and Church, and also won the 100-saucer scratch event. Brandenburg, a new name on the schedule, won the Robinson trophy after crowding some regulars hard in other events. Through some peculiar circumstance Ralph Spotts won only one event, and that a special 25-saucer handicap in which he drew a full from one helpin'. The scores:

Monthly cup, 25 birds, handicap:

J I Brandenburg ... 5 25	A J Brooks ..... 1 22
G F Pelham ..... 3 25	A J McManus .... 3 22
T Lenane ..... 3 24	Conrad Stein ..... 0 21
R L Spotts ..... 0 24	J P Sousa ..... 3 19
D F McMahon ..... 0 22	W B Ogden ..... 2 19

Shoot-off won by Pelham.

Stoll trophy, 25 birds, handicap:

Lenane ..... 3 25	Stein ..... 0 21
Pelham ..... 2 25	Sousa ..... 3 21
Spotts ..... 0 23	McMahon ..... 0 20
Church ..... 3 23	Ogden ..... 2 20
Brooks ..... 1 22	Brandenburg ..... 5 18
McManus ..... 3 22	

Shoot-off won by Lenane.

Robinson trophy, 25 birds, handicap:

Brandenburg ..... 5 24	Spotts ..... 0 20
Pelham ..... 3 24	Sousa ..... 3 20
Lenane ..... 3 23	Ogden ..... 2 19
Brooks ..... 1 22	McManus ..... 3 18
Church ..... 3 21	Stein ..... 0 17
McMahon ..... 1 21	

Won on second shoot-off by Brandenburg.

Travers Island trophy, 25 birds, handicap:

Lenane ..... 2 25	Stein ..... 2 21
Sousa ..... 3 25	Spotts ..... 0 21
Pelham ..... 4 25	Brooks ..... 1 20
Brandenburg ..... 5 25	McManus ..... 3 20
Church ..... 3 22	Ogden ..... 2 18
McMahon ..... 1 22	

Shoot-off won by Lenane.

Handicap, 100 birds:

Lenane ..... 11 98	Brooks ..... 4 86
Pelham ..... 12 100	McMahon ..... 2 85
Brandenburg ..... 20 93	McManus ..... 12 82
Church ..... 12 91	Stein ..... 2 80
Spotts ..... 0 88	Ogden ..... 8 76
Sousa ..... 12 85	

Scratch won by Pelham; handicap won by Lenane.

Distance handicap, 25 birds:

Church ..... 18 22	McMahon ..... 21 16
Spotts ..... 21 20	Brooks ..... 20 16
Pelham ..... 17 19	Brandenburg ..... 16 15
Lenane ..... 19 17	Stein ..... 18 15
Ogden ..... 20 16	McManus ..... 18 13
Sousa ..... 13 16	

Special handicap, 25 birds:

McMahon ..... 0 24	Spotts ..... 0 20
Lenane ..... 1 24	Brooks ..... 1 18
Stein ..... 2 24	Church ..... 1 19
Brandenburg ..... 5 23	McManus ..... 3 15
Pelham ..... 2 21	Sousa ..... 3 14
Ogden ..... 2 20	

Special handicap, 25 birds:

Spotts ..... 1 25	Brooks ..... 2 21
Brandenburg ..... 6 25	Lenane ..... 2 20
Pelham ..... 2 22	Stein ..... 3 20
Church ..... 2 22	Sousa ..... 4 18
McMahon ..... 0 21	

**Second Birmingham Handicap Tournament.**

THE second Birmingham handicap tournament will be held at Birmingham, Ala., March 25 and 26, under the auspices of the Birmingham Gun Club. There will be \$500 cash added money. A trophy for winner of Grand Birmingham handicap; also trophy for winner of Preliminary. A sterling souvenir for high professional in each handicap. Make entries for all day; cashier will refund entrance money for all events in which you do not participate. Lunch can be had on the grounds.

Monday, March 24, will be practice day. The traps will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M. At 3 P.M. the double-championship of the South will be shot at 25 pairs, \$4 entrance. Shot in two events. Money divided on per centage system, five equal moneys.

First day, March 25: Ten events of 20 targets; entrance \$2; \$15 added money each event. Preliminary Handicap will be at 100 targets (shot in strings of 25), entrance \$2, \$25 added money each event. Money will be divided percentage system, four equal moneys, 25, 25, 25 and 25 per cent. in all events. Shooting will begin promptly at 9 o'clock A. M.

Second Day, March 26: Ten events, of 20 targets each, \$2 entrance, \$15 added money. Grand Birmingham Handicap will comprise events Nos. 11-14, 25 targets each, \$2 entrance, \$25 added money. Handicap, distance, 16 to 23yds. Winner of this handicap will be awarded a handsome sterling trophy. Money will be divided per centage system, four equal moneys, 25, 25, 25 and 25 per cent. in all events. Shooting will start promptly at 9 o'clock.

This tournament is registered with the Interstate Association, and \$100 is donated by them, which goes to make up the added money. The 200 targets shot from 16yd. line will count on the yearly average. The gold badge, which goes to the winner of the Preliminary Handicap, is donated by Chas. Schwend. The sterling trophy, which goes to the winner of the Grand Birmingham Handicap, is given by the Birmingham Gun Club. The two sterling souvenirs cannot be won by the same professional.

# WINCHESTER

Guns for all kinds of shooting  
and  
Cartridges for all kinds of guns

## THEY BRING HOME THE GAME

ASK FOR

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BRAND

**Manhasset Bay Y. C.**

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., March 15.—Nine wind-proof saucer destroyers faced a west wind here to-day and ripped holes in old Boreas. On total of 50 for Stevens trophy, C. W. Berner outguessed the gale and cracked 47 slants. H. Berner pulled up in second place with 45, while J. W. Alker and W. S. Silkworth tied for last money under the wire on 44. In shoot-off for January cup between B. G. Loomis (Cyclone in Boots) and Jim Alker, the result was another tie at 22. In the miss-and-out Alker stabbed the pig for the bacon. Scores:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6
W S Silkworth.....	8	11	0 23	0 25	0 19	0 41
C W Berner.....	8	12	3 22	3 22	3 25	6 47
J W Alker.....	12	3 23	2 23	2 21	4 43	
E A Sierck.....	7	10	3 22	3 24	3 20	6 41
B G Loomis.....	..	..	2 14	2 21	2 21	4 42
W E Lindeman.....	5	10	7 22	7 22	7 20	14 42
D E Smith.....	..	..	2 21	2 19	2 20	4 39
C M Gould.....	6	9	4 21	4 19	4 21	8 40
H Berner.....	7	10	5 24	5 23	5 22	10 45

Shoot-off for January cup: B. G. Loomis 22, J. W. Alker 22.

Second shoot-off: Won by Alker.

No. 1 was a 10-bird scratch event; No. 2, a 15-bird scratch event; No. 3 a 25-bird handicap; No. 4 was for monthly cup, 25 targets, handicap; No. 5 for yearly prize, 25 targets, handicap; No. 6, 50 targets, handicap, for Stevens trophy.

The invitation handicap clay pigeon shoot will be held Saturday, March 29, at 1 P. M., and will be at 100 birds from 16yds. An allowance of added birds will be given to all those who, in the opinion of the committee, are entitled to same. Prizes will be awarded to the three high guns, and a prize to the best scratch score. The same person cannot win two prizes. An entrance fee of \$4 will be charged, covering cost of birds. Optional sweepstakes figured on each 25 birds. Entrance \$4. Money divided 60, 25, 15. No practice after 1 P. M. Shells of all popular loads can be purchased at the club house. In order to be sure of receiving correct handicap you are requested to send in your entry prior to March 27.

Trains leave Pennsylvania station 11:07 A. M., 12:17 P. M., and 1:15 P. M. Send entries to James W. Alker, Chairman Shooting Committee, at 29 Broadway, New York.



# — 1912 — A YEAR OF SUCCESSES FOR Peters Ammunition

"Where quality counts they win"—and quality counts EVERYWHERE. The year 1912 has been one continuous round of victories for users of Peters Shells and Cartridges—far too numerous to record here in full. The few items that follow will suffice to indicate the kind of work that can be done, and is being done every day with the P brand:

### "Steel Where Steel Belongs" Shells

WON IN 1912:

Grand American Preliminary Handicap,  
Grand American High Amateur Average,  
World's Amateur Indoor Trapshooting Championship,  
Texas State Championship,  
Arkansas State Championship,  
Pennsylvania State Championship,  
Virginia State Championship,  
Vermont State Championship,  
Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming State Championship,  
E. C. Challenge Cup, twice by record scores,  
High General Average at Post Season Tournament.

### Peters Semi-Smokeless and Smokeless Cartridges

WON IN 1912:

3 out of 5 Matches at Zettler Rifle Tournament,  
5 out of 6 Matches at .22 Indoor League Tournament,  
8 out of first 12 scores of American Team in the International Small-Bore Match, including 1st, 2nd and 3rd,  
6 out of 10 Revolver Matches at Sea Girt Military Tournament, including Grand Aggregate,  
5 out of 6 United States Revolver Association Outdoor Championships for 1912, including Two New World's Records.  
New Inter-Scholastic Record, 980 out of 1,000,  
Astor Cup (Inter-Scholastic League).

Use the P Brand of Ammunition if You Want Best Results

## THE PETERS CARTRIDGE COMPANY, CINCINNATI, OHIO

NEW YORK: 98 Chambers St., T. H. Keller, Manager.

SAN FRANCISCO: 608-612 Howard St., J. S. French, Manager.

NEW ORLEANS: 321 Magazine St., Lee Omohundro, Manager.



### Du Pont Gun Club.

in the main event were as follows, each man shooting at 25 targets:

Red Team.	
E M Ross .....	18
J A MacMullen .....	20
C M Buckmaster .....	19
M W Mitchell .....	20
C H Simon .....	14
Clyde Leedom .....	20
L R Beauchamp .....	23
J H Minnick .....	24
W J Highfield .....	19
L W Crawford .....	18
Dr H G Buckmaster .....	21
H W Bush .....	16
G F Lord .....	17
Lee Moofe .....	17
Vernon Williams .....	22
Harry Johnson .....	19
E R Jenks .....	19
J A McKelvey .....	20
J G Highfield .....	21
W Hinkson .....	20
J R Lynam .....	19
W M Armstrong .....	23
L L Jarrell .....	24
Eugene Raymond, Jr. ....	16
T E Doremus .....	15
T B Rogers .....	17
J B Grier .....	21
A J Curley .....	17
Lyn Worthington .....	24
Neaf Apgar .....	24
D A Grier .....	14
Edward Banks .....	22
Blue Team.	
E F Slear .....	18
Dr F A Buckmaster .....	10
W A Casey .....	19
C J Dougherty .....	11
Isaac Turner .....	16
E C Harrington .....	22
L S German .....	23
J W Anderson, Jr. ....	19
Thorpe Martin .....	22
N K Smith .....	21
J Perkins Groome .....	22
C J Newman .....	20
Henry Winchester .....	17
W S Colfax, Jr. ....	23
W G Wood .....	17
F H Springer .....	21
C E Springer .....	22
H P Carlon .....	21
W A Joslyn .....	20
G H Simon .....	20
Gregg Godwin .....	16
H L Morgan .....	17
H T Reed .....	20
W Tomlinson .....	19

A B Richardson .....	22
C L Walker .....	13
C G Derickson .....	10
C R Kenworthy .....	16

### THE DINNER.

And that dinner was some rhetorical lunch. They couldn't "block the seer," Doremus, and he pulled a play on the names of the club members, by virtue of which he endeavored to show why Du Pont Gun Club should be the best in the world. He got away with it so well that the waiters began serving ice cream in blue rocks. J. T. Skelly said a lot of things that were not "lost" on the audience, and up to this time no "dead" ones appeared among the suppers. A recitation by Dr. Willis Linn and an original verse by George Frank Lord led up to some "for targets only" vaudeville; anyhow, the enjoyment of the occasion is best expressed by the remarks of one of the last to leave—one who had paid—said he: "I'm no great shooter like Banks, German, Skelly and the rest of the crowd to whom 'pull' and 'dead' are synonymous, but if I knew I couldn't put two pieces of coal out of a big shovel into a 30-inch furnace door at two yards, I'd have shot so as to get into this browsing pasture—s'grait, s'fine, s'pully—g'nite, gladameecha.

### Baltusrol Golf Club.

NEWARK, N. J., March 15.—De Profundis gasped the targets as each shooter called pull to-day, for fog made the shooter a stranger to the clay that hustled close to the hand that blue rocks the atmosphere. A lot of anti-fog scores were made. B. C. Fincke tripped away with two events, the March cup handicap (2) 42, and Cowperthwaite trophy in doubles (1) 16. Take-home trophy went to Lloyd (1) 23, while club championship leg stumbled to G. A. Williams on 24.

Next week the home team will shoot a match with Essex Country Club. To-day's scores:

March cup, 50 birds, handicap:			
B C Fincke .....	2 42	C H Stout .....	12 37
G A Williams .....	2 40	Dr D W Granberry. 0	33
S H Browne .....	0 40	H A Barclay .....	10 29
T W Lloyd .....	0 35		

Take-home trophy, 25 birds, handicap:			
T W Lloyd .....	1 23	S H Browne .....	0 20
Dr D W Granberry. 0	21	H A Barclay .....	5 18
G A Williams .....	0 21	C H Stout .....	6 17
B C Fincke .....	1 21		

Club championship trophy, 25 birds, scratch:			
G A Williams .....	24	T W Lloyd .....	17
B C Fincke .....	21		

Cowperthwaite trophy, 12 doubles:			
B C Fincke .....	1 16	T W Lloyd .....	0 13
S H Browne .....	0 15	G A Williams .....	1 12
C H Stout .....	6 15	Dr D W Granberry 0	11

WILMINGTON, Del., March 15.—To the victors belong the spoils, particularly in trapshooting, where one must spoil targets to become victor, and the greater the spoils, the greater the chances of being victor, and so it went at the great big jolly reunion at Du Pont Gun Club to-day, and there were fifty-three victors, and to each came a fat, luscious dinner that satisfied mentally and physically. Imagine it, if you are properly endowed with imaginative powers, 105 shooters at a club shoot, and on a rainy day at that! The entrants were divided into two teams—Reds and Blues. Captain W. J. Highfield led the Reds, while H. P. Carlon headed the Blues.

Sixty-two shooters registered their names on the score sheets as members of the Red team, while fifty-three was the strength of Captain Carlon's regiment. Thus a total of 105, all told, took part in the afternoon's engagement, which resulted in an easy win for the Reds by the score of 1,005 to 884. The conditions provided that no matter how many men there were on each team, only an equal number of scores were counted. Thus of the sixty-two Red hunters, only the scores of the fifty-three high men were counted, and to each of these went a full feed at Hotel Du Pont.

Scores did not rule high, the weather conditions not being favorable to straight scores. In fact, in the team race only one straight score of 25 was made, and that was hung up by J. T. Skelly. Four 24s, seven 23s and nine 22s, made up a total of twenty-one men who broke 22 or better out of 25, an average way below what is to be expected generally from the high class of shooters who were present.

Those who scored 20 or better for the Red team were: J. T. Skelly 25, J. H. Minnick, L. L. Jarrell, L. Z. Lawrence and H. Linn Worthington 24; L. R. Beauchamp and W. M. Armstrong, 23; Edward Banks, Vernon Williams and W. M. Hammond, 22; Dr. H. G. Buckmaster, J. G. Highfield, J. B. Grier, E. R. Galvin and W. F. Jensen, 21; J. A. McMullen, M. Mitchell, Clyde Leedom, J. A. McKelvey, W. Hinkson, Dr. Arthur Paterson and W. Swayne, 20.

The men who scored 20 or better for the Blue team were: L. S. German, W. M. Foord, W. S. Colfax, Jr., P. D. Guest and D. J. Dougherty, 23; E. C. Harrington, C. T. Martin, J. P. Groome, C. E. Springer, A. B. Richardson and D. Lindsay, 22; N. K. Smith, F. H. Springer, H. P. Carlon, J. J. Magahern and E. E. du Pont, 21; S. J. Newman, W. A. Joslyn, G. H. Simon, H. T. Reed and H. C. McClane, 20.

A special 100-target race was shot after the team race, several prominent professionals taking part. Neaf Apgar, of New York, and H. L. Worthington, of Rising Sun, Md., tied for high on 94; L. S. German and W. S. Colfax, Jr., were next with 92; A. B. Richardson and J. A. McKelvey came in third place with 90.

The other scores were: Edward Banks and W. N. Armstrong, 86; W. M. Hammond and E. A. W. Everitt, 84; J. T. Skelly, 82.

The scores made by the 105 shooters who took part

**Indianapolis Gun Club.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The tournament of the gun club on March 8 drew an attendance of twenty-one shooters, eighteen of whom shot through the entire program. In addition, there were trapped 950 targets in practice and extras which do not appear in the report. The program called for ten events of 15 targets each, entrance \$7.50 and \$1.50 for targets. Purses were divided Jack Rabbit on the basis of 5 cents per target broken, the balance to the best guns, 50, 30 and 20 per cent. Geo. Wagner, of Peru, Ind., all out of practice and with a lot coming to him, lost but 3 out of the first 195, and finished at the head of the amateurs with 140 out of 150. Kenneth Jewett, of St. Paul, Ind., chased Wagner all the way—indeed outshot him in the second half—and finished but one point back. Edmonson was hardly up to his best form, yet posted a good 90 per cent. Parry, just returned from California, out of practice and trainsore, also ran the best he could. Others were good in spots, but lacked in the continuity of effort, which achieves results. The next time up some of our real home-grown ones will perhaps show the way to their country cousins. No one profited much in winnings, nor could one lose much, while the good fellowship which prevailed, was more than worth the cost. The dinner served by Mrs. Waite was enough to separate a man from his home if she would but take him as a boarder.

Wagner .....	Shot at. Broke	150	140	Appel .....	Shot at. Broke	150	118
Jewett .....	150	139	Alig .....	150	111	150	111
Edmonson .....	150	135	Tipp .....	150	96	150	96
Parry .....	150	132	Britton .....	75	68	75	68
Hudson .....	150	132	Davis .....	75	47	75	47
Moorhead .....	150	125	Moller .....	60	53	60	53
Dixon .....	150	125	*Taylor .....	150	143	150	143
Logan .....	150	124	*Vietmeyer .....	150	136	150	136
Cope .....	150	122	*Hymer .....	150	136	150	136
Rivits .....	150	120	*Roll .....	120	96	120	96

\*Professionals

Edmonson was again high gun in the gun club practice on March 8 with 95 per cent. Moller was next with 90. The day was fair with a high wind. Edmonson at 20yds., won the spoon, Moller again in second place. Scores were as follows:

Practice:

*Hymer .....	Shot at. Broke	100	91	Blessing .....	Shot at. Broke	45	37
*Vietmeyer .....	100	87	Dixon .....	45	34	45	34
*Van Nest .....	100	85	Britton .....	40	31	40	31
Brown .....	100	76	Wilson .....	40	30	40	30
De Flon .....	85	47	Miller .....	40	23	40	23
Neighbors .....	65	45	Appel .....	20	14	20	14
Edmonson .....	60	57	Lewis .....	20	14	20	14
Moller .....	60	54					

Spoon event, 50 targets, handicap yards:

Edmonson .....	Yds.	T'l.	42	Britton .....	Yds.	T'l.	19	32
Moller .....	20	41	Appel .....	18	35	18	35	
Dixon .....	19	32	Lewis .....	18	35	18	35	

R. R.

**Stone Harbor Country Club.**

CAPE MAY COURT HOUSE, N. J., March 14.—One of the best blue-rock matches witnessed in this section of the State will be held on the Stone Harbor Country Club range, adjoining the golf links on the Stone Harbor Terminal Company tract at this place, March 22. Prominent sportsmen will be present. There will be a good delegation from Philadelphia clubs and a number of the professionals representing the different powder and gun companies will be present to give the amateurs a few pointers. The club has secured a mast from the wreck of the Margaret, which recently came ashore at Stone Harbor, and will use it for a flag pole on the club grounds. The club house has adopted as its emblem the fish-hawk, and a large hawk with a Cape May weakfish in its talons, embellishes the pennant, which will be raised on the 22d. There are four nests of the fish-hawks on the grounds, one on a 40ft. pole in the club house yard measures 4ft. in diameter, and is 3ft. high. The directors are having other poles about the grounds for the nesting fish-hawks.

At a practice shoot among the members this week, in preparation of the coming event, Dr. John S. Douglas, the president of the club, was high gun, breaking 40 out of 50. Scores:

J Douglass .....	Shot at. Broke	50	40	F Mixner .....	Shot at. Broke	40	27
C Springer .....	50	36	J Ramsey .....	40	23	40	23
L Champion .....	50	34	H Townsend .....	30	18	30	18
J Hall .....	50	28					

**Jersey City Gun Club.**

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 15.—We had another good attendance to-day at the Jersey City Gun Club regular Saturday shoot, and while the day was quite hazy, there was no wind at all to make the birds cut up capers, the result being some very decent scores. H. E. Dickerman, of the Chicago Gun Club, paid us a visit to-day, the first for a long time, and at the finish led the field with an average of 91 per cent. for the day, which was going some. George Piercy was second with 83 per cent. Dixon third with only 81 per cent. Harry Burlington won the leg on the club trophy with 47 out of 50. The scores:

Piercy .....	21	23	19	22	23	21	17	..	..
Dr Groll .....	16	23	13	18	12	17	21	..	..
Haas .....	21	18	19	17	22	17	19	13	21
Tewes .....	8	5	10	12	7	..	..	..	..
Kellinger .....	10	10	7	13	9	13	14	..	..
Hallinger .....	17	11	19	16	18	15	18	..	..
Dixon .....	18	17	20	21	22	24	..	..	..
Boothroyd .....	14	8	9	17	18	..	..	..	..
Smith .....	6	9	5	5	9	8	..	..	..
Dickerman .....	23	21	23	24	..	..	..	..	..

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Roselle Park, N. J., 96 x 100, shooting SCHULTZE

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Dr Ittner .....	11	10	7	9	4	5	..	..	..
Hurlington .....	19	22	18	21	19	..	..	..	..
Jackson .....	17	19	13	14	12	12	..	..	..
Williams .....	19	16	12	16	..	..	..	..	..
Kearney .....	16	15	16	15	..	..	..	..	..
Marion .....	3	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kelly .....	13	14	19	22	..	..	..	..	..
Jones .....	12	13	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alcock .....	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

On the last Saturday in each month until further notice our club is going to present to the two highest scores made by members, counting the first 100 targets shot at, with added bird handicap, two fine take-home prizes, without any cost at all to the shooters. The first shoot for these prizes will be on March 29, and the last Saturday in each month thereafter. Be sure to come out every Saturday, so as to be in form for that particular day. With our two sets of traps we can take care of all who wish to spend an afternoon breaking the clays. The entertainment committee is always on the job, and pays special attention to visitors, of whom we have several every Saturday. Targets, 1 cent each.

**Asbury Park Wants Westy Hogan Shoot.**

WESTY HOGANS attending the annual Sportsmen's Show in New York city held a meeting at the Prince George Hotel on March 2 and discussed plans for this year's tournament in September.

Probably the most important matter under consideration was an invitation from the Chamber of Commerce of Asbury Park, urging the Hogans to hold their 1913 tournament at their popular New Jersey resort. The matter was thoroughly discussed, but no definite action was taken. Another meeting of the Hogans will be held in Philadelphia probably early in May, and then the city which it to get this year's tournament will be decided upon.

The prospects for another successful Westy Hogan shoot are exceedingly bright. Atlantic City, as usual, is after the tournament, and it is believed that should it be held there this year the shooting will be from one of the piers. The Hogans assure their many friends that if the tournament goes to Atlantic City every effort will be made to have it held on one of the piers. The dates selected by the tournament committee for this year's shoot, Sept. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 were approved at the recent meeting.

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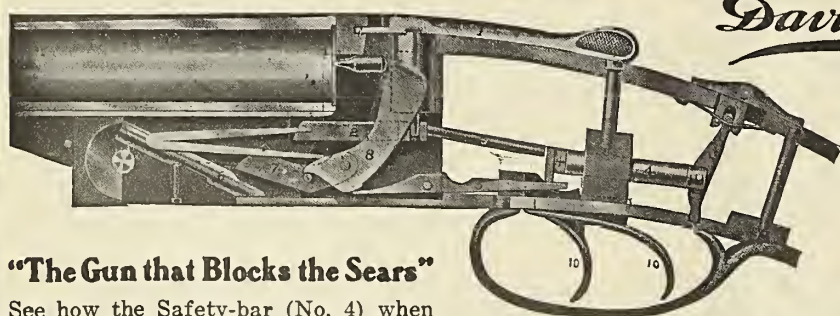
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Cleveland, Ohio

### Westwood (Ohio) Gun Club.

WESTWOOD, Ohio, March 15.—At the shoot to-day the club entertained John R. Taylor, of Columbus, O.; L. J. Squier, of Pittsburgh, and B. S. Williams, of Nashville, Tenn. A strong, cold wind made the conditions extremely hard, and Taylor was the only one whose score was not affected. He was high man with 95 out of 100, which included a run of 55 straight. Squier, who preceded him in the squad, made the first 25 straight which has been recorded on these grounds since the opening shoot. Taylor duplicated this in the same event, and established a ground record by breaking all in the next event. B. S. Williams was not doing his best work, partly due to a strange gun, and partly to the wind. Bohnert also shot with a borrowed gun, and his score suffered. Kuball is learning to shoot right-handed, which accounts for his fall-down, for not even the wind could have made him drop so many as he did to-day, if he had put his gun to his left shoulder. Dr. Blunden did very creditable work for a new man at the traps under the hard conditions. Schneider began to get the right dope on the targets just as the shooting came to an end, and another event would have brought him well up toward the top. Max Stopper did not do so well as usual, owing to the wind. The club will put a Stevens trophy in competition very soon, and with two trophies to shoot for, the members will lose none of their enthusiasm.

Events:	1 2 3 4	Events:	1 2 3 4
Targets:	25 25 25 25	Targets:	25 25 25 25
J R Taylor ..	22 25 25 23	Dr Blunden ..	14 15 13 ..
L J Squier....	13 25 20 21	A C Kuball ...	6 7 .. ..
J Schneider ..	16 16 19 ..	M Stopper ....	13 16 .. ..
B S Williams.	17 18 20 ..	W Bohnert .....	12 19 .. ..

### Marine and Field Club.

GRAVESEND BAY, March 15.—Three events made up to-day's program—100 targets for leg on March cup, handicap, was won by E. H. Lott from scratch with 84 syncopated targets. Sayre took place with 78 from 8, and Camp got third with two less. Mr. Lott and S. P. Hopkins broke even with 23 on 25-target scratch event, and on shoot-off Hopkins copped the kale. On the next 25-bird scratch team shoot, Hopkins and Sayre won, after shooting off from a 45 and 50 with 46 to 42.

March cup, 100 targets, handicap:

E H Lott.....	0 84	J M Knox.....	16 70
C D Sayre.....	8 78	S P Hopkins.....	4 78
C M Camp.....	8 76		

Scratch shoot, 25 targets:

E H Lott.....	23	C D Sayre.....	19
S P Hopkins.....	23	J M Knox.....	15
C M Camp.....	20		

Match shoot, 25 targets per man, scratch:

S P Hopkins .....	23	E H Lott .....	24
C D Sayre.....	22-45	C M Camp.....	21-45

Shoot-off:

S P Hopkins .....	23	E H Lott.....	23
C D Sayre.....	23-46	C M Camp.....	19-42

SHOOTING COMMITTEE.

### New Du Pont Trophy.

TRAPSHOOTERS will be interested in the latest offer made to high average winners at clay target tournaments by the Du Pont Powder Company.

From April 1 handsome solid gold scarf pins will be given to amateur and professional trapshooters who win high averages at any advertised program shoot registered or unregistered, when the contestant uses any one of their brands of smokeless shotgun powder, either Du Pont, Ballistite, Schultze or Empire, in making the win.

If the tournament is of more than one day's duration, it is understood that the pin will be given to the high average winner for the entire tournament.

The supply of the pins is limited and only one will be given to a shooter no matter how many averages may be won by him during the year.

The pins represent a full modeled quail and are exceedingly attractive. They are sent out packed in neat leather cases which makes the gift complete and a prize well worth winning.

### Holland Gun Club.

BATAVIA, N. Y., March 13.—Our regular season does not begin till April 12, but a couple weeks ago we received a wireless from Geo. Ginn that he was coming our way with Wm. R. Crosby and to tell the boys. R. C. Kirshner and "Sim" Glover came to help us, and we had two squads and a gallery of about fifty to welcome our former townsman. It was some muddly getting to our outfit, and the wise ones wore hip boots. We had cut-glass cream pitcher and sugar bowl for high gun in two classes. Gardiner won Class A with 90, and Kinney Class B with 81. Scores, 100 targets per man:

Crosby .....	96	Kinney .....	81
Kershner .....	95	Walls .....	80
Glover .....	94	Watson .....	68
Brugman .....	81	Warboys .....	64
Gardiner .....	90	Ward .....	74
Tomlinson .....	81		

CHAS. W. GARDINER, Sec. y.

### New Hanover Gun Club.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 14.—With a gale blowing, the following scores were made to-day. Rev. Clausen had never shot at a target before, neither has he ever done any other shooting.

Dreher, 22, 23-45; Grant, 22, 22, 21-65; Underwood, 15, 13, 14-42; Clausen, 12, 13-25.
--

**S. S. White Gun Club.**

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 15.—Close to two-score gunners helped the S. S. Whites celebrate their March target campaign. There was an even distribution of the trophies, for outside of Newcomb the prizes were split up between five other gunners. Newcomb won two spoons and secured a win on the Class A challenge cup. He landed a dipper for getting the best net score on 50 birds, 48, and also won the ladle offered to the individual gunner on the team match between the squads captained by J. B. Fontaine and C. S. Hand.

The two teams tied at 675 targets each, and as it was too late to decide the matter with the shotgun, the two captains resorted to the coin to decide the winner. Hand won this. This gave his team the choice of first prize, when they drew the lucky number for the trophy. Harkins secured that number, and he chose the pipe, which, with the ladle were the prizes for the two teams. Newcomb's number drew down the winner's trophy for Fontaine's team and he secured the ladle. Newcomb, too, was high man for the day, he breaking 92 out of his 100 birds. Howard Wilson finished second with 91, and this gave him a spoon.

Ford captured the dipper offered for the high total on 50, with the handicaps added, and he also secured a leg on the Class B trophy. For getting high total on 75, Hand was awarded a spoon, while McGinnity carried home the dipper offered for the visitor having the highest score with his handicap included. Waters was given a win on the Class C cup, and Stevens one on the Class D trophy. Scores:

Class A:	Handicap.	Broke.	Total
Newcomb	0	23 25 22 22	92 92
Tansey	8	23 23 17 23	86 94
Cantrell	4	22 22 22 23	89 93
Severn	8	23 20 21 21	85 93
W Wolstencroft	8	20 22 w	

Class B:	Handicap.	Broke.	Total
Perry	12	21 22 15 19	77 89
Pratt	16	23 19 19 17	78 94
Ford	16	24 21 21 24	90 106
Cook	12	22 21 18 20	81 93
Hutton	8	22 16 21 20	79 87
Wilson	4	23 21 24 23	91 95
Hand	16	21 22 21 24	88 104
Fontaine	20	21 17 20 22	80 100
Wiley	8	22 17 23 21	82 91
Sidebotham	16	15 12 16 19	62 78
Thompson	16	13 16 14 12	55 71
Budd	16	23 20 w	

Class C:	Handicap.	Broke.	Total
Keen	20	15 18 20 18	71 91
E Johnson	13	19 19 20 21	79 95
Waters	16	21 23 18 18	80 96
Abbott	20	19 17 15 19	70 90

Robinson	20	16 w		
White	16	17 16 22 21	76	92

Class D:	Handicap.	Broke.	Total
Hornesher	28	16 17 17 19	69 97
Taylor	56	10 10 7 10	37 93
Brown	48	4 9 11 8	32 80
Hinkson	28	14 17 15 13	59 87
Stevens	24	14 17 20 18	69 93

Visitors:

Stevens	0	22 0 19 23	84	84
Keenan	20	16 18 18 19	71	91
Taussig	40	4 5 5 7	21	61
Gerhardt	40	5 5 5 13	27	67
Sloan	4	20 20 22 23	85	89
Jones	16	17 19 17 19	72	88
McGinnity	10	22 20 23 20	85	95
Renner	16	18 18 17 20	73	89

Team race, 50 targets per man:

J. B. Fontaine's Team.	C. S. Hand's Team.
Newcomb	Stevens
Tansey	Severn
Wilson	Cantrell
Wolstencroft	Ford
Perry	Cook
Hutton	Pratt
Keen	Robinson
Hornesher	Harkins
Taylor	Brown
Gerhard	Taussig
Fontaine	Hand
Waters	Johnson
Sidebotham	George
Abbott	Wiley
Thompson	Keenan
Budd	Sloan
Renner	McGinnity
Jones	White
Hinkson	Stevens

**Clearview Gun Club.**

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 12.—Harry Fisher, with 46 dead ones out of his half century of bluerocks, led the field in the monthly target test of the Clearview Gun Club to-day, over the Darby traps. Fisher broke 24 out of his first 25 and 22 of his second. Elwell, with 43, was runner up to Fisher in the Class A competition. Leford and Shuster tied for high gun in Class B, each breaking 41. On the shoot-off to determine the spoon, the two men tied at 20. On the next extra test, Leford won by breaking 22 to Shuster's 20. Paulson, with 40 smashes, captured the Class C spoon. Scores:

Class A.—Fisher 46, Elwell 43, Bonsall 42, Leford 41.
Class B.—Leford 41, Shuster 41, Bockius 38, Fing 35, Breen 35.
Class C.—Paulson 40, Winchester 35, Brawn 28, Campbell (visitor) 35.

March 16.—The regular weekly shoot of the Clearview Gun Club, held yesterday afternoon, was O.K., sixteen shooters coming to the front and taking part and trying to beat a sixty-mile gale that swept across the traps and made the little rocks do everything. The honors of the day fell to C. E. Doolittle, who was high gun for the day, breaking 142 out of 150 in the three events of 50 targets each. In the semi-annual shoot, Doolittle and Brown were tied for high honor with 47. In the annual trophy shoot, Weedon and Brown tied with 48, Doolittle being third with 47. In the quarterly shoot, Doolittle won with a score of 48, and Hogen with 46 took second.

A number of surprises were on the program of the day. E. S. Rogers was at his old stand for the first time in three months, and targets were a new thing to him, but he got on to them before leaving the ground—42, 43 and 45 out of each 50 was not bad. Blakeslee, the most looked-for man, was not to be found—high wind, they say, John don't like Captain Freeman, another who likes the wind, was not on hand. L. J. Thorp, a new one, broke 89 out of 100. Stevens is trying a new gun. Better stay with the girl of your old love and leave new things alone. The old girl is the best one, so be good.

Event No. 1, semi-annual trophy, 50 targets, 16yds.: Burns 48, Doolittle 47, Brown 47, Weedon 45, Rogers 43, Rockwell 39, Stone 39, Noble 38, Grant 37, Dibble 37, Thorp 36, Beckley 34, Stevens 33, Tobey 31, Jones 30, Hartman 29.

Event No. 2, annual trophy, 50 targets, 16yds.: Weedon 48, Brown 48, Doolittle 47, Brown 45, Grant 45, Rogers 42, Rockwell 41, Thorp 41, Jones 40, Stone 38, Dibble 37, Noble 37, Beckley 36, Tobey 35, Hartman 34, Stevens 34.

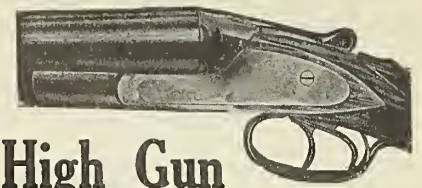
Event No. 3, quarterly trophy, 50 targets: Doolittle 48, Hogen 46, L. J. Thorp 45, Burns 45, Rogers 45, Thorpe 44, Grant 44, L. M. Weedon 44, Stone 41, Tobey 41, Weedon 41, Stevens 40, Hartman 35.

**Knollwood Country Club.**

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 15.—Allen Bole won the special 100-target shoot to-day at the Knollwood Country Club, here, with a total score of 70. He was placed on the scratch mark. M. McVoy and M. Rae tied with 67 for the second prize, the former winning on the shoot-off. The other scores were: W. H. Merrill 60, W. H. Sykes 58, E. T. Fox 55, J. Bogardus 57, F. B. Mackay 53, R. H. Hooper 48, F. Campion 47, G. Pell 44, C. Moffat 43.

**Laurel House Gun Club.**

LAKEWOOD, N. J., March 15.—Archibald J. McClure won the shoot-off for the handicap cup at the Laurel House Gun Club traps to-day by a score of 85. The sweepstakes cup was won by J. L. Bright, with high gun of 86. Others shooting included R. D. Farlee, F. F. Vanderhoef, A. J. Murphy and E. J. Duth.



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### Northern Kentucky Gun Club.

The second of the series of Jack Rabbit shoots was held on March 16. The attendance was not up to expectations, owing to the stormy weather, and most of the events were shot in swirling snow squalls, which nearly hid the targets from view. Among the out-of-town shooters who were not kept away by the weather were J. R. Taylor, Columbus; R. H. Bruns, Brookville, Ind.; H. Sundy, Williamsburg, O.; Ike Brandenburg, Dayton; Sam and P. Leever, Goshen; Dr. Maddox, Harrison, and E. Bittner, Mt. Healthy. The program was at 100 targets, in five 20-target events. High score was made by J. R. Taylor, who missed but 2 targets in the last 40, and finished with 92. E. Bittner, Mt. Healthy, and John Schreck tied for second place on 89, the latter being the only shooter to go straight in any of the events.

Supt. Gambell, of the Cincinnati Club, shot in good form, and went out in third place on 87. In the team match between the Northern's and Cincinnati, the former took the lead in the first round, 49 to 47. In the second round they added 7 targets to their margin, and increased their lead in each subsequent round, going out with 13 targets to the good on a score of 252 to 239. High in-

dividual score of the match was made by Schreck, of the winning team, with Gambell a close second on 87. This victory gives the series to the Northern's with two wins to their credit, one of the four matches being a tie.

The program was started about 10:30, and was finished in good season, leaving time for several special \$1 sweeps, at 25 targets each. Money divided 60 and 40 per cent, in each event. Maddox scored 20, 20 and 22; Smith 23, 20, and 20; Gambell 19, 22, 22; Bruns 22, 22; Hammerschmidt 23, 20; Ford 23, 23; Richards 20, and Bittner 18.

A couple of 25-cent miss-and-outs ended the day's sport. Gambell dropped out on his first target in the first event, and won the second on 17. Hammerschmidt was high in the first with 10, and broke 4 in the second; Maddox 9 and 16; Ertel 3 and 0; Smith 0 and 0; Richards 3 and 7; Bruns 4 and 0.

A Gambell	87	H Sundy	76
J Schreck	89	Keller	53
J R Taylor	92	I Brandenburg	79
E Hammerschmidt	77	Sam Leever (40 tgts.)	35
Medico	75	P Leever (40 tgts.)	29
R H Bruns	86	Blitz	59
G Dameron	80	Thalheimer	77
Richards	83	Dr Maddox	79

Ford	74	E D Bittner	89
O Holaday	73		
Team race, 100 targets per man.			
Cincinnati G. C.		Northern Kentucky G. C.	
Gambell	87	Schreck	89
Hammerschmidt	77	Dameron	80
Medico	75-239	Richards	83-252

### White Plains Gun Club.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 15.—A "Tom Davis" shoot was held to-day on the club grounds, situated at Rosedale, near White Plains. While the day was a very rainy and unpleasant one, still twenty-six shooters faced the trap. This shoot was an all-day affair, and consisted of two separate scratch events, 100 targets each, shot in strings of 25. One event was shot in the morning and the other in the afternoon. Both events were open to all contestants. Besides these two events, several other shoots, closed to club members, were run off.

Dr. G. H. Martin was high gun for the day with a total of 178 out of 800. T. H. Lawrence was second with 175. Gold, silver and bronze medals were given to first, second and third high guns in each 100 scratch event. These prizes were awarded as follows:

Morning event: T. H. Lawrence, first prize, with a score of 91; Dr. G. H. Martin, second, 88; G. F. Pelham, third, 85.

Afternoon event: Z. C. Offutt, first prize, 93; Dr. G. H. Martin and W. S. Beckley, Jr., tied for second and third on 90.

The high professional for the day was Harold Keller, with 149.

Morning event, 100 targets, scratch:

*W S Haight	70	F F Rodgers	82
*H Keller	71	M R Guggenheim	76
Dr G H Martin	88	T H Lawrence	91
G F Pelham	85	Mrs F F Rodgers	30
*T A Davis	63	Dr A W Currie	41
E S Schieffelin	52	Prof. L D Hill	84

Afternoon event, 100 targets, scratch:

*W S Haight	77	E Carpenter	87
*H Keller	75	W S Beckley, Jr.	90
Dr G H Martin	90	L Petry	69
*T A Davis	71	Z C Offutt	93
M R Guggenheim	76	T L De Nyse	79
F F Rodgers	81	S Core	45
T H Lawrence	84	E Townsend	39
E Ward	82	Guy Ward	65
Dr A W Currie	51	J W Thayer	14
Prof L D Hill	80	F H Warner	16
Mrs F F Rodgers	13	S J Stroock	10
H Lesserman	45	J Burling	13

25 pairs doubles:

Z C Offutt	23	S Core	28
F F Rodgers	32	E Ward	32
M R Guggenheim	17	T H Lawrence	33

\*Professionals.

### Cincinnati Gun Club.

Most of the regulars were at the Northern's grounds on March 16, taking part in the Jack Rabbit shoot or in the team match, which was on between the two clubs. There were four members present, however, and the following scores were made. Butz was high in the regular events with 83, and was also high in actual breaks in the Du Pont trophy event, breaking 44 out of 50, and getting a straight with his handicap. The club's team will visit Springfield on April 26 for the second of the series of intercity team matches with that city and Dayton. The last match of the series will be shot on the N. C. R. grounds, at Dayton, on May 24, giving the contestants a chance to practice under the conditions which will prevail at the Grand American Handicap. Scores:

Butz	83	Sander	72
Davies	79	Meyer	53

Du Pont trophy, 50 targets, handicap:

Butz	8	50	Davies	7	44
Sander	12	48	Meyer	29	50

### Boston A. A.

RIVERSIDE, Mass., March 15.—L. H. Davis made a full 100 over the two traps to-day. He shot from 6 free scalers. Whitney pulled the place on 92 from 12. Ballou and Keeler tied for third with 91. Scores:

	McCrea.	Sargent.	Total.
Davis	3 50	3 49	6 100
Whitney	6 43	6 49	12 92
Ballou	2 1/2 47 1/2	2 1/2 43 1/2	5 91
Keeler	8 48	8 43	16 91
Adams	0 47	0 43	0 90
Brooks	4 45	4 44	8 89
Blinn	5 1/2 45 1/2	5 1/2 42 1/2	11 88
Tucker	2 1/2 47 1/2	2 1/2 39 1/2	5 87
Dickey	0 45	0 38	0 83
Ellis	1 1/2 43 1/2	1 1/2 38 1/2	3 82
Lynch	2 1/2 44 1/2	2 1/2 33 1/2	5 78
	C. B. TUCKER, Captain.		

### Essex Gun Club.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., March 15.—W. R. Delehanty won a 25-target sweepstake, take-home trophy, and a leg on the March cup from a handicap of 6. In the sweepstake he made a score of 23, while in the other two events he had perfect scores of 25. Despite the rainy weather and the heavy mist that hung about the mountain side, the club gunners did good work. The scores of the other marksmen in the three events in the order named were as follows:

J A Hart (0)	22 17 21	C H Daly (0)	17 24 16
B Shanley, Jr (0)	21 21 24	P Hauck, Jr (5)	16 20 17
L H Ross (6)	20 22 22		



**Glenwood Country Club.**

GLEN HEAD, L. I., March 12.—Thirty-three gunners took part in the second annual shoot of the Glenwood Country Club to-day. John H. Hendrickson, of the Bergen Beach Gun Club, broke 90 out of 100 for high gun. In the team competition, the Bergen Beach Gun Club won easily with 417 to 367. The Glenwood Country Club was second; Crescent A. C. third. Hendrickson was high again with 90 out of 100. Scores follow:

Invitation shoot, 100 targets, handicap:	
John H. Hendrickson, Bergen Beach G. C.	2 92
H H Shannon, Bergen Beach	5 89
D E Smith, Glenwood C. C.	20 88
C W Berner, Glenwood C. C.	10 88
W S Silkworth, Glenwood C. C.	3 87
C von Lengerke, Bergen Beach	2 86
J C Jackson, Glenwood C. C.	12 86
F S Hyatt, Crescent A. C.	12 85
P J Collins, Bergen Beach	20 85
H F Whitney, Nassau C. C.	5 85
H L Pratt, Nassau C. C.	20 85
H D Berner, Glenwood C. C.	20 83
I E K White, Glenwood C. C.	20 82
G G Stephenson, Crescent A. C.	14 81
P von Boeckman, Bergen Beach	2 81
E Roessler, Nassau C. C.	12 21
W Hyland, Bergen Beach	8 80
E A Sierck, Manhasset Bay Y. C.	12 79
II P Lee, Bergen Beach	5 78
H D Bergen, Bergen Beach	12 78
J H Ferrill, Rockaway G. C.	20 77
F B Stephenson, Crescent A. C.	2 75
H O Allyn, Bergen Beach	6 75
Capt. Dreyer, Bergen Beach	10 75
A E Ranney, New York A. C.	3 72
L M Palmer, Crescent A. C.	12 72
J F James, Crescent A. C.	3 69
M R Jones, Bergen Beach	12 68
L F Magnolia, Rockaway G. C.	10 63
Team shoot, 500 targets per team, scratch:	
Bergen Beach G. C.	Glenwood Country Club.
J H Hendrickson... 90	W Silkworth... 84
C von Lengerke... 84	C V Berner... 78
H H Shannon... 84	J C Jackson... 74
P von Boeckman... 80	D E Smith... 68
H H Shannon... 79-417	H Berner... 63-367
Professional shoot, 100 targets, scratch:	
H H Stevens... 85	T A Davis... 59
J S Fanning... 81	

**Daniel Boone Gun Club.**

MARTHASVILLE, Mo., March 15.—Poor scores! The boys said, "Good practice." For the wind was blowing about forty miles an hour from left to right across the field, and the air was full of snowflakes. The weather was too bad to shoot, but some of the members were at the grounds trying to put up a club house, and wanted to get it so it could be used at our "Good Friday" shoot, so of course, they had to have some sport along with the work. The house will be 15 by 16, and is strictly portable, being made in eight section of an old dancing floor and put together with bolts. Scores:

Shot at, Broke	Shot at, Broke
Bollmann... 50 27	Mutert... 25 14
E Suhre... 50 15	F Koelling... 25 12
Ahmann... 25 19	Meyer... 25 11
Kite... 25 19	F Suhre... 25 10

In an event at 12 pairs, the following scores were made: Ahmann 12, Mutert 12, F. Suhre 7.

J. O. WILSON, Sec'y.

**Pahquoque Rod and Gun Club.**

DANBURY, Conn., March 16.—Our club held its first shoot for Stevens trophy on Thursday. On account of the bad weather not many showed up. The club arranged a dinner, which in years past has created interest. C. Keet Plancon acted as chef, and the way he cooked the ham and spinach was some "cheffing."

Besides the Stevens trophy, we also shot for the Du Pont picture, which was won by R. Hall with a straight score of 25, with his handicap of four. The following were the scores for the Stevens trophy:

W S Thompson... 5 47	E Verrey... 5 46
W A Gregory... 1 47	S Fanton... 12 43
Dr. Sunderland... 5 47	K Plancon... 12 42
J Downs... 6 45	W Austin... 14 44

E. H. BAILEY, Sec'y.

**Cerro Gordo Gun Club.**

MASON CITY, Ia., March 10.—Herewith find scores made at first shoot of season by the Cerro Gordo Gun Club. The club is busy preparing for a one-day jack-rabbit on May 2, and also the Post Season shoot of the Iowa Sportsmen's Association in July.

Shot at, Broke.	Shot at, Broke.
J Kovalinka... 50 44	Mossman... 50 32
W Thompson... 30 17	Mann... 50 34
Foster... 50 33	Madsen... 50 30
Monplasure... 50 39	Flaherty... 50 20
G Konvalinka... 50 33	Dutro... 50 39
Mossman... 50 32	

H. B. MADSEN.

**Bordentown Gun Club.**

BORDENTOWN, N. J., March 15.—The Bordentown Gun Club had a shooting match at clay pigeons here to-day at 50yds. rise at 25 targets. The scores were: Kester 12, Evans 9, Maitland 11, Jones 12, Ratcliffe 21, Koenig 17, McLaughlin 20.

Trap Notes continued on page 387.

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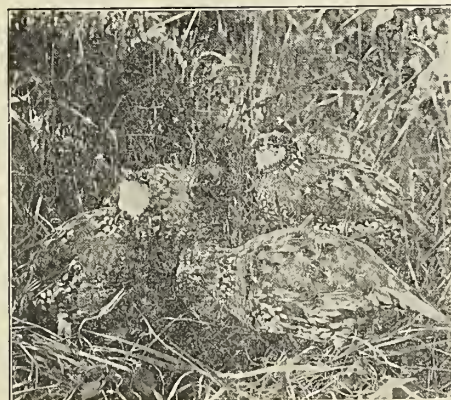
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# KENNEL



## Dog Show Dates.

March 26-29.—Chicago Kennel Club, at Chicago, Ill. A. W. Cates, Asst. Sec'y. Entries close March 11.  
 April 3-5.—Maryland Kennel Club and Animal Refuge Association, Baltimore. George F. Foley, Supt. Entries close March 18.  
 April 5.—St. Louis Collie Club Show at St. Louis, Mo. G. F. Sudhoff, Sec'y.  
 April 10-12.—Washington Kennel Club, Washington, D.C. George F. Foley, Supt. Entries close March 25.  
 April 11-12.—Lawrence Kennel Club, Lawrence, Mass. Paul O. Pipping, Sec'y.  
 April 15-17.—Norfolk-Portsmouth Kennel Association, at Norfolk, Va. S. E. Tillet, Sec'y.  
 April 18-19.—French Bulldog Club, at Astor Hotel, New York. O. F. Vedder, Sec'y.  
 May 30.—Long Island Kennel Club, at Brighton Beach, L. I. A. A. Post, Sec'y.  
 May 31.—Wissahickon Kennel Club All Terrier Show at Philadelphia, Pa. J. S. Price, Jr., Sec'y.  
 June 7.—Nassau County Kennel Club, at Belmont Park, L. I. E. H. Berendsohn, Sec'y.  
 Sept. 9.—San Mateo Kennel Club, San Mateo, Cal. Irving C. Ackerman, Sec'y.  
 Sept. 12.—Lenox Kennel Club, Lenox, Mass. Miss M. Brigham, Supt., North Grafton, Mass.  
 October.—Fourth American Beagle Stake, American Field Publishing Company, Chicago.  
 Oct. 21.—Pennsylvania Field Trial Club. J. B. Sansom, Sec'y.  
 Oct. 23-25.—Colorado Kennel Club, Denver, Col. F. R. Dutton, Sec'y.  
 Nov. 24.—Continental Field Trial Club, Waynesboro, Ga. John White, Sec'y.  
 Dec. 1.—Georgia Field Trial Association, Waynesboro, Ga. S. G. Story, Sec'y.

## Bulldog Breeders' Ass'n of America.

ALTHOUGH due notice will issue at the appointed time, it might be well to remind those who nominated bitches for the third produce stakes of the Breeders that the produce eligible for these stakes will be judged at the forthcoming open show, May 31. Ten bitches were nominated for this stake.

The fourth produce stakes, now nearing its close, will be the final stakes opened by the Breeders under present conditions. At a recent meeting of the board of governors, a committee was appointed to investigate the present system of produce stakes and futurities with an idea of devising some means whereby interest in and support of these stakes may be aroused to a point that will more fully justify the association's support than is at present apparent.

The purposes of these stakes are obvious and worthy ones. They are not privileged in any sense, and it is not required of anyone to be members of the association to make their nominations eligible; it is absolutely open to all.

Produce stakes are not an innovation at this day. Clubs have tried them—one club has opened fourteen of them—and given them up. The Breeders will hang on to the idea for another year with the trust that hope will triumph over experience.

To date there have been but six nominations for the fourth produce stakes. They will remain open to bitches bred before June 30 the present year, and blanks may be had from the secretary upon application.

Produce stakes are the one real eleemosynary institution of the dog world, because out of the nominating fees the association holding them gets not one sou marquee, not even a part of the entry fee. Instead, under the present system, it adds to the stakes substantially. It listens generally like a piece of easy money if you have even a near imitation of the goods to show.

The matter of a venue for the Breeders'

open show, on May 31, is still in abeyance pending a final decision of the bench show committee. The three bitches under consideration are such absolute innovations, and are upon such virgin soil, in so far as dog shows are concerned, that the committee wisely prefers to go slow and meet all the possible contingencies a dog show is heir to now rather than later after the gates are opened the morning of the show.

## The Spoilt Eskimo Child.

THE Eskimo child is the idol of the home, and is allowed to do absolutely as he pleases. He is never punished, says a writer in the Wide World Magazine, and his whims and wishes are consulted with all the concern given an adult. In spite of this indulgence, the children are remarkably obedient. Perhaps the patriarchal manner of living—father and mother, aunts and uncles, and grandmother and grandfather all in one house—tends to make them so. The word of the old folks is law, and is never questioned. They have lived a long time, the Eskimos reason, and therefore speak with the authority of experience. All this is very nice in the ordinary walks of life, but rather embarrassing sometimes in school work. When a tot of four or five plays truant from school, and the visiting teacher, complaining to the parents, is gravely told to ask the small despot if it is his royal pleasure to come to school or not, the situation becomes ludicrous. The only resource is to become a hated truant officer; or, better, to make your work so interesting that the children cannot stay away. I remember I used to lie awake at nights thinking up new ways of presenting old subjects, usually in the form of action plays and instructive games. A native child cannot hold his interest on any one subject for any length of time. His wild, free nature craves a variety of interest. Nevertheless they are very bright for the moment and wonderful quick in perception, although lacking the white child's ability to reason out a problem and to give concentrated attention, which after all is the gift of civilization.

## Western Hemlock.

WESTERN hemlock, says the Department of Agriculture, deserves a better opinion and more general use than it now obtains. Intrinsicly it is among the most important of Western woods.

The wood of Western hemlock has generally been considered an inferior one, chiefly because of the prejudice created by the name, which has caused it to be identified with Eastern hemlock. Tests by the Forest Service, however, show it to have 88 per cent. the strength of Douglas fir, one of the country's chief construction timbers. In fact, it is often mixed with Douglas fir and used for the same purposes.

The wood is practically free from pitch, has a handsome grain, takes paint and stain well and works smoothly. It is suitable for sash and door work, furniture, interior finish, framing, flooring, boxes, barrels and pulp. In bridges and trestles it can be used for all but the heaviest construction. When properly treated with preservatives, it is a valuable cross tie and pole wood.

According to Forest Service Bulletin 115 the best stands of Western hemlock are found in the coast region and through the Cascade Mountains. The bulletin further gives the results of tests by which the mechanical properties of Western hemlock have been determined, and tells of the different uses to which the wood is adapted.

## Kennel.

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**TRAPSHOOTING NOTES.**

**Robinson Gun Club.**

GLoucester City, N. J., March 15.—The members of the William A. Robinson Gun Club held a benefit shooting match here to-day. There were thirty-eight participants, who battled for a prize of a silver loving cup. Each shot at 15 bluerocks and exceptionally good scores were made. The prize finally went to P. Ewell, who scored straight. Scores: P. Ewell 15, M. Hines 14, J. Zimmers 14, P. Joy 14, R. Adams 14, J. W. Pursglove 14, A. Black 13, W. Warner 13, F. Powers 13, G. Edwards 13, G. Carey 13, W. Jeffrey 13, H. Taylor 12, J. Fitzpatrick 12, S. Wall 12, T. Wilson 12, F. Blackburn

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**Riverside Gun Club.**

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 15.—Riverside Gun Club members defeated the Independent Gun Club, of Eddystone, in the first of a series of team races to-day, at Essington, by 369 to 296. Neither team shot up to their standard. Bowers with 44 breaks led the field, while Berger with 35 was the Independent's high man. Scores:

Riverside.	Independent.
Bowers ..... 44	Berger ..... 35
Shattuck ..... 41	Schoemberger .... 32
Walder ..... 41	Essinger ..... 31
Stellar ..... 40	Mitchell ..... 31
Sterberling ..... 40	Covington ..... 29
Hamlin ..... 38	McNeil ..... 28
Horn ..... 35	Campbell ..... 28
Wiltbank ..... 34	Phillips ..... 28
Eisel ..... 34	O'Neill ..... 28
Rosie ..... 22—369	Boyer ..... 26—296

**Bourbon Gun Club.**

BOURBON, Ind., March 11.—The weather conditions were better here to-day and induced some of our boys to come out to try breaking some of the little clay targets, which, indeed, proved to be very small for all of us. We hope to have some new shooters when we commence shooting for our Stevens trophy under the handicap system. We very much enjoyed the pleasure of shooting with one of our old members, L. C. Foster, of Ft. Wayne, Ind. Following are the scores made:

Shot at. Broke.	Shot at. Broke.
*Foster ..... 30 22	J Russell ..... 50 32
Stokes ..... 30 21	Parks ..... 50 34
L Russell .... 50 44	Dexter ..... 30 17
T Dilley .... 50 42	McKinney ... 30 16

\*Visitor.

**INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIP.**

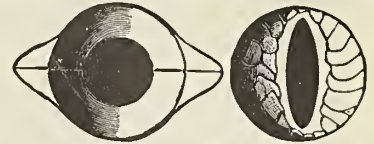
Continued from page 359.

a new record, they could do not less than third in the league shoot; Warren, the leading club making the fine score of 990, winning their match against the Bangor, Maine, Rifle Association, which defaulted. They are now the winners of the Eastern League and will shoot off for the United States championship with the Engineers' Rifle and Revolver Club, of Cleveland, Ohio, which has won similar honors in the Western League. Plans are being perfected to have both the clubs shoot together on some neutral range the same night, so that the contest, which bids fair to me a record one, may be witnessed by shooting fans, many of whom will go great distances to see such a contest. The results of the last week's match among the Eastern clubs follow:

Bridgeport, Conn., 998, vs. New Orleans, La., Rifle and Revolver Club, 900; Myles Standish Rifle Club, Portland, Me., 974, vs. Birmingham, Ala., Athletic Rifle Association, 930; Manchester, N. H. Rifle and Pistol Club, 977, vs. Presque Isle Rifle Club, Erie, Pa., 959; Warren, Pa., Rifle and Revolver Club, 990, vs. Bangor, Maine, Rifle Association, defaulted; 13th Regiment Rifle Club, Brooklyn, N. Y., 899, vs. Philadelphia Rifle Association, withdrawn; District of Columbia Rifle Association, 985, vs. Winchester Rod and Gun Club, of New Haven, Conn., withdrawn.

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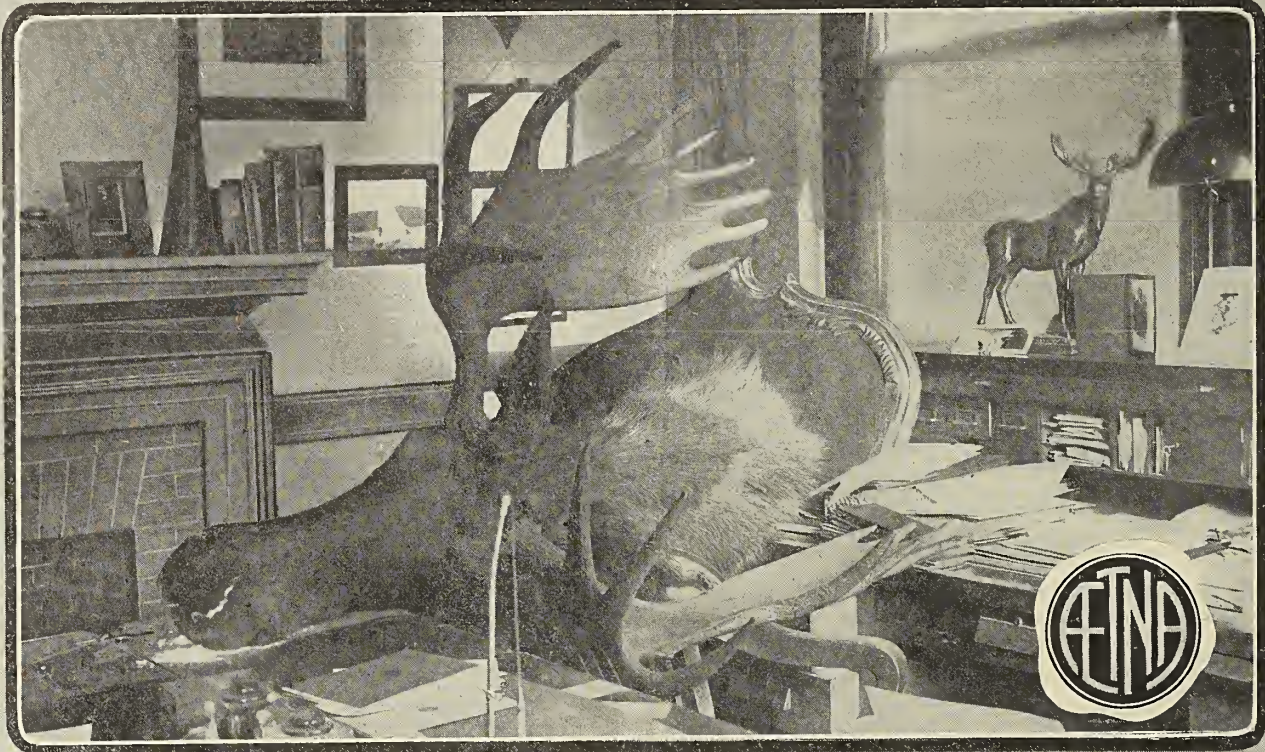
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The volume is illustrated by colored plates of ruffed grouse and quail, and 48 full page portraits of different game birds and hunting scenes, with a number of cuts in the text.

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**Ptarmigan Shooting in Greenland.**

IN Greenland the ptarmigan is to be found, not only on the higher mountain ranges, as in Norway, but in all kinds of places at different times of the year, from the highest tops down to the sea level, and from the "nunatakker," or peaks which rise above the surface of the inland ice, to the outermost islands of the west coast. These birds, however, exhibit a preference for mountain tracts which lie at elevations of from 1,000 feet to 2,000 feet, from which descend plenty of slopes of stony debris, and where there are lochs and tarns scattered about. The nest of the ptarmigan, although without covering, and even when it contains eggs, is extremely difficult to discover, and it is generally situated close by a stone, a tuft of heather, or a small bush. In Greenland these birds build for the most part on the lower mountain slopes, but they do so also on all the larger and higher islands, sometimes even on the smaller and low-lying ones, and sometimes on quite flat ground near the sea. The number of eggs is usually eight, and rarely exceeds ten. Although there are exceptions in the case of late broods, the young are usually hatched out about the beginning of July, while by Aug. 20 they are full grown. Until they arrive at this stage they show a preference for somewhat low-lying places, where the ground is damp, and where there are plenty of tufts and stones, among which they can run about and hide themselves. As long as the hen is sitting the cock remains hard by, and gives timely warning to its mate of the approach of danger; but as soon as the young are hatched out he deserts his family. The cocks then repair to the higher tops, where they live singly or in small parties of three or four. Not until well on in September, when the hens and young birds have assumed their autumn plumage, are they rejoined by the cocks. Toward the end of August many of the broods repair to the mountains; others, however, remain in the lower country, and from that time until there has been a heavy fall of snow—which does not usually take place until October—the sportsman may fall in with ptarmigan pretty nearly anywhere. After that they frequent the low, heath-clad hills and slopes from which the snow has been blown away, and later in winter, about the beginning of February, they are to be found on the more level ground, where, through the force of the wind, the heather has become exposed. On such tracts immense packs may sometimes be met with at that time of the year, and, should the cartridges hold out, a good bag may be made, as they generally lie well. In the after part of the day they remain in the neighborhood of such places, and in the evening return to the slopes. In severe cold they scrape holes in the snow, and as the head only is above the surface when sitting in these they are very hard indeed to make out. In summer and early autumn ptarmigan feed mostly at night, and when resting in his tent the reindeer stalker often hears them flying round and calling. When severe frost has succeeded a heavy fall of snow and rendered the surface of the latter very hard, the birds repair to ground near the sea and to the islands, and they may then be seen running about among and stitting in the tops of the houses. They are then very tame, and although their near neighbors be shot, the others will not rise. In early spring packs of fifty or a hundred birds may be seen feeding together, but when put up they separate into small lots. In the great ptarmigan years, however, they form packs of hundreds and even thousands of birds; they are everywhere, and are so close together that several may be killed at a shot, and without causing the others to take flight.

During the period from the beginning of April until the middle of October, says the London Field, the Greenland ptarmigan passes through five changes of plumage, which may be

described as its spring, first and second summer, autumn, and winter dresses. The first of these is a transition stage between the winter and the summer plumage; the latter is assumed by the hens before they lay, and is retained until the young are full grown, in August. The second summer dress is not worn for long, and about the beginning of September the birds begin to don their autumn plumage; this last is also very transitory, and by the middle of October at latest all the ptarmigan are quite white. The young resemble their mother exactly in their plumage, and in autumn it is not easy to distinguish them from the parent birds. Except as an adjunct to reindeer stalking, ptarmigan shooting in Greenland is hardly worth taking much trouble about. The best time of year for it is undoubtedly when the young birds have assumed their first or second

summer dress; they then sit very close, and with a properly trained dog very pretty sport may be obtained in low, open cover. In windy, rainy, or snowy weather, however, they become wild; the bigger the pack the more difficult they are to get within shot of, and when put up they fly long distances. When in October the snow sets regularly in, the ptarmigan, which are then quite white, take up their abode in the lower slopes of stony debris, and to follow them about in such localities and under such weather conditions as then prevail necessitates a capability of performing gymnastic exercises which is not possessed by every sportsman. After that it may be said that the birds spend the winter in large packs, but a good many individuals separate from these, and are to be met with in small lots, which in fine weather are fairly approachable.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1913.

VOL. LXXX.—No. 13  
127 Franklin St., New York.

## The Kingdom of Eternal Hills

By ROBERT PAGE LINCOLN

(Continued from last week.)

THERE may be places in the United States where the trout fishing is better than in this region, but I doubt it. Montana, recollect, has a reputation for her trout fishing that reaches a top notch figure, and is something to conjure with. The fishing in the park is an example of this splendid feature; one of its most attractive points. There are the rainbow trout in the streams and the lakes, also the mackinaw trout for those who want something on a larger scale. The mackinaw trout in this region attain a good size, but take your heavy line, your large reel clamped down on a firm reel-seat, and be supplied with a good, stiff-backed rod, then go out in your boat, using as a lure a silvery glittering spoon, and if you do not have luck, then surely there must be something wrong. A sharp tug at the end of the line and you set the hook; then follows the fight. And it will be a fight that will stir every corpuscle in your body. Back and forth, this way and that, you will play him, and finally, luck admitted, you will bring him into the boat, the luck of a perfect day. It is well known and felt by all anglers that the surroundings have a lot to do with the pleasure of the fishing. Poor surroundings cannot but make for an ill completed picture. The sensations naturally derived through an application of body, mind and muscle to this enjoyment are but one-half of it, the other half is what you see, and the lessons you gain through an intercourse with nature. A clear, blue sky above, with a few fleecy clouds floating across it, just enough to make for variety; the stately trees near at hand to sigh and give out that wonderful essence we all love to drink long and deeply of; the towering peaks on all sides—these and a thousand other features serve to make each day worthy of the name. It is notable of these mountain regions where civilization has but entered with its modern improvements and attendencies that fly-fishing has but partially been adopted.

An old outdoor man told me that one is able to catch trout just as well, and a darn site better with an old cord on the end of a broom-stick, with an angleworm or bug or butterfly for bait than with a fly-casting outfit and the factory-made flies the usual book will contain. But of course the nature of two sets of people are different. To catch a trout by aid of a fly is a hundred times more appealing and sportsmanlike and poetic than dropping a hook with a worm on it down into some innocent basin and thereafter pulling out one of its speckle-sided inhabitants. Yet the usual rule among the mountain

men is to catch them entirely for eating purposes; the enjoyment side of it is not recognized.

Yet after all perhaps over half of the trout fishing in this country is done along little, seemingly insignificant streams or rills, hid in tangles of undergrowth where casting is absurd and unthinkable; where one is forced to drop his fly or worm-baited hook down through some opening and take chances that way. Yet it makes not much difference which way you use in this region—the Glacier National Park—broom-stick or fly-casting, you will get them. Amateur or expert, you are treated alike, for the fish are not educated like some of those you find in Eastern stream, where every precaution must be used if success be courted, and where the expert alone seems to be favored. If you are going to the park and know little or next to nothing about fly-fishing, do not despair. I will give you here a few pointers which will aid you if you go here

or anywhere else. You will get a fairly good bamboo trout rod for the small sum of five dollars. If you wish to go a little higher and have the money to spare, if you want something to last and give you a great deal more service and enjoyment, then you will get the real thing for from ten to fifteen dollars. I have in my outfit a steel trouting rod which sells for six dollars and a half which I cannot help but recommend if you are a new one at the game, and I am sure you will be as entirely satisfied with it as I am. This rod is durable, it has the feel, and is by no manner of means too stiff. For this reason steel casting rods meant for trout have been more or less condemned. I wish to say that this is all more or less bosh. Of course if you want a rod that will do its own casting by pressing a button, all well and good, but if you want to work a little for the desired end, that is another thing, and you have rods to meet your demands.



GOOD FOR A CREEL ANY DAY.

The rod should be about ten feet in length and should weigh six ounces or so if it is of bamboo; if it is made of steel or solid wood, then let the weight be about seven ounces, and you will not go amiss. I wish to say that the solid wood rods are good and worthy the hand of any angler, however exacting. The solid wood rod is meant for service, but the trouble is if you are traveling, it will not do. They come in one piece or at the best two pieces, and cannot well be carried without inconvenience. Of the solid wood rods the lancewood is the cheapest; it is whippy, and for the beginner, who does not care to pay out too much for his first rod, yet wishes good service, the lancewood is recommended. A good rod of this type can be purchased for the sum of four dollars. Solid wood rods, in bethabara or greenheart, come a little high, and one could just as well purchase a bamboo rod. The bamboo rod has gracefulness, durability, resiliency and pliancy. All these points must be considered in the purchasing of a fly-casting rod, for unlike the steel bait-casting rod, where the reel is drawn upon for the greater part of the energy, in fly-casting it is the rod that does the work. The ferrules of the rod should be waterproof and serrated and should be made of German silver, for the reason that it is the most durable and will stand the most wear without giving out. The snake guides I have found to be the best on the market. The guide nearest the reel should be fitted with agate as should also the tip guide; that is, if you purchase a thoroughly perfect rod. These two guides stand the most wear, and they are brought into use the most. Hand grasp should be swelled cork. The six strip bamboo is given preference over the eight strip in that it resists wear longer, and is not liable to become warped, nor will it lose its pliancy or its resiliency.

The rod for trout fishing is the most important part of the outfit. The reel is not drawn upon for energy, save as to hold the line and to reel in the fish when one is caught. But the only reel rightly fitted for trout fishing or fly-casting is the single action reel. They come in all sorts and varieties of materials, ranging from nickle to solid German silver or German silver with trimmings; others in nickle in conjunction with hard rubber. I have found a rubber reel as good as any, though it is wholly a matter of taste. One notable thing is that the reel should have a strong click. And it should hold in the neighborhood of 150 feet of line. The proper line for fly-casting is the enameled line, either tapered or the level. Some prefer the tapered and some the level line, but for my part I do not see that there is much difference, although I may be mistaken. My experience has been as above stated.

If you are going to buy a tapered line, I would get the double taper; that is to say a line with a set thickness in the middle and gradually tapering down to the end. Such a line you can use longer. In the matter of flies, it is best to be stocked up on the best ones, and then you will be sure of striking something of the order that is needed. Cheap flies should be shunned, for they will give you but exasperation, and at the best poor results. To pay a sum of two dollars a dozen for flies is not too much, and then you are certain and can feel confident of yourself. Rod, reel and line and the flies—

these are the wholly necessary things that go into the outfit, and if you go to the park, a little care spent in the beginning in selecting your outfit will bear its fruits in helping to make your little vacation one of utter sweetness, rid of worry, and the disgust so many untutored anglers are forced to experience before they have attained the eventual near-perfection that comes from ardent application to the universal pastime.

To the fly-fishing enthusiast who goes to the park, there are many other things to occupy his attention—horseback riding in the mountains, up steep trails and through pine-fringed gorges to the top of the backbone of the continent; taking camera pictures from a territory where one need go but a mile to exhaust a brace of films and yet will not have covered the ground thoroughly; where the student of birds and animals is in a virgin territory and near at hand can find a wealth of the true, wild material—not the civilized inhabitants found near the outskirts of the cities. And there is the mountain climbing one may enjoy to his heart's content.

To the person of rugged physique and hard limbs, who has not a weak heart, here is a factor in the amusement world of a nature to call the most exacting—mountain climbing. The very mention of the word will call up pictures of gigantic snow-hugged peaks, dangerous crevasses, writhing glaciers, booming torrents—of hardy men and women, strung together with a rope carefully treading their way along lonely courses, cutting their way with the ice axes, ever moving, slow but certain toward the indomitable top of the world, there to look down, having defied blast and snow, standing victorious. Our conceiving of this hazardous sport is naturally coupled with the Switzerland country, where for time untold it has been that country's one great attraction. There the Alps rise, sinister and forbidding, to baffle the midgets of men who come creeping up their sides. Yet we need not go to Switzerland. In this country we have the Glacier National Park, in the St. Mary's country, with conditions almost the same in general as those found in the old country.

While it cannot be compared with the climbing to be found in Switzerland, it is, however, of such a nature as to satisfy the most exacting amateur. One does not know what the climbing of a mountain is until the ascent is begun, then certain illusions will be stowed away, never to be thought of again. Yet it is sport and a lot of it. It demands muscle, courage and perseverance. One will never grumble, but must laugh in the face of the mighty odds. This is mountain climbing and you will get a good taste of it if you so desire right here on grounds eternal. The value of top boots will soon evince itself to the man who makes his way through the mountains. They are the one and only thing. They brace the muscles behind the leg and hold the ankles firm. Now, this amounts to a great deal. You cannot go slip-shod up a mountain. Boots then, and have them hob-nailed. Those hobs sink in and will time without mention save you from slipping. And right here let me caution you to get them large enough so that you can get a couple pairs of woolen socks into them without cramping them. Also you want a pair of roomy pants, and the knickerbockers answer the purpose fully, or riding breeches will do as well. Something that will not hamper the movements of your knees. If you have low top

shoes, it is necessary to have either leggins or spiral puttees to go with them to guard the ankles. The spiral puttees are much in use among the members of the various mountain climbing clubs that operate annually in the Selkirk country of Canada, and are good for any kind of knocking around. They properly shed the snow and will guard the ankles from cold, hence they are an invaluable addition to the outfit. You want a sweater coat and warm woolen underwear, for the weather conditions among these peaks is none too balmy. Add to the outfit a felt hat if you do not admit the usual cap. You will be safe either way; you have your preference. These things of bodily wear you furnish yourself, but other than that you will have the best of accommodation at the "outfitting parlors" at the start of your climb, such as ice axes or alpenstocks and the rucksacks.

The outfit for a woman is much on the order of that adopted by the men. A serviceable short khaki shirt and knickerbockers, hat, sweater, boots and puttees, gloves, not forgetting the smoked glasses. Mark a line under that. Do not forget the smoked glasses, or you will soon find out the reason why when the sun, beating down upon the snow, near blinds you. There are cases without number where the trail has come to an end all too suddenly in the experience of a mountain climber, and a bit of precaution is a good thing to look forward to and heed.

There are many especial points of attraction in the Glacier National Park. From the railroad station at Belton you proceed to the starting point or nucleus of all your trips, the Glacier Park Hotel, being brought there by launch over the inimitable waters of Lake McDonald, one of the finest sheets of water in the West. It is one riot of glory, and coloring without name. Avalanche Lake is one of the first on the route, and the trail to the top is one to be remembered. Passing through the Royal Gorge one looks upon nature in all her immensity, all her grandeur, all the fullness of her expression. Here the waters crash down with a voice like distant thunder, reverberating, hissing, groaning and shrilly echoing their freedom. Fanned over all is a curtain of haze, lifting and lowering, the sun shining upon all, and searching out hundreds of color schemes one would not deem it possible to find. Just as the shadows of night are being drawn over the landscape, the ponies are homeward headed with their burdens of delighted humanity. As you ride along, the scenes and experiences of the day enter upon the mind one by one, and you again revel in the opportunity given you. You will fall asleep at the foot of some imaginary torrent, looking up into countless visions of what has passed. The next day is well filled in with a climb up Sperry Glacier, one of the most momentous of the trip, for the trail to the final goal is so long and the scenes along the way are so many and various and so awe-inspiring in their beauty that it easily stands out foremost. You will pass through virgin stretches of pine where the silence of ages seems to abide; up tortuous trails where man seems baffled, but where the nimble and hardy ponies climb like mountain sheep looking down upon torrents spuming their frothy burdens into the maw of some exacting demon below. And finally

you look upon the glacier itself, the object of the climb; having stopped at Sperry Camp for a noontide meal. The guide will tell you that you are 9,000 feet above sea level, and as you look down, you can well agree with him. You seem to be in another world. There comes into you that overwhelming sense of awe as you view the crouching rocks, the writhing waters and the horrible suggestiveness of it all. Flung out on all sides are the beauties found at the top of the world, and your eyes sweep them all in with a reveling sense of defiance. And then down again to camp at the close of the second day. The climb to the heights above Gunsight Pass fully occupies the next day, and here one is able to witness all the gigantic conformations of nature, dating back to the beginning of things.

A famous spot, indeed, is Gunsight Pass, the top of the continental divide, and a treasure land of primitive magnificence, bearing always the suggestion of the awful and almost inconceivable—seemingly impossible of human tongue in telling of—to be left in the sacredness of utter silence. It is a momentous trip, one always to be remembered. So also the trip to Red Eagle Lake, and here lies the path to the fisherman's home at the foot of Red Eagle Falls. To know that the trout every year climb the rivers to these lakes, high in the mountains, is one of the wonders and mysteries of nature, yet they do it, as impossible as it would seem. But they always court failure when they attempt to scale Red Eagle Falls, and there they lie, by the thou-

sands attempting to make it, but knowing the sense of incapacity after a few tries. Hence is the trout fisherman wreathed around in glory as he whips in his flies and pulls in trout after trout, four and five pounds in weight. Once a trout fisherman gets to Red Eagle Lake and vicinity, he stays there, for the fishing is incomparable.

The above are but few of the attractive points. When one stops for a moment to think that there are hundreds of ridges, peaks and heights all thrown together in one amazing puzzle, many of which are unnamed, the significance of it all will come to one. It is a region which is, and always will be, a spot where one might view nature in the supreme; where civilization dares not intrude, and if it does, retires with a whisper of awe and a gathering up of its perfumed garments. It is a place where the boot and the felt hat are king, where man is man, and where the millionaire rubs elbows with his less fortunate brother. The region is tapped by the Great Northern Railroad, the western gateway being Belton and the eastern gateway Midvale, where the railroad is spending one hundred thousand dollars in the erection of a new hotel. Great sums of money are also being spent in building hotel colonies, consisting of from four to ten handsome log chalets of the Swiss style of architecture, in seven of the most beautiful and convenient locations throughout the park. These colonies are from seven to twenty miles apart, and a tour through the park

can be made in comfort and ease by short stages between these colonies. These chalets are the acme of perfection, and a credit indeed. The cost of the hotel expenses of going through the park on a long or short tour can well be covered by three dollars a day. A tour of ten days by a party of five can be made at an expense of about five dollars to eight dollars per capita per day, and if one wishes to travel by foot, carrying his own camping paraphernalia, the expense can be cut down to from one dollar to three dollars a day.

The following tabulated list of charges for the tourist will indicate the reasonable cost of the tour through the Glacier National Park:

Round-trip fare, St. Paul or Minneapolis, to Belton and Midvale, Mont., the official entrances to the Park, June 1 to Sept. 30.....	\$35.00
Great Northern Chalets at	
Midvale .....	} Meals, 75 cents. Lodging, 75 cents. Per day ..... 3.00
Two Medicine Lake.....	
Cutbank Cañon .....	
St. Mary's Lake.....	
The Narrows, St. Mary's Lake.....	
Lake McDermott .....	
Sperry Glacier .....	
Belton, .....	
National Park Cabin Resort, lower end Lake McDonald. Rates, per day.....	\$2.00 to \$3.00
Geduhn's, north shore Lake McDonald. Rates per day .....	2.00
Glacier Hotel, north shore Lake McDonald. Accommodates 150 guests. Rates, per day.....	3.00
Stage ride, Belton to foot of Lake McDonald, one way.....	.50
Boat trip to head of Lake McDonald, one way.....	.75
Round trip .....	1.25
Guides, in charge of party, per day.....	3.50
Cook, per day .....	3.00
Saddle and pack horses, 5 days or less, per day....	2.00
Saddle and pack horses, more than 5 days, per day..	1.50

[THE END.]

## Among the Mexican Troglodytes

By EDWARD HOEFLICH

Illustrated from Photographs taken by the Author

ON the way from the Roncesvalles mining district, in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, where I inspected several mines, I fell in with Don Pedro Alvarado, the noted peon mining millionaire. Don Pedro was, at that time, owner of the famous Palmilla mine, out of which his father and he took millions on millions of pesos. He had very little education, and his hobby was to fill his pockets with brand new silver dollars, walk down the streets of Parral, and distribute the coins to the poor. It is told of Don Pedro that, in him, salesmen in general had a good field for their wares. Once upon a time a jewelry salesman succeeded in selling him twelve watches. Immediately following this salesman, came a piano agent, saying, "Don Pedro, you bought twelve watches from this man, why not buy twelve pianos from me?" Don Pedro bought the pianos, placing one in each room of his magnificent million-dollar residence in Parral. He also paid forty thousand pesos for a Brussels carpet, which is always covered with canvas, so that his many children would not soil it with the beans they were accustomed to eat on the floor.

Before our trip was over, Don Pedro invited me to take dinner with him at his house. I readily accepted, as I was anxious to get acquainted with him, and to see the art treasures he was supposed to possess. During the repast



AUTHOR AND HIS DOG ROLF.  
On Brink of El Cobre Barranca.

he spoke very interestingly of his trips to the interior, and also mentioned the peculiar customs of the Tarahumares, a tribe of Indians, which used to live between the twenty-sixth and thirtieth parallels, in the State of Chihuahua. Now, the remnants of this once-powerful tribe are to be found only in the southwestern part of the State. It had been my desire for many years to get acquainted with this peculiar race, and I considered seriously the spending of several weeks in study and pleasure among its members. Don Juan Alvarez, the owner of silver mines near Batopilas, who was present at this dinner, invited me to accompany him to that place, as it would be the most suitable one from which to start my investigation, with the aid of experienced guides. Being free for the next few weeks, I made preparations immediately, and started two days afterward with Don Juan, a guide, Pedro Sandoval, and my faithful dog, Rolf, from Parral, taking the trail for the Batopilas mining camp.

This camp has been known since the seventeenth century, but came into prominence when Boss Shepherd of Washington denounced the mines, and made a paying proposition out of them. It still belongs to the family, and A. R. Shepherd is in charge. Here we outfitted for a long trip, and engaged a few Tarahumare runners as porters, for our expedition. Before

going south into the heart of the Tarahumare country, we started north toward the three famous barrancas (gorges), Batopilas, San Carlos and El Cobre. The last is the most peculiar, being more than 4,000 feet in depth. It took us almost half a day to reach the bottom of this gorge. In it the heathen Tarahumares live; and I had a good chance to get acquainted with the aborigines who have remained in their original condition up to the twentieth century. There are old reports from the seventeenth century regarding this tribe, and they are unanimous that these Indians are very docile, peaceful, and, comparing present scientific investigations, have changed hardly any in their manners and customs of life. My guide spoke the Tarahumare language fluently, but, notwithstanding this, we had some trouble to get per-

as their color is a coffee-brown. Men and women wear long hair, held together with a ribbon of cotton or palm leaves bound round the forehead. The women are smaller than the men, with very small hands and feet, and, at the first glance, they seem more fragile than white women. They are very timid, but are faithful wives and good mothers. They usually raise a family of from six to eight children, and a peculiar trait is that they marry only for love. Although the woman is not considered the equal of the man, as the Tarahumares believe that one man is worth five women, in the family councils, the wife has almost the same voice as the husband. The men have no beards, and if a hair does appear on the face, they pull it out by the roots, as they consider it a disgrace to have whiskers, as that

safest places for their granaries and store-houses. The caves are in most cases dry, very high, and in the middle is the fire which is never allowed to die out, while all around stands the household pottery of their own make. The Tarahumares prefer to live in the caves during the winter, as their houses do not protect them from the elements, and they cannot withstand the rigors of the climate. At the entrance to each cave they have three crosses of different sizes, representing the god sun, the god moon, and the morning star. Their greatest pleasure is to take a sun bath for hours.

Men and women wear little clothing save a small leather apron, and, for the most part, go entirely naked. The women, when they go to the nearby market towns, cover themselves with a few cotton clothes. They wear very few personal ornaments, except collars made from strings of seeds. The Tarahumares are very inoffensive; they neither forget nor forgive. They raise mostly corn, and they prepare their fields in a peculiar manner. They cut the trees and shrubbery before the rainy season sets in, burning them and planting the corn in the ashes, making holes with sticks, though now and then they use very primitive plows. Corn is the main staple, together with beans, chiles and squashes. Each family has three or four head of cattle, about a dozen goats, but no hogs or horses. They have some dogs, but I do not like them. They take good care of their domestic animals, never killing them except as a sacrifice to their gods.

These children of the forest were shy of my kodak, as they really believe if anyone looks into a camera the gods will be dissatisfied and the unfortunate human being will surely die. But when I finished the first negative of a boy, the whole village tried to get the photograph. They do not eat the flesh of their stock, because they believe that the gods placed man to take care of the lower animals, though they are permitted to eat wild beasts. Their foodstuffs consist of different preparations from maize (corn), and, like the Mexicans, they use a great deal of chile. One of their preferred dishes is izquiate, made of toasted corn, ground in a metate, and made into a soup with different herbs. In planting their corn they never care for large areas, as they are perfectly satisfied to raise enough merely for their own needs. Besides, most of them raise two crops, one planted in March on the highlands, and the second in June in the deep gulches near their caves. They take good care of their granaries, and when they lock them, they consider it the greatest crime for one of their tribesmen to break in. Such a case never happens, in fact, among their own people, but often Mexicans who live nearby take advantage of the seemingly inoffensive Tarahumares. They are very honest in their dealings and expect the same treatment from their white neighbors, but they often get the worst of it.

The whole territory occupied by the Tarahumares has an excellent climate, the temperature hardly ever going beyond 97 F., although in winter they have snow for a few days on the high plateaus. There are three seasons in the Tarahumare country; the dry period from March to June; the rainy period in July and August, while the remainder is winter. They are a very healthy race, many living more than



TARAHUMARE FAMILY OF GUACHICHIC.

mission from the medicine man, to put up our tents near the village. After getting acquainted with several of the chiefs, it required several days for the women to venture to leave their houses; but the little tots paved the way to friendship with the mothers, and soon I was in a position to get a glimpse of their family life.

It is peculiar how little success the Catholic Church has had in converting the Tarahumares; but it seems that the Jesuits and the Franciscans, who were the first to try it, adapted the Christian creed to some of the pagan rites of the Indians. I happened to be there during Easter week, and it was a most peculiar sight to see the Indians made up as Pharisees, with painted faces and wooden swords. It seems that the old customs remain, while the doctrines have been forgotten.

The Tarahumares are of middle size, strongly built and muscular; their faces are oval, and I consider them among the best-looking Indians of Mexico. They could hardly be likened to the North American red Indians,

makes them look like Mexicans, who, they believe, are sons of the Devil. The marriage ceremony is very simple. The medicine man mumbles some kind of a prayer, and the couple are man and wife. Divorces, which are rather rare, are declared by a council of the tribe, headed by the medicine man.

When a woman gives birth to a child, she arises next day, but the husband rests three days, lest some misfortune follow. After the three days, he takes a bath, and, on the fourth day, the mother exposes the child, naked, to the sun for at least an hour, so that the god sun can get acquainted with his son.

The Tarahumares are at the present time possibly the only troglodytes on this continent. Although they live during the dry season on the dry land, in so-called houses, most of the remainder of the year they spend in the caves of the great barrancas. There are caves which have an extension of more than 40 x 100 feet, where not alone the family lives, but the animals also, and they consider these caves the

a hundred years. To run eighty miles a day is nothing strange for them. As I have said before, theft is of rare occurrence, as are also murders, which happen only when the Indians are intoxicated. There are cases of suicide, but, strange to say, mostly caused by disappointed love. The Tarahumarc likes his home-made beer, called tesguino. They like music and they play mostly on a very primitive violin, their melodies, as with most savage races, being very melancholy.

The Tarahumares are great gamblers; and once they get the passion they will gamble away all their possessions, for they never worry about the to-morrow. Although their principal occupation is agriculture, they are very fond of hunting. This is done mostly with bows and arrows, and traps. As they are excellent runners, they have been known to run behind a deer for two days, until the animal is at the breaking point, when they kill it with their arrows. There has been scarcely a case in which the deer outran a Tarahumare. When the father of the family goes out hunting, he leaves the house early in the morning, with an ax and a bow. Seeing, for an example, a squirrel in a tree, he cuts down the tree, and, if the squirrel jumps to another, he cuts that also. Often it requires a whole day to kill one squirrel. I could not understand this proceeding, but finally I came to the conclusion that these children of the wilds love the noise of the falling tree, which often comes down with a terrific crash.

After spending a few days in the caves, the second chief, Peña, invited me to accompany him to the highlands on a hunting trip, from which I intended to continue the trip south. I was rather sorry to leave this interesting cave village, and I was pleased to see that men, women and children turned out to take leave of me. After a rather difficult ascent, I took a last glance from the bank of El Cobre barranca at the small Indian village which lay a thousand feet below. From there we went to Yoquibo, famous for its immense grottoes. I was more than anxious to find out something about the sepulchral caves of the Tarahumares, of which Mr. Alvaraez advised me that there were a number near Yoquibo and Guachichic. With all kinds of promises and good words, I finally induced the old chief to take me to one of them.

Hidden behind a high boulder, covered with a stone slab, we found the entrance, and went in to one of the strange chambers. To my great disappointment, most of the skeletons had been tampered with. Only one perfect one, that of a woman, I found in one corner, lying on its side, with the face to the east. Nearby I found a skull of great size, but, to my surprise, I discovered a hole, cleanly chiseled in the top. This reminded me of the statements of scientists who had traveled through the same region, and who claimed that the ancient tribes knew something of trepination, although it is very doubtful if this operation was performed for this object. Probably it was done to let out a devil which was thought to be inside the head. These sepulchral caves are used less at present than formerly, as the Mexican government insists upon the burial of the dead.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

## Florida Deer Hunting.

BY D. M. EDGERTON.

MOUNTED upon my chestnut hunter "Don," and accompanied by my hound "Prince" and a "Florida cracker" guide on foot, I was out in the winter of 1892-3 after deer in the pine flats of Florida, between the Indian and St. Johns rivers. We had long failed to "strike a trail" and were returning home, when suddenly Prince "opened" and was off in full song, through the grasses bordering a large marsh. It being late, we did not follow, but stopped, listening to Prince, and by the loud tongue he was giving, we knew that the trail was warm.

Patiently waiting, we could tell that far around the marsh the deer was flying with Prince on the trail hot after. Ere long I sighted the deer in the distance on the opposite side of the marsh, making directly toward us.

Directing the guide to hide, I sat quietly waiting the deer's approach and Don, well knowing what was up, standing like a statue, his eye, too, on the coming game, a fine buck came tearing on until within about forty yards, when it swerved to pass. It was then that I gave him a charge of buckshot aft of the shoulder, fully expecting to see him do a somersault. Instead, to my astonishment, he swung clear around, came full about, and crossing his own tracks, made off, but not until I had given him the second barrel. We followed, certain of finding the buck down in the grasses, but Prince now coming up and taking up the trail was again off and soon out of sight. So surprised and disgusted was I now over the fiasco that we stayed no longer, and it being near dark, put for home, I vowing that "never more" would I hunt deer. Especially was I cut up because I had, when not hunting, sighted this same big buck and claimed him for my own. Some time after I met an old hunting acquaintance who said to me: "Colonel, do you remember the buck you were after? Well, I found him two days later, dead in the marsh, I being attracted to the spot by flying buzzards, and I have his horns," adding, "You ought not to have been so surprised, as I shot a deer one day over on the island and it ran several hundred yards before falling, and when dressed, I found that two balls had gone clear through his heart. They will do this sometimes when running hard." "Yes, I know," said I, "but I don't like their playing that game on me, though I am glad you got his horns."

However, I got even the next time out. Not forgetting my foreswear and "still nursing his wrath to keep it warm"—the ruling passion too strong—I, with another "cracker," struck out in another direction and had not traveled far before Prince "picked up" a good trail which was long followed until it led into a patch of saw palmetto, and out of which Prince jumped two deer, each of us bringing down one and both of which I carried home.

There is still, in this 1913, good hunting in parts of the Upper St. Johns River country for deer, wild turkeys, wildcats, 'coon, with quail everywhere, but game has been much disturbed in many places by the convict camps—colored "tarheels"—tapping the pines for turpentine sap. The fresh water streams and lakes abound in black bass, and wild ducks are plentiful on the Indian and Banana rivers and other places during the winter.



## THE TOP RAIL.

MINNESOTA FANNY, a thoroughbred English setter, owned by Troy Cantrell, of Lead Hill, Ark., wears spectacles. She was fitted with "specks" by an oculist, who found that she was suffering from astigmatism. For years Fanny has been known as the best hunting dog in Northwest Arkansas. Before the opening of the quail shooting season the dog went to the fields by herself, and on returning was badly scratched and showed evidence of bad falls and bumps. Her owner could not understand this until the opening day of the season. Fanny tried awfully hard, it seemed, but could not keep from falling into ditches and running into trees, and Mr. Cantrell then discovered that her eyes had become affected during the summer.

The dog's "specks" are held in place by straps and appear very much like goggles. The lenses are protected from damage by protruding rims of metal. The intelligent dog seems to understand their benefit and "hunts" like an old-timer now.

\* \* \*

MILFORD, Conn., March 3.—*Dear Grizzly King:* In your issue of Feb. 22 you printed a good duck story. Here is one better, only it does not happen to be a duck.

Mr. Sewell called at the house of Mr. Tinkham, on New Haven avenue. While there a hawk flew over and the chickens flew in all directions. Mr. Sewell said, "Get your gun and shoot him." Mr. Tinkham missed the first shot, but brought him down with the second barrel. The bird lay fluttering on the ground. Mr. Sewell said, "Go and finish him." So they went to the bird, and as Mr. Tinkham raised his gun to shoot a voice said, "What the h—l did you do that for!" Mr. Tinkham fell back and dropped his gun. Mr. Sewell said, "What did you say?" It was a large parrot they had wounded. Mr. Tinkham kept the bird ten days, when it died, and each morning it said, "D—n you" and "Thank you" when fed.

\* \* \*

Now, Grizzly, old chap, what do you make of this. It's a fact:

Representative Akin, of New York, introduced a resolution into the House to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture "to purchase six thoroughbred turkey buzzards and ninety-nine thoroughbred humming birds for breeding purposes."

The resolution recites that whether the results be gnats or fleas, the Secretary be directed to report to Congress whether such an experiment would be more valuable to the American farmer than the Department's present experiments of breeding zebras to Missouri mules, the offspring of which, Akin asserts "is a cross between a North Dakota jack rabbit and an Australian kangaroo."

GRIZZLY KING.



# NATURAL HISTORY



## The Band-Tailed Pigeon in Danger.

IN the Condor of Jan. 13 last, Prof. Joseph Grinnell has published an interesting contribution from the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology of the University of California. It deals with the outlook for conserving the band-tailed pigeon as a game bird of California.

This is one of the species so often confused with the passenger pigeon, but hardly, or not at all, found east of the Rocky Mountains. It occurs in Boulder county, Colorado, and in Western Texas, and thence south into Mexico, but chiefly on the west side of the Rocky Mountains, from British Columbia south to Mexico. Never flocking in such wonderful numbers as did the passenger pigeon, it still occurs in large, though loose, flocks, and in 1912, we are told, was slaughtered in California in enormous numbers. A writer there speaks of a single hunter who shipped from Los Olivos over 2,000 birds to the San Francisco and Los Angeles hotels in the winter of 1911-12, and quotes other people as saying that on Sundays that winter the morning train from San Luis Obispo to Los Olivos averaged 100 passengers who came to hunt pigeons, and that these passengers averaged about thirty birds apiece per day; in other words, 3,000 pigeons for a single day's hunting in one locality. The flight, for some reason or other, at this time was greater than had ever been seen in certain localities in this neighborhood, and the writer above quoted states that the birds "evidently hung around until they were simply shot out."

Mr. Grinnell discusses the general distribution of this species, its local distribution, relative numbers past and present, its food, nesting habits, rate of increase, its enemies and its value to man, and concludes by recommending legislation.

The passage of the Federal migratory bird law is quite certain to help this species, which has long been believed to be growing more and more scarce.

The band-tailed pigeon summers in the Transition Zone up and down the coast, and winters in the upper Sonoran Zone. In certain localities, therefore, it only goes higher up into the mountains in summer, and not necessarily to the north. It feeds largely on acorns, the berries of the madrone, of certain species of manzanita, and of the Christmas berry, or California holly. At certain seasons of the year it feeds on buds, and at other seasons gleans in the stubble fields. It is believed to breed only once a year, and the weight of testimony shows that the usual complement of eggs is one; in other words, the rate of increase of the band-tailed pigeon is extraordinarily slow. A valley quail is supposed to rear on an average of ten young per year, and a wild duck eight per year; but this paper says that the rate of increase of the band-tailed pigeon does not exceed that of deer, antelope and elk.

On the other hand, the enemies of the pigeon

are presumably few, and if it could be protected from the attacks of man, it might well enough hold its own. It does not breed in colonies, individual pairs scattering out through the woods and nesting at a distance from any others. Its nest is not easy to find. Its winter distribution is irregular, and it is presumably shy.

Mr. Grinnell believes that from every standpoint the pigeon deserves consideration as a game



BAND-TAILED PIGEON.

bird of California. He urges its total protection in that State for at least five years, and believes that only such a close season, at once put into effect, will save the band-tailed pigeon as a game bird. The danger which threatens it now is due to the fact that it has never been protected either by close season, bag limit, or a prohibition against its sale. It has been lawful to slaughter pigeons at any season, and in any numbers, and to sell them without restriction in the open market.

## The McLean Bill.

WHILE it seems hardly possible that any reader of FOREST AND STREAM may not be acquainted with the meaning of the McLean bill, rather than leave one reader uninformed we print the gist of the bill hereunder.—EDITOR.

"All wild geese, wild swans, brant, wild ducks, snipe, plover, woodcock, rail, wild pigeons and all other migratory game and insectivorous birds, which in their northern and southern migrations, pass through or do not remain permanently the entire year within the border of any State or Territory, shall hereafter be deemed to be within the custody and protection of the Government of the United States, and shall not be destroyed or taken contrary to regulations hereinafter provided therefor.

"The Department of Agriculture is hereby authorized and directed to adopt suitable regulations to give effect to the previous paragraph by prescribing and fixing closed seasons, having due regard to the zones of temperature, breeding habits, and times and line of migratory flight, thereby enabling the department to select and designate suitable districts for different portions of the country, and it shall be unlawful to shoot or by any device kill or seize and capture migratory birds within the protection of this law during said closed seasons, and any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this law for the protection of migratory birds shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not more than \$100 or imprisonment not more than ninety days, or both, in the discretion of the court.

"The Department of Agriculture, after the preparation of said regulations, shall cause the same to be made public, and shall allow a period of three months in which said regulation may be examined and considered before final adoption, permitting, when deemed proper, public hearings thereon, and after final adoption shall cause the same to be engrossed and submitted to the President of the United States for approval. Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect or interfere with the local laws of the States and Territories for the protection of non-migratory game or other birds resident and breeding within their borders, nor to prevent the States and Territories from enacting laws and regulations to promote and render efficient the regulations of the Department of Agriculture provided under this statute.

"There is hereby appropriated, out of the moneys in the Treasury and not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying out these provisions, the sum of \$10,000."

SIR THOMAS DEWAR has made a record in British East Africa by shooting four cheetahs in three minutes—all while the animals were running. This is a remarkable achievement, as cheetahs are great sprinters, and the average number shot in a year is about forty.—London Daily Mirror.

### Tanning Hides.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 22.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Will you not be kind enough to ask your readers for me for the following information:

First—A simple formula and explicit directions for tanning small pelts with the fur on.

Second—Some way of making the tanned pelt soft and pliable when finished.

I know there are many ways of tanning skins, but most of them are more or less complicated and the materials often difficult to obtain. I have tanned a good many small pelts with more or less success, though with, usually more than less trouble, only to have it come out hard and stiff as a board. The stereotyped directions for remedying this condition are to "work the skin back and forth across the edge of a board."

In all my experience I have only once succeeded in softening a skin, even after working on it until it wore out. The formula used in this one successful case I lost.

I have now a black squirrel skin which I tanned by means of salt and sulphuric acid, as follows:

1. Rub with salt, roll up, let lie over night.
2. Clean away all fat and grease.
3. Soak two days in a solution made as follows: Boil one quart of salt in one gallon of water, add one ounce of sulphuric acid.
4. When partly dry work over edge of board, etc.

Now this skin looks all right, just like a piece of coarse chamois in texture; but it is hard and stiff, although I have even doubled it up and rolled the crease between the palms of my hands for a long time. Again, I have before me a field mouse skin tanned all right (?), but so stiff that it crackles as I handle it.

The skins of many of the smallest mammals are very beautiful when considered as fur, and are always interesting and pleasing to most persons. This is especially so if they can be rendered perfectly soft and pliable, such as the leather of kid gloves or the small furs of retail trade.

I feel sure the subject would be of considerable interest to many of us, and if some of your readers who are successful in these directions would give us a little advice and instruction, I for one would be very grateful.

EDWARD A. EAMES.

### Goose-fish and Black Woodchuck.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 10.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In your issue of March 1 there appeared an article by your Brewer, Me., correspondent, W. M. Hardy, on goose-fish and black woodchuck, which interested me. He speaks of mention being made in a former article on Feb. 8. The writer referred to a black woodchuck as a rarity. I wish to say at this point that while I have been a resident of Philadelphia many years, I was raised as a boy and young man in Essex county, Vermont, and at that time black woodchucks were numerous. I call to mind one family of them had their burrow under the rough cobblestone foundation of an old sugar camp, and there always appeared to be a black woodchuck in each litter for a number of years. In my experience I should say

they were the same size and weight as the rest of the family, but for some reason were shy.

Now, in regard to the goose or monk-fish. Three years ago I was on Monhegan Island. While fishing for cod, we hooked a monk-fish, and he was a villainous looking customer, and when cut open his stomach was filled with sea birds, lobsters, etc. He appeared to me a voracious feeder, and with an enormous capacity for almost anything that came his way.

H. L. SHAW.

### Game and Forest Protection in Vermont.

WOODFORD, Vt., March 18.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Now that the legislative business is over up here, we are planning in the Fish and Game Club to concentrate our attention on a patrol. To put a man in the field for a year will take quite a bit of money, and my plan for raising this is as follows: The club can very properly take steps to protect the forests and streams, as well as the fish and game, and accordingly I propose to have the patrol a fire patrol as well as game patrol. There are seventeen towns in the county, and I am going to ask each town to contribute \$25. It is within the power of the three selectmen of each town to do this. I am already unofficially assured of the Woodford and Bennington contributions. Then I mean to approach the large owners of timber land, of whom there are several. There are also three water power corporations in the county that are interested in the protection of the forests. I hope then to be able to get the State to contribute. Something can be done in a small way with personal contributions, perhaps a lecture to which admission will be charged, and, as has been suggested, perhaps some kind of a game dinner. The amount which can be realized in these ways, however, is relatively very small, though the value of these last three methods in stirring up enthusiasm and understanding is great. Under this plan, it is probable that the amount contributed by those interested chiefly in fire prevention will equal, if it does not exceed, that obtained from strictly game protection sources. All through the summer, however, the patrol will be doing quite as much fire prevention as game protection.

I want to strike a different note in all of this work from any other that I know of. I want to create a real sentiment in favor of game protection, where I can assure you that there is none now, and an intelligent understanding and co-operation in fire prevention. We have had very few fires, but they are bound to come unless this change is brought about. There is nothing like the understanding of fire among hunters, fishermen and campers in the Green Mountains that there is in the Adirondacks. In prosecuting the fire work, I want to put up signs that will be different. The usual procedure is to have a copy of the laws in fine print, on cloth. If you have been very much in touch with social work in New York you know that the old signs against spitting were mandatory and stated the penalty. The new ones read: "Please do not spit on the floor. To do so may spread disease." It has been much more effective. I want to get out signs that will reason with the appeal to one rather than threaten. A few signs will not do any good, but if one meets them often enough, I do not be-

lieve that they can fail to soak in. I think that is entirely feasible, but whether it is feasible to stir up any real sentiment for game protection in the mountain towns is quite another matter. However, I want to try it out, and the Fish and Game Club have so far approved of my methods. They are to get the patrol into the field, and let him enforce the law, decently and in order.

I do not believe in the system of keeping a game warden at home until some one with a grudge against some one else tells, any more than I believe that New York city could be run if all the police were kept in the stations until some one ran in and made a complaint; at the same time I most emphatically do not believe in hushing up wrong if there is a concerted attempt being made to enforce the law. But here in Vermont at the present time there is no such attempt being made. Accordingly I keep to myself what I know about violations, and the usual information about what is going on in the community still comes to me, though I am now president of a fish and game club and have expressed my intentions about a patrol quite clearly. While I have stated that I propose to have the law enforced if I am able, I have also stated that I propose to go about it in a certain way. Either I am believed, or else they have classed me with those good wardens who don't want to tell on their friends. It led to an amusing situation yesterday, which was annual town meeting day.

As chairman of a legislative committee looking after the town's interest in water power matters, I was making a report, and branched out from the private lake restriction to tell of some lectures that the club will give, to encourage a deeper interest in the preservation of wild life, promote better hunting and fishing, protect the cover, etc. I said that I would have a lot of free tickets, would pass them around, and that the Fish and Game Club promised good pictures, an interesting lecture, and a welcome to everyone. All the time I was face to face with good friends of mine who violate the laws, and I grinned at them, and they grinned at me. It was precisely Kipling's situation:

"They knew 'e stole; 'e knew they knowed;  
They didn't tell nor make a fuss,  
But winked at 'Omer down the road,  
An' 'e winked back—the same as us."

I am flattering myself that I have convinced the people immediately around here that I am in earnest, but that I am going about it in a certain way. They are so far perfectly cheerful about it, and to me, and that is a step in the direction of my program.

First—To create a sentiment in favor of observance of the law, in places where there has been none before.

Second—To enforce the law anyway, whether the sentiment exists or not. This alone will help to create sentiment.

WARWICK S. CARPENTER.

LON HOYLE, of Canaan, Pa., young at eighty-three, shot a silver gray fox. Its pelt is beautifully marked, and its value will run into enough money to keep the old trapper for at least a few short winters. Hoyle says it has taken him seventy-five years to get this beauty.



# GAME BAG AND GUN

## Deer in Connecticut.

PACKER, Conn., March 10.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The local papers report a hearing the past week before the committee on fish and game of our Legislature as to changes in the law on deer.

Headlines in one paper read: "Deer Had No Friends; Open Season Wanted." When I came to the State to make my home six years since, the law protected them until 1911. When the Legislature was in session two years ago, I urged that law be changed to permit the killing of bucks only for a short season each fall, but full protection was extended for another six years in spite of the many protests from farmers and orchardists, as well as petitions from those who desired privilege of killing bucks.

There was little semblance of agreement among those who were heard as to what the law should do, except that killing should be permitted. Some of the sportsmen asked for a season of only a few days, with a limit of one buck to each hunter. Others wanted a longer season and larger limit. Some of the farmers wanted it lawful to kill at all seasons, with no limit as to number or regulations as to weapon.

Advocates of the rifle and shotgun each were strongly in favor of their own choice of hunting arms, some wanting rifles barred because of the danger in so thickly populated a State as Connecticut, while those who wished to use rifles urged the cruelty and inhumanity of wounding so many deer with shotguns, to die days later after great suffering and yield no benefit to the killer.

Every one seemed to agree that great damage was being done all over the State to farmers and fruit growers by the deer. Mr. Davis, one of our game commissioners, said he would hesitate a long time before prosecuting a man who killed a deer on his own land, even if it were not doing damage to crops. He believed a deer could have but one object in being on the land, to eat something. He claimed the deer were doing so much damage, and the claims were becoming so heavy, the State could not continue to pay them. I cannot agree with him in this after my six years' farming and gardening where deer are plentiful. They do eat some of my clover and fallen apples, but the pleasure of seeing them alone far more than repays any damage they have ever done. Many farmers take the same view, while others have a prejudice against sportsmen, and object to anything that will give them pleasure. Deer walk through my gardens and fields often doing absolutely no damage. I have followed their tracks through my sweet corn from time it was a few inches high to full grown, and have never found where a single blade or ear was bitten. Once I saw where a few bites were taken among the lima beans, and again some sunflower leaves were eaten, but no damage was done in either case. Buckwheat is often damaged badly if left long in the field, and deer are charged with eating

fruit trees. They walk under my apple trees summer and winter, and I have never seen where one twig was eaten. Much of the complaint is from farmers who "don't like a sportsman now-how."

I believe a large measure of protection should continue. I would favor killing bucks only, and only those with branching horns; no spikes. Permit only one deer to a hunter, and make resident license not less than five dollars, thus keeping many irresponsible and inexperienced hunters from the woods, and saving many deer and human lives. Possibly those who hunt on their own land only should be exempt from this tax. Non-residents should pay ten or fifteen dollars, our State being so convenient to New York city, Providence, Boston, Worcester, Springfield and other large cities. The revenue from these licenses could be used toward paying damages sustained by farmers and fruit growers.

Non-resident licenses in other States where deer may be killed are not to be had for a song. In Maine it is \$15; in New York, \$20, and in Michigan, \$25. The nearness of our State to New York city in particular should bring many deer hunters to our woodlands, and by next fall there should be an abundance of deer for all who wished to hunt. In going across two fields to a neighbor's a few days since, I saw the tracks where fifteen deer had crossed my path within the past twenty-four hours.

It will be most unfortunate if those who wish all protection removed should secure the legislation they are working for. Every earnest game protector in Connecticut should write the representatives from his district urging that proper protection still be given to our deer. All who can should be present if another hearing is had on the question. E. P. ROBINSON.

## Massachusetts Fish and Game League.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 15.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* A State-wide association of fishermen and hunters was organized in Worcester at Hotel Pleasant on Thursday, the 13th instant, under the name of The Massachusetts Fish and Game League. Two members of the fish and game commission and several of their deputies were present with others, representing nearly every county in the State, there being about seventy-five. The purpose of the association is outlined in the discussion and in the platform which the league adopted, and is the propagation and protection of the fish and game.

Among those present were Dr. George W. Field, of Sharon, chairman of the Fish and Game Commission; George H. Graham, Springfield, member of the commission; Samuel D. Sherwood, John B. Smith, Henry L. Bowles; Dr. W. A. Smith, Arthur C. Merritt, E. A. Woodward, J. B. Crabtree, James H. Ripley, Frank S. Eaton, all of Springfield; O. S. Stull, of Longmeadow; Dr. F. H. Saunders, president of the Westfield Fox Club; J. H. Jones, of the Westfield Shooting Association; V. F. Skiff, of

the Westfield Anglers' Club; J. W. Hager, of the Dalton Rod and Gun Club; G. B. Bosworth, president of the East Hampton Fish and Game Association; C. F. Brevear, of Leominster; Dr. E. F. Lincoln, president of the Leominster Fish and Game Association; E. F. Strong, president of the Lee Sportsman's Association; F. E. H. Sheldon, of Chicopee; W. S. Holt, of Lowell; E. H. Rivenburg, of Chester; W. D. Moshier, of Hopkinton, president of the Brampton Gun Club; George W. Stevenson, Gilbertsville, president of the Lakeside Fish and Gun Club; George H. Chapin, Brookfield; Lyndon H. Coleman, secretary of the Pittsfield Anglers' Club; A. T. Mitten, Amherst; H. I. Tilton, of Boston, representing the National Sportsman; Salem D. Charles, of Boston, president of the Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association; T. J. O'Brien, of the Milford Fox Hunters' Club; N. J. Hardy, of Arlington, president of the Middlesex Sportsman's Association; Walter E. Horton, East Providence; Albert C. Green, Seekonk; Leander F. Herrick, J. W. Barney, Ernest Russell, Chetwood Smith, Frederick Bucklin (editor of the Worcester Gazette), all of Worcester. The meeting was called to order by William C. Adams, of Boston.

Samuel D. Sherwood, of Springfield, was chosen temporary chairman, and C. A. McLellan, of Brocton, temporary secretary. A motion made by Dr. Saunders, of Westfield, that a State league be formed and those present be enrolled as charter members was carried. A committee, consisting of Charles A. McLellan, of Brocton; Arthur C. Merritt, of Springfield; Dr. E. F. Lincoln, of Leominster; James W. Hager, of Dalton, and A. C. Spencer, of Beverly, together with George H. Graham and John B. Burnham as advisory members, was appointed to draft by-laws, constitution, etc. The committee reported as follows:

The name of this Association will be the Massachusetts Fish and Game League. The membership fee for annual membership shall be fifty cents, for donating membership \$5, and for life membership \$25. The object of this Association is to increase the supply of fish and game and song and insectivorous birds in this commonwealth.

The Treasurer, Secretary and Legislative Agent will be paid officials.

The annual meeting will be the first Monday in December at a place to be designated by the Board of Governors. The platform reported was as follows:

The Massachusetts Fish and Game League is the result of a conviction on the part of the fishermen and hunters in this commonwealth that the propagation and protection of fish and game will be most efficiently and permanently advanced if all persons interested proceed to that end in an orderly manner and through the agency of a State-wide association. The members of the League believe that every person who is interested in fishing and hunting or in



the protection of song and insectivorous birds should join in order to give the League the power of strength, resulting from a large membership, throughout the State.

We know that thousands of our people are interested in this great work, but their efforts have fallen short of the best attainable results through lack of thorough organization and through the misdirection of their energies.

We believe that a Board of Governors backed by thousands of members will command the respect of legislators, and that instead of passing measures of only local importance, legislation henceforth will be of a broad-gauged character, calculated primarily to increase the means of outdoor recreation by increasing the fish and game in this commonwealth, and as a result, making such recreation more attractive. We believe in keeping all persons interested in this work in touch with what legislation is proposed each year, and we shall endeavor through the press and by letter to keep the members and public informed as to what is going on at the State House, both in the Legislature and in the office of the Commissioners of Fisheries and Game.

We shall endeavor to create an influence for the propagation of fish and game in all sections of the State, and to enthuse all sportsmen to work for one object, namely, more fish and more game.

These officers were then chosen: President, Wm. J. H. Nourse, of Worcester; First Vice-Presidents—C. A. McLellan, of Brocton; Edward Clark, of Westfield, and Hon. F. O. Hardy, of Fitchburg; Treasurer-Secretary, John B. Smith, of Springfield; Legislative Council, Williams C. Adams, of Boston; Board of Governors—Edward F. Strong, of Lee; Charles M. Hallett, of Barnstable; Lyman S. Smith, of Edgartown, Henry L. Bowles, of Springfield; Sidney W. Winslow, Jr., of Beverly; N. J. Hardy, of Arlington; Wm. Holland, of Nantucket; Gus. O. Henderson, of Hingham; Roderick A. Taber, of Brocton; George B. Clark, of Suffolk, and Dr. E. R. Lincoln, of Leominster.

It was voted to empower the board to fill the vacancies in Franklin and Hampshire counties.

A vote of thanks was given to Salem D. Charles and William C. Adams for their work before the Legislative Committees on fisheries and game, to which both responded fittingly.

John B. Burnham, of New York, president of the American Game Protective and Propagation Association, spoke earnestly of the recent enactment of the McLean-Weeks bill by Congress for the Federal regulation of taking migratory birds.

The last official act of President Taft, he stated, was to sign this bill.

After remarks by Dr. Field, Ernest Russell, George H. Graham, and John B. Smith, who thanked the convention for the honor conferred upon him, adjournment was taken.

The launching of this organization is regarded as an important step in the right direction, and its progress will be watched with interest by all who have the cause at heart throughout the State. Much credit for the formation and organization of the League is due to the efforts of Geo. H. Graham and Wm. C. Adams. JOHN B. SMITH, Treas.-Sec'y.

## Reindeer in Alaska.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In order to relieve the conditions which existed among the ice-congested regions of Alaska, the Bureau of Education determined several years ago to solve to some degree the question of food supply for the natives. With this realization in mind, the Federal Government imported from Siberia a number of the reindeer which have proven a veritable boon to the Alaskan Indians. To-day the breeding and herding of the offspring of these imported reindeer have become a prominent feature of the industrial education of the Alaskan natives, and the principal activity of many of the arctic villages. At the last census there were 33,000 reindeer in Alaska, and to-day there is not a surplus Government reindeer north of the Kuskokwim River. Of the total number of reindeer in Alaska, 20,000 are owned by the natives. The policy of the Government is to turn over to the natives the reindeer as soon as they learn to herd and breed the animals and become aware of their usefulness. Last year, exclusive of the values which they received from utilizing the reindeer for food and clothing, the natives of Alaska derived more than \$18,000 as their share of the sales of the reindeer products. The Alaskan reindeer are distributed among forty-six herds divided among twenty-eight stations, eighteen of which are owned by the Government and ten by church missions. Loans are made of a certain number of animals either to the missions or experienced herdsmen, allowing the individual or concern to whom the loan is made to retain the reindeer for five years, at the end of which period the original number is returned. A herd of reindeer will double itself every three years, consequently those to whom loans are made are supplied with independent herds after returning the original loans to the Government. The reindeer not only furnishes its owner a means of transportation, but also affords food and clothing. The meat is easily cured, and is nutritious and delectable. The skins, from which are made the tight fitting trousers and "parka," protect both from cold and moisture. A garment made from one of these skins will keep the wearer warm in the severest of arctic weather.

When the reindeer were introduced, herdsman were brought from Siberia to instruct the natives in the care and breeding of the animals. Now, however, the Laplanders are the principal instructors. The Government does not turn over the animals to a native until he has been given a thorough course of training in caring for the reindeer. After serving an apprenticeship of five years, the native then becomes a herder. In this course the native is taught to care for, lasso, harness and drive the deer, as well as to watch and care for the fawns. During this period of apprenticeship the student is given each year a certain number of deer, and at the expiration of his term of apprenticeship, is given a herd to keep for five years, returning at the end of that time the original number of deer loaned. The herd which he has succeeded in raising for himself will furnish him and his family an independent livelihood. The native herdsman, with the growth of the mineral industry in Alaska, are earning large wages, hauling the products of the mines to distant transportation points,

and in addition supplying reindeer meat to the camps at interior points distant from the railway or steamboat lines.

Trained to the sledge, the reindeer can travel from forty to fifty miles in a day, maintaining a trot throughout the journey. They are used to transport the mail from Barrow, the most northern point on the American continent, south to Kotzebue, a distance of 650 miles. The Alaskan reindeer service is under the supervision of the U. S. Bureau of Education, and to the wisdom and management of this Government Bureau is due the development and success of the reindeer service. Each Government deer is marked with a small aluminum button placed in the ear, and all private owners are required to mark their animals with a brand, which is registered both with the local superintendent of the reindeer service and in the Bureau of Education.

In order to show the increase in the reindeer herds, the Governor of Alaska states that on June 30, 1911, there were a total of 33,629 reindeer, distributed among forty-six stations. Of the whole number, 20,071, or 60 per cent., are owned by 460 natives, 3,951 owned by the United States, 4,663 owned by missions and 4,491 owned by Laplanders. The income of the natives from the reindeer industry during the same year, including wages as herdsman, proceeds from the sale of meat and skins, and trapping in connection with their duties with the deer herds was \$42,216.10. In October, 1911, the first shipment of reindeer meat left Nome for Seattle and consisted of 125 carcasses or "meats" as the natives termed it. The shipment was made by a cold storage company and the shipment, consisting of approximately 18,000 pounds, found a ready sale in Seattle at prices ranging from twenty-five to seventy-five cents per pound, according to the cut. The Governor of Alaska estimates that there are in Northern and Western Alaska approximately 400,000 square miles of treeless regions, which are worthless for agricultural purposes, but which could furnish pasturage for 10,000,000 reindeer. He estimates that it is possible that with the present rate of increase there may be in Alaska in less than twenty-five years some 2,000,000 reindeer, and that the United States may draw some part of its meat supply from that source. RALEIGH RAINES.

## Deer in California Doomed Unless Killing Further Restricted.

THE following is an extract from a letter to J. S. Hunter, Assistant in Charge Game Conservation, Fish and Game Commission, written by Dr. T. S. Palmer, Assistant Chief, Bureau Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture:

"I note that your records show 6,847 deer killed in the State with several counties yet to be heard from. This seems a surprisingly large number and I hope soon to receive your detailed statement by counties. If such a record as this is kept for a few years the deer will be practically exterminated in some parts of the State."

Additional records, since received from additional counties, bring up the actual records of the total of deer killed in the State to nearly 7,500. Probably many deer killed were not recorded, so that a conservative estimate places the deer killed during last season in California at 10,000.

It would seem that the restriction of each hunter to one deer a season is an urgent necessity in California at this time.—Western Wild Life Call.



## Canoeing and Fishing in New Brunswick.

By S. E. SANGSTER (CANUCK)

**N**EW BRUNSWICK is known in every corner of the sportsman's world for its big game. The season 1912 saw some 1,000 nonresident hunters take out licenses, of which something like 94 per cent. got their moose, caribou, deer or bear. But the average outer looking for territory for an extended canoe cruise during June, July or August and for trout fishing rarely considers this forest province.

As regards the fishing, it is true that, owing to the greatest of all fighting fish (the Atlantic salmon) being here found, trout do not receive as much consideration as they should. Nevertheless, there are a hundred streams and forest-encircled lakes where the water fairly boils some evenings, caused by the rising of thousands of these speckled beauties.

The Tobique, Miramichi, Nepisiguit, Serpentine and Renous rivers offer much available salmon fishing, while their feeders are all full of speckled trout running from half a pound up to four and one-half pounds. The best time to try trout in the East is from June 10 on—although early May, immediately the ice goes out, is exceptionally good.

Salmon are usually found rising best between June 20 to Sept. 10 or 15. Last season the second and third weeks in July were barren—the fish refusing to rise for some unknown reason. While it is true that a great deal of the Province's salmon waters are controlled by clubs, the fact remains that on the Tobique, the Serpentine and other rivers a number of the bigger sportsmen's guides have arrangements whereby they can offer some excellent salmon pools. The average cost per diem for this kind of angling sport ranges from \$5 to \$9.

### SOME OF THE BEST CRUISES IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

The writer deems the following cruise one of the choicest propositions to-day to be had in the East. It is essentially a combination of all phases from the quiet trout waters of the forest-encircled lakes and ponds to the most expert pole-juggling on a "strong water" stream. The big game—the moose, caribou, deer and bear—abound and are daily seen during the summer season, offering exceptional opportunities for live-game photography, a "shooting" proposition ever fascinating. This cruise embraces an area of forestland, some of it fifty miles from the nearest back-settlement, in which lie some eighty lakes, ranging from nine miles down to ninety yards. Two years ago the writer counted, with his guide, in one day on the shores of one lake forty-two moose, seventeen deer and five caribou. Trout have been caught in all the lakes tried—while a number have never had a fly cast on their silvered waters. In one of the

lakes I found an abundance of togue (called gray trout in Ontario) which I took on a trolling-line on a "Bristol" with a No. 5 spoon; at the same time I took in eighteen speckled beauties running from half a pound to three pounds, all full of fight. I ran over the Provincial limit of thirty fish one day, using a barbless hook and returning them as caught; this, by the way, does the trout no harm, the vibration of the reel humming only seems to add to their zest, and I have seen them get to the fly the second time before any of their eager brethren could get a chance.

One lake I found particularly worthy of note—known as Mitnagic Lake—two miles long and one and a half miles wide—containing twenty-three wooded islands. The route lies to Oxbow, where the Ogilvy boys take you in charge. Their Home Lodge is the spot for the salmon fishing, which covers some five miles on the Tobique. The best fishing is between the lakes on the right-hand branch of the Tobique. Don't start after the salmon until you have cruised up through the trout waters—else you will never start for the trout. It is only a three-hour run by canoe from the salmon pools to the railway station, or one can continue thirty miles further, to where the Tobique joins the St. John River at Perth. The canoe route runs from the lakes at the head of the Tobique clear down to the Home Lodge and on to Perth, if desired—a total run of some 112 miles.

Another very similar cruise is in Gough's territory—one of the best big-game sections in America. It includes part of the right-hand branch of the Tobique, but swings into the Serpentine and Nepisiguit. The salmon fishing he controls is on the Serpentine and is also excellent; the canoe cruise totals something like ninety miles and offers trout all the way. It, too, has quiet lakes and ponds and, again, white-crested boiling streams through which you flash at toboggan speed. Gough has his camps built on the very watershed of New Brunswick, and in addition to being one of the choicest hunting sections in the open season, the kodak-shooting possibilities are unlimited during the summer season.

Another man who offers the best in a canoe cruise is Percy Falding; his route runs across the Province, up the Tobique, thence up the Little Tobique and down the Nepisiguit. The fishing includes salmon, speckled trout and togue. This, too, is through a virgin game land, full of moose, caribou, deer and bear. Incidentally a choice territory for fall hunting.

The Magaguadavic River cruise, starting from Scotts' Mills, a run of some forty-two miles with John Moore, is another fine trip, with excellent trout, but no salmon. The Can-

nain River run is also delightful cruising with good trout fishing, likewise the Renous River.

The writer is convinced that the fishing and canoeing possibilities of this eastern forest land are not appreciated to the degree to which they are entitled. Particularly for anglers from New York, Boston and the Eastern States, access is rapid and the game fish referred to found in abundance. Thousands of sportsmen go into this hinterland for moose and caribou; why they do not go for trout and salmon is a situation I cannot readily account for.

### Notes from New Zealand.

BY DRUMMOND SHARPE.

**DURING** the past weeks we have again envied our friends across the seas in their presumable experience of cool weather, for a heat wave has visited New Zealand, parching the earth and shrinking the streams. While it was with us, most people could realize the feelings of the wax candles, as they arched in their stands until both ends met. At last the wave passed and was followed by some extraordinary variations of temperature. Thus at the Ashburton Observatory, on Jan. 25, the highest reading of the thermometer marked 99 and the lowest 47; a difference in a day of 52 degrees. Doubtless variety is charming, as we have often heard, but as the "bud" said to the "boy," "This is so sudden." I am told that she used to say it anyway.

However, a heavy rainfall has come to put things right; notably one of our chief sports, "the famous trout fishing of New Zealand." The present season is by far the best of recent years, and though some of the most frequented fly streams have suffered from the drouth since Christmas, they recovered themselves wonderfully after the rain. In two fishing days on the Upper Opihi, near the village of Pleasant Point, 246 trout, averaging more than a pound, were landed by two rods. At Lake Taupo, in the North Island, some friends from the United States have been hauling out the big rainbows wholesale, but there the pleasure of a sportsman is lessened by the difficulty—I should say the impossibility—of finding a use for his catch. It is far more interesting to go a short way off the usual track. When avoiding the ordinary fishing stations it is easy to choose a locality where one can enjoy splendid sport without let or hindrance. A little "know how" is needful, but if that is not already in possession of the traveling angler, he will discover that the dwellers in the country districts are friendly folk, who are quite ready to assist him. Here a valuable hint—let him be chary in offering dollars as an exchange for the help he will re-

ceive. Generally speaking, a share of his catch will establish the best relations.

The big snow rivers have yielded some heavy takes. For instance, forty-three migratory trout weighing altogether 306 pounds in the "evening fishing"—usually an all night business—by two rods in the Rakaia. In this class of snow rivers the Rangitata is very near the top, and any traveling fisherman will surely be directed to its banks, but if he goes there, it will be well to heed the old Scotch saying, and "gang warily." Though it is a fine rapid river, containing huge fish, the Rangitata is a most treacherous water, and often has proved a death trap, even to those who have known it all their lives. Near the mouth there is a long tidal lagoon, separated from the South Pacific only by a shingle bank, through which the current cuts a new outlet at almost every fresh. The edges are constantly slipping in, and the angler, encumbered by waders, has little chance if he should happen to be standing in such a place. Last week the river was in flood, and while two fishermen were crossing the lagoon in a flat boat, a new channel opened suddenly through the shingle bank. They were carried out by the rush of water, and though the frail boat went safely through the breakers, it is feared that both were drowned. A tug searched for them, but found no trace. This, by the way, was the second accident of the kind, so all things considered, the mouth of the Rangitata is a good place to avoid.

Recently, while at the mouth of the Opihi, some anglers noticed an interesting migration of eels. These were coming in from the sea in an apparently endless procession; a closely swimming mass about six feet across, which passed slowly upward into the lagoon. A number were captured by the simple method of dragging a minnow flight through the shoal, and so to say, stoke-hauling them.

So far as the hunter is concerned, the month of January is one of those which afford him the fewest opportunities. By going far back into the bush, near the southern lakes or elsewhere, it is possible to get a shot at wild cattle, and again, at certain parts of the coast there are wild goats and a breed of wild sheep, which by the way carry very good trophies. With such exceptions there is little shooting in the first month, but for a change from everlasting practice at hares and rabbits, one may take a turn at wallabies—small kangaroo—on some of the South Canterbury hills. In the first case they were brought over from Australia, and liberated at Waimate, whence they have spread over the surrounding "runs." The pelts are valuable, and a shooting party may account for fifty or sixty in a day, but the sport, so-called, is not of a high order. It may be noted that the sinews in a wallaby's tail make by far the strongest and best mounts for the hooks on an artificial minnow. They are easily extracted, and last for any length of time. For the rest, in spite of his inactivity at the present moment, the hunter is beginning to look forward to some deer stalking in April, and finds that the prospect is very good.

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## Albany Legislation.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 19—*Editor Forest and Stream:* To-day the bolt fell and expected legislation aimed at the Conservation Commission was introduced by Assemblyman Gurnett. One bill separates the Marine Fisheries entirely from the Fish and Game Department as now constituted, and represents the demands of the salt water fishermen as laid before the Governor. The other completely reorganizes the commission by making it single-headed, and very materially reducing its cost to the people. The bills in substance are as follows:

### THE NEW COMMISSION IDEA.

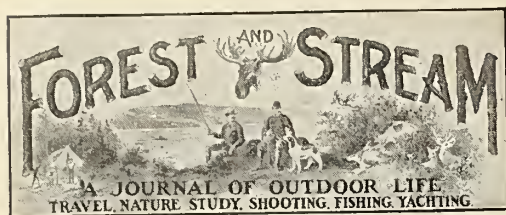
The measure, which is said to have been drawn for the Governor by Attorney Norton of the inquiry commission, in place of the present commission of three members, provides for a conservation department to be in charge of a single commissioner to have all the duties heretofore conferred upon the Forest Purchasing Board, the Forest, Fish and Game Commission, the Commissioners of Water Power on Black River, the State Water Supply Commission and the Conservation Commission. The Governor is to appoint the conservation commissioner with the advice and consent of the Senate, to serve for a six-year term at a salary of \$10,000 a year. He is to be removable by the Governor for neglect of duty or misconduct in office, upon charges, of which he must have a copy, and after reasonable opportunity to answer the charges and a public hearing before the Governor or a commissioner appointed by him. The accused conservation commissioner is to have the right to counsel at the trial. The provision for reimbursement to the secretary of his traveling and other expenses and disbursements is struck out. The salary of each of the three deputy commissioners is increased from \$3,500 to \$5,000 a year, and the provision for reimbursement to them of expenses and disbursements is struck out. The commissioner is authorized to appoint such engineers, clerks and other employes as are needed, and for which appropriation is made by the Legislature, the present provision requiring approval by the Governor being eliminated. The commissioner is authorized to establish additional divisions in the department. His jurisdiction to administer laws relating to shellfish is taken away. The commissioner is given power to designate the duties of the deputy commissioners. The deputy attorney general and assistants assigned by the attorney general for the work of the conservation department are not to be assigned to the legal department of the conservation department. The salaries of the assistants are to be fixed by the attorney general instead of by the conservation commission or commissioners. The attorney general is empowered to compromise and settle various kinds of actions. Actions to recover penalties are to be brought by the attorney general, the requirement for an order of the conservation commission prior to bringing such action is struck out. The salaries of the district forest rangers are to be fixed by the conservation commissioner according to the appropriation made for the purpose by the Legislature, the present limitation of \$1,500 and necessary expenses being struck out. Similarly the commissioner is to fix the annual salaries of the forest rangers, the present

limitation of \$75 per month and expenses struck out. The annual salary of the auditor of fire bills and accounts is to be as appropriated for by the Legislature instead of \$1,800 a year and necessary expenses. The salaries of the chief fire inspectors are to be as appropriated for by the Legislature instead of \$1,200 a year and expenses, and the salaries of game protectors are to be such as appropriated by the Legislature instead of \$900 a year. The salary of the fish culturists is to be as appropriated by the Legislature instead of \$4,000 and expenses. The conservation commissioner is given broader power to remove or discipline game protectors and fisheries protectors than are accorded to the Conservation Commission under present law. The compensation of game protectors and fisheries protectors are to be such as appropriated by the Legislature, the fixed amounts provided in the present law being struck out.

### MARINE FISHERIES BUREAU.

This measure creates a Department of Marine Fisheries to have jurisdiction over a marine district including all waters in and adjacent to Long Island, and all tidal waters of the State except Hudson River north of Verplanck's Point. The Governor is to appoint a commissioner, with the consent of the Senate. The commissioner must be a resident of the marine district, is to receive an annual salary of \$6,000, and to serve for a five-year term as the head of the department. The commissioner may appoint a deputy commissioner to receive a salary of \$5,000 a year and expenses not exceeding \$1,000, one confidential secretary at \$2,500 a year, one or more bacteriologists and such clerical assistants as are actually needed and for which appropriation shall have been made by the Legislature. The officers and employees of the department are to hold office during the pleasure of the commissioner. The commissioner may lease lands under water for the cultivation of shellfish to persons who have resided in the State one year or more, but oyster beds of natural growth shall not be leased unless they have for five years failed to produce natural oysters in sufficient quantities to enable persons to earn a livelihood by taking them. The letting of lands under water by the commissioner must be made after notice at a public auction and to the highest bidder. In no case must the price be less than twenty-five cents an acre annually. No lease may run for more than fifteen years. Under certain conditions the lessees may renew their leases for not exceeding fifteen years, and in case of failure to agree on terms for releasing, the holder of the original lease must be allowed an extension of one year to remove from the grounds all shellfish belonging to him. Leases may not be transferred except to persons who might have been original lessees. Provision is made for marking leased grounds, reports by lessees to the commissioner, collection by suit or compromise of rents in areas and summary proceedings to oust tenants whose rent is in arrears. An annual tax of twenty-five cents per acre is to be levied upon shellfish grounds owned, leased or possessed by any person. This is in lieu of all other taxes on such property. There are numerous provisions for inspection and regulating in detail the shellfish industry.

J. D. WHISH.



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### AGAIN THE BLACKFEET INDIANS.

At the Travel and Vacation Show at the Grand Central Palace in the space of the Great Northern Railway is a sight that may stir the blood of the old-time Western man, as it excites the curiosity of the young Easterner.

The Great Northern Railway has brought on from Western Montana, from the country adjacent to the famous Glacier National Park, a group of Blackfeet Indians. In the Great Northern space a lodge is pitched—one of the painted lodges of old times—and here are half a dozen men, two women, and a charming little child, dressed in the old-time costume of buckskin, embroidered with beads or porcupine quills, and, on special occasions, wearing war bonnets of the stiff tail feathers of the war eagle. Of these men the oldest is Three Bears, whose hair is turning white. Others are White Calf, Fish Wolf Robe, Long Time Sleeping, Lazy Boy, Big Top, and the wives of two of the men, and a child. The Indians are in charge of Mr. Shoemaker, of Helena, Montana.

White Calf, formerly known as Two Guns, is the son of that other White Calf, long chief of the Piegans. He was noted for his wisdom, his gentleness, his bravery in war, and his readiness to lead his people into new ways when he saw that these new ways could no longer be avoided. Something of his life, full of years, and the story of his death during a visit to Washington in January, 1903, was told at the time in FOREST AND STREAM.

To our mind the Great Northern Railway people have acted wisely in bringing on these Indians, and showing to prospective travelers to the Glacier National Park these kindly, friendly people, who in time to come, it is hoped, may act as guides for visitors to the park, and pilot inquisitive tourists through its rocky, yet beautiful fastnesses.

This is not the first time that a lot of Blackfeet Indians have appeared at an outdoor show in New York. In 1896 FOREST AND STREAM at the Sportsman's Show in Madison Square Garden, in March of that year, had an

attractive camp of Indians whom older readers may well remember. There was Bear Chief, sturdy of frame and square of jaw; there was Siksikáquan, tall, lean and lithe; there was White Antelope Woman and her altogether charming baby, Natóye, who for a week captured and held the sportsmen of the city and its vicinity. The newspapers of the time recognized a good thing when they saw it, and made a feature of Bear Chief, so that in a few days he became one of the best known men in New York, and those who walked by his side, while they were showing him the sights of what he called "this place of many houses," often heard people say to each other, "That is Bear Chief."

FOREST AND STREAM's camp of that day was necessarily railed off so that the public could look, but not touch. In the space was an old-time skin lodge with crossing lodge poles. A little to one side was a sweat house, with its nearby pile of stones for heating. Back of the lodge was a drying scaffold, hung with meat. There were thus seen three of the most characteristic features of the old-time Indian camp. It had been intended to have the Indians occupied at their primitive work, the man making or mending his arms, and the woman dressing hides, or making moccasins; but the public would not stand this. They wanted—each one of them apparently—to talk to Bear Chief; to ask questions of the mother and to see the baby, and there was nothing to do but yield to the pressure of circumstances.

The old-fashioned cow skin lodge was furnished with primitive implements, brought together on the Blackfoot Reservation. In the middle of the lodge burned a fire, and around it sat the family, dressed in the ornamented skin clothing of old times. Tied to the poles at the back of the lodge and hung up on a tripod without, were various sacred medicine bundles, whose history has been related, but which may not be spoken of by ordinary people. By the sweat house stood a painted buffalo skull, and not far from the lodge were the fresh killed heads and skins of mountain sheep and mountain goats.

He who looked at the sweat lodge, and was familiar with the ways of the red hunter of North America, could not but be thrilled as he remembered the prayers offered up under this frame, as the medicine man throws the water on the hot stones, and the thick steam rises. The pipe is lighted and held to the sky, to the ground and to the four directions, and then the smoke is blown toward the bull's skull, and the buffaloes are asked to help those who are now starting out to war, perhaps to great danger.

Of these FOREST AND STREAM Indians, Natóye the Indian baby was undoubtedly the most attractive and popular—the bright particular star. Dressed in the beaded buckskins worn by the children of well-to-do parents of fifty years ago, to her belt were attached a full set of tiny women's implements, elaborate and complete to the last detail. Natóye was only twenty months old, but she was pretty sturdy on her feet, and had a mind of her own. Sometimes she broke away from her parents, crept under the rail and went off by herself for a romp in the Garden. When she did that, it was not long before she was surrounded by a crowd of laughing people, among whom she was perfectly at home. She played hide and seek among the legs of the men,

or crowed and kicked in the arms of some lady. Presents were showered on her, dolls and toys and flowers. It was said of her, "She takes home with her perhaps half a peck of coppers and coins, and might have had many more had her freakishness not often led her to decline without thanks the offers of small coins, whose appearance did not suit her. Her favorite portemonnaie was her mouth, and this habit perhaps gave rise to the story of a daily newspaper man, which stated that Natóye had swallowed \$1.50 worth of pennies, which were to be searched for with the X-rays."

Yes, FOREST AND STREAM Indians of that day made their mark in New York, which lasted perhaps as long as marks made in New York often do. We think that the Great Northern Indians will make their mark, and we congratulate Mr. Noble and the peculiarly energetic and efficient staff on duty at the Great Northern space on a very happy idea well carried out.

### THE PLEASSED EXPRESSION.

THE expression of pleasure and satisfaction upon the faces of the thousands who visited our exhibit at the Travel and Vacation Show well repaid us for the considerable investment required to make the FOREST AND STREAM's camp the show place of the entire exhibition. It was labeled, Sportsman's Paradise, and so it was, except that the season was closed on everything there. However, an optical shot brought down a diversified bag. Bears, Chinese, ring-neck, golden and Hungarian pheasants, mallards, widgeon, cranes and what not else in the way of fancy fowl. A model camp and equipment, a stream and a canoe, fishing tackle; in fact, everything to gladden the heart of the sportsman was brought together in 2,600 feet of floor space, converted into a veritable forest, in which one could, in his imagination, hear the sighing of the wind and where the Blackfeet Indians sat about in perfect contentment.

### That Bear.

BY RALPH BENBROOK.

I've got him at last—  
Or he's got me;  
Right soon I'll know  
Which it will be!  
We'll see.  
You can scare some bear,  
But he don't scare;  
'Twon't do at all  
To miss that bear!  
By Goll!

Stand still, black Joe!  
Good horse, be still;  
You needn't shake so—  
That growl don't kill;  
Be still!  
It's the teeth that picks  
The bones all bare,  
But ours they shan't pick,  
We'll git that bear!  
You hear?

Mind your eye, now,  
You big fool bear!  
I'm goin' to plug you,  
If you please—where  
You prefer? Your heart?  
Crack! Good! True to hair!  
I sort o' guessed  
We'd fetch that bear  
Right there.



# ARCHERY

Forest and Stream is the official organ of the National Archery Association.

## The Point System of Scoring.

BY E. J. RENDTORFF

THE adoption of FOREST AND STREAM as our official organ for the discussion of archery matters has been one of the wisest moves made by the archery world during the last decade. During the past winter season, archery has not been dormant, but wide awake and progressive. Considerable interest has been shown, and the prospects for a revival of the sport are brighter than for many a long year past. We have, however, neglected to make full use of the opportunities afforded by FOREST AND STREAM. By this statement I mean that we do not enter sufficiently into friendly discussions of mooted archery questions.

The sport is old and full of traditions. The customs of ages cling to it tenaciously. We adhere to the practices of the hoary past and progress but slowly. The reason for this is that we do not enter sufficiently into a general discussion when new ideas are presented. Dr. Weston's articles suggesting a change in the point system of scoring offers a fruitful field for discussion. For fear that no other archer will consider the matter, I shall attempt to make a few remarks pertaining to the question, mainly for the reason that others may then follow my example. In a general discussion of the matter many suggestive ideas will be presented.

It is a good idea to let well enough alone, but it is another question when we consider a change in those matters where a grave injustice is more than possible. Thus, for example, the standard target is forty-eight inches in diameter, and every shot outside of the charmed circle is a miss. The outer circle counts one, and the center nine, with the other zones valued at three, five and seven. The selection of the size of the target is purely arbitrary, and so are the values assigned to the various colors. But what is the difference? Does not your black or gold count exactly the same as that of any other archer? Here is an example where a change would be extremely unwise and undesirable, in spite of the arbitrary, somewhat incorrect values assigned to the various colors of the target. It gives us all an equal chance. It is a good application of the square deal.

When it comes to the point system of scoring, a different condition presents itself. It does not necessarily give all an equal chance, but is frequently a matter of circumstances. Take, for example, the following three scores selected from actual American rounds:

	60Yds.	50Yds.	40Yds.	Score.	Points.
A .....	28 150	29 199	29 225	86 574	4
B .....	29 153	30 148	28 168	87 469	5
C .....	17 71	25 131	30 150	72 352	1

Here is an example of a poor archer, making a score of but 72-352, robbing an excellent score of the honors of the round. It gives an equal value to the scores 29-225 and 30-150. It is nothing short of a crime. Why should the

mediocre performance of C at forty yards be considered at all? If archer C had not been present, A and B would have tied in points with five each. On the basis of the highest score, A would have won the match by the skin of his teeth; but if B had made one more hit at forty yards, he would have won the honors by 5½ to 4½ points in spite of a total score of 100 less than A. This may be an unusual case, but it is taken from scores actually made. Consider, for example, Miss Brownell's score at the last tournament.

Now, I maintain that a method of scoring that allows these conditions is radically wrong and needs revision.

The conditions in the York round are somewhat different, for here an equal value in points is assigned to the twenty-four arrows at sixty yards, as to the seventy-two arrows at 100 yards. It is true that the expert at 100 yards has the advantage of the four points for total hits and total score, due to the larger number of arrows at that distance. This may tend to equalize the same number of points given for proficiency at sixty yards, as compared with 100 yards. There is, however, no similar compensating feature in the point system as applied to the American round, so that if the system is equitable for the one round, it is not for the other.

The two most popular alternatives that could

be used in place of the present point method are: First, an addition of hits and score, and second, the score alone. If the first method is adopted and a tie results, the winner should be the man with the highest score. In case of a tie in both hits and score, the old point method could be applied to decide the winner, but applied only to the records of the two archers that were tied, irrespective of the records made by competing archers.

Some archers might object to the second method on the basis of insufficient credit given to hits. We must consider that every miss detracts a possible nine from the total score, so that if the score alone is counted to determine the winner, the number of hits made still enters, not as a separate entity, but in its equivalent value as part of the total score. If this does not give hits the true value, then add the hits to the score. Either method is fairer, more rational and less apt to create bad feeling than our present method.

The relative value of hits and score is to a great extent a question of conditions. My two most abnormal scores at 100 yards, for an end of six arrows are: 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 3=6-8 and 0, 0, 0, 5, 9, 9=3-23. The latter was to a great extent a matter of luck which is equalized in a large number of shots, and gave me less pleasure than the first end; still it is a great question



FOREST GROVE, OREGON, ARCHERS' CLUB.

as to which constitutes the better shooting. According to our hunting literature, the latter score would be considered far superior to the other one. Let us consider the three misses as compared to the three arrows in the white circle. According to our arbitrary size of target and value of the colors, the three white shots count infinitely more than the three misses. Judging from the position of the three missed arrows on the ground, it was probable that they missed the target by an average of about six inches, and thus came about thirty inches from the exact center. Now, are three shots twenty-two inches from the center infinitely better than three shots thirty inches away? It all depends upon our point of view.

It would be a simple matter to calculate the absolute value of hits and score, and place them on a mathematically correct basis, but this would involve the use of elliptical targets of increasing size and eccentricity as the distance from the archer becomes greater. This is, of course, unpracticable, and out of the question. With circular targets of one size for all distances, the true value of the various circles and the comparative values of hits compared to score varies, and will always remain arbitrary.

The greatest objection to the point system is the following reason: In measuring length, time, weight, or any other quantity, a definite, unalterable unit is always selected as the basis of estimation or comparison. We must do the same in archery. The unit employed in the point system is a variable quantity; i. e., the highest number of hits or score made by the various archers at each separate distance in that particular tournament, and not the highest attainable number of hits and score as it should be. The first principle in measuring is the adoption of a definite unit. This unit has been fixed for every sport but archery. In baseball, it is the number of runs; in football, the summation of the score; in golf, the number of strokes required to complete the course, etc., but in archery, it is a different quantity at every tournament and not fixed until every man has completed the round. How ridiculous it would seem, if in a game of baseball, we would figure the winner by assigning one point per inning to the team that made the most hits, irrespective of whether they were singles or home runs; one point per inning for the greatest score, or number of runs; two points for total hits; two more per total score; and then in case of a tie decide the game on the basis of the greater score! We use a similar method in archery, the only difference being that baseball has nine innings, while archery has three.

In comparing the scores of the past, we consider first the total score, with just a glance at the number of hits. We never see any mention of the number of points those scores were rated. Why not? Because they would be meaningless, not being based on a fixed unit of comparison. Still, we stick to the old irrational system.

### Scottish-American Archery Club.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 19.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The Scottish-American Archery Club of New Jersey has made all preparations for their first full season on the range. Beginning September last with only two shooters, it speaks well for the sport itself, that at the season's finish on Thanksgiving Day there were eighteen regular members in the club, all unsolicited and as keen as a razor should be.

On the first Saturday in April, at the Hudson County Park, Jersey City, the first official attack on the target will be made, and as the possibilities are that at least thirty shooters will take part in the game this year, the park commissioners have been approached and promised to find the archers a new and more commodious range. As is well known in the State of New Jersey, the leading event of the athletic world is the annual sports and athletic carnival held at Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, each Decoration Day under the auspices of the Clan McLeod O. S. C. This year the care of the event has been placed with your humble servant with instructions to give archery a leading position on the program. This is the first time I believe that archery has been given its rightful place as a sporting event, and I trust that as many archers as can arrange to do so will rally round to make it a little more than a local event. Full particulars can be had by applying to our club secretary, Mr. John M. Cleland, 726 Sims street, West Hoboken, N. J.

JAMES DUFF.

### Red Cedar Bows.

BOSTON, Mass., March 20.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Years ago—say, a small generation or so, we all were enthusiastically hunting for better bow wood. Among others we tried red cedar.

It was lovely to draw. And while it lasted was the best we could get, short of expensive yew. (I have a vague recollection that some opulent beggar who had opportunity to know declared it was better). But, alas! it would break in due time, without warning. Once a good stave came my way, and I made a bow of extra thickness. Some months later it suddenly broke in three pieces under an ordinary draw. Makers tried backing it with rawhide; but the result was always the same, so they gave it up.

Just now I'm out of the red-cedar clime, and my bow-arm is out of action also for months to come; but an idea has occurred to me.

The shock of the cord is doubtless the bow-wrecker. What if this was taken up by a rubber pad or ring around the nock as a shock absorber? I don't believe anyone has tried that.

Won't somebody "borrow" a red-cedar fence rail by the light of the moon, in that land where fence rails grow, and try out this idea?

JOHN PRESTON TRUE.

### Looking Forward to a Feast.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 16.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* To say that I enjoyed E. J. Rendtorff's "An Archer's Confession of Faith," would be putting it rather mildly. I can hardly wait for the second part to appear. When it does, I shall file the whole gem away in the choicest part of my archery scrap-book, where it will be treasured, indeed.

Thanks to FOREST AND STREAM, the afore-said scrap-book has been feasting on a choice diet of late, such as Richardson's, "Hunting with the Long Bow"; the scholarly papers by Dr. Weston, to whom archers owe so much; Thompson's 'possum (figuratively feasting only). Thanks to Mr. Thompson for publishing that dandy skit. Shame on you Challis for not giving it to us at first; don't do it again.

This book of mine looks forward to a season of plenty. I fancy that I can see it emerging from the present year fat and sleek with material from the pens of the masters of the craft.

Wouldn't it be delightful to open FOREST AND STREAM and find more articles like the ones mentioned and these: "Training with the Long Bow," Richardson; "Developing the Hunting Arrow," Jackson; "Afield with the Bow," Thompson; "Lucky Shots," McGowan; "My Best Shots," Challis; "Discovering the Lost Art of the Bowyer," Barnes; "Flight Shots," Maxson; "Fledging Arrows," Duffy; "My Archery Collection," Taylor.

The writer has but little time to devote to the long bow, but looks forward to a time when he can have time to do a lot of serious training at target, as most of his shooting has been in the fields and forest with hunting arrows.

Am getting a little practice with hunting arrows at a target of baled straw in the back yard—distance forty to sixty feet. "Where there is a will, there's a way." Working on a new set of hunting arrows, to do a little poaching. Squirrels are right plentiful on an old estate near here, and I figure on going out with "Dutchy" some of these days and bagging a few. Am working over an old yew bow for her, for she wants to be an archer, too. Will advise you what luck we have.

A prosperous and happy New Year to the FOREST AND STREAM archery column and the readers and writers of the same.

EUCLID D. MILLER.

### Wayne Archers' Bid.

THE Wayne archers cordially invite the Eastern Archery Association to hold a tournament in Wayne on the Fourth of July, 1913.

Since the resurrection of the association in 1911, a mail match has been held each fall to determine the champions of the York and American rounds. The archers of the East have shot on the ranges of their respective clubs on a date previously agreed upon and their scores have been sent in to the secretary for comparison. It is now believed that this insipid sort of contest may be successfully replaced by a tournament of one day's duration in a place centrally enough located to be fairly easily reached from Boston and Pittsburgh and very easily from New York. Wayne is a suburb of Philadelphia; fourteen miles from Broad street station on the Main Line. Trains run every few minutes.

It is designed to shoot a single American round in the morning and a single York round in the afternoon, the winners to be awarded the championships for the succeeding year, and to be given the appropriate medals. If a reasonable number of good archers take part in the meet, it should do much to stimulate interest in archery in the vicinity of Philadelphia.

ALLAN C. HALE,

Secretary of Wayne Archers

## FOR ARCHERY SUPPLIES

Write for Archery Catalogue.

E. I. HORSMAN CO. 365 Broadway, N. Y.



Forest and Stream will give a weekly digest of Yachting and Motor Boating events from all over the country.

### Long Island Sound Y. R. A.

At the annual meeting of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound, held March 21, the following officers were elected: President, Stuyvesant Wainwright; Secretary, James W. Alker; Treasurer, George E. Roosevelt; Members of the Executive Committee—Frank Bowne Jones, Horace E. Boucher, Harry A. Jackson, Jr., and E. S. Willard. The racing rules as finally adopted at a previous meeting were ratified.

The dates chosen by the association for the season of 1913 are as follows: May 30, Harlem Y. C. annual and Bridgeport spring races; May 31, Knickerbocker Y. C. annual and Indian Harbor special; June 7, Manhasset Bay annual; June 14, Larchmont Y. C. spring; June 18, Indian Harbor race to New London; June 21, Seawanhaka-Corinthian special and New York A. C. Block Island race; June 25, Seawanhaka-Corinthian annual; June 28, New Rochelle annual; July 3, American Y. C. annual; July 4, Larchmont and Hartford annual; July 5, Oriental special and Riverside annual; July 12, Indian Harbor annual; July 19 to 26, Larchmont race week; Aug. 2, Stamford annual and Hempstead Harbor annual; Aug. 9, Horseshoe Harbor annual; Aug. 12, Huguenot annual; Aug. 16, Bridgeport annual; Aug. 23, New Rochelle special and Northport annual; Aug. 30, Seawanhaka-Corinthian fall; Sept. 1, Larchmont fall and Norwalk and Sachem's Head annuals; Sept. 6, Indian Harbor fall; Sept. 13, Manhasset Bay fall; Sept. 20, Indian Harbor Corinthian cup and Bayside annual; Sept. 23, Riverside special.

### Hudson River Y. R. A.

The following dates are set for club fixtures: Colonial Y. C.'s Cornfield Light race, July 12 and 13; Poughkeepsie race, Aug. 9 and 10; Shattemuc Yacht and Canoe Club races, at home, June 14 and Sept. 20; Tappan Zee Y. C. home races, July 4; Columbia Y. C., home races, June 7; New York Motor Boat Club, race to Albany, June 28; home races, July 19; Hudson River Y. C., relay race to Albany, May 30, and annual regatta of the association, on Labor Day, and the Saturday and Sunday preceding it, to be held off Croton Point.

The new one-design class adopted is similar to the Bayside Birds and the new one-design of Port Washington Y. C. It will be called the Indian class.

### Eastern Y. C.

BOSTON, Mass., March 22.—The fleet will rendezvous at Marblehead on July 22. The fleet will start for the coast of Maine on the morning of July 3, and after several racing and cruising runs from port to port, the cruise will end and the fleet disband at Bar Harbor on July 10.

Among the prizes will be a cup for sloops presented by Morton F. Plant, and another for schooners presented by Harry L. Maxwell.

The ocean race and the Eastern Y. C.'s annual regatta will be held before the cruise, the former starting from Newport on Saturday, June 28, and the latter off Marblehead on Tuesday, July 1. S. Reed Anthony has offered a cup for a race off Marblehead for the new class of 50-foot one-design sloops.

### Yacht Sales.

THE Hollis Burgess yacht agency has sold the 30-foot waterline schooner Fame, owned by B. B. Crowninshield, of Boston, to Vice-Commodore Roger Upton, of the Boston Y. C., and the Friendship built sloop Prowler, owned by L. M. Little, of Newburyport, Mass., to C. C. Kendrick, of New York; the 25-foot waterline auxiliary sloop Rembha, owned by Dr. Wm. G. Curtis, of Wollaston, Mass., to Dr. Charles C. Foster, of Cambridge, Mass.; the 21-foot knockabout Spinster, owned by Harold Amory, of Boston, to Dr. R. G. Horne, of Watertown, Mass.; the Sonder class sloop Panther, owned by Augustus P. Loring, of Boston, to Alfred E. Chase, of Lynn, Mass., and the Sonder class sloop Seal, owned by Herbert M. Sears, of Boston, to B. B. Crowninshield, of Boston.

### Canoeing

#### A. C. A. Membership.

##### NEW MEMBERS PROPOSED.

Atlantic Division.—E. Ward Applebee, Clinton avenue, Ossining, N. Y., by Benj. A. Acker; A. Roger Hart, 854 Elsmere place, Bronx, New York city, by F. C. Buchenberger.

Western Division.—Frederick R. Wulsin, Madison road, Cincinnati, O., by F. B. Huntington.

##### NEW MEMBERS ELECTED.

Atlantic Division.—6629, Perry Vosseller, Raritan, N. J.; 6630, Lawrence W. Easton, 477 Central avenue, East Orange, N. J.

Central Division.—6624, M. C. Angloch, care of J. & L. Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; 6625, C. N. Boyd, Jenkins Arcade, Pittsburgh, Pa.; 6626, F. V. Eaton, 500 South Highland avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.; 6627, John M. Grant, 6310 Marchand street, Pittsburgh, Pa.; 6628, Donald M. Naesmith, 6312 Butler street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

##### REINSTATED.

Atlantic Division.—1893, Carl J. R. Ahrnke, 224 Fourth avenue, New York, N. Y.; 1529, Julius Warnecke, 138 Montclair avenue, Montclair, N. J.

### Pass the Flint-Cary Bill Without Amendment!

IN order to avoid the clear issue as to the non-sale of all wild game, several compromise measures have been proposed. Among these are suggestions (1) to close the season for two years on all game, and then to permit its sale, (2) to put the market hunter under bond to keep the law, (3) to require that sportsmen divide their bags and sell a percentage.

Each one of these proposals is open to the fatal objection that it would utterly fail to remedy the present conditions under which a premium is put on the extermination of the species. Commercialism, which has already signed the death warrant of some of the finest game in America and California, is eliminated by none of them.

The first would merely postpone the extirpation. The second would throw a few more obstacles in the way of the market hunter, who is already well accustomed to evasions—but it would not eliminate him! The third would go far to guarantee that every sportsman killed the limit every time he took the field, and this is something that the wild life cannot stand.

Each is a compromise measure which is prejudicial to the interest of the wild game, and so prejudicial to the interest of all residents of California.

Let us face the issue squarely. Commercialism or non-commercialism? Sale or non-sale? Let the people's voice be heard on this matter!

Insist upon the passage of the Flint-Cary bill without amendment.—Western Wild Life Call.

### Mongolia the Bleak.

BEYOND the forests of Siberia lies the barren center of the Asiatic continent—that inhospitable, desolate land of nakedness, the haunt of roaming nomads, a region of bitter winds and hostile climate. In the very heart of the greatest continent, in that part of the earth's surface which is furthest removed from the sea, lies the lone, bleak land of Mongolia.

In all its immense area, says a writer in the Wide World Magazine, there are but few towns where men live settled lives, and it possesses but a scanty population, while, because by its very position it is cut off from the softening influence of the sea, it presents a dreary aspect of windy wastes, endless steppes and barren mountains.

Wild and wide is Mongolia, stretching as it does for 2,000 miles in the savage splendor of limitless expanse. Man cannot rest in such a country nor live a sedentary life. It has been the birthplace of the greatest migrations the world has ever seen. Restless movement, in fact, is the very spirit of Mongolia. What history this land could tell if only its deserts could speak and its mountains bear witness! Here rode Genghis, the Mongol Alexander, the most ruthless and inhuman destroyer the world has experienced. On these wide plateaus wandered those Mongol herdsmen who fed their flocks and moved their camps with complete content and splendid isolation, until at last the wanderlust came over them, and they burst out from their fastnesses to overrun the world.



# TRAP SHOOTING



Forest and Stream is an Honorary Member of the Interstate Association for the Promotion of Trapshooting.

## Fixtures.

If you want your shoot to be announced here, send a notice like the following:

### REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.

- April 8-10.—San Antonio, Tex.—The Interstate Association's Southwestern Handicap, under auspices of the San Antonio Gun Club; \$1,000 added money. Winner of first place in the Southwestern Handicap guaranteed \$200 and a trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$150 and \$100 respectively. E. E. Shaner, Mgr., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- April 9-10.—Lincoln, Neb.—Capitol Beach G. C. T. C. Brownfield, Pres.
- April 10.—Atglen (Pa.) G. C. Lloyd R. Lewis, Mgr.
- April 14-16.—New Orleans, La.—City Park G. C. J. M. Lionnet, Mgr.
- April 16.—Mt. Holly (N. J.) G. C. A. J. Delleste, Sec'y.
- April 17.—Syracuse, N. Y.—Messina Springs G. C. W. E. Hookway, Sec'y.
- April 17-19.—Hot Springs, Ark.—Arkansas State tournament, under auspices of Hot Springs G. C. H. A. Whittington, Sec'y.
- April 19.—Lawrence (Mass.) Fish and Game Protective Association. A. C. Gray, Sec'y.
- April 23.—Grundy Center (Ia.) G. C. Frank W. Callaway, Sec'y.
- April 23-24.—Wellington, Mass.—Paleface Shooting Association. Walter F. Clarke, Pres.
- April 23-24.—Brantley (Ala.) G. C. A. H. Hill, Pres.
- April 24.—Maysville, Ky.—Mason County G. C. Wm. H. Hall, Mgr.
- April 26.—Pottstown (Pa.) G. C. C. A. Fries, Sec'y.
- April 29.—Guernsey, Ia.—Du Pont G. C. J. W. Dobbins, President.
- April 29-30.—Moberly (Mo.) G. C. J. A. Melton, Sec'y.
- April 29-May 1.—Pond Creek, Okla.—Oklahoma State tournament, under auspices of Pond Creek G. C. Wm. M. Hite, Mgr.
- May 1-2.—Philadelphia, Pa.—Keystone Shooting League. G. F. Hamlin, Sec'y.
- May 3.—Rittersville, Pa.—Lehigh R. and G. C. H. F. Koch, Sec'y.
- May 3.—Bethel, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of Bethel G. C. C. K. Bailey, Sec'y.
- May 4-5.—San Diego, Cal.—Pastime G. C. George P. Muchmore, Sec'y.
- May 5-6.—Laramie, Wyo.—Gem City Gun Club. Tyler A. Rogers, Pres.
- May 6.—Vicksburg (Miss.) G. C. J. J. Bradfield, Mgr.
- May 6.—Pitcairn, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of United G. C. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
- May 6-7.—Eagle Grove (Ia.) G. C. A. L. Yearous, Sec. Mgr.
- May 6-7.—Montpelier (Vt.) G. C. H. B. Moulton, Pres.
- May 7.—Tyndall (S. D.) G. C. F. F. Chladek, Sec'y.
- May 8.—Camden (Ark.) G. C. J. P. Wright, Mgr.
- May 8-10.—Hutchinson, Kan.—Kansas State tournament, under auspices of Hutchinson G. C. Chas. T. Rankin, Sec'y.
- May 7.—Seneca Falls (N. Y.) G. C. C. L. Frantz, Mgr.
- May 7.—Hicksville (O.) G. C. C. E. Maxwell, Sec'y.
- May 7-8.—Dayton, Ky.—Northern Kentucky G. C. H. R. Irwin, Mgr.
- May 7-8.—Americus, Ga.—Georgia State tournament, under auspices of Americus G. C. J. W. Hightower, Pres.
- May 7-8.—Sunbury, Pa.—Sunbury-Selinsgrove G. C. J. W. Schoffstall, Sec'y.
- May 8.—Watertown (Wis.) G. C. B. H. Rieck, Sec'y.
- May 8-9.—Kankakee (Ill.) G. C. E. F. Radeke, Sec'y.
- May 9.—Portage (Wis.) G. C. J. Raup, Pres.
- May 9-11.—Los Angeles (Cal.) G. C. Stanton A. Bruner, Sec'y.
- May 10.—Marysville (Pa.) S. A. M. L. Wise, Vice-Pres.
- May 12.—Mt. Airy (Md.) G. C. Ira D. Watkins, Sec'y.
- May 12-13.—Portland (Ore.) G. C. J. E. Cullison, Pres.
- May 13-15.—York, Pa.—Pennsylvania State tournament, under auspices of York City G. C. N. M. McSherry, Sec'y.
- May 13-15.—Montgomery, Ala.—Interstate Association's eighth Southern Handicap tournament, under auspices Capital City G. C.; \$1,000 added money. Winner of first place guaranteed \$200 and a trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$150 and \$100 respectively. Elmer E. Shaner, Mgr., Pittsburgh.
- May 14.—Fulton (N. Y.) G. and G. C. B. J. O'Grady, Pres.
- May 14-15.—Waterloo (Ia.) G. C. Nick Webber, Pres.
- May 14-15.—Pipestone (Minn.) G. C. H. T. Ober, Sec'y.
- May 15.—Shelbyville, Ill.—Shelby County G. C. Geo. L. Dearing, Sec'y.
- May 15.—Riverside (Ill.) G. C. E. M. Collis, Sec'y.
- May 15.—Freeport (Ill.) G. C. J. W. James, Sec'y.
- May 15.—Clayton, O.—Salem G. C. F. C. Koch, Pres.
- May 17.—Phillipsburg, N. J.—Alert G. C. Edw. F. Markley, Mgr.
- May 20.—Albia, Ia.—Monroe County Fish and Game Protective Association. Theo. B. Perry, Jr., Pres.
- May 20.—Milton Junction (Wis.) G. C. W. H. Smith, Sec'y.
- May 20-21.—Wenatchee (Wash.) R. and G. C. Chas. E. Owens, Pres.
- May 20.—Pillow (Pa.) G. C. J. A. Bingham, Sec'y.
- May 20-21.—Columbus (Neb.) G. C. G. A. Schroeder, Sec'y.
- May 20-22.—Temple, Tex.—Texas State tournament, under auspices of the Temple G. C. R. I. Tennant, Pres.
- May 21.—Brazil (Ind.) R. & G. C. W. T. Crabb, Sec'y.
- May 21.—Windsor (Mo.) G. C. W. T. Jordan, Sec'y.
- May 22.—Mt. Morris, Ill.—Mt. Morris G. C. C. J. Price, Sec'y.
- May 22.—Aurelia (Ia.) G. C. Frank R. Welch, Sec'y.
- May 22.—Syracuse, N. Y.—Onondaga County G. C. T. E. Clay, Pres.
- May 22.—Seranton (Pa.) R. & G. C. M. F. Bohn, Sec'y.
- May 22.—Altoona, Pa.—Central Pennsylvania T. S. A. tournament, under auspices of Blair County Road Drivers' Association. Jack Waltz, Sec'y.
- May 22-25.—Winchester, Ky.—Kentucky State tournament, under auspices of Winchester G. C. C. B. Strother, Sec'y.
- May 23.—Nicholson (Pa.) R. and G. C. L. A. Wright, Sec'y.
- May 23.—Emporia (Kans.) G. C. Chas. Ford, Sec'y.
- May 24.—Stratford, Ont., Canada.—Pastime G. C. Wm. Boles, Sec'y.
- May 24.—Newmanstown (Pa.) G. C. F. S. Rader, Sec'y.
- May 24.—New Haven, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of New Haven G. C. F. W. Smith, Pres.
- May 24.—Gananoque, Canada.—Thousand Islands G. C. C. A. Lewis, Sec'y.
- May 24-25.—St. Louis (Mo.) T. S. A. L. Ebert, Sec'y.
- May 27.—Fairmont (W. Va.) G. C. Ed. H. Taylor, Sec'y.
- May 27.—Sikeston (Mo.) G. C. Wm. H. Tanner, Sec'y.
- May 27-28.—Paragould (Ark.) G. C. C. W. Stedman, Sec. Mgr.
- May 27.—Norwich, N. Y.—Chenango County F., G. and G. C. E. D. Borden, Mgr.
- May 27.—Brookfield (Wis.) G. C. J. B. Pierce, Sec'y.
- May 27-29.—Peoria, Ill.—Illinois State tournament, under the auspices of Illinois State S. A. R. Scholes, Sec'y.
- May 27-29.—Fort Dodge, Ia.—Iowa State tournament, under auspices of the Fort Dodge Gun Club. Jos. Kautzky, Mgr.
- May 27-29.—N. Platte, Neb.—Nebraska State tournament, under auspices of Buffalo Bill G. C. J. C. Den, Sec'y.
- May 28.—Chesapeake City (Md.) G. C. H. L. Worthington, Mgr.
- May 28.—Morocco (Ind.) G. C. Jas. C. Murphy, Sec'y.
- May 28.—Galion (O.) G. C. H. D. Smart, Pres.
- May 28-30.—Ogden, Utah.—Idaho-Utah Sportsmen's Association tournament, under auspices of the Ogden G. C. George E. Browning, Sec'y.
- May 29.—Vergas (Minn.) R. & G. C. Chas. A. Peterson, Pres.
- May 29.—Marion (O.) G. C. N. F. Titton, Sec'y.
- May 30.—Cleveland (O.) G. C. F. H. Wallace, Mgr.
- May 30.—Menominee Falls (Wis.) G. C. J. A. Pike, Sec. Mgr.
- May 30.—Utica, N. Y.—Genesee G. C. E. J. Loughlin, Sec'y.
- May 30.—Lantonia (Ky.) G. C. H. S. Connelly, Sec'y.
- May 30.—Waukegan (Ill.) S. A. B. Tompkins, Sec'y.
- May 30.—Austerlitz, Ky.—Hill Top G. C. Thos. H. Clay, Jr., Sec'y.
- May 30.—Olyphant, Pa.—Social R. and G. C. Thos. A. Bell, Sec'y.
- May 30.—Waynesboro (Va.) G. C. S. T. Day, Sec'y.
- May 30.—Greenwich (Conn.) G. C. J. H. Finch, Pres.
- May 30.—Buffalo, N. Y.—Buffalo Audubon Club. W. C. Wootton, Sec'y.
- May 30-31.—Wilmington, Del.—Delaware State tournament, under auspices of the Du Pont G. C. W. A. Joslyn, Asst. Sec'y.
- June 2.—Bunker Hill (Ill.) G. C. C. E. Pettengill, Sec. Mgr.
- June 2.—Utica, Ill.—Interurban T. S. A. A. L. Jaques, Sec'y.
- June 3.—Maquoketa (Ia.) G. C. E. L. Hinckley, Sec'y.
- June 3.—Delta (Colo.) G. C. R. A. King, Mgr.
- June 3.—Capron (Ill.) G. C. Alex. Vance, Sec'y.
- June 3.—Fulda (Minn.) G. C. H. W. Converse, Sec'y.
- June 3-4.—Sisseton, S. D.—South Dakota State tournament, under auspices of South Dakota State S. A. Maurice Schindler, Sec'y.
- June 3-5.—St. John (N. C.) G. C. W. W. Gerow, Sec'y.
- June 3-5.—Eugene, Ore.—Oregon State tournament, under auspices of Eugene G. C. E. A. Bean, Sec'y.
- June 4-5.—Baltimore, Md.—Maryland State tournament, under auspices of Maryland State S. A. H. L. Worthington, Sec'y.
- June 4-6.—Circleville, O.—Ohio State tournament, under auspices of Ideal G. C. J. S. Ritt, Sec'y.
- June 4-6.—Marshall, Mo.—Missouri State tournament, under auspices of Marshall G. C. E. W. Brown, Sec. Mgr.
- June 5.—Plattsburg (N. Y.) R. & G. C. F. J. Riley, Pres.
- June 5.—S. Madison, Wis.—Triangle G. C. H. G. Waterman, Sec'y.
- June 5.—Bristol (Va.) G. C. H. F. Lewis, Sec'y.
- June 5.—Lowell (Ind.) G. C. H. O. Burnham, Sec'y.
- June 5-7.—Red Bank, N. J.—New Jersey State tournament, under auspices of River Side G. C. Albert L. Ivins, Pres.
- June 5.—Milbank (S. D.) G. C. W. J. Martens, Sec'y.
- June 5.—Spring Valley (Minn.) G. C. J. Bowden, Sec'y.
- June 6-7.—Worcester, Mass.—Massachusetts State tournament, under auspices of Massachusetts T. S. A. F. E. Sheldon, Sec'y.
- June 6.—Bradford (Ill.) G. C. H. A. Swearingen, Sec'y.
- June 7.—Oneonta (N. Y.) F., G. & G. C. George Wohlleben, Sec'y.
- June 7.—Roversford (Pa.) G. C. F. A. Anderson, Sec'y.
- June 7-8.—Milwaukee, Wis.—Badger G. C. C. P. Shumway, Sec'y.
- June 9-12.—Buffalo, N. Y.—N. Y. State Sportsmen's Association tournament. C. F. Lambert, Sec'y.
- June 10.—Janesville (Wis.) G. C. L. L. Nickerson, Sec'y.
- June 10.—Brownsville, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of Brownsville G. C. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
- June 10-11.—Warm Springs, Ga.—Merriwether G. C. T. B. Slade, Pres.
- June 10-12.—Spokane, Wash.—Washington State tournament, under the auspices of the Spokane Gun Club. C. A. Fleming, Pres.
- June 10-12.—Buffalo, N. Y.—New York State tournament, under auspices of the Buffalo Audubon Club. C. F. Lambert, Sec'y.
- June 10-12.—Sioux City, Ia.—Soo G. C. W. F. Duncan, Sec'y.
- June 11.—Winchester (Va.) G. C. H. B. Thatcher, Pres.
- June 11.—Robinson (Ill.) G. C. C. M. Franke, Sec'y.
- June 12.—Platteville (Wis.) G. C. C. E. Gilmore, Sec'y.
- June 11-12.—Decatur, Ill.—Central Illinois T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Business Men's G. C. H. P. Hanthorn, Sec'y.
- June 12.—South Charleston (O.) G. C. Geo. H. Slaughter, Sec'y.
- June 12.—Brooklyn (Pa.) R. and G. C. Myron O. Tiffany, Pres.
- June 12-13.—Indianapolis (Ind.) G. C. G. Alig, Jr., Sec'y.
- June 12-13.—Huntington, W. Va.—West Virginia State tournament, under auspices of Huntington G. C. I. R. Shepherd, Pres.
- June 13.—Toledo (O.) G. C. George Volk, Sec'y.
- June 13-14.—Portland, Me.—Maine State tournament, under auspices of Portland G. C. S. W. Dimick, Sec. Mgr.
- June 14.—Philadelphia, Pa.—Meadow Spring G. C. Wm. F. Letford, Sec'y.
- June 16-18.—Boise, Idaho.—Idaho State tournament, under auspices of Idaho State Sportsmen's Association. E. F. Walton, Sec'y.
- June 17.—Thief River Falls (Minn.) G. C. P. O. Myrum, Sec'y.
- June 17-20.—Dayton, O.—Interstate Association's fourteenth Grand American Handicap tournament, on grounds of N. C. R. Gun Club; \$1,500 added. Winner of first prize guaranteed \$600 and a trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$500 and \$400 respectively. Elmer E. Shaner, Mgr., Pittsburgh.
- June 18.—Shamokin (Pa.) G. C. C. Rubendall, Sec'y.
- June 18-19.—Springfield, Vt.—Vermont State tournament, under auspices of the Springfield G. C. I. L. Hall, Sec'y.
- June 19-20.—Fargo, N. D.—Gate City G. C. A. E. Rose, Sec'y.
- June 19-20.—Warroad (Minn.) G. C. D. F. Miller, Pres.
- June 21.—Johnstown, Pa.—Central Pennsylvania T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of Johnstown G. C. Harry A. Shields, Sec'y.
- June 21.—Baudette (Minn.) G. C. A. M. Hoover, Sec'y.
- June 21.—Bridgeport, Conn.—Western Connecticut Trapshooters' League tournament, under auspices of Sea Side G. C. Earl R. Lewis, Sec'y.
- June 21.—Reading, Pa.—South End G. C. Howard Melchior, Sec'y.
- June 23.—Ada (Minn.) G. C. A. P. McDowell, Pres.
- June 23-24.—Pueblo, Colo.—Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming State tournament, under auspices of the Pueblo G. C. C. H. Spoor, Sec'y.
- June 24.—Rockaway Beach, N. Y.—Rockaway G. C. Paul von Boeckman, Sec'y.
- June 24-25.—Crookston, Minn.—Minnesota State tournament, under auspices of Crookston G. C. Tom Morris, Pres.
- June 25-26.—Du Bois (Pa.) G. C. E. W. Kelly, Sec'y.
- June 26.—Sedalia (Mo.) G. C. John McGrath, Sec'y.
- June 26.—Fayetteville (N. Y.) G. C. C. C. Snook, Sec'y.
- June 26-27.—Adel (Ia.) G. C. Chas. F. Clarke, Sec'y.
- June 27-28.—Grand Forks, N. D.—North Dakota State tournament, under auspices of North Dakota State S. A. Clarence A. Hale, Pres.
- June 28.—Catasauqua, Pa.—Bryden G. C. Edgar C. Jones, Sec'y.
- June 28-29.—San Jose (Cal.) Blue Rock Club. O. N. Ford, Sec'y.
- June 28-July 1.—Niagara-on-the-Lake, Canada.—Canadian Indians. W. T. Ely, High Scribe.
- June 30.—Grafton (W. Va.) G. C. R. Gerstell, Jr., Sec'y.
- July 1.—McKeesport, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of McKeesport G. C. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
- July 4.—Waukesha, Wis.—Spring City G. C. Homer E. White, Sec'y.
- July 4.—Greenwich (Conn.) G. C. J. H. Finch, Pres.
- July 4.—Coalgate (Okla.) G. C. F. C. Varner, Sec'y.
- July 4.—Syracuse, N. Y.—Hunters' Club of Onondaga County. Chas. H. Stanard, Sec'y.
- July 4.—Lynchburg (Va.) G. C. J. M. Fisher, Sec'y.
- July 4-5.—Harrisburg (Pa.) S. A. L. B. Worden, Mgr.
- July 4-5.—Hattiesburg, Miss.—Mississippi State tournament, under auspices of Hattiesburg G. C. H. S. Hagerty, Sec'y.
- July 8.—Dows (Ia.) G. C. W. J. Wilson, Sec'y.
- July 8-10.—Cedar Point, O.—The Indians. D. H. Eaton, Sec'y.
- July 9.—Oswego (Kans.) G. C. T. H. Chitwood, Sec'y.



July 8-13.—Cedar Point, O.—The Indians' tournament. D. H. Eaton, Sec'y, Cincinnati, O.  
 July 9-10.—Springfield, Ill.—Central Illinois T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of Illinois G. C. M. V. Troy, Sec'y.  
 July 9-10.—Jersey Shore (Pa.) G. C. H. Myers, Sec'y.  
 July 11.—Allentown, Pa.—Lehigh Valley S. A. Allen Heil, Sec'y.  
 July 10-11.—Spencer (G. C.) C. E. Golby, Pres.  
 July 12.—Holmesburg Junction, Pa.—S. S. White G. C. W. E. Robinson, Sec'y.  
 July 15.—Towa City (Ia.) G. C. C. Bothell, Sec'y.  
 July 15-17.—Wilmington, Del.—Interstate Association's eighth Eastern Handicap tournament, under auspices of Du Pont G. C.; \$1,000 added money. Winner of first place guaranteed \$200 and a trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$150 and \$100 respectively. Elmer E. Shaner, Mgr., Pittsburgh.  
 July 16-17.—Seattle (Wash.) T. S. A. H. Fleming, Pres.  
 July 17.—Jewell (Ia.) G. C. W. S. Hoon, Sec'y.  
 July 17.—Lorain (O.) G. C. J. P. Traxler, Sec'y.  
 July 21-25.—Raymond, Wash.—Pacific Indians. F. C. Riehl, Sec'y.  
 July 22-23.—Butler (Pa.) R. and G. C. S. G. Purvis, Sec.  
 July 24.—Lewiston, Pa.—Central Pennsylvania T. S. A. tournament, under auspices of Lewiston R. and G. C. W. P. Steinbach, Sec'y.  
 July 26.—Danbury, Conn.—Western Connecticut Trapshooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Pahquioque G. C. E. H. Bailey, Sec'y.  
 July 28.—Ft. Wayne (Ind.) G. C. W. H. Scherer, Mgr.  
 July 29-30.—Bradford (Pa.) G. C. A. W. Vernon, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 2.—Greenwich (Conn.) G. C. J. H. Finch, Pres.  
 Aug. 5.—Elwood (Ind.) G. C. S. W. Swihart, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 5-6.—Lock Haven (Pa.) G. C. C. A. Jobson, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 5-7.—Omaha, Neb.—The Interstate Association's eighth Western Handicap tournament, under auspices of the Omaha Gun Club; \$1,000 added money. Winner of first place in the Western Handicap guaranteed \$200 and trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$150 and \$100 respectively. E. E. Shaner, Mgr., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 Aug. 6.—Gouverneur (N. Y.) R. & G. C. W. R. Patrick, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 6-7.—Peoria, Ill.—Central Illinois T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of Peoria G. C. Chas. L. Portman, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 9.—Holmesburg Junction, Pa.—Independent G. C. Chas. H. Newcomb, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 11.—Lima (O.) G. C. A. W. Fisk, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 12.—Tarentum, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of Tarentum G. C. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.  
 Aug. 12.—Marthasville, Mo.—Daniel Boone G. C. J. O. Wilson, Sec'y.

Aug. 13.—Batavia, N. Y.—Holland G. C. Chas. W. Gardner, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 14-15.—Columbus, O.—New Columbus G. C. W. R. Chamberlain, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 15-16.—Dickinson (N. D.) G. C. J. W. Sturgeon, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 19-20.—Birmingham, Ala.—Alabama State tournament, under the auspices of Birmingham G. C. O. L. Garl, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 21-22.—Mason City, Ia.—Iowa State Sportsmen's Association's Post-Season tournament, under auspices of Cerro Gordo G. C. R. P. Monplasure, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 23.—Temple, Pa.—Hercules G. C. A. K. Ludwig, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 25-26.—Sioux Falls (S. D.) G. C. G. A. Olsen, Sec.  
 Aug. 25-26.—Terre Haute, Ind.—Indiana State tournament under auspices of Terre Haute R. & G. C. R. O. Miller, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 26.—Mechanicsburg (O.) G. C. F. J. Coburn, Sec.  
 Aug. 28.—Sandusky, O.—Ye Oak Meadow G. C. Ira C. Krupp, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 31-Sept. 1.—Chicago (Ill.) G. C. W. A. Davis, Sec.  
 Sept. 1.—Expedet, Pa.—Central Pennsylvania T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of Big Bend R. & G. C. L. I. Rodgers, Sec'y.  
 Sept. 1.—Greenwich (Conn.) G. C. J. H. Finch, Pres.  
 Sept. 1.—Ogdensburg (N. Y.) S. A. J. M. Morley, Sec.  
 Sept. 1.—Hammond, Ind.—Hammond Gun Club. J. C. Becker, Sec'y.  
 Sept. 1-2.—Roanoke, Va.—Virginia State tournament, under auspices of the Roanoke G. C. H. F. Wilkinson, Sec'y.  
 Sept. 4.—London (Ohio) G. C. H. L. Hildinger, Sec'y.  
 Sept. 9.—Canonsburg, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of Canonsburg G. C. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.  
 Sept. 10.—Livermore (Ia.) G. C. O. N. Hildebrand, Sec.  
 Sept. 10-11.—Bloomington, Ill.—Central Illinois T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of McLean Co. G. C. C. A. McDermand, Sec'y.  
 Sept. 11-12.—Cincinnati (O.) G. C. A. B. Heyl, Pres.  
 Sept. 17.—Nevada (Ia.) G. C. E. W. Scott, Sec'y.  
 Sept. 17-19.—Atlantic City, N. J.—Westy Hogans. Bernard Elsesser, Sec'y.  
 Sept. —.—Sacramento, Cal.—The Interstate Association's eighth Pacific Coast Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Capital City Blue Rock Club; \$1,000 added money. Winner of first guaranteed \$200 and a trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$150 and \$100 respectively. Elmer E. Shaner, Manager, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 Oct. 2.—Elkton (Md.) G. C. H. L. Worthington, Sec'y.  
 Oct. 9.—Medford, (Okla.) G. C. Dr. I. V. Hardy, Sec'y.  
 Oct. 14.—Rising Sun (Md.) G. C. H. L. Worthington, Vice-Pres.

**DRIVERS AND TWISTERS.**

The Merrivether Gun Club will hold its tournament this year on June 10 and 11. Added money and prizes will be about \$300, and everything will be done to make the shoot a success, as in years gone by. The shoot will be registered, and there will be between fifty and sixty shooters in attendance. For further particulars address President T. B. Slade, Warm Springs, Ga.

John D. Schaeffer, of Penbrook, challenged John G. Martin, of Harrisburg, the present Pennsylvania State challenge trophy holder, which was shot at 25 birds on the Paxtonia grounds on March 18. Martin defended his title with a score of 23 against his challenger's 18. A number of prominent wing shots viewed the contest.

Secretary A. K. Ludwig, of the Hercules Gun Club, Temple, Pa., announces a grand target shoot of 100 birds in one event of 10 targets, 60 cents entrance, and six of 15 targets, \$1.15 entrance, with an additional event of 5 pairs of doubles, for Saturday, April 5, under the Interstate Association rules, divided under the percentage system. This event will be sprung at 12:30 P. M. from the traps on their renowned Cotopaxi grounds, known as one of the record-breaking shooting grounds. All sportsmen are cordially invited to attend and participate.

Daniel F. McMahon, Chairman Trapshooting Committee, New York A. C., writes: "In addition to the events already on our program for April 2 and 3 we have decided to add a five-man interclub picked team shoot, and give as prizes, with no additional entrance fee, a solid gold medal to each member of the winning team; sterling silver to each member of the second team; a bronze medal to each member of the third team. The match has already aroused considerable interest, and we expect teams from the Chicago Athletic Club, Pittsburgh Athletic Association, Seaside Gun Club, of Bridgeport, Conn., Schenectady Gun Club, Du Pont Gun Club, of Wilmington, Del., Boston Athletic Association, Paleface

# World's Indoor Record Smashed Again



Bridgeport Team Shooting  
**LES MOK . 22 s**  
 Score 998 x 1000

Against the New Orleans Team in the N. R. A. Indoor League Matches.

W. W. Naramore, 200	C. B. Naramore, 200
M. J. Lyons, 200	C. R. Disbrow, 199
C. W. Van Stone, 199	

In making this unparalleled score, which breaks their former World's Record of 996 x 1000, the Bridgeport Team used *Remington-UMC* Long Rifle Lesmok .22s in the new "Indoor Target" load.

This same ammunition was used by the Harvard University Team in hanging up a new Intercollegiate record of 978 x 1000 in the N. R. A. Intercollegiate Matches

*The Choice of Crack Marksmen Should Be Your Choice*

**REMINGTON ARMS—UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO., 299 Broadway, New York City**

Gun Club, of Boston, and the Portland Gun Club. Would also state that a club will be permitted to enter as many teams as it sees fit."

The open shoot of the Port Washington (L. I.) Yacht Club will be held on Thursday, April 10. The birds will begin to fly at 12 o'clock sharp. Luncheon will be served from 12 to 6 P. M. to all guests. The race will be at 100 birds, entrance \$3. Three prizes will be awarded to the three high guns. Also a club prize to the five high men from one club. Optional sweepstakes with each 25-bird event. All kinds of shells and loads will be on sale. Bring the ladies along. Club house will be open and fine opportunity afforded to view shooting from upper veranda. Trains leave Pennsylvania Station, New York city, for Port Washington, 10:09 and 11:07 A.M. and 12:17, 1:15 and 2:18 P. M. The Trapshooting Committee consists of C. F. Prankard, L. B. Smull and Chas. L. Hyde.

W. G. BEECROFT.

Essex County Country Club.

SHORT HILLS, N. J., March 22.—Essex County Country Club shoot-out of Baltusrol Golf Club in a ten-man team match here to-day, final reckoning reading 679 to 641. A. Bryan, with 80, was high gun.

F. W. Cowperthwaite won take-home trophy; S. H. Browne lifted a leg on March cup. G. J. Williams, Dr. Granbery and B. G. Fincke tied up on Cowperthwaite trophy, and G. J. Williams purloined limb on club championship. Scores:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes Take-home trophy, 25 targets, handicap; March cup, 50 targets, handicap; Cowperthwaite trophy, 12 pairs, handicap; Club championship cup, scratch, 25 targets.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes Team shoot, 100 targets per man; Essex County C. C.; Baltusrol G. C.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes Pottstown Gun Club scores.

Pottstown Gun Club.

POTTSTOWN, Pa., March 21.—The live-bird shoot held at Ringing Hill grounds was a success, in spite of the occasional showers. Twenty-two contestants entered the race, which began at 10:30 A. M. with one bird up. At 12 o'clock an intermission was taken to partake of the chicken dinner prepared especially by the hostess, Mrs. H. J. Wolf—"Ye boys know this is Fred's favorite dish." George W. Hepler, of Harrisburg, the renowned amateur wing shot and former amateur State chairman, led the field with a straight score, receiving honorary mention for this efficient work by the applause of his coaches and co-shooters. George kept his nerve, steadfastly plunging every gamester as it departed from the traps. "George met the enemy, and they were his."

Mr. Eck, captain of the Elm Leaf Gun Club, of Reading, tied with Dinger, of Harrisburg; Lesneski, of Lebanon; Emmers, of Royersford, and Ladner, of Pottstown, for second honors, with 14 kills to their credit. Eck showed exceptional skill, losing his eighth bird, which ranked him among the crack marksmen in attendance. Dinger, a former State amateur champion trophy holder, lost his fourth bird, an old crow at that by its looks. It looked as though Fred wanted to spare him, as he was never touched. This landed him second. Lesneski, an old-timer, of Lebanon, landed also among the second honors, but would have landed straight, were it not for one of the trappers stepping inside the boundary while Walter was ready to fire his second load on his seventh bird, cutting off his view, then killing it out of bounds.

Emmers, of Royersford, had a straight score up to his 15th bird, which he missed. This bird was in the game before, darting off like lightning as soon as the trap was sprung, rising directly for about 15 feet, then off she went without a scratch. The crowd was gasping with surprise. This placed Hepler as the only straight in the race.

Rehrig, of Schuylkill Haven; Fred Wertz, of Fleetwood, and Smith, of Pottstown, tied on the hoodoo 13

for third honors. Rehrig, who is known as the renowned Schuylkill county wing shot, killed 4 of his birds with one barrel—very commendable.

Tyson, of Lebanon, dropped 5 from his bunch, which is below his average.

Fred Wertz kept his nerve well, but dropped his seventh and ninth, landing third honors.

Smith made a very creditable score. "No wonder he let his whiskers grow." Geist killed them all, but two dropped dead out of bounds. Tholan, of Phoenixville, shot 8 of his birds, with one barrel, which is very creditable to him. It shows a keen, skillful eye.

Frank Wertz, of Reading, came very late, was unlucky all day, scoring away below his general average. On Feb. 8, at Spring Valley, he ranked among the high honors with 19 out of the 20 birds.

Harry S. Coldren, of Reading, lost three of his birds, which is exceptionally low for his record. The day was warm and evidently too many flies on his gun.

Lessig lost his first and fifth out of bounds, as well as Geist.

The birds were strong, heavy, recently caught barnyard gamesters, which accounts for low scores. The management was under supervision of A. A. Fink, of Reading. A. K. Ludwig, also of Reading, served as referee and scorer, keeping the game rolling. Reading's renowned wingshot trio—Messrs. Adams, Marberger and Behm—were missed to-day. These are the boys who generally land the bacon.

Another race of 15 birds will be held on the Mill Park grounds, under the auspices of the Pottstown Gun Club on March 29, under the management of Jos. D. Smith and Norman Hanley. Handicaps 27 to 30yds. A fine lot of selected birds has been engaged for this tournament. A fair attendance is anticipated. Shoot starts at 12 o'clock noon.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes Martin, Dinger, Oliver, Rehrig, Schaeffer, Eick, Alger, Lesneski, Tyson, Hepler, Lessig, Coldren, Emmers, Frank Wertz, Fred Wertz, Melot, Keifreider, Smith, Hanley, Tholan, Geist, Ladner.

Siwanoy Country Club.

MR. VERNON, N. Y., March 22.—Competition for the Gallagher trophy, or, rather trophies presented by Mr. William G. Gallagher, brought out all of those club members who had not won a trophy during the season 1912-13, as these were the conditions laid down by general "Bill," the donor. First prize was won by Mr. C. H. Hadlock, who made a full score of 50 with his handicap. G. A. Wylie and A. M. Dalton tied for second place, each having a score of 44 with their handicaps of 6 each. The place was won by Wylie on the shoot-off.

The first two legs on the Stevens trophy, which is handicapped on the added target system, was won by L. G. Bond with (10) 47, which entitled him to the but-ctn. Scores:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes Stevens trophy, 50 targets, handicap; Gallagher take-home trophy, 50 targets, handicap.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes Gallagher take-home trophy, 50 targets, handicap.

Glenwood C. C.

GLENWOOD, L. I., March 22.—Two trophy shoots and five 25-target sweepstakes were shot here to-day. The Berners took all but two events. Summary:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes C. W. Bernier Cup, 50 clay birds, handicap; Sweepstake, 25 clay birds, handicap.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes Sweepstake, 25 clay birds, handicap.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes Sweepstake, 25 clay birds, handicap.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes Jackson cup, 50 clay birds, handicap.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes Sweepstake, 25 clay birds, handicap.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes Sweepstake, 25 clay birds, handicap.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes Sweepstake, 25 clay birds, handicap.

Nassau Country Club.

GLEN COVE, L. I., March 22.—With \$26 dead out of 1025 pulled, Howard F. Whitney took high average for the season at Nassau Country Club. His percentage was .806. Second high average went to D. D. Geddes, who smeared 201 out of 250 for .804 per cent. Roy Rainey got place with .760, with 35 out of 125, averages follow:

Table with 3 columns: Name, Shot at, Broke, Per C't. Includes Shot at, Broke, Per C't.

To-day's high gun was T. D. Hooper, who scored 141 from a free start of 15 rocks. Geddes was only one behind. Scores follow:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes T. D. Hooper, D. G. Geddes, H. F. Whitney, J. C. Ayres, D. A. Loring, Jr., H. W. Maxwell, W. E. Kimball, C. E. Berner, S. McCullough, C. E. Berner, A. C. Sumner, C. Therriot.



AT SIWANOEY COUNTRY CLUB TRAPS.

C. H. Hadlock, R. J. Held, G. Fred Pelham, E. L. Haas, Dr. A. W. Currie.

Crescent A. C.

BAY RIDGE, N. Y., March 20.—Fifty picked trapshooters took part to-day in a tournament at Crescent Athletic Club. To encourage the novice handicaps were allowed, consequently nine gunners tied with full scores of 100 targets. At the end of the fourth shoot-off, W. Hyland, Queens Club; C. M. Camp, Marine and Field Club; W. S. Silkworth, Bergen Beach Gun Club, and W. B. Ogden, New York Athletic Club, still were tied. The fifth shoot-off was won by W. Hyland with a full score of 25 targets.

New York Athletic Club won the team shoot with 428 out of 500; Crescent Athletic second and Bergen Beach third. The scores:

Table with columns: Name, Club, Handicap, Score. Lists individual scores for various clubs including New York A. C., Queens G. C., Bergen Beach G. C., etc.

Team shoot 500 targets, scratch:

Table showing team scores for 500 target scratch shoot, listing names and scores for various clubs like New York A. C., White Plains Gun Club, etc.

Shoot-off for individual prize, 25 targets: W. Hyland 25, C. M. Camp 25, C. W. Billings 25, W. B. Ogden 25, W. S. Silkworth 25, S. P. Hopkins 23, T. Lenane, Jr., 22, A. W. Church 21.

Second shoot-off: Ogden, Camp, Hyland, Silkworth and Billings all tied with 25.

Third shoot-off: Billings went out on third shot; others again tied at 25.

Fourth shoot-off: all tied again at 25.

Fifth shoot-off: Hyland 25, Camp 24, Silkworth 23, Ogden 22.

F. B. Stephenson won high gun with 207 out of 250 targets at the regular shoot on March 22. G. G. Stephenson took Spooner trophy, committee cup and tied on Blake trophy. A. E. Henry won leg on March cup, while J. H. Vanderveer took all the rest of the program.

Spoooner trophy, 50 targets, handicap:

Table with columns: Name, Score, Handicap. Lists scores for Spooner trophy.

Committee cup, 50 targets, handicap:

Table with columns: Name, Score, Handicap. Lists scores for committee cup.

March cup, 25 targets, handicap:

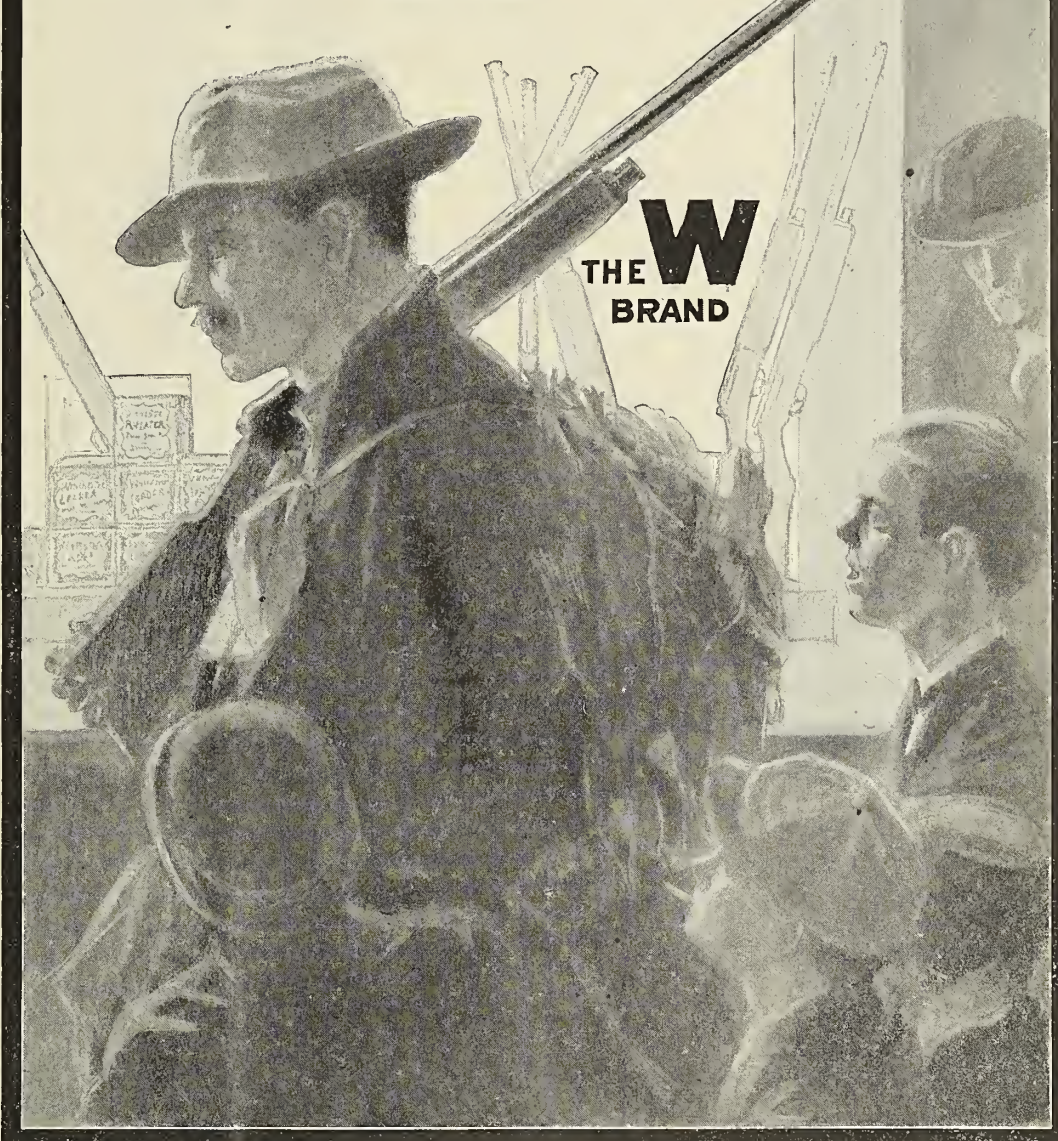
Table with columns: Name, Score, Handicap. Lists scores for March cup.

Blake trophy, 50 targets, handicap:

Table with columns: Name, Score, Handicap. Lists scores for Blake trophy.

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Table with columns: Name, Score, Handicap. Lists scores for F. B. Stephenson, J. F. James, F. Weilbacher, A. E. Henry, C. R. James, J. Doig.

Shoot-off won by Vanderveer.

Table with columns: Name, Score, Handicap. Lists scores for shoot-off won by Vanderveer.

Remsen trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

Table with columns: Name, Score, Handicap. Lists scores for Remsen trophy.

High gun trophy, 250 targets, scratch:

Table with columns: Name, Score. Lists scores for high gun trophy.

Take home trophy, 100 targets, handicap:

Table with columns: Name, Score, Handicap. Lists scores for take home trophy.

Marine and Field Club.

BATH BEACH, N. Y., March 22.—J. M. Knox from a platform of 16 scored 93 in the 100-bird handicap to-day, thereby shipping a spike into the monthly cup. Two four-man teams shot two 100-bird matches. Each won one, but it would seem from the side lines that the team headed by P. R. Towne was a little the stronger; anyhow that's what the score indicates:

Monthly cup, 100 targets, handicap:

Table with columns: Name, Score, Handicap. Lists scores for monthly cup.

Team shoot, 100 targets:

Table with columns: Team Name, Score, Handicap. Lists scores for team shoot.



1912

# A YEAR OF SUCCESSES FOR Peters Ammunition

"Where quality counts they win"—and quality counts EVERYWHERE. The year 1912 has been one continuous round of victories for users of Peters Shells and Cartridges—far too numerous to record here in full. The few items that follow will suffice to indicate the kind of work that can be done, and is being done every day with the P brand:

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## Peters Semi-Smokeless and Smokeless Cartridges WON IN 1912:

3 out of 5 Matches at Zettler Rifle Tournament, 5 out of 6 Matches at .22 Indoor League Tournament, 8 out of first 12 scores of American Team in the International Small-Bore Match, including 1st, 2nd and 3rd, 6 out of 10 Revolver Matches at Sea Girt Military Tournament, including Grand Aggregate, 5 out of 6 United States Revolver Association Outdoor Championships for 1912, including Two New World's Records, New Inter-Scholastic Record, 980 out of 1,000, Astor Cup (Inter-Scholastic League).

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### Independent Gun Club.

EASTON, Pa., March 22.—The Independent Gun Club held a shoot this afternoon, when O. S. Sked and J. E. Maurer shot a match for the challenge cup representing the championship of the club. The match was at 75 targets per man. Maurer won the cup, he having succeeded in smashing 66 out of his 75, while Sked, the holder of the cup, was only able to knock down 64. After the race was decided the winner was challenged by Mr. Cross. This match will be decided in the near future. The day was fine for the sport of smashing targets, not a cloud in the sky, but a strong wind blowing across the grounds in the face of the shooters making the targets take some very deceptive flights, made the shooting very hard; but with it all, some of the boys ran good scores. Sked and Maurer were tied for first place, each having broken 89 out of 100, while Markley and Keiper tied for second place with 85 each.

The next shoot will be held April 19, which will be the first of a series of shoots for prizes. To-day's scores:

Targets:	25	25	25	Total.
Sked	22	20	22	89
Maurer	22	22	23	89
Markley	19	2	21	85
Heil	20	19	21	83
Young	22	17	19	75
Keiper	24	19	21	85
Brunner	21	18	18	75
Cross	21	23	16	81
Beengle	18	15	16	68
Ivey	17	14	19	66
Schniepp	18	23	19	60

#### Match shoot for cup:

Targets:	25	25	25	Total.
Sked	22	20	22	64
Maurer	22	22	22	66

### Southeast Missouri T. S. A.

SIKESTON, Mo., March 19.—Last night seven gun clubs formed the Southeast Missouri Trapshooters' Association, and elected officers for ensuing year. It was decided to hold a great big tournament May 27, at Sikeston, where was incubated the idea of the organization. An invitation shoot followed the meeting, and resulted as below indicated.

Officers for the year: President, W. C. Roland, Dexter, Mo.; Vice-President, Ed. Massengale, Cape Girardeau, Mo.; Secretary, Joe Howlett, Charleston, Mo.; Treasurer, W. H. Tanner, Sikeston, Mo.

The seven clubs forming the Association are as follows: Blodgett, Charleston, Campbell, Cape Girardeau, Dexter, Jackson and Sikeston gun clubs.

Managing Board of Directors: Dr. Rhodes, Blodgett; Joe Howlett, Charleston; D. H. Dickson, Campbell; Ed. Massengale, Cape Girardeau; E. S. Leming, Dexter; C. B. Looney, Jackson; C. H. Manson, Sikeston.

Regular program, 50 singles: \*C. G. Spencer 49, \*Art Killam 48, \*A. D. Mermod 48, \*Dan Bovee 48, W. C. Roland 47, D. H. Dixon 45, M. F. Lance 43, \*E. M. Hager 43, Wm. H. Tanner, 42, J. R. Baldwin 40, C. H. Yanson 39, Dan McCoy 39, J. A. Howlett, 38, Dr. D. E. Sawyer 37, Ed. Massengale 35, Tom McFarland 34, E. S. Leming 34, E. Milde 34, C. B. Looney 34, Geo. Grant 33, A. F. Perry 32, J. S. Martin 14.

Extra event, 50 singles: \*C. G. Spencer 49, \*Dan

Bovee 48, \*E. M. Hager 44, M. F. Lance 43, \*Art Killam 43, A. D. Mermod 42, E. Milde 34.

Extra event, 25 singles: W. H. Tanner 21, Ed. Massengale 21, C. B. Looney 21, A. F. Perry 18, Tom McFarland 17, Geo. Grant 14, E. S. Leming 13, E. C. Matthews 11, Wm. Fisher 11.

Doubles, 25 pair: \*Art Killam 42, \*C. G. Spencer 33, Doubles, 12 pair: \*E. M. Hager 17, \*A. D. Mermod 17, M. F. Lance 14, D. H. Dixon 14, Dan Bovee 13, J. R. Baldwin 13, Wm. H. Tanner 10, R. C. Jones 7.

\*Professionals.

### Du Pont Gun Club.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 22.—Sixteen members of the Du Pont Gun Club went to Chester, Pa., to-day and tore holes in the Blue Rock Gun Club, of that city. Although the Chester marksmen were greatly strengthened by the addition of Edward Banks, J. B. McHugh and Stanley Touchton, of the Du Pont Club, the Du Pont shooters carried off the cup. Incidentally Clyde Leedom, of the local team, won a sterling silver spoon with the splendid score of 46 out of 50, the high score for the team. The spoon was given by the Chester Club. The match was at 50 targets per man, the ten high scores to count. Although the targets were most difficult, due to a sharp right-quartering wind, the ten high score men on the winning team averaged 85 per cent. The total scores were 427 to 421. The team scores were:

Du Pont.	Blue Rock Club.
C Leedom	46
S Colfax	44
J Minnick	44
H Carlon	43
Dr Patterson	43
T E Doremus	43
H Winchester	42
W A Joslyn	42
C T Martin	40
E E du Pont	40-427
H Sloan	47
C C Lee	45
Ed Banks	45
I Pierce	45
J B McHugh	44
J B Longbottom	44
J K Warren	39
Chas Harper	38
Ben Harrison	36
J Dougherty	36-421

Other shooters who did not make their respective teams follow:

Du Pont Gun Club—C. C. Raymond 34, J. W. Anderson, Jr., 38, W. B. Smith, Jr., 29, N. K. Smith 38, Walter Tomlinson 32, S. G. David 37. David made 22 in his first string of 25.

Chester Gun Club—Copple 32, Pratt 31, McDowell 27, Stellar 35, Wilber 31, Bostwick 33, Redmond 36, Bibby 35, Spackman 32, Carten 10, Short 19, Landomus 35, Suberling 22, Coelom 15, Ditchfield 17, Mullen 14, Dehner 24, Horner 26, Touchton 18, Spear 35, Young 34.

So many regulars were in Chester to-day, only fourteen marksmen were to hum. The scores were: W. Edmanson 17, A. J. Curley 12, E. M. Ross 14, E. A. W. Everitt 22, H. C. McClane 14, R. King 16, E. R. Jenks 11, J. H. Squires 16, William Coyne 18, Dr. H. Betts 16, T. W. Matthewson 20, J. H. Willman 19, W. J. Highfield 12, T. S. Chalfant 20.



FOREST AND STREAM CHAMPIONSHIP CUP.  
In Competition at Independence Gun Club.

**Jersey City Gun Club.**

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 22.—This was some day at the traps of the Jersey City Gun Club, with the wind blowing at the rate of 100 miles, more or less, the targets certainly did cut up capers, and some of the left-quartering birds went up so high that it is doubtful if they have struck the ground yet, and Finnegan tried to excuse his poor scores by claiming they went so high his gun, with a barrel 32 inches long, couldn't reach them. H. E. Dickerman, of Chicago, who still lingers in this vicinity, came out again to-day and showed us how it should be done, and finished with an average of 79 per cent. Dave Engle, shooting three different guns, finished with 77 per cent., and Fred Kent, a new member, who got the shooting habit up in Sullivan county, N. Y., took third place with 76 per cent., all of which was proof enough to the rest of us that they were some shooters, considering the wind and light. The scores follow, in strings of 25:

Kent	18	19	21	20	18	..	..	..
Dickerman	19	20	19	21	..	..	..	..
O'Brien	17	11	19	16	..	..	..	..
Hallinger	16	14	21	20	13	16	..	..
Kellinger	3	10	6	10	7	5	7	..
Lawton	7	12	11	12	..	..	..	..
Dixon	16	18	15	13	12	..	..	..
Summerfield	14	15	17	20	12	18	..	..
Kearney	15	12	14	13	10	9	..	..
Engle	22	20	16	19	..	..	..	..
Dannefeler	11	9	11	9	..	..	..	..
Summerfield	10	11	11	11	..	..	..	..
Harvey	19	15	8	15	15	..	..	..
Hubbell	14	11	12	11	..	..	..	..
Jackson	16	16	14	14	9	14	..	..
Finnegan	13	10	6	8	..	..	..	..
Kelly	11	14	16	10	..	..	..	..
Coleman	3	1	0	4	..	..	..	..
Smith	6	10	12	9	4	..	..	..
Slater	18	14	18	..	..	..	..	..
Dr Ittner	14	9	11	11	5	6	14	16

On March 29, the club will present to the members making the two highest scores out of the first 100 birds, handicap, two take-home trophies, and we hope to see a good turnout of the boys.

March 19.—We had a fine day for the all-day shoot at the Jersey City Gun Club to-day, and eighteen shooters shot through the entire program, and several others shot half or more of the events. John Hendrickson, of Long Island City, was high gun for the entire program, breaking 161 out of 185, and winning high average money. J. E. Englert, of Catasaqua, Pa.; T. Howard, Peapack, N. J., and B. M. Shanley, Jr., of Newark, tied for second money, and Dr. W. H. Matthews, of Trenton, took third place.

In the merchandise event, B. M. Shanley, Jr., was high with 24 out of 25, and won a nice hand-bag. The scores follow:

Shot at. Broke		Shot at. Broke	
B M Shanley, Jr	185 158	J S Fanning	185 143
G H Piercy	185 142	T Davis	185 113
H J Burlington	185 139	H H Stevens	185 153
A E Ranney	185 146	F A Jackson	185 113
C W Billings	185 141	C P Babson	185 118
J E Englert	185 158	H H Shannon	185 137
H H Miller	185 127	A Summerfield	105 66
T Howard	185 158	Dr P Moeller	85 40
D Dixon	185 135	Thos Boothroyd	85 40
Dr W Matthews	185 151	E N Huggins	85 59
H S Sindle	185 134	E H McLemore	85 49
J H Hendrickson	185 161	E E Hallinger	45 33

Of the three professionals present, Jack Fanning, H. H. Stevens and T. Davis, Stevens was high with 82 per cent.

**Daniel Boone Gun Club.**

MARTHASVILLE, Mo., March 21.—The Good Friday shoot here to-day was a success, considering the weather, but was not so well attended as our club hoped. There were only three outsiders here—Louis Ebert and Lee Eichhorn from St. Louis, and J. W. Barre from Louisiana, Mo. Mr. Ebert acted as cashier. A heavy storm tied up trains somewhat, so other trade representatives were not able to be here.

The day was cold and windy, so all who were at the grounds fully appreciated our new club house. Besides being so disagreeable to be out, the strong wind would actually shake the shooter, and what it did to the targets can hardly be put in words. A shooter came as near telling it as any one could, when he said: "The way these targets fly would make a cork-screwing jack-snipe look dead easy."

The proposed matter of organizing a league of these nearby clubs could not be completed because the other clubs were not represented. It was decided to take this up by mail in the near future with the several clubs.

Below you will see the scores. Now, boys, don't laugh:

Shot at. Broke		Shot at. Broke	
*Barre	100 89	L Koch	30 22
Wilson	100 83	F H Suhre	30 19
Bollmann	100 82	F Koelling	30 14
Kite	100 80	C McVey	20 11
Eichhorn	100 80	R Gardyne	20 6
J Mutert	100 72	Geo Koelling	10 7
Meyer	100 72	E Suhre	10 6
Berg	100 72	W Koelling	10 5
A F Ahmann	100 66	Isermann	10 5
Wyatt	50 28	F Mutert	10 3
E W Ahmann	50 26		

\*Professional.  
Practice shoot at 12 doubles resulted as follows:  
\*Barre 13, Wilson 11, Bollman 9, Kite 9, Eichhorn 12, John Mutert 13, Meyer 7, A. F. Ahmann 11, E. W. Ahmann 11, L. Koch 9, E. Suhre 10, W. Koelling 12.  
Preliminary practice, 25 targets: \*Barre 22, Wilson 19, Bollman 18, Eichhorn 13, J. Mutert 11.

J. O. WILSON, Sec'y.

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Of special design by one of America's foremost manufacturers. It consists of a quail modeled in high relief on a solid gold pendant attached by gold mountings to a silk fob. The name of winner and address will be engraved on reverse side. Trophy is enclosed in handsome leather case. This is an emblem signifying expertness of its owner and wins recognition amongst trapshooters.

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The product of the workshops of the makers of the Long Run Trophy and similar in design and mountings. It is given to promote interest and activity at the Gun Club. Officials of clubs will find this trophy of value in arranging the season's program.

**SOLID GOLD SCARF PINS**

An attractively mounted, full modeled quail, enclosed in neat leather case, given to amateur or professional trapshooters who win the High Averages at any advertised program shoot. Du Pont, Ballistite, Schultze or Empire Powder must be used.

**EXTRA PRIZES TO WINNERS OF LONG RUN GOLD TROPHY**

Each of the three amateurs making the most Long Runs will receive suitably engraved gold watches. To the professional making the most Long Runs, we will give Fifty Dollars in Gold or trophy of equal value.

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2 3/4 SIZE, STERLING SILVER

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**Pillow Gun Club.**

PILLOW, Pa., March 19.—Pillow Gun Club cheerfully boasts of having the oldest aerosaucer shooter of any club, a shooter having seen four-score years, and had the pleasure of voting for every Presidential candidate for fifty-nine years, and who remembers well how the passenger pigeon was caught and shot in the corn rows and various ways by the dozen—now not one to be seen in our part of the State.

Following are our scores, with the old veteran heading the list, although his score is not the best. The shoot on March 15 was largely attended; weather conditions were perfect:

Shot at. Broke		Shot at. Broke	
Old Grimm	25 13	E E Dickey	50 31
J A Bingaman	50 39	Dr Stutzmen	50 33
J E Bingaman	50 37	M L Lahr	40 30
Jay Bingaman	50 36	J J Lahr	40 29
D M Bohner	50 41	Mrs B	10 6
J A Shaffer	50 44	Mrs. B No. 2	10 4
D W Rutz	50 41		

J. A. BINGAMAN, Sec'y.

**Laredo Gun Club.**

LAREDO, Tex., March 20.—Lowry, Lignoski and O'Brien have completed their scores of 200 targets, with the balance of the competitors to complete theirs next week. From the present scores it is possible for Dallman to tie with Lowry and Gray to take the trophy from Dock by 2 birds. The members of the Laredo Gun Club held a meeting last night, when they elected new officers for the ensuing year as follows: Dr. Lowry, President; Alden B. Muller, Secretary and Treasurer; Jim Gray, Field Captain (re-elected). Many new ideas were discussed at the meeting, and it is now the intention of the Gun Club to install a rifle range.

The scores made yesterday for the Stevens trophy follow:

Shot at. Broke		Shot at. Broke	
Dr W E Lowry	200 181	A B Muller	150 129
R B Lignoski	200 175	J A McDonald	150 124
E K O'Brien	200 171	W R Rankin	50 45
J W Dallman	150 131	J E Holbrook	50 42
Jim Gray	150 133		

E. K. O'BRIEN, Retiring Sec'y.

# Parker Gun Victories in 1912

THE highest official average for the season of 1912 at both Single and Double Targets was made with Parker Guns.

As on every previous occasion, the bona fide **Championship of America** was won with a **Parker Gun**, Mr. W. R. Crosby scoring 198 x 200 targets at 18 yards rise. Same man, same gun, made the **World's Record**, scoring 98 x 100 targets at 23 yards, which is a truly wonderful performance.

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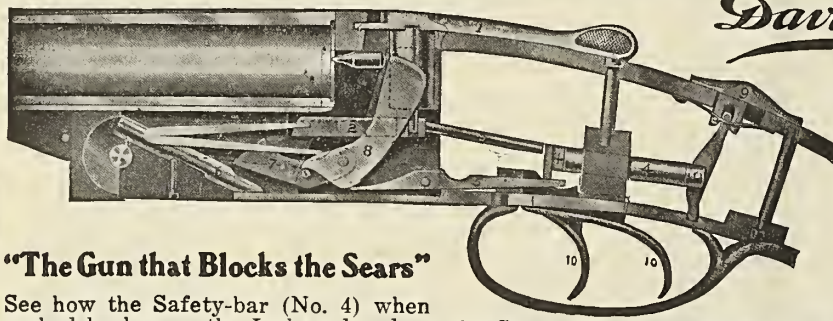
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## Veteran Trap Shots in Eastern Handicap.

As far back as twelve years ago, that is, in May, 1901, a team of American trapshooters went over to England by invitation to try conclusions with the best shots in that line that British Isles could produce. Preliminaries were arranged by Paul North, of Cleveland, O., and so confident was he of the extra skill of the representatives of the United States, that he gladly made terms to shoot one barrel against the Britishers' "both barrels." "It was not an easy matter," says Ed. Banks in the *Wilmington News*, "to select a team, but Mr. North left the matter in the hands of Hon. Tom A. Marshall, Mayor of Keithsburg, Ill., and one of the most popular trapshooters in the country, as well as at that time one of the best trapshots at the trap. Mr. Marshall's selection was as follows: W. R. Crosby, O'Fallon, Ill.; Fred Gilbert, Spirit Lake, Ia.; Rolla O. Heikes, Dayton, O.; Frank S. Parmelee, Omaha, Neb.; J. A. R. Elliott, New York; J. S. Fanning, New York; Charles Budd, Des Moines, Ia.; Chauncey M. Powers, Decatur, Ill., and E. H. Tripp, Indianapolis, Ind. These nine, with their captain, Mr. Marshall, were the original ten men selected to shoot against the British team. Three substitutes were also taken along: Edward Banks, then of New York, but now of Delaware; R. R. Merrill, of Milwaukee, Wis., and B. LeRoy Woodward, of Brockton, Mass., the youngest member of the team, and yet the only one of the "unlucky thirteen" who has passed across the 'Great Divide.'

"Of the twelve men of the thirteen mentioned above, seven at least may be reckoned as still distinctly in the running. These are Crosby, Gilbert, Marshall, Heikes, Fanning, Elliott and Banks, and these seven will in all likelihood be found on the firing line at the Du Pont Gun Club when the Eastern Handicap of the Interstate Association opens up next July. As for the rest, 'Chan.' Powers has got the automobile fever; Dick Merrill is too

fond of catching tarpon and shooting ducks at Aransas Pass, Tex., to 'bother with trapshooting'; Frank Parmelee ('Buffalo Hump,' as the boys call him) got married and quit the shooting game; Ernie Tripp finds Indiana politics too enticing; Charlie Budd says that it is better fun and easier, too, to sit in a boat at Spirit Lake and catch fish than it is to walk down the line and try to 'break 'em all.'

"But of those that remain, Crosby, Gilbert, Heikes, Banks and Marshall, could still give a stiff argument to any five-man team in the country. Last year's official averages show the following: Crosby averaged 97 per cent. on 6,800 targets; Gilbert about 86 per cent. on 4,600; Heikes, slightly over 95 per cent. on 5,100; Banks, just about 93 per cent. on 1,425, while Tom Marshall, who allows his penchant for story telling (and he is a raconteur par excellence) to get away with his desire for a good average, only averaged 90.5 on 8,170 targets shot at. This would make a team average of over 94 per cent., and few who knew the men would be willing to bet that they could not exceed that average 'if it was needed.'"

## Onondaga Hunters Club.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 16.—O. E. Carpenter won the fifth contest for the Onondaga county trapshooting championship on the ranges of the Onondaga Hunters' Club at Onondaga Lake to-day. This is the second time Carpenter has cracked the top. With another victory the championship and the medal will go to this veteran gunner.

H. A. Brown and J. F. Fellows took second high honors. Other scores were: B. F. Fellows, Jr., 40, H. Pendergast 38, A. Davenport 36, D. E. Lillis 35, Henry Miles 25, A. Pendergast 33, C. Stannard 28.

In the contest for Class B shooters, H. J. Henry

held high gun with 37 out of 50. Ben Auer and Dr. Pendergast were next, each with 35. Ten marksmen competed in this event, making the following scores, each shooting at 50 targets: H. J. Henry 37, B. Auer 35, Dr. Pendergast 35, W. N. Pendergast 31, Thos. Lundy 30, Henry Burroughs 29, J. Rice 27, J. Sullivan 26, K. Mara 25, E. Auer 19.

A new feature of the Hunter's Club contests was the match on the doubles. The new traps recently installed worked to perfection and afforded good sport for the participants in this match. Dr. Pendergast was high man. He broke 17 of the 24 birds at which he shot. W. Willard was next with 15. Other scores were: Fred Ershaw 14, J. Sullivan 13, B. Auer 13, H. Burroughs 12, H. Miles 9, M. Windhauser 8, T. Lundy 6.

Trouble, the Hunters' Club canine mascot, won the fox chase. Sandy, owned by J. M. Sullivan, was second, while Pete R. Guilfoyle's Hunter was third.

The scores made by the shooters, including all events, follow:

Shot at, Broke		Shot at, Broke	
O E Carpenter.....	85 72	M F Gafney.....	60 36
H V Brown.....	100 79	F Malbricht.....	55 24
J F Fellows.....	80 62	W Klaila.....	30 15
B F Fellows, Jr. 70	58	A W Perrior.....	25 15
H Pendergast.....	75 61	M Windhauser, Jr.	25 21
A Davenport.....	115 78	A Groves.....	50 23
Dan Lillis.....	60 44	H Neuman.....	10 5
H E Miles.....	110 74	F Earnshaw.....	74 45
A J Pendergast.....	75 49	W Willard.....	50 36
C H Stannard.....	85 49	Nemo.....	50 37
H J Henry.....	60 45	Keno.....	50 30
Ben Auer.....	120 77	W Lush.....	25 13
Dr N Pendergast.....	75 52	E Fellows.....	20 12
W N Pendergast.....	50 31	L Demong.....	25 16
Tom Lundy.....	77 41	W F Halsey.....	35 15
H Burrows.....	90 51	La Roberdin.....	20 13
J Rice.....	50 27	Dr Sanford.....	50 22
J M Sullivan.....	135 82	F Parow.....	50 16
R Mara.....	50 25	Burns.....	20 6
Ed Auer.....	65 36	F Holden.....	10 3
H Harrison.....	10 6	W Vincent.....	10 3
M Windhauser.....	109 69		

## Evanston Gun Club.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 20.—Saturday and Sunday were ideal days for good scores at the traps, and twenty-six shooters took part in the weekly shoot at the Evanston Gun Club. On Saturday Kennicott was high man with a percentage of 92. Coleman second with 82.

On Sunday Phalen was high for the day with 88 per cent, and Coleman a close second with 87. Four were tied for the silver spoon, and in the shoot-off Raine captured the prize.

The Du Pont silver watch fob was won by Millen with a gross score of 183. The scores follow:

March 15:			
Kennicott.....	23	23	23
Coleman.....	17	21	24
Millen.....	21	17	19
Fesler.....	21	17	20
Phalen.....	18	17	20
Van Petten.....	6	10	8
Milner.....	15	14	14
March 16:			
Phalen.....	22	22	22
Coleman.....	22	21	22
Kennicott.....	18	24	..
Miller.....	20	21	..
Scowley.....	13	24	..
Raine.....	17	20	21
Gamble.....	19	11	18
Millen.....	19	17	18
Hanson.....	10	13	16
Carman.....	16	13	18
Douglas.....	15	..	..
Poole.....	14	10	..
Van Petten.....	17	12	..
Gormley.....	15	16	..
Langworthy.....	16	12	..
Klein.....	10	..	..
Watson.....	19	20	21
Fesler.....	20	16	21
De Clercq.....	13	13	..

On March 29, a picked team composed of Kennicott, Coleman, Watson, Winkler and Millen will shoot a picked team from the South Shore Country Club on the grounds of the latter club.

W. J. PHALEN, Sec'y-Treas.

## Stone Harbor Country Club.

CAPE MAY COURT HOUSE, N. J., March 22.—Notwithstanding the high wind which prevailed during the entire afternoon, the amateurs of the Stone Harbor Country Club made an excellent showing over previous scores at their Easter shoot, held on the range adjoining the golf links here to-day.

In the 25-bird match Dr. John S. Douglass, president of the club was high gun, breaking 21; Shields broke 20, Ramsey 18, Rish 16, Camp 12.

In the 15-bird match, Camp came to the front and won the silver tea spoons given by the club, breaking 14, Shields was second with 13, Rush and Douglass each breaking 12 and Ramsey 11.

The club made the 10-bird sweepstake matches the feature of the day. Out of the five matches Douglass won in three events; Shields one and Camp one.

Scores of the 10-bird events:

Shot at, Broke.		Shot at, Broke.	
Douglass.....	50 45	Ramsey.....	20 11
Shields.....	50 40	Springer.....	20 12
Camp.....	40 32	Taylor.....	20 10
Rush.....	40 28	Amarose.....	20 9
Mixner.....	30 24	Hall.....	20 9
Way.....	20 14		

EDWIN R. STILES.

New York A. C.

PHILAM MANOR, N. Y., March 22.—C. W. Billings came back to-day after a vacation from the traps, and shot at such a clip that if some one had pinned a license tag on him, he would have given a good imitation of a Lancia. He removed Ralph Spotts from his accustomed job behind high gun, getting 92 out of 100 and making the same net, plus 4 gratuitous scalars, for high gun in 100-bird handicap. Still unsatisfied, he broke 25 from one for leg on March cup, Travers Island cup with (1) 24. Fred Pelham won distance handicap (17yds.) 22. G. J. Corbett made the Robinson trophy and R. J. McManus took Stoll cup. Scores follow:

Monthly or March trophy, 25 targets, handicap: C W Billings 1 25 R J McManus 4 20 A E Ranney 1 24 W B Ogden 2 20 R L Spotts 0 23 J H Hendrickson 0 20 J Dey 3 23 W J Elias 3 22 T W Hessian 5 23 H Keller 0 20 C Raymond 3 22 T H Lawrence 0 19 J J Corbett 2 21 C Stein 0 18 G F Pelham 3 23 S Kellogg 0 16 A W Church 3 23 D F Sheldon 0 15 H H Duden 5 23 R Pardee 5 14 J M Jones 4 21

Travers Island trophy, 25 targets handicap: C W Billings 1 24 W B Ogden 3 19 R L Spotts 0 23 A E Ranney 1 18 A J McManus 4 23 C Stein 2 17 H Hendrickson 0 22 D F Sheldon 0 17 C Raymond 1 22 W J Elias 2 17 J W Hessian 5 21 H Keller 0 17 G F Pelham 4 21 R R Debacher 3 17 D F McMahon 4 21 W Lyon 0 16 G J Corbett 2 21 S Kellogg 0 16 J M Jones 4 20 G M Thomson 3 15 H Lawrence 0 20 H H Duden 5 15 A W Church 3 20 S Tattilo 0 14 J Dey 3 19 P Pardee 5 13

High scratch, 100 targets: C W Billings 92 W Lyon 72 R L Spotts 90 W J Elias 71 A E Ranney 84 G F Pelham 71 G J Corbett 84 H Keller 70 D F McMahon 83 J Dey 69 J H Hendrickson 82 S Kellogg 64 H Lawrence 80 D F Sheldon 62 A W Church 76 J W Hessian 61 C Raymond 76 R R Debacher 61 C Stein 76 J M Jones 58 A T McManus 76 S Tattilo 57 G M Thomson 75 H H Duden 43 W D Ogden 74 R Pardee 41

High handicap prize, 100 clay pigeons: C W Billings 4 96 J Dey 12 81 A J McManus 16 92 T H Lawrence 0 80 G J Corbett 7 91 C Stein 12 78 R L Spotts 0 90 R R Debacher 15 76 A W Church 12 88 W Lyon 0 72 A E Ranney 4 88 J M Jones 16 72 G M Thomson 12 87 H Keller 0 70 G F Pelham 12 85 S Kellogg 0 63 C Raymond 9 85 D F Sheldon 0 62 J H Hendrickson 0 82 S Tattilo 0 57 W B Ogden 8 82 R Pardee 20 61 G F Pelham 11 82

Trophy shoot, 25 targets, handicap: H Lyon 3 25 G F Pelham 2 24 W B Ogden 3 25 T H Lawrence 3 24 J H Hendrickson 1 25 S Kellogg 4 23 A E Ranney 2 24 C W Billings 1 23 G J Corbett 2 24 R L Spotts 0 23

Shoot-off, same conditions: W Lyon 3 25 W B Ogden 3 19 J H Hendrickson 1 21

Distance handicap, 25 targets: G F Pelham 17 23 C Stein 18 18 A E Ranney 20 20 R L Spotts 21 18 A W Church 19 20 H H Duden 21 18 C W Billings 20 19

Meadow Springs Gun Club.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 22.—Charles Newcomb won two events to-day and took high gun honors with 62. The scores:

Events: Yards. 1 2 3 4 5 6 \*Lewis 16 11 11 11 14 9 .. \*German 16 13 11 11 11 14 .. Donahue 16 14 11 10 12 8 17 Armstrong 16 7 10 9 11 4 12 Colton 17 7 5 8 8 6 12 Marden 16 8 10 10 8 10 .. Hand 17 8 11 11 9 10 17 Fontaine 17 9 10 6 7 8 18 Williams 17 8 12 12 14 12 22 Rothaker 16 5 5 8 5 7 8 Muller 16 8 8 8 8 8 16 Keenan 16 8 4 12 10 7 .. Hillpot 17 9 9 8 6 7 19 Turner 17 10 10 11 12 10 20 Wisher 16 10 14 9 9 10 17 E G Ford 17 7 8 8 9 11 20 Pratt 16 12 13 10 9 11 18 German 16 13 11 13 .. Emmerson 17 10 11 9 9 6 16 T Wilson 16 8 6 7 7 9 .. Chandler 16 8 9 13 12 11 .. P G Ford 17 12 9 15 11 13 21 E B Garrett 16 9 8 11 6 9 .. Newcomb 21 12 11 13 13 14 22 H Wilson 19 12 11 14 11 10 23 Renner 18 11 10 11 10 12 15 Freeman 17 8 7 10 9 11 12 Soley 18 13 7 13 10 11 12

Letgird 17 10 9 12 8 10 .. Kirsch 10 7 10 8 9 17 Gerber 12 10 12 9 9 18 Rowland 9 9 6 .. Henry 14 10 13 9 11 21 Gardner .. .. 7 ..

\*Non-members.

Cincinnati Gun Club.

THERE was a small attendance at the weekly shoot on March 23, but two or three good scores were recorded despite the gale which was blowing most of the afternoon, and causing the targets to duck or soar in a puzzling manner. John Schreck was high with 95, his nearest competitor being Gambell with 88.

In the team race at 100 targets, Gambell and Schreck allowed Butz and Sander a handicap of 6 targets, and beat the latter by 18 targets. In the Du Pont trophy event, Schreck, Sander and Connelly made perfect scores including their handicaps, the former making high score of actual breaks with 47. Hammerschmidt arrived at the grounds just in time to shoot his score for the trophy, breaking 44 and getting a total of 48. Gambell, Butz and Sander shot a match at 25 targets per man, Butz having a handicap of 2, and Sander of 5 added targets. The result was a victory for Gambell with a total of 47 in the two races, Butz and Sander making totals of 42 and 44 respectively. Butz and Gambell then shot three matches at 25 targets each, the former having the same handicap as before. The first and third matches were won by Butz with totals of 24 and 24 to Gambell's 21 and 23. The second race went to Gambell on a straight score of 25, Butz getting but 20, including his handicap. As a wind-up for the day, Butz and Sander shot at 25, the former scoring 21 to the latter's 13. At practice on the 20th, Butz broke 94 out of 100, a score that is seldom equaled in the practice work on the grounds. The scores:

Four events at 25 targets each: Butz 80, Sander 78, Dibowski 44. Five events at 20 targets each: Gambell 88, Butz 80, Sander 73, Schreck 55, Connelly 81. Du Pont trophy, 50 targets per man, handicap: Gambell 5 49 Schreck 3 50 Butz 6 47 Connelly 10 50 Sander 14 50 Hammerschmidt 3 48 Team race, 100 targets per man, handicap: Butz 3 89 Schreck 95 Sander 3 76-165 Gambell 88-183

Cleveland Gun Club.

SOUTH EUCLID, O., March 22.—The regular weekly shoot of the Cleveland Gun Club held to-day was the real thing. J. R. Blakeslee, better known as Jack, was on the job and was the glimmering star of the day with 144 out of 150. This is a great help toward the Stevens championship trophy—98 out of the first 100 is going some; but Jack must do it, as he has a trotter behind him. C. E. Doolittle, who won the championship last year with a percentage of 96, is not well up and will be on the firing line before the year is ended. Dr. M. D. Stepp, the newlywed, was on hand for the first time since he and his better half got home. The change has had no effect on the Doctor's eye, as will be seen from the scores that he put up. Capt. Geo. Freeman says he has found the spot and got in two 39s and 44. He says that is good enough for him, as he is not looking for 50s. Stevens laid the new gun aside and came back to the old one and made three points out of four times up. Rogers was out again and bettered his score of a week ago. The scores:

Event No. 1, semi-annual trophy, 50 targets, handicap 16yds.—Blakeslee 49, Doolittle 47, Stepp 45, Rogers 44, Brown 43, Dibble 43, Grant 39, Freeman 39, Stone 39, Rockwell 38, Stevens 37, Tobey 35, Hartman 31, Thorp 30, Ward 30. Event No. 2, annual trophy, 50 targets, handicap, 16yds.—Blakeslee 49, Stepp 46, Doolittle 45, Rogers 45, Grant 43, Dibble 43, Freeman 39, Stone 39, Tobey 38, Stevens 37, Thorp 36, Brown 35, Hartman 34, Rockwell 34, Ward 32. Event No. 3, quarterly trophy contest, 50 targets.—Blakeslee 46, Doolittle 46, Stepp 46, Rogers 43, Brown 42, Freeman 41, Grant 40, Tobey 39, Stone 39, Thorp 35, Hartman 34, Stevens 34. Event No. 4, sixth city trophy contest, 50 targets.—Rogers 44, Grant 44, Freeman 44, Stone 40, Stevens 36, Thorp 35, Hartman 30, Rock 29. F. H. WALLACE, Mgr.

Frontier Rod and Gun Club.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 22.—Rain and dark weather made things dismal here to-day, and few shot the entire program. Point winners were:

Class A—Eichberg; Class B—Patterson; Class C—Squelch. Event No. 4, 25-bird handicap, was won by Patterson. Scores: Targets: Ebberts 10 15 25 25 25 25 Rappich 8 10 13 16 14 14 Eichberg 8 13 20 20 18 Dewald 4 8 9 15 .. Hewitt 7 14 17 .. Vedder 5 10 12 .. Peasland 7 10 15 .. Patterson 7 13 21 24 25 G McKenna .. 12 .. Squelch 3 8 12 .. H Utz .. 18 17 .. Thompkins .. .. 24 19



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**Pahquioque Rod and Gun Club.**

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 21.—Thirty shooters took part in the Good Friday shoot, held by the Pahquioque Gun Club. C. W. Stevens won high gun with 92 out of 100. Hal Sanford and W. A. Gregory tied for place with 91. Ray Bailey and Harold Meeker, who were tied for the July novice cup last year, shot off the tie to-day, Bailey breaking 60 to Meeker's 58 out of 100.

In the first open event, Sanford won first with 25 straight. Stevens and Gregory were tied at 23.

There were five who had perfect scores in the first handicap. Lawrence Meeker won first. For the second handicap there were three tied for first on 25 straight. Sanford and Stevens made this score from scratch and John Harkness with 4 free targets. According to the plan agreed upon in deciding the winner, Sanford received the three prizes awarded for the first three places. W. G. Olmstead, John Durkin, W. S. Thompson, R. J. Downs and Ray Bailey were tied at 24. Bailey won the toss and got the prize for fourth place.

The last handicap match was for those who had not won a prize in the preceding events. There were three straights, Downs winning first, Ray Bailey second and

R. H. Bennett third. Again there were three tied with a score of 24 and W. G. Olmstead got place.

For the three coming nearest to a certain percentage of hits, Harold Meeker was nearest to 59 per cent.; Lawrence Meeker, nearest to 53 per cent., and Fred Cocker nearest to 40 per cent. Fred Cocker won the consolation prize.

An interesting feature of the shoot was the team race. Sanford and Gregory chose sides from all the shooters present, and the five high scores on each team were selected to decide the winning side. Sanford's team won with 412 out of a possible 500 to Gregory's team. The scores:

Sanford .....	91	Gregory .....	91
Stevens .....	92	Daley .....	83
Thompson .....	86	Bennett .....	82
Olmstead .....	74	Harkness .....	74
Rockwell .....	69-412	Sunderland .....	73-403

The shoot for the Stevens trophy was very close. Olmstead and Plancon were tied on the second leg, making 50 straight with their handicaps. On the 100 targets shot at, C. W. Stevens, W. S. Thompson and R. H. Bennett tied on 94 out of 100. Sanford had 93,

Gregory, S. H. Fanton and Plancon 92, E. J. Vesey 91, R. J. Downs 91, Ray Bailey 90.

The total scores for the 100 targets are as follows: Stevens 92, Sanford 91, Gregory 91, Thompson 86, Daley 83, Bennett 82, Vesey 80, Olmstead 74, Harkness 74, Sunderland 73, Fanton 72, Knapp 71, Plancon 70, Rockwell 69, Durkin 65, Downs 68, Mansfield 61, Bouton 61, Bailey 60, H. Meeker 58, L. Meeker 55, Stacey 54, Cocker 54.

For the 50 targets, the scores are: L. Carel 40, Simmons 36, E. H. Bailey 34, Hoyt 32, Willis Harris 30, Snell 30, L. Harris 25.

**Jersey City Gun Club.**

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 23.—There was a good attendance at the Hudson's traps this morning, it being the sixth contest for the Schortemeier trophies with thirty-three shooters taking part in the program.

In Class A, shooting from 18yds., Billy O'Brien had things all his own way and won another leg on the prize. Class B had Tom Kelley as a winner, while Class C had Joe Whitley, who managed to hobble to the firing line with the aid of a crutch, was the man to bring home the bacon with a score of 34.

Kelley with 74 per cent., was high average for the day, with Harry Higgs being the runner-up, just one point shy, and finished with 73 per cent., and third honors for the day was divided between Dave Engle and Dr. Downes, who journeyed all the way from Englewood, to show the secretary how he used to clean up the boys at his home traps when he used to follow the game; but the best he could show to-day was 72 per cent. Downes and Drury, also of Englewood, shot a race at 25 birds. Drury being a beginner, the Doctor was to allow him a handicap, but the way he started on his first 10 birds, gave Downes such a shock that he "blew up," and finished with 14 breaks, while Harry continued the good work and finished with 21. We hold our next shoot on April 6. Everybody welcome here, so come out and see us. Scores follow:

Targets:	25	25	50	25	25
H Higgs .....	20	19	40	15	16
J Williams .....	17	12	31	13	14
J Pape .....	20	11	29	16	11
W Kellinger .....	14	15	31	15	..
H Pape .....	11	14	21	10	11
J Williams, Jr. ....	19	17	32	14	18
F Malcomb .....	15	10	29	14	..
D D Engle .....	19	20	34	20	..
R W Young .....	16	20	34	14	13
B Beyersdorf .....	16	15	34	14	14
W Roach .....	14	10	28	16	17
W Raymond .....	15	16	29	16	..
H Smith .....	11	14	31	..	..
H J Gautier .....	18	17	33	17	17
W O'Brien .....	17	19	34	18	19
W Hutchings .....	19	11	26	15	13
L Schortey .....	22	23	31	18	14
T H Kelley .....	21	16	39	16	20
Dr Downes .....	20	22	35	17	14
I Whitley .....	20	20	34	14	14
W Jackson .....	19	13	33	14	12
I E Smith .....	13	18	35	17	..
W Summerfield .....	18	13	35	17	..
A Kurzell .....	10	12	29	17	..
J E Maurer .....	..	16	32	17	..
G C Young .....	10	13	..	11	14
T Boothroyd .....	..	..	..	10	10
W Eaton .....	..	..	..	16	14
F Hayes .....	..	..	..	11	18
W Bloomfield .....	..	..	..	12	14
F J Close .....	..	..	..	19	21
J Carroll .....	..	..	..	19	19
H W Drury .....	..	..	38	20	21

T. H. K., Sec'y.



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**Larchmont Y. C.**

LARCHMONT, N. Y., March 23.—Young Ralph Spotts is a chip of the old block, and the senior Ralph is no block head, kus why? Kus he—the senior—has been high gun at every shoot this season at Larchmont; holds the indoor championship, and—well, anyhow, there is no better amateur in this or any other country. Well—as wuz—Ralph the younger, standing on a stock of 7, drew a full in the 25-rock event for a special trophy, and took it home. Some boy and sum score—7-18-25. After this event this youngster proceeded to go after some of those outside his immediate family, with the result that he tied T. Lenane, Jr., and A. W. Fitzgerald for the take-home trophy, but lost in the shoot-off, which went to Fitzgerald. Pa Spotts once more put his 7½s into the high gun trophy, with 131 out of 150. He copped also a limb on accumulation cup with 25 straight. With a handicap of 14 and a total score of 99, T. Lenane, Jr., won the 100-target handicap match. G. J. Corbett was the runner-up with 94 to his credit. Lenane also captured the leg for the monthly cup with a full score.

**Bennett Gun Club.**

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 22.—The weekly shoot of the Bennett Gun Club was held this afternoon. Stokes Prickett broke 15 straight, and nosed out three others, who were but one point behind.

Next Saturday the club will shoot for a 1913 model pushmobile. Weekly event, prize, silver spoon, 15 blue rocks each—Stokes Prickett 15, Emmett Black 14, Philip Ewell 14, J. King 14, Benjamin Martel 13, William Robinson 13, F. Miller 13, J. Sampson 13, H. Butterworth 13, F. Sagers 13, Frank Bennett 12, E. Lee 12, W. Brown 12, F. McGinley 12, C. Thomas 12, Samuel Houston 12, Gus Hargesheimer 12, C. Shannon 12, Edward Wilcox 11, Samuel Collins 11, H. Beardsworth 11, Charles White 10, J. Owens 10, W. Kirkwood 10, Samuel Wilson 9.



**Indianapolis Gun Club.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 22.—To-day was fair and the attendance good. Parry was high over all in the practice, losing but one target in 60. Edmonson with 4 lost was in second place, and each had an unfinished run of 45. Edmonson, 22yds., and Appel, 18yds., tied for the spoon, the former winning in the shoot-off. Scores as below:

	Practice.	Spoon.	
	Shot at.	Broke.	Yards. Total.
*Van Nest	130	82	.. ..
L Stelken	110	70	.. ..
A Stelken	110	69	.. ..
Tegarden	110	69	.. ..
*Vietmeyer	100	83	.. ..
Alig	100	74	.. ..
McElroy	80	40	.. ..
Skaden	75	65	.. ..
Dixon	70	40	25 ..
Parry	60	59	25 37
Edmonson	60	56	22 41
Dixon	60	50	20 37
Neighbors	40	26	16 40
*Barr	20	17	.. ..
Lewis	20	17	19 37
Appel	20	17	18 41
*Professionals.			R. R.

**Farragut Sportsmen's Association.**

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 22.—Till, Von Nieda and Fox carried off the kale here to-day. The scores:

	Stephens.	Du Pont.
Till	8 25	7 25
Snow, Jr	4 24	6 22
Von Nieda	3 23	4 23
Nason	3 23	4 23
Rainey	12 23	10 24
Snow, Sr	0 14	0 18
Fox	12 23	9 25
F Lawrence	0 19	0 21

In a 25-bird sweepstake event Von Nieda and Lawrence tied with 19 each. Nason got 18, Rainey 14, and Snow, Jr., 11.

**Knollwood Country Club.**

THE first 100 of the 200 handicap program at Knollwood country Club was won to-day by T. H. Shannon, who mused up 88 out of 100 from scratch.

H H Shannon	0 88	W H Sykes, Jr.	20 77
E T Fox	30 85	W C Teagle	20 75
F M Wilson	30 83	M McVoy	15 75
F Crampton	20 79	A Bole	10 45

**Rifle Shooting**

**U. S. R. A. Score Sheet.**

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 19.—In the course of the League series the following teams had scores that tied and required a shoot-off:

- Tie on 1102—National Capital, 1906 vs. Pittsburgh, 1148; Olympic, 1127 vs. Boston, 1125.
- Tie on 1086—Denver, 1120, vs. Portland, 1115.
- Tie on 1110—Pittsburg, 1135 vs. Boston, 1114.
- Tie on 1094—Denver, 1128, vs. National Capital, 1067.
- Tie on 1103—National Capital, 1100, vs. Philadelphia, 1066.

After disposing of the tied scores, there were numerous ties for place, which were shot off. The following summary shows final standing of the clubs, the matches won and lost, the scores of the final shoot-off, if any, the classes, and the League totals of the class leaders:

Class A.	Won.	Lost.	Shoot-off.	Total.
Manhattan	23	1	1137	26,814
Spokane	23	1	1120	26,885
Olympic	22	2	1124	26,651
Springfield	22	2	1120	26,745
Class B.				
Denver	15	5	1120	26,771
Pittsburgh	18	6	1122	26,814
Boston	18	6	1118	26,814
Portland	18	6	1104	26,814
Class C.				
St. Louis-Colonial	15	9	1107	25,966
National Capital	15	9	1058	25,966
Youngstown	14	10	1105	25,966
Philadelphia	14	10	1066	25,966
Class D.				
Shell Mound	10	14	1095	25,799
Providence	10	14	1079	25,799
Louisville	10	14	1063	25,799
Columbus	10	14	Forfeited.	25,799
Class E.				
Warren	8	16	1020	24,676
Dallas	7	17	1020	24,676
Baltimore	6	18	1020	24,676
Osborn	4	20	1020	24,676
Class F.				
Belleville	4	20	975	23,298
Myles Standish	3	21	1050	23,298
Tacoma	4	20	966	23,298
Cincinnati	3	21	987	23,298

To Citizens belongs the honor of being game enough to finish, although losing every match.

Osborn has the distinction of shooting herself out of the prize list of Class F to a position in the class above. Is there anyone who isn't glad to see Belleville's plucky struggle for three years rewarded?

The question of suitable prizes for first and second place in the different classes is now in the hands of the executive committee.

One record has been broken, Pittsburgh raising Portland's 1147 of last year one point, to 1148. Pittsburgh had in that score three shots that were close and was given the lower cut.

J. B. CRABTREE, Sec'y-Treas., U. S. R. A.

**Seventy-first Regiment Shoot.**

NEW YORK CITY, March 21.—A. E. Wells, Corporal C. Martens and Private J. Bianchi, of Company H, 71st Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., established a new regimental record in the sixth annual shoot for the Banks trophy to-night with a score of 198 out of 210, the best previous figures were 197, made three years ago by Company K. The event was for a loving cup donated by Commodore David Banks, in addition to individual prizes to the three members of the winning team.

The entry list mustered twenty-two teams, consisting of three men each, comprising a marksman, sharpshooter and expert. The first event was at seven shots standing for a possible score of 105, and the second at prone position for a like number. The team's two strings showed scores of 94 and 104 at standing and prone positions, respectively. In the latter position they missed a full score by only 1 point, establishing a record in the event.

Company K was second with 193, and Company L third with 190. The scores:

Company.	Standing.	Prone.	Total.
H (first team)	94	104	198
K	89	104	193
L	88	102	190
B (second team)	87	97	184
B (first team)	87	97	184
K (second team)	86	98	184
D	90	93	183
K (third team)	88	95	183
M	91	90	181
H (second team)	84	96	180
E (second team)	87	92	179
C (first team)	81	98	179
G (first team)	86	91	177
E (first team)	84	88	172
F (first team)	85	85	170
G (second team)	81	88	169
E (third team)	81	87	168
C (second team)	77	85	162
I	75	83	158
B (third team)	73	83	156
M (second team)	77	78	155
F (second team)	64	89	153

**Intercollegiate Rifle Matches.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22.—The results of the eleventh match in the Intercollegiate Rifle Shooting League, just finished show no change in the standing among the colleges of the East. Harvard University is still in the lead with eleven straight victories, with the Massachusetts Agricultural College with ten wins.

Among the Western colleges, West Virginia University leads with eleven straight victories, followed by State University of Iowa with 10. The feature of the last match was a tie between the Michigan Agricultural College and the University of Minnesota, decided in favor of the former on account of their having the best score in the standing position, and a similar tie between the University of Nebraska and Kansas University, decided in favor of the former under the same rule. The results for the eleventh competition follow:

Eastern League: Harvard, 869, vs. Mass. Institute of Technology, 946; University of Vermont, 911, vs. University of Maine, 968; North Georgia Agricultural, 917, vs. Columbia, 869; Princeton, 952, vs. Cornell, 932; Mass. Agricultural, 962, vs. Lehigh University, 847; Norwich, 937, vs. Dartmouth, 921; Rhode Island State, 835, vs. Clemson, defaulted.

Western League: West Virginia University, 950, vs. University of California, 932; Purdue University, 937, vs. Oklahoma A. & M., 847; University of Iowa, 959, vs. Washington State, defaulted; Michigan Agricultural, 945, vs. University of Minnesota, 945; University of Nebraska, 853, vs. Kansas University, 853; U. S. College of Veterinary Surgeons, 969, vs. University of Wisconsin, 906.

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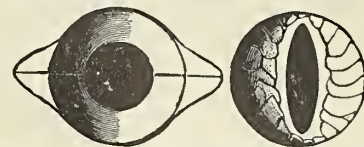
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**Kennel Department****Dog Show Dates.**

April 3-5.—Maryland Kennel Club and Animal Refuge Association, Baltimore. George F. Foley, Supt. Entries close March 18.

April 5.—St. Louis Collie Club Show at St. Louis, Mo. G. F. Sudhoff, Sec'y.

April 10-12.—Washington Kennel Club, Washington, D.C. George F. Foley, Supt. Entries close March 25.

April 11-12.—Lawrence Kennel Club, Lawrence, Mass. Paul O. Pipping, Sec'y.

April 15-17.—Norfolk-Portsmouth Kennel Association, at Norfolk, Va. S. E. Tillet, Sec'y.

April 18-19.—French Bulldog Club, at Astor Hotel, New York. O. F. Vedder, Sec'y.

May 30.—Long Island Kennel Club, at Brighton Beach, L. I. A. A. Post, Sec'y.

May 31.—Wissahickon Kennel Club All Terrier Show at Philadelphia, Pa. J. S. Price, Jr., Sec'y.

June 7.—Nassau County Kennel Club, at Belmont Park, L. I. E. H. Berendsohn, Sec'y.

Sept. 9.—San Mateo Kennel Club, San Mateo, Cal. Irving C. Ackerman, Sec'y.

Sept. 12.—Lenox Kennel Club, Lenox, Mass. Miss M. Brigham, Supt., North Grafton, Mass.

October.—Fourth American Beagle Stake, American Field Publishing Company, Chicago.

Oct. 21.—Pennsylvania Field Trial Club. J. B. Sansom, Sec'y.

Oct. 23-25.—Colorado Kennel Club, Denver, Col. F. R. Dutton, Sec'y.

Nov. 24.—Continental Field Trial Club, Waynesboro, Ga. John White, Sec'y.

Dec. 1.—Georgia Field Trial Association, Waynesboro, Ga. S. G. Story, Sec'y.

**The Bulldog Breeders Association of America.**

THE association will hold its sixth open show in New York city—the venue to be announced shortly—on Saturday, May 31.

Allison M. Lederer, whose extensively exhibited Inwall Kennels are well known, has kindly consented to judge.

The Bench Show Committee in charge follows: C. R. Wood, Chairman; B. H. Berendsohn, Secretary and Treasurer; Walter Murray, P. Seixas and E. P. Hinds.

And this, then—and of course—is the "per usual" appeal to you for support, based upon nothing newer, nothing more surprising and nothing better than your pride in the association, which by now must have become an ingrained habit with every one of you.

Someone said of us: "No specialty club ever set the hot pace the Breeders set." There is no denying it; and if we've maintained it, it is because, when the word came to "Hit it up," there was always the strength and the spirit in every one of us for another spurt.

We want specials first, and then the entry. We shall depart from our usual practice this time, and this will be the only letter you will receive on the subject. There will be no "follow-up." There will be no need of any.

All specials, or the promise of them, must be sent to Dr. E. H. Berendsohn, 204 Berkley Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

It is earnestly urged that where it is possible, all specials be offered by April 15 and be given or sent to Dr. Berendsohn at least a week before the show.

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**Brief of the National Association of Audubon Societies.**

(Submitted to the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., on Jan. 30, 1913.)

THE National Association of Audubon Societies urgently recommends the amendment of Paragraph 438 of the tariff act, relating to feathers and downs so as to prohibit the importation of plumage of our native birds of the United States including aigrettes. We ask for this change:

Amend Schedule N, Sec. 438, to read as follows:

Feathers and downs of all kinds, including bird skins or parts thereof with the feathers on, crude or not dressed, colored, or otherwise advanced or manufactured in any manner, not specially provided for in this section, twenty per centum ad valorem; when drseded, colored or otherwise advanced or manufactured in any manner, including quilts of down and other manufactures of down, and also dressed and finished birds suitable for millinery ornaments, and artificial or ornamental feathers, fruits, grains, leaves, flowers and stems or parts thereof, of whatever material composed, not specially provided for in this section, sixty per centum ad valorem; *provided, that the importation of plumage of native wild birds of the United States or of plumage indistinguishable from that of our native wild birds, including aigrettes, crude or manufactured, is hereby prohibited except for scientific purposes.* . . .

We ask this on the following grounds:

1. That a number of the species are now approaching extinction.
2. That the birds are of great economic value.
3. That the traffic in such plumage is illegal in many States.
4. That the plumage trade is destructive, barbarous and unnecessary.
5. That the loss of revenue can readily be made up from other sources.

1. The demand for plumage for wild birds for millinery purposes during the past twenty years has grown to enormous proportions. In the effort to supply the market, the woods, fields and sea coasts of the United States have been combed systematically by plume hunters. Breeding colonies and rookeries in the tropics from Australia to Venezuela and the most distant islands in the Pacific ocean have been devastated by the emissaries of the plume trade. The traffic in the United States has caused the practical extinction of some of the most beautiful birds including egrets, the least tern, and locally of several other species. Breeding colonies of certain sea birds have been practically annihilated along the coasts of New Jersey and Virginia. The egrets formerly found in every State in the Union with half a dozen exceptions are now restricted to a comparatively few isolated colonies in the Southern States, and a few wandering individuals which occasionally stray northward to visit the haunts where they were formerly abundant.

2. The value of insectivorous and seed-eating native birds is too well known to need detailed exposition in this connection. The economic value of the egrets and other species of plume birds is not generally appreciated. Recent investigations in Florida by a representative of the National Association of Audubon Socie-

ties has shown that herons of several species during the breeding season are not only important scavengers, but destroy immense numbers of crayfish, cutworms and grasshoppers. Without going into detail, the following table shows at a glance the character of the food of four species of young herons in Florida. The results are based on examination of the components of fifty meals of each species. The table shows that fifty snowy egrets consumed no less than 762 grasshoppers and ninety-one cutworms; that fifty little blue herons destroyed 1,900 grasshoppers, 149 cutworms and 142 crayfish, and fifty Louisiana herons consumed no less than 2,876 grasshoppers. One stomach of a Louisiana heron was found to contain 200 grasshoppers.

FOOD OF YOUNG HERONS.

(Based on the examination by O. E. Baynard, Orange Lake, Florida, of fifty meals of each of the following species.)

	Grass-hoppers.	Cut-worms.	Cray-fish.	Suck-ers.	Miscel-laneous.
Snowy egret .....	762	91	29	..	9
Little blue heron..	1900	149	142	..	45
Louisiana heron ...	2876	17	67	..	14
Egrets .....	..	..	176	61	297

Under the head of miscellaneous are included large numbers of water moccasins and other snakes which are well known to be great destroyers of fish.

Both the egret and the snowy egret are destructive to field mice, and are, therefore, of pronounced economic value to the agricultural interests of the country, as shown in Bulletin No. 33, of the Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture.

3. **Illegal Traffic.**—The trade in plumage of native birds is now illegal in a number of the States, including Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Louisiana, Missouri, Colorado, California, Oregon, Washington and other States. The trade in plumage of native birds is thus prohibited in such important millinery centers as Boston, New York, New Orleans, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland and Seattle. The Federal law (35 Stat. 1137) already prohibits interstate commerce in plumage shipped in violation of local laws. The United States should not permit the importation of goods which are contraband in some States. Their importation should be prohibited as has already been done in the case of lottery tickets, opium, seal skins illegally captured, etc.

4. The death knell of any species of wild life is sounded when mankind begins to commercialize it. A number of species of North American birds are to-day on the verge of extinction because of the activities of the collectors working in the interests of the world's great millinery establishments. In collecting heron aigrettes the most barbarous cruelties are practiced. These long airy feathers are the nuptial adornments of the birds and are found only in the breeding season. To procure these feathers it is absolutely necessary to take the life of the birds which produce them. This means that the young are left in the nests to die of starvation. Egrets once bred as far north as New Jersey and perhaps Long Island, but to-day they do not occur during the nesting season north of North Carolina. The agents of the National Association of Audubon Societies have been able to locate in recent years about thirty colonies of these birds in our Southern swamps. In the summer of 1912 these few remaining

rookeries contained in the aggregate a population of about 5,000 egrets. Thirty years ago there were millions of these birds in the United States. Because of the disappearance of egrets over large sections of the country in which they formerly occurred, it is now necessary for the trade to secure these feathers from abroad, and the same heartless war of extermination is to-day being carried on in South America and Southern Asia. As long as we permit the importation of aigrettes, we have but little assurance for saving the remnant of the egrets still found in this country, as it is impossible to distinguish in the manufactured product the feathers of these birds taken in different countries.

5. **Revenue.**—The actual revenue derived from the importation from plumage (including aigrettes for millinery purposes) is unknown, for the reason that no separate record is kept of the importation of plumage for millinery purposes and feathers and downs used for pillows, quilts and other purposes. In the case of aigrettes, probably 90 per cent. of the goods are imported in the crude state at the low rate of duty based on appraisal at port of shipment. If figures were available, it is doubtful whether the appraised value of most aigrettes would exceed \$15 or \$20 an ounce, allowing a revenue of \$3 or \$4 per ounce. Assuming that the importations for any one year amounted to half a ton or a thousand pounds, the duty at \$3 an ounce would be \$48,000 and at \$4 per ounce \$64,000. If this revenue is regarded as indispensable or so important as to necessitate the continuance of a traffic at once barbarous, useless and destructive to the interests of our farmers, an equal source of revenue may be found in paragraph 289 in Schedule G, by imposing the same duty on game birds as on poultry.

To accomplish this, amend Paragraph 289 to read:

Poultry, live, three cents per pound; poultry and game birds, dead, five cents per pound.

If this amendment be adopted, Paragraph 510 of the Free List should be amended to read:

Birds, and land and water fowls alive for exhibition or propagation.

The present provision which imposes a duty of five cents a pound on poultry and allows game birds to be imported free is class legislation. It is the height of injustice in these days of high prices to require the poor man to pay a duty of five cents a pound on his poultry while the wealthy patron of the high class restaurant and hotel can obtain his game birds free of duty. Under the present tariff exemptions the importation of game birds from Europe has increased enormously. As many as 25,000 birds are known to have been imported on a single vessel at New York. The records of the Conservation Commission of New York show that since the new law went into effect in 1911, prohibiting the sale of native game and requiring foreign game to be tagged, game birds to the number of 492,400 have been tagged. Most of these birds are pheasants, grouse and ptarmigan, weighing from a pound to a pound and a half or two pounds. If the average is taken at a pound and a half, the importations of New York alone would net about \$37,000. As these figures represent the importations at New York alone for a period of two years, it would be safe to say that the importations for all ports in the United States may be safely placed at not less than \$50,000.

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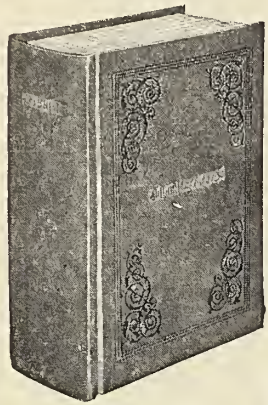
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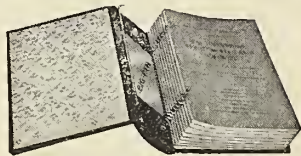
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**Taming Pigeons.**

An amusing story is told of the late Lord Leighton, the famous painter, says the Shooting Times of London. A friend found the artist trying to get some pigeons to keep still for the purpose of a picture. All his efforts were unavailing until someone said, "Soak a little bread in whiskey and give it them." The experiment proved successful.

**The Humorous Crow.**

Crows certainly possess a sense of humor and manifest the utmost audacity in playing practical jokes upon other birds. An English officer in India reports seeing a crow slip up three successive times behind a meditative adjutant bird and deliberately tweak his tail. The first two

times the adjutant was surprised merely; the third time it turned quickly enough to discover the joker, and also, with one indignant snap of its huge bill, to swallow him.—Shooting Times, London.

**Made of Matches.**

A FRENCH artist, M. Amiot, has lately exhibited a collection of articles made entirely from the ends of matches picked up in the streets of Paris. He weaves, says the Strand, his material in a design, spreads the backs of the matches with gum, and presses the whole firmly together. M. Amiot has made several vases in this way, and an excellent model of a violin. In the latter, which has movable pegs and strings, there are no fewer than 1,500 matches.

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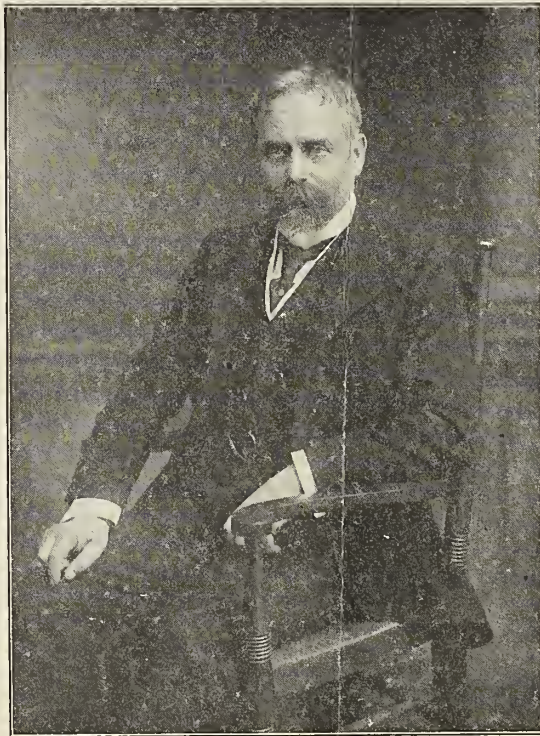


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FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING CO.  
127 Franklin St., New York.

**Salmon Statistics.**

1. The sockeye spawns normally either in its fourth or fifth year, the king salmon in its fourth, fifth, sixth or seventh year, the females of both species being preponderatingly four-year fish.
2. The young of both sockeye and king salmon may migrate seaward shortly after hatching, or may reside in fresh water until their second spring. Those of the first type grow more rapidly than the second, but are subject to greater dangers and develop proportionately fewer adults.
3. Coho salmon spawn normally only in their third year. The young migrate either as fry or yearlings, but adults are developed almost exclusively from those which migrate as yearlings.
4. Dog salmon mature normally either in their third, fourth or fifth years, the humpback always in their second year. The young of both species pass to sea as soon as they are free swimming.
5. The term "grilse," as used for Pacific salmon, signifies conspicuously undersized fish which sparingly accompany the spawning run. They are precociously developed in advance of the normal spawning period of the species. So far as known, the grilse of the king salmon, coho and dog salmon are exclusively males, of the sockeye, almost exclusively males, except on the Columbia River, where both sexes are about equally represented. The larger grilse meet or overlap in size the smaller of those individuals which mature one year later at the normal period.
6. Grilse of the sockeye are in their third year, of the king salmon in their second or third year, of the coho and the dog salmon in their second year.
7. The great differences in size among individuals of a species observed in the spawning run are closely correlated with age, the younger fish averaging constantly smaller than those one year older, though the curves of the two may overlap.—Bulletin of the Bureau of Fisheries.

**Vermont's Hedgehog Bounty.**

THE Vermont hedgehog's fate is settled. The State will continue to pay a bounty on his head for the next two years, but at the bargain counter reduction of 50 per cent. In other words, the bounty has been reduced from 30 cents to 15, which, however, would strike the proverbial man up a tree as ample.

To date, says Burlington Free Press, the State has paid out \$20,000 in hedgehog bounties, and the reduction in the bounty will result, one would think, in stimulating hunters to fresh exertions, so that it will be no great surprise if the total shows no considerable reduction.

Few people, we believe, knew before the hedgehog became a burning and expensive issue in the Legislature that the forests of Vermont were endangered by his onslaught. His favorite food is clover, and this when abundant so fully satisfies his modest wants that he asks for few additions to the menu. His favorite abode is at the edge of the farmer's wood lot in reasonable proximity to a clover field.

In such a hedgehog paradise he luxuriates in the farmer's clover all summer and dreams about it all winter in his long hibernation. The party aggrieved by the animal's predatory operations has always been the farmer as far as the knowledge of the general public is concerned, and the lumberman's grievance was voiced at Montpelier.

We are told that not far from the capital there is a series of hedgehog "preserves," and that one family has gathered in \$3,000 in bounties. These two facts were not coupled in the Legislative debate, but one would think that it would not be a very long step for a resourceful Yankee to take from bounty to breeding.



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# Forest and Stream

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127 Franklin St., New York.

## Camping on Aroostook

By WILLIAM SIMPSON

To mute and to material things  
New life revolving summer brings;  
The genial call dead nature hears  
And in her glory reappears.

—Walter Scott.

IT was blossom month in Maine, perfume pervaded the air, hemlock, pine, balsam, here and there, wild black cherry, budding birch and laurel were now in their annual bloom of youth. On the edge of the streams the pussy willows were out, and occasionally in the shade of a spreading yellow birch, clumps of trailing bear berries that delight the partridges, and furnish them with food and cover. On the banks of the river, fringes of gaudy dogwood or sumac and other flowering shrubs blend their odors with pond lilies, and American lotos, harebells and forget-me-nots, blue and white wood violets peep from under the old moss-covered logs and a dozen more of nature's wild beauties are abloom. The cold winter with heavy snow and the lateness of the spring, had caused delay to some, but the sudden warm sun in June had helped along others, and now all seemed to join in a concert of color, as if nature's storeroom had burst open, and she had become intoxicated with giving, which is the ace of joy.

Everywhere the sweet, merry songs of active and busy birds, some native, and more fresh from the South, were taking up their summer residence; the partridges were there giving examples in bravery in spite of natural timidity, and does not this brave little bird give proof that there are other qualities than beautiful plumage and sweet voices in the bird kingdom, and I doubt if anyone who is a lover of nature, or has spent much time out of doors, has not observed the devotion to their young, and the courageous manner of protecting their offspring. On several occasions I have had a chance to see their heroism conquer fear, and particularly how the hen bird exposes herself and ignores all danger in her efforts to defend her young. She will flutter about to attract your attention, while her less helpless brood will make their escape to safety among the moss or ferns, and other natural cover, after which the mother bird will fly to a place of safety herself, with valor that despises death. I am not in full sympathy with those that call this bird a "fool hen."

The kingfisher bristles up his ruffled crest when he alights on the overhanging branch of a dead tree as he darts down stream on your approach and seems to resent an intrusion and quarrels with you for interrupting the business

which his name implies. His harsh screams can be heard half a mile away on a quiet day. The noisy bluejay is perched on top of a dead tree calling to you from his perch to leave, leave, leave; he is a ventriloquist and a mimic, but he is no singer, but has a discordant voice. Early in the spring his disposition is mild; the hen lays her eggs early, and about the time the young are able to fly their plumage becomes quite brilliant, and the parents become inveterate robbers of other birds' nests. Not only will they devour the eggs of other birds, but will often quarrel with birds larger than themselves, and will give battle over a choice morsel, and if they are in company with others of their own tribe, will vanquish a chipmunk, and sometimes even a squirrel.

Overhead sat a sweet-voiced veeery, that notable songster of the East, whose song is impossible to describe in words, and he is lavish with his musical entertainment. Yellow warblers and wrens are flitting from twig to twig, and I fancy there is no fisherman, or pilgrim of the wildwood, of rightly-tempered mind, who will fail to lay these scenes on the altar of remembrance.

Among all this glory of blossom and plumage, under a pearl-tinted sky on the banks of the Aroostook, we pushed our canoe from the landing, and pursued our course up to the headwaters of the Aroostook. It is not a great river, so it has little to do with great responsibilities, or matters of vast importance; it is not called upon to float large vessels or to bear great burdens. Every spring it renders valuable service to the State and the lumbermen, in floating down large quantities of logs, that are left conveniently on its bed, to be called for by the spring freshets, and carried to places where they can be used to best advantage. Like many other small rivers, it is not too large for the intimacy of a summer vacation. Here and there it has a deep pool, where it keeps its store of game trout, and landlocked salmon, and freely gives up its bounties to visiting sportsmen, and its still waters are the summer home of the many deer and moose that feed along its banks among the lily-pads and luscious grasses.

It was six o'clock in the evening when we reached the salmon pool. After ten hours of constant struggle with the current, we were just



SONG OF THE RAPIDS.

a mite tired. from exertion with the pole on the swift water, and the paddle on the dead water; but there was no trace of weariness, the constant change of scene on the river bordered with verdure, stretches alternating with sand interlaced with ferns and wild flowers, and stretches of innumerable rocks, with foaming wild cascades, and again with patches of pond lilies whose fragrance, with that of the woods, filled the air.

If there is anything that carries the mind back to the creation, it is to float on a river, and knowing as you look that it has been there for ages, and that the water that flows from these springs was there from the beginning of time.

On a high bank overlooking the salmon pool was built a log camp well stocked with provisions, all the necessities, and some of the luxuries of life. The latch string was outside the door, and all that was wanting was a few trout.

a series of small log cabins, and a main dining camp and headquarters, above which was a big bell to call the guests who were sojourning there to assemble for dinner—it could be heard for miles in that still clear air.

There were many log cabins on cut out trails, situated on various lakes, ponds and streams, within a radius of twenty-five miles, and at the end of each trail could be found a canoe conveniently located. So there was little carrying to do on the trails, and one could choose from about fourteen different locations, all under the control of one proprietor, and persons going there could remain on the territory and have the freedom of the place, and the run of your teeth, by paying a modest sum per day to the proprietor.

It was a dry summer on the Aroostook, and after a spell of warm weather the water was low, and the fishing poor, which often happens in August. We tried diligently at the spring-

first course consisted of trout and fritters, the second fritters and trout, and the third more trout and fritters.

It was a delightful summer, and the days went along merrily and swiftly. I could not say that I was tired of the fishing, that has not happened; but the season had advanced on the calendar and thoughts of bear came into our minds. We had seen signs where they had been clawing the trees and shrubs, and also around the brambles and raspberry bushes, so we carefully tucked the rifle in the canoe every time we went away from camp, hoping to have a contest with bruin.

It is a rather tame hunting country that has not got a selection of bear stories, and Aroostook is on a plane with the average. My experience during thirty years of vacations spent in locations more or less liable for their bear stories, is limited to three venial offenses, one of which happened on the Aroostook River, on



AUTHOR, AROOSTOOK GUIDES AND TROPHY.



AROOSTOOK SALMON POOL.

to complete an Aroostook voyager's repast, and on that occasion, with the setting sun yet pouring his radiance through the overhanging pines, flecking the pool with gleams of light, uncoiling my leader and letting loose my flies, I cast them over that pool and succeeded in getting enough to complete the supper. At the break of day I took eleven as pretty trout from that pool as it has ever fallen to my lot to see. I remarked to my guide how even they were in size, and expressed wonder that I had not hooked some larger ones. "Why," said he, "these little fellows are too quick for them, but if you will allow your flies to sink an inch or so under the surface of the water, you will be likely to get the big ones," but the current was too swift for that.

Above this pool there was several miles of dead water, where we could occasionally see a cow moose, with perhaps a calf by her side, or a few deer feeding, or standing in the water to be safe from flies and mosquitoes.

On the evening of the second day of our canoe trip on the river, we reached little Millinockett Lake, where on an island, a little gem of beauty some ten or twenty acres in area, was

holes, the mouths of the small brooks where the bright fresh green grass was, put on our most attractive flies, and changed them often, but all without much results until a rough northeast storm set in, lasting for some days. Finally subsiding we went up to the head of the lake to a pool in Caraboo Brook, a beautiful clear stream fed by cool springs. In this pool I cast my flies, and there followed what, to enjoy again, I would cheerfully travel twice the distance from New York to repeat. It was a contest that required all the skill the fisherman possessed to keep the plunging trout away from the logs and fallen timbers that surrounded the pool, in which should they become entangled, the gut leader would break like a spider's gossamer. The little five-ounce H. L. Leonard rod that I cherished as an old friend, almost bent double as I gripped it tightly, not giving but a few inches, the pliant rod almost forming a bow under the strain. My guide, who was looking at the quivering tackle, exclaimed, "That rod is the real thing!" after securing twenty-one nice trout, all of which were required for the table at the home camp. That evening the meal was served up in three courses; the

the pond below Millinockett Lake, while preparing for a siesta. The partridges that constituted our dinner had soiled our fingers, and to remove the stain, we went to the edge of the stream, which was our only available finger bowl, and where we had made a cheerful little fire to broil our simple luscious meal. Looking up stream I observed a black, loose-jointed, plantigrade creature shamble along the river for a few yards. He paused, sat on his haunches, sniffed the air, changed his course and disappeared in the thick underbrush, while the gun, carefully loaded, lay safely in the canoe a hundred feet away quite harmless.

Most of the persons who spent the warm months of the summer fishing here had returned to their city homes, and a few hunters had taken their places. The woods had commenced to take on the russet hue of autumn, and the deer shooting was the attraction. We had seen many large deer feeding in full view during our fishing excursions, and had heard of others having seen some very large deer at Beaver Ponds; but as there were few fish in them, we had not gone there. It was a hard trail of three miles, but as the weather was

cool, we stuffed a few needful articles in our pack, and went over there prepared to stay a few days, to see if we could get one of the big deer that had been seen. There was a little log cabin and a great surplus of young balsam that we cut down and used freely to make comfortable beds, and to carpet the floors. A few hours' healthy exercise and we had a camp, such as would delight the heart of any hunter. The ponds were small, shallow and muddy at the bottom. We prospected round the fringe of dense underbrush on the shore, and on the second day came upon a large buck deer feeding among the thickest of the cover. He raised his head and assumed a poise as for a picture; a noble sight to see, and a well directed soft-lead bullet finished his career. He was a big, old fellow, and had evidently been in some rough fights, as one ear had been slit for some inches, and the other bore evidence of having previously been frozen, as a piece of it was gone. This was the largest animal of the species I had ever seen, and it was no easy task to carry that head and carcass over that rough, steep three-mile trail. I afterward had the head mounted, and it is now one of my most highly prized trophies.

The venison we cooked in every way that skill and location would permit, even rivalling in a peculiar excellence the famous inimitable dinners at Kennelly's on Broadway.

What sports are there in house or city to compare with those that the children of the wild wood enjoy, and often as we pause a moment in the hot smoky air of town, will come the refreshing memory of these scenes and cool breezes, that forever blow on the clear waters of Aroostook.

Not the least in importance is the selection of your guide, he should have a cheerful disposition, quick, inventive and active. A skillful, correct-mannered guide is a great joy and a source of constant pleasure. A good, true sport or a good and faithful guide is rarely over-talkative—the habit of their skill is silence and the conversational powers, the "feast of reason and flow of soul," are reserved for the camp-fire. These men of the woods are generally self-reliant, independent, models of energy and faithfulness, and if you treat them fairly and in a respectful, manly spirit, you will surely get your money's worth, and I have seen them under every test—hunger and fatigue, exposure to heat and cold, sickness and health, good and bad luck—and a more faithful, honest, painstaking, patient class does not exist. Modest of speech, fearless of danger, untiring in their efforts to please, and to prove a faithful helper and friend. In going into camp with a guide avoid a low-bred, coarse-mannered, surly fellow as you would a pestilence or a rattlesnake.

Many pleasant evenings are spent in the glow around the camp-fire, with a few genial friends, and kindred spirits to listen, and relate the story of adventure. Shoot over again your first or largest buck, and land once more your largest or gamest trout.

What a jolly personnel was here assembled, one could scarcely imagine a more frolicsome set on a vacation, with all serious cares left behind. A great physician from Boston left the serious business of his profession behind him and was always ready and willing to inject mirth into a meeting, and a most genial sunny

fellow and excellent sport as ever enlivened a camp. A merchant who when in the city supplied nearly half of the people there with many of their needs, and who has the faculty of making people feel it a pleasure to hand him their money, and his table talk was a source of pleasure and an aid to digestion. A young banker, an athlete, who was always so fit and jovial, one morning after his usual swim in the cold waters of the lake, was asked as to his condition, remarked that he felt as if he could lick his weight in wildcats. What never-to-be-forgotten occasion was the hour of the evening meal! when the hungry set met bronzed from exposure to the wind, water and the sun. What jokes provoking roars of laughter enlivened that meal! No rudeness or questionable stories, and with each sally of wit and roar of laughter, the ethics of a gentleman were never violated, and they always mixed their wine with sobriety.

There is no social directory in the wilderness, and the company was not made up by a social leader. Oh, no! All were thrown together by chance, or at least by the "call of the wild."

One afternoon some time after the opening of the moose shooting season, the banker and his guide, who had been absent from camp for two days, drew their canoe up on the landing. Not only did he poise his most important bank director step, but he carried with him an air of responsibility, only seen in those who have been frequently marked with success. His face was lit up with more than his usual cheerful disposition. "How is it 'sport,'" asked the scribe, with a laugh, "have they made you president of your exchange, or are you to join the central figure at a wedding?" "Joining the central figure at a wedding is all right," was his reply, "but I've got something that knocks being president of an exchange cold! We went up yonder in the thick timber and shot a big bull moose with a fine head. Oh! it was a nice tidy affair, landed him with one shot from my old reliable .45-90 Winchester." He had been in camp two weeks, and the only thing he needed to complete his cup of hunting happiness was a bull moose, and from that day forth he has tuned his heart to sing the praise of Aroostook.

Did you ever notice the response that occasionally occurs to persons with a genial nature and a generous spirit? Well, it broke out here, and every sport and guide at the camp volunteered assistance to skid that moose to where he could be put on a raft of three canoes and brought to camp. The head has been beautifully prepared and now adorns the walls of a city mansion.

In order to lighten the penalty of declining years, we must go back to nature at least once every year and be refreshed and rejuvenated by the murmuring waters, and be lulled to sleep by the song of the rapids; and if we live to be old, we shall yet die young, with a treasury stored full of memories, that will be well worth having.

#### Aw, What's the Use.

A right-handed writer named Wright,  
In writing "write" always wrote "rite."  
He meant to write "write,"  
But he couldn't write right—  
Who started this darn thing, anyway?  
—Cincinnati Enquirer.

#### New Publication.

SINOPAH, THE INDIAN BOY, by James Willard Schultz (Ap-i-kun-i). Profusely illustrated by E. Boyd Smith. Houghton Mifflin Co., New York. Price, \$1.10 net.

Here is a story of a Blackfoot Indian boy, who, from his christening Sinopah, to his life as the great Chief Pitamakan, furnishes a narrative enjoyable to the grown-up and thrilling to young people. Those were wild days when Sinopah was born. Fort Benton, owned by the American Fur Company, was the only white settlement in Montana. The Blackfeet owned all of the country from Saskatchewan River in Canada, south to the Yellowstone River, and from the Rocky Mountains eastward 300 miles. The plains were covered with buffalo and antelope, while in the mountains and along the rivers elk, deer, big-horn, moose, black and grizzly bear and wolves were abundant. It was in this setting that Sinopah was reared. It is in this atmosphere that Apikuni has developed his famous stories, now historic in literature; and this last effort shows no diminution in wondrous interest from his previous classics. Read it to your boys and girls for the pleasure you will get and the profit that from it they will derive.

#### Tanning Skins.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., March 28.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I see by this week's issue of FOREST AND STREAM your Buffalo correspondent, Mr. Eames, asks for a simple formula for tanning skins. The following has been used with success by myself and others for tanning fresh skins: One part alum, one part saltpeter, one and a quarter parts salt. Make all very fine and cover flesh side, roll up and leave four days in a cool place, then rub well until dry; stretch on a flat surface and paint with neatsfoot oil; leave four days, take down, and work oil in well. If a thick skin (deer, etc.) give another coat of oil and rub.  
JOHN F. RAUCH.

#### Who Lost This Bird?

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass., March 26.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* We have discovered a carrier pigeon in our barn, with the following markings on it: No. 12, U. F. B. Mason, St. Lawrence, 307 Mass. Not being familiar with the abbreviations and terminology of fanciers, I am at a loss to know whom to address to notify them of their property being in our hands, and write to you for information.  
W. R. MOODY.

#### Sleeps with Fly-Book Under Pillow.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., March 18.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Your paper failed to put in an appearance last week at the usual time. I missed it awfully.

Please hurry along; spring is coming. I retire early and sleep with my fly-book under my pillow and dream of the budding leaves and the streams and the quiet rise of the big fellow that "done" me last season. Good luck.

JOHN DOUGHTY.

# Labrador for the Sportsman

By DILLON WALLACE

LABRADOR embraces an area of 511,000 square miles, and of this immense area it is safe to estimate that 170,000 square miles are covered by water. It is a land of great forests, wide barrens, innumerable lakes, large rivers and myriads of sparkling brooks.

Three varieties of caribou inhabit the forests and barrens, black bears are comparatively numerous, and the white or polar bear visits the eastern, northern and western coasts. The lakes of the plateau are well stocked with namaycush or lake trout—which often attain an immense size—and with pike; the rivers with salmon, ouananiche and brook trout. Nearly all the streams and lakes, indeed, teem with trout.

Labrador, so far as the sportsman is concerned, is virgin land. Leaving out of consideration a narrow region contiguous to Lake St. John, the Saguenay River and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, you may count upon the fingers of your two hands the sportsmen who have visited the country with rod and gun during the last ten years. The only explanation that occurs to me of this neglect of so fertile and so attainable a field for enjoyment and novel experience is the undeserved bad name that Labrador bears, together with lack of information concerning sections of the country attractive to the sportsman and which at the same time might be reached without too great an expenditure of time and effort.

Salmon run in nearly all of the Labrador rivers, but the further north one goes, the less likely are they to take the fly. I refer here to the eastern peninsula, northward from Battle Harbor, which is situated on the extreme southeast coast. This section of the coast may be reached from June until November by the fortnightly mail boat from St. Johns, Newfoundland, a very comfortable little steamer of the Reid-Newfoundland Company.

Battle Harbor is the first Labrador port of the northward-bound steamer. Here natives with small boats may be employed for excursions to the St. Charles River, and to a river flowing into the head of St. Lewis Inlet. So far as I am aware, no fly has ever been cast into either of these streams. From St. Francis Harbor, two ports beyond Battle Harbor, the Alexis River is reached. Natives have informed me that this was an excellent salmon stream—the best, in fact, of the southeast. So far as I am aware no angler has ever visited it, though it is certain that natives take many salmon here every year with nets.

My advice to the angler, however, would be to proceed to Sandwich Bay, disembarking from the steamer at Cartwright Post of the Hudson's Bay Company. Here he has several rivers in which to try his luck, and if fortune does not favor him in one he may easily shift to another. The best salmon rivers in Sandwich Bay are the Paradise, the Eagle, the North, the South and the White Bear. The Hudson's Bay Company nets them here rather extensively, and I am personally aware of some three or four anglers who have visited these

waters with success. The Cartwright agent of the company will be glad to assist the sportsman in securing native guides with boats.

Thus far I have said nothing of trout. Let it be understood that all of the streams mentioned are splendid trout streams, though to find the largest trout one must ascend the streams a considerable distance. North River is a particularly good trout stream, and natives have assured me that one may row a boat pretty nearly to the pools of the four- and five-pounders.

The country back of Sandwich Bay is a pretty good bear country, though during the fishing season caribou are scarce. In this, as in all the deep inlets and bays, seals are plentiful. Seals are not easy to shoot in open water,

have tried it. I am doubtful, indeed, whether a fly has ever been cast in the Kenamou. There are many other streams emptying into Hamilton Inlet, and much beautiful country surrounding the inlet attractive to sportsmen.

Ascending Northwest River, and three miles above the trading posts, Grand Lake is entered. This is a magnificent sheet of water some thirty-five miles in length, and presumably very deep. There are five rivers and many brooks emptying into Grand Lake. Cape Corbeau River, which is unexplored, enters from the south, and Waddy's brook from the north, each about halfway up the lake.

Five miles from the head of the lake the Nascaupée and the Crooked rivers enter a deep bay on the north, and the Beaver and Susan



LABRADOR CARIBOU.

and in Labrador it is a greater feat of marksmanship and sportsmanship to shoot a seal than to shoot a caribou.

The country contiguous to Hamilton Inlet, to the northward of Sandwich Bay, offers excellent all-round sport, both with rod and gun. Rigolet Post of the Hudson's Bay Company is the point of debarkation for Hamilton Inlet. A tug belonging to a lumber company operating at the head of the inlet, or a little mission steamer, usually connects here with the mail boat, and passage on either may be secured to Northwest River, ninety miles inland. Or, should both of these boats fail, a native may be engaged with a sailing craft for this most interesting and delightful journey.

At Northwest River there are two trading posts—one maintained by the Hudson's Bay Company, the other by Revellion Frères, where supplies and such outfitting as may be wanting, can be purchased.

Twelve miles across the inlet from Northwest River is the Kenamou River, said to be a good salmon and trout stream, though I never

rivers flow into the lake at its upper extremity.

The Susan is a swift and unpractical stream upon which to travel. The Lower Beaver is unexplored, and only an investigation would reveal its character. In the upper Beaver, however, fifty miles from Grand Lake, and thence on to a series of large lakes where it has its rise, I have caught no end of fine trout. In August, 1903, Leonidas Hubbard, Jr., and myself landed in one hour from a single pool eighty-nine trout averaging fourteen inches in length. Neither of us stepped outside a circle ten feet in diameter.

The lakes at the head of the Beaver River contain pike, and no doubt lake trout. Wild geese are always here during summer, ptarmigan are found upon the surrounding hills, and caribou are very certain to be seen along the river and in the neighborhood of the lakes. I should say that fifteen days would take a party from Northwest River to the lakes, with no halts for bad weather.

The country around the head of Grand Lake, and particularly along the lower Nascaupée

pee, is well stocked with bears. I have seen innumerable fresh bear signs around the mouth of the Beaver and Susan rivers.

To the sportsman looking for both angling and hunting, I would suggest as quite available and easily reached the Nascaupée and Crooked River region. The lower Crooked River is too swift to ascend with a canoe, but higher up it may be entered by a portage route from the Nascaupée.

Turning into the bay which I have mentioned on the north side and some five miles from the upper end of Grand Lake, the wide mouth of the Nascaupée will be discovered. Just above its mouth on the right hand bank is an unoccupied trapper's cabin. Ascend the Nascaupée—which is a large river and cannot be mistaken—some twelve miles, to a point where a shallow river enters from the left. This is the Red River. A mile or so above the junction heavy rapids occur in the Nascaupée.

Nearly opposite the Red River and on the east bank of the Nascaupée, is a small tilt, or cabin, used by trappers in the winter. A little way above this an Indian portage trail turns to the eastward, and over a high hill to a small lake. Here look out for caribou, for stragglers are certain to be encountered from this on.

The trail continues eastward through a series of six or seven small lakes, and is generally well defined. With one exception it will be found to leave the lakes nearly opposite the point where it enters. This exception is a long, narrow lake where it leaves about halfway down the lake and just before the second island is reached.

This trail will presently lead you into the Crooked River. While small trout are plentiful in the lakes on the portage trail, here in the Crooked River the first really large trout are found. At the point where the trail enters it the river runs with a swift current, one rapid is ascended a little above, and a little way above the rapid a branch enters from the right. You are to keep to the left-hand branch, however, and quickly you find the river divided into two streams, with the left-hand stream pouring down over the rocks in a heavy rapid, or low fall. At the foot of this rapid lurk really big trout and onaniche. I have caught beauties of both species here, the trout running up to six pounds—and there is no end to them—the ouaniche larger.

No fly has ever been cast in this stream by any but myself and my party, when here in 1905, and no other white men than ourselves have ever crossed the portage trail or seen the country contiguous to the Crooked River.

Good angling continues as the river is ascended. The portage around the rapids is to the left of the left-hand branch. A day or two up stream will carry you into Lake Nipisich, an entrancing sheet of water. I did no trolling on Lake Nipisich, but there is little doubt that it contains lake trout. It is well worth a visit. In all probability ducks and geese will be found here.

No Labrador native except the Indian has ever seen Lake Nipisich. With the assistance of good packers it should be reached in eight or ten days' travel from Northwest River. By caching along the way necessary supplies for the return trip to the Nascaupée, and traveling light, even less time would be consumed,

unless halts are made for the purpose of hunting and fishing.

Caribou are certain to be encountered between the Nascaupée and Lake Nipisich. There is an excellent chance of meeting bear. No where in the world is there better angling. Therefore I recommend this section to the sportsman.

Another good caribou region, at same seasons, lies back of Davis Inlet, to the northward from Hamilton Inlet. The caribou are likely to be far back into the country, however, until near the close of steamer navigation, and I do not recommend the sportsman to go so far north unless he is prepared to remain during the winter.

For Labrador trout use Nos. 8, 10 and 12 hooks. No. 8 will be the size mainly used. I have had my luck with the duller hued flies, the brown-hackle, though in Labrador trout are not very particular. When conditions are not good for fly-fishing use a snelled hook, a .22 bullet or shot for sinker, and the belly fin of a trout for bait. They will invariably respond to this lure.

Salmon begin running in the Sandwich Bay rivers about the first week in July, and are found in the neighborhood of Hamilton Inlet about the 10th to 15th of July. The salmon outfit should contain a good assortment of flies, for salmon in these higher latitudes on the Labrador need much coaxing.

The sportsman who goes to Labrador will be no novice, and will require little advice as to outfit, but let me make these suggestions: The outfit should be as light as possible, and contain neither luxuries nor superfluous claptaps. Pork and flour can be purchased at the trading posts. Desiccated vegetables and evaporated fruits are preferable to canned goods, because lighter. A small folding sheet-iron tent stove will be well worth its trouble and weight. Balloon silk or other of the very light-weight waterproof tents will reduce effort on the portage. Tent should have ground cloth and be fitted with a front of mosquito netting or cheesecloth, as a protection against mosquitoes or flies.

Personal clothing should be substantial—medium-weight underwear, heavy woolen socks, moleskin trousers, gray flannel outer shirt (blue or very dark cloth seems to attract black flies), a heavy pontiac shirt to be used as a sweater, felt hat, plenty of bandanna handkerchiefs, one pair of heavy, hob-nailed wading shots, or wading sandals, two pairs of larigans or oil-tanned moccasins, and at the trading post purchase also a pair of native sealskin boots. It is well to be supplied with a suit of feather-weight oil skins.

As protection against black flies and mosquitoes carry a good stock of fly dope. Purchase from your outfitter a head net that will fit over your hat and set well down upon your shoulders, and is supplied with tie string to come under the armpit. Cut the fingers off an old pair of kid gloves at the second joint, and have sewn to the gloves loose armlets that will reach to the elbows. It is well to button the sleeves of your outer shirt over these. This glove and sleeve attachment is even more essential for protection and comfort than the head net.

A light sleeping bag—as light as can be

had—with a double lining of good woolen blankets, will make a comfortable and sufficient bed.

You will have to take canoes with you. They cannot be had in Labrador, and canoes are necessary in penetrating to caribou hunting and trout fishing country.

Native Indians cannot be employed as guides. Neither can you depend upon employing breeds or other natives in summer, willing to go beyond tidewater, or at most beyond the beginning of the first portage trail. It is for this reason I have detailed so carefully the portage route from the Nascaupée River to Lake Nipisich. Take your packers and canoe-men with you.

Game laws do not extend to this part of Labrador, and there is no restriction upon either hunting or fishing as to season or bag, and no license fee is charged.

Labrador may be reached via rail to North Sydney, N. S., steamer to Port-aux-Basques, and rail to St. Johns, where connection is made with the fortnightly mail steamer. Or, you may go by steamer from North Sydney to Port-aux-Basque, rail to Bay of Islands, and thence by steamer via the Straits of Belle Isle to Battle Harbor, and there connect with the northward-bound mail steamer from St. Johns. A more leisurely, and for those who have time a much pleasanter, route is via Red Cross Line steamer from New York to St. Johns. This steamer calls at Halifax, and affords one day in that delightful city. Should you find it more convenient to make your sailing from Boston than New York, other lines of steamers running from Boston to Halifax will permit you to connect at Halifax with the Red Cross Line steamer to St. Johns.

### Books Wanted.

CANOVA, S. D., March 20.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Herewith find inclosed check for one year's subscription to your valuable paper. I like your paper very much. Kindly send me your book catalogue. You have called attention to some good hunting books in "Trail and Camp-Fire." I have bought a number of books from Captain McNab and like them very much indeed. Can you get me the books by Selous, "A Hunter's Wanderings in South Africa" and "Travels and Adventure in Southeast Africa"? And where can those books on Indian sport be bought—"Highlands in Central India," "Thirteen Years Among the Wild Beasts of India," "Wild Sports of India," "Large Game Shooting"? And what is the price for a book? And can you get me the book, "Short Stalks"?

An early answer will oblige yours truly,  
WM. POTRATZ.



# Among the Mexican Troglodytes

By EDWARD HOEFLICH

Illustrated from Photographs taken by the Author

(Continued from last week.)

FROM Yoquibo we continued our journey toward Guachichic. Near the former village a high plateau commences with a wonderful vegetation of wild flowers and trees of immense size. I noticed white pines more than 100 feet in height and nine or ten feet in circumference at the base. Instead of following the straight road, old chief Peña induced me to take a side trip toward Zapuri, where there are supposed to be excellent hunting grounds. Almost immediately he struck the trail of a deer, but I was hardly able to follow the old Indian and his runners, although I was on horseback. After a six hours' run, I finally had a chance to kill an old buck of exceptional size. The Indians told me that, in former years, they had to fight many bears, mountain lions and jaguars, which often bothered their small herds. There are deer in numbers, but the Indians enjoy most hunting squirrels. Wild turkeys (tschivi) are to be found in great abundance, but, on account of the broken grounds, they are very hard to hunt. Besides turkeys, there are many kinds of eagles, large owls, ravens and woodpeckers almost everywhere. The latter are hunted mercilessly, on account of their feathers, which are supposed to be of use in preserving the Indians' health.

We continued our hunt until nightfall, and, toward midnight, we reached our camp, where old Peña remained over night, and the next morning took leave, going back to his caves. Traveling onward toward Guachichic, we reached this Indian village, without any incident whatever, late next day. The medicine man was advised of my coming, and, although his dignity would not permit him to advance to greet me, he was rather cordial when I entered his house and shook hands with me. By this time I understood a few words of the Tarahumare language, and, with signs, we understood each other very well. He invited me to his best room, where he, his family, and all his animals, lived together. Upon my suggestion, however, he was willing to visit me in my tent, where I spread out for him a royal meal of canned goods and good cognac. Here I had almost the same experience as at the Baranca del Cobre, but, knowing better the Tarahumare character, I made friends more rapidly with them. Next day I had occasion to be present at a court proceeding. The simplicity and justice meted out was rather a revelation to me. The case was as follows:

About a year before, a married man ran away with another woman. They remained in hiding all this time, but, finally, the curiosity of the woman gave the guilty couple away. They were brought back to the village, and the medicine man, together with the chiefs, held court in the open square. The prisoners were brought in by five policemen who were armed with bayonets tied to bamboo sticks. The court appointed an attorney for the defendants, but, as

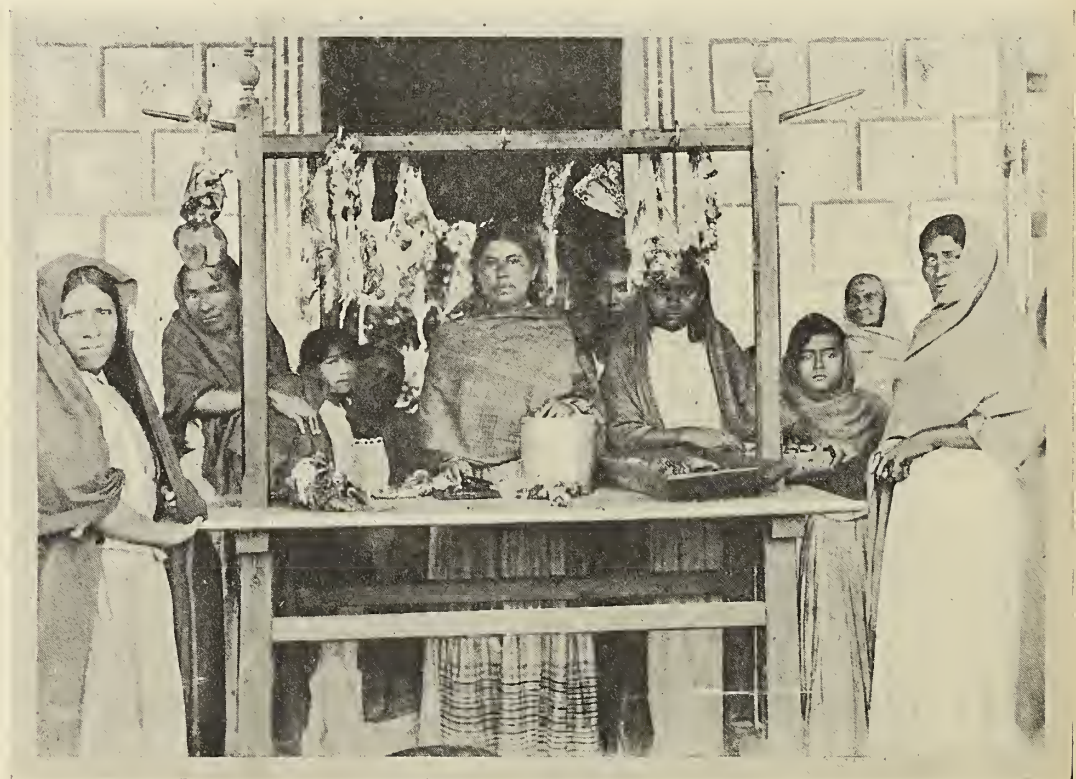
they acknowledged their guilt it took the court about five minutes to pass sentence. The man and woman were ordered whipped on the spot. Without the twitching of a muscle, the Indian walked a few steps to the post, turned his back to the policemen and received without a groan his whipping. The same operation was performed with the woman. The second part of the sentence was that the man, who begged to be permitted to live with his sweetheart, must return to his lawful wife, and the woman must be married immediately to any one who would have her. There was a short suspense, because no one seemed to want to become her husband. Finally a young chap, about eighteen years old, stepped forward, declared his willingness to cast his lot with that of the woman, and a few minutes afterward they were man and wife.

In Guachichic, Noragachic, Tomachic and Guachóchic live more than 9,000 Tarahumares. This part of the Tarahumare country is considered the most thickly settled, and here most of the Indians continue to observe their pagan rites, though they have a mixture of Christianity. The family life is about the same as everywhere else, though I have had occasion to note some different features. The women, who are rather comely, are usually occupied with needlework and pottery-making, when their household duties give them time for it. Their family life is rather happy; the mother is very fond of her children, and while there I

had a chance to see the peculiar custom of kissing each other on the belly, as they do not know the mouth kiss. They are very hospitable, but to make a visit is a tedious job. When a neighbor wants to visit, he covers himself with a serape, slowly approaching the house so that he cannot be seen. There he will sit down and wait until invited to enter. The family to be visited is often at dinner, or doing some kind of work, and the first thing they do is hold a family council as to whether they should invite their would-be guest to come inside. This council often lasts for hours, and the visitor awaits patiently the decision. Finally, the owner of the house steps outside with great dignity and invites the other to enter. Coming in, he is offered tesguino, and they often chat for hours. If it is a stormy night, the guest is always invited to remain within the house for the night.

Although the Tarahumares are of rather moderate habits, their home-brewed beer, tesguino, plays an important rôle in their home life and in their religious ceremonies. Tesguino is made in the following manner: The corn is moistened until it sprouts, when it is crushed and boiled, and, to make it ferment, a seed of some herb, which looks like wheat, is used. For a Tarahumare it is a feast of the gods to drink good tesguino and eat a few roasted field mice with it.

Their religion is very simple. The men pray to the sun, and the women to the moon.



STREET MARKET IN MEXICO.

They believe that the sun takes care of the world during the day; therefore, they never transact any business until the sun is gone down. They call him the "Father Sun." The "Mother Moon" is ruler during the night, and her son, the morning star, helps her to watch and command the other stars. The Tarahumares are rather good astronomers, and they love to study the different constellations, most of which they know by sight. The nominal Christians also believe in a Tata Dios, or god-father; a Madre Dios, or godmother; (the Virgin), his wife, and also in a devil, who is an old man with one eye and a long beard, like the Mexicans. The devil has many children, who are Mexicans. The belief in the cross is followed by the pagan Tarahumares also, and they explain it as representing the sun, the perfect man, with extended arms. In most homes they have three crosses, one representing the sun, one the moon, and one the morning star. This is the same as the Christian Trinity. They believe in immortality and claim that death is only a change for the better.

The medicine man, who is, at the same time, the chief of the tribe, plays a great part in the life of the nation. He is the high priest, the medical adviser and judge. They are clever prestidigitators and hypnotists, for, in many cases, they make the poor sick Indian believe he is cured. The medicine man must be very clever, as his lot is not very enviable if he is not successful. Although they have some good medicinal herbs, in the most cases the medicine man's cures are made with prayers. After a thorough examination, they put a very small tube made from human bone into the sick part and suck out worms, and stones. The cure must be made effective, however, by the immediate burial of the stones and worms, and these must not be disturbed, otherwise the medicine man's efforts will have been in vain. The cause of most sicknesses is believed to be some spirit which entered the body, and which must be driven out. The same explanation is made for a headache, the sufferer believing that a spirit is hammering inside the head. Quite frequently the Tarahumares use steam baths, which have an excellent effect. They dig a hole in the ground in which a person can remain sitting. Into this hole they throw hot stones, covering them with green cypress or cedar twigs. Most of the patients are taken out more dead than alive, but frequently cured. The Tarahumares believe in brujas (female witches) also, and it is the high priest's task to drive out the bad spirits inculcated by these witches. Sacrifices of animals to the gods are very common, and when they are sick the Indians try to induce the gods to help them by means of votive offerings. The same thing is done when the rains are delayed. Throwing water toward the heavens is a common ceremony, and the sacrifice of pet animals is indulged in.

Although they believe in immortality, they believe also in the transmigration of the spirits of dead humans into animals. To find out into what animal the dead person has been changed, they leave a meal with the corpse over night and throw ashes around the bier. Next morning, they study the tracks of the animals which visited the corpse during the hours of darkness, and thus decide into what variety of ani-

mal the person has been turned. The dead walk during the night; therefore the Tarahumares keep indoors, so as not to disturb wandering spirits. The Indians believe that all nature is alive, that plants and animals have souls, and, therefore, they are careful not to destroy wantonly any forms of life.

The dances (donzas) are mostly of a religious character, and often last two or three days, as the Tarahumares claim that the gods are pleased with such ceremonials. Men never dance with women. The dances are of about the same nature as their music, slow in movement and melancholy. The two principal dances are the rutuburi, which they learned from the turkeys, and the yumari, taken from the deer. In dancing and in drinking tesgüino they express all their desires to the gods. I spent more than a week in Guachichic, and, although we suffered a great deal from the lack of good food, altogether it was an enjoyable time I passed with the Tarahumares there. At the same place I met a Tarahumare who was taken to the Chicago World's Fair. I had a rather long conversation with him, but he was not greatly impressed with what he had seen in Chicago, notwithstanding the fact that he played a great rôle in the village, and that his history probably will be handed down to posterity. We made many side trips, as far down as Zapuri, and other small villages. One afternoon we got into Tomachic, where I had the good luck to be present at one of their periodical dances. It was nothing like an American Indian war dance. In the beginning it seemed rather monotonous, but, after catching the strain of their music, I found it interesting. The dance goes on for a few minutes in even rhythm, and when the tune of the music changes, the whole crowd bursts out in a short shout, and then on they go again. The only interruptions they have are to drink tesgüino. In the evening the dance is continued by torchlight, until, at a late hour, the dancers drop out one by one, less from fatigue than from imbibing too much of their native beer. During the harvest, they never pay their help, but the neighbors assist each other, and a peculiar custom goes with it. When the work is finished, they take the owner of the land, bind him hand and foot, and carry him to his house, where he is compelled to furnish plenty of tesgüino and a good meal before his neighbors liberate him. The whole proceeding is carried on with such a serious manner that a stranger would believe that the man is going to be punished for some crime, but it seems natural with the Tarahumares, as they seldom are seen to smile.

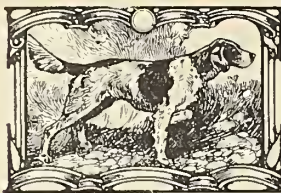
From Guachichic we took the trail to Minas de Oro, and from there to Guadalupe y Calvo, which lies in the most southern part of the State of Chihuahua. Guadalupe y Calvo was one of the best known mining camps of the early thirties of the last century. It was worked mostly by Englishmen, who took untold millions from the camp. At present the town is deserted, but the whole aspect is that of an English village, with nicely laid out streets, covered with cobblestones, but with grass growing everywhere. I met a few Americans, and it was really a pleasure to taste fresh food. My animals and runners were in good shape, so I pushed on northward, toward the government reservation of Tecoricich.

Passing the Rio Fuerte, we climbed a rather steep barranca, but when we reached the high plateau, we found ourselves in the midst of a wonderful timber tract. For miles and miles the great pine trees reared their heads, proudly, like giants, more than a hundred feet in air, seemingly paying little attention to human beings far below. Next day we reached the continental divide, about 10,000 feet above the level of the sea, and, though we could not see to the Pacific or to the Atlantic, we had the idea that we governed with our sight the two great oceans. At this altitude, the nights were rather cool, but we did not suffer to a great extent with the cold.

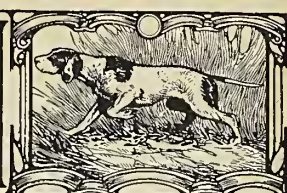
Continuing on the Parral to Guadalupe y Calvo road, we got into Tecoricich Sunday morning. Before arriving at the village we were surprised to see so many empty houses, but it was explained to us that as soon as a member of a Tarahumare family dies, the house is vacated, and, in some nearby valley, another is built. In Tecoricich we were welcomed heartily by the new schoolmaster, Edmundo Loya, and the chiefs of the Tarahumares. In Tecoricich there is much farming, and most of the trees are cleared from the land. Edmundo Loya told us of the different great lagoons near here, so we decided to cut short our visit to Tecoricich, and to return after our excursion to these lakes. Following the course of the Tecoricich River, we approached the Nanaruchic Mountain, about 9,000 feet high, and, to get a good view of the surrounding country, we climbed the easily accessible peak. From there we saw the five lakes, and decided to put up our camp for the night, near the Laguna de Juanota, which has an area of about half a mile in width by a mile in length. We arrived before sunset and, erecting our tents, we enjoyed a pleasant evening around the campfire. Next morning we had a pleasant surprise. The lagoon was covered with thousands on thousands of ducks, as well as many other kinds of waterfowl. I liked the place and planned to remain there at least two or three days. The nearby Tarahumares came into my camp and were surprised to see a white man around there. The first thing I tried to do was to explore the lagoon, and for that purpose I built, with the aid of the Tarahumares, a raft. This was a revelation to the Indians, and they never thought that such a craft would remain on the surface of the water. I got a good deal of pleasure from boating on the lagoon, and when I reached the most southern point of the lake, I saw, on a small elevation, quite a number of Tarahumares in earnest consultation. Expecting to find something interesting, I approached the meeting place and discovered that they were deliberating about the election of a new governor of the Tecoricich reservation. They spoke very little, but it seemed that, with few words, they came to an understanding.

The time passed all too quickly at the lagoon, but as I planned to spend a few days in Tecoricich, we broke camp and retraced our steps toward the village. Edmundo Loya spoke Spanish fluently, and I had a good chance to get a great deal of information concerning the Tarahumares from him. The whole Tecoricich district contains about 2,000 souls. There is a small adobe church, and the Catholic priest

(Continued on page 450.)



# GAME BAG AND GUN



## An Oklahoma Shooting Trip.

NEW YORK CITY, March 26.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* For some time past I have been meaning to write to you about a little shooting trip I took in the late fall in McCurtain county, Oklahoma, which may possibly be of interest in case you should have any inquiries regarding sport in that territory.

A party of four Chicago friends, including myself, took a long, hard trip over the Frisco Road to the southwestern corner of Oklahoma, where we went into the old Choctaw Indian country, part way over a lumber railroad and the rest of the distance—about twenty odd miles from civilization—in wagons over what they called roads, which were really blazed trails through the woods for the most part.

We found beautiful rolling wooded country, but with a decided lack of good water, and had considerable difficulty in locating our camp near a good supply.

We were late enough to miss the rattlesnakes and other vermin, which were pretty well holed for the winter, although we saw a few tarantulas roaming around at midday in the sun.

The weather during the day was very warm and beautiful, but the nights were exceedingly damp and chilly.

There are no real guides there, and the hunters we could get, for the most part, were made up of poor whites who were satisfied with low wages and who had no idea of the duties of a guide. They did, however, help us in some directions when they were not scooting off by themselves without our permission looking for game.

In hunting, we had no difficulty in finding plenty of deer and had gotten three good bucks before I left, after being in camp eight days. I devoted most of my time looking for turkeys and was successful after a great deal of hard work. I should like to spend more time in turkey hunting, as it is extremely difficult to get near enough to get a shot at a turkey.

We had some duck shooting, quail, rabbits, fox, squirrels and plenty of 'coon and 'possum hunting at night in addition to the deer and turkey, and got some of about everything there was in the woods.

Our evenings around the camp-fire were about the best part of the trip, as the stories and talk of the local hunters, with their debates, were most interesting and laughable, and the old fiddle was not neglected.

You can imagine we lived pretty well, having a good cook to work over the camp-fire and all kinds of food, besides game.

It was a most enjoyable experience all the way through, and I should not have missed it for a great deal, but, like every other available hunting place to-day, the woods were terrifically over-crowded and we refrained from going way through to the mountains on account of reports of the hunters in that better territory.

Under present conditions it will be but a year or two before the game will be almost extinct there, even with the care of the wardens who are trying to enforce a law, which is being violated every day, as regards the killing of numbers as well as species of game.

Again, the class of hunters through those woods is not trained and is very careless. I will confess that I was nervous a great many times when I was roaming around alone between and over the ridges, when I could hear dogs and shooting in different directions about me. I should prefer to find a new ground for my next trip and certainly would not go into



THE AUTHOR.

this country earlier on account of snakes and ground vermin.

We saw very few Indians, but we understand that a good many of the old tribe of Snake Indians, of the Choctaw family, have isolated themselves further back in the woods as civilization has progressed through that country, and that a year ago they showed some temper and exception to the invasion of their country by the hunters, which resulted in a little shooting, in a few cases fatal, but now there is little fear of trouble through there. Civilization is progressing very fast through all that country; the towns springing up are remarkable in many ways. It will not be a great many years before the lumber industry and other lines of business will be in full swing, where ten years ago was an absolute wilderness.

GEORGE E. FARRINGTON.

## Menhaden-Oil Exports to Scotland.

THE annual imports of menhaden oil into the Glasgow consular district amount to about 20,000 barrels, nearly all from America. Most of the oil is refined by one concern. Owing to the advancing prices of linseed oil, menhaden oil is used largely in paints and in the manufacture of linoleum.

## Connecticut Game Protection.

ESSEX, Conn., March 7.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* To my way of thinking the McLean bill for the Federal protection of migratory birds, is the greatest measure ever adopted by any legislative body in this country for the protection of our wild life. Without doubt under Government supervision the law will be more strictly enforced than it is at present, and a uniformity of open and closed seasons for large sections of the country will work wonders in keeping up the supply of ducks and other migrants. It will also do away with the foolish attempts that are constantly being made whenever any State Legislature is in session to have whatever good laws that State may have repealed.

I know how it is in the State of Connecticut and oftentimes am disgusted at the shortsightedness of those people who are trying to bring about those changes. For instance, there is a bill up now for lengthening the open season for shooting ducks till the 1st of February, introduced, I understand, by some gunners who reside on the Sound shore in this county (Middlesex). To be sure, there are ducks galore, and the ever present desire to kill is again made manifest by this silly bill. And yet the reason for this abundance is not far to seek. In the year 1907 the State of Connecticut wisely put the ban on the killing of ducks after Dec. 31, this becoming a law after the closing date of the open season had vacillated between March 31 and April 30, almost biennially for several legislative terms. Almost immediately results began to be in evidence. The supply, which for a few years had been decreasing, now began to hold its own, and to-day, in spite of the ever-increasing number of hunters, it is safe to say that there are more ducks of almost every variety than there were eight or ten years ago.

I doubt very much if there is a more thoroughly gunned section in the State than in the four towns of Lynne, Old Lynne, Essex and Saybrook in the lower Connecticut valley. I have recently compiled a few figures to see just what proportion of people were taking out hunting licenses, finding a list of the same in the last report of the Connecticut Fish and Game Commission. In the counties of New London and Middlesex, the ones in which these towns are located, the proportion is one license for every forty-six and thirty-five of the population respectively. In the above mentioned towns the proportion is 11, 18, 17 and 26 in the order given. There may be towns in other portions of the State that furnish nearly as many licenses, but I doubt very much if any four adjoining towns produce so many hunters.

I merely mention this to show that there is some shooting done in this locality, and to make plain that whatever game we may have, is not here because it finds this section a refuge and a safe retreat. Now, here are a few samples of bags of ducks that have been made here recently. I know of two hunters who on two dif-



ferent occasions killed between twenty-five and thirty blackducks in a day's shooting in the fall of 1911. Bags of fifteen were no rarity at all and were frequently made this past fall. I also know of two days' shooting at broadbills this past fall that I can verify. One bag made in a single day was composed of fifty-seven ducks, mostly broadbills, and the other forty-seven all broadbills. Of course these figures may seem large for this part of the country, and indeed they are. I do not want to give the impression that such bags can be made every day, for such is not the case, but I do want to show clearly that these strings are by no means uncommon.

I am almost daily made aware of the presence of wildfowl hereabout. I can look from the window of my home and see ducks, mostly mergansers, almost any time, sporting and feeding in the openings in the ice of the cove, and by venturing out and exploring unvisited places, I can see them almost without number. Just before this last cold spell, or to be more concise, on Jan. 26, I sallied forth in a canoe to see how many ducks were stopping in Lord's Cove, a large bay and marsh on the east side of the river. I had heard that large numbers were stopping there, but had no idea so many would be seen. It is no exaggeration at all to say that there were hundreds and hundreds, mostly blackducks and broadbills, with a few mergansers and golden-eyes. It is highly gratifying to see such large numbers around and to realize that the abolition of winter and spring shooting has brought about such splendid results.

I hardly think the sensible sportsmen of the State will ever stand for the repeal of the present excellent law we now have, for anyone of an observing nature can readily see that it is working too well to be tampered with. Nevertheless there must be a vigilant watch kept by the friends of the birds till we have a better and more comprehensive law, which I truly hope the McLean bill will be.

GEORGE W. COMSTOCK.

The true sportsman does not quit the field because he missed the first shot.

### The "Red Gods."

AITKIN, Minn., March 1.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In your issue of Feb. 15 I see Chas. Cristadora refers to the "Kipling or Red Gods" controversy in FOREST AND STREAM some years back. Mr. C. says it was the field against Browne, which was nearly the case. Mr. C. also says the controversy hinged on shod or "shodless" canoe poles, which is an error. There was much random talk about canoe poles, but the final outcome turned on what Kipling meant by "Red Gods."

The trouble started when Browne said Kipling wrote much of meaningless jargon, or words to that effect. As Mr. Kipling's press agents had been working overtime on this side of the water at about that time, the over-excited multitude swarmed out in defense of him.

"When out the hellish legion sallied,  
As bees buzz out in angry fyke,  
When plundering herd assail their byke."

The controversy raged long, and the carnage was somewhat fearful, but did not seem to lead anywhere. I finally suggested, in the columns of FOREST AND STREAM, that each one of the Kipling defenders tell what he meant by "Red Gods," and if he were a clear and lucid poet, they would all agree as to his meaning.

The belligerents fell for the idea and the editor of FOREST AND STREAM set a time limit for all answers to be in. When these were all in, no two agreed on any particular. This would seem to have left the victory with Browne, but the mob would not see it, and by that time Mr. B. was in hiding somewhere in the wilds of Canada, and has never been heard from even unto this day.

E. P. JAKUES.

### Taking the O Out of Odor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* If your skunk-infected correspondent will cover the "spots" of tent and clothing with fresh chloride of lime, all odor will be removed. This is the way the French make skunk furs marketable, free from all offensive stench. TIMOTHY E. WILCOX, U. S. A.

### The Spirit of the Eagle.

BY PAUL BRANDRETH.

Half wakened by a moonbeam's farewell kiss,  
The pool within the forest meadow lay  
And smoked with early mists. O'er night's abyss  
The errant breezes of arriving day  
Brushed with their fairy hands the sleeping pines,  
Hailed forth the ruddy legions of the sun  
To fill the East with ruby of old wines,  
And called the jeweled birds out one by one,  
Till presently within the wood there fell  
A thrush's chiming, like a crystal bell.

That sylvan note in elfin echoes ran  
From hill to hill, from grove to honeyed grove,  
And as a dream voice in the ear of Pan  
Presaging day, its liquid music strove  
To rouse the slumbrous god. Fragrant and cool  
The respirations of the quickening dawn  
Breathed o'er the wood; then lo! beside the pool  
Blushing and ivory-limbed, white nymph and Faun  
Leaped joyously; or borne on shaggy brute  
Trafficked in cherry blooms and wood-sweet fruit.

The low moon set. The wood folk brave with song  
Romped wildly in their Bacchanalian glee  
Till one among this gallant festive throng  
Blew the shrill silver horn that bade them flee,  
And even at the warning, from the glade  
The voice of something sorely wounded cried.  
Headlong they fled as from the pine tree's shade  
A white doe broke the thicket. In her side  
An arrow drove her on with bitter pain,  
And flecked her silky flank with crimson stain.

Straight to the pool she blindly made her way,  
Ah, piteous sight to those bright morning skies!  
For reaching it she stumbled, fell and lay  
Half in the water, with soft dewy eyes  
In terror backward gazing toward the wood;  
And when the East was bathed in golden light,  
Came Acteon and in the meadow stood,  
Searching with cager glance to left and right.  
He saw her! gave a loud triumphant cry,  
And plucked an arrow from his war-girth thigh.

But there he paused. Out of the morning blue  
Swift as a plummet dropped from Zeus' throne  
With sword-shaped pinions dipped in sunrise hue,  
A great gold eagle plunged, a living stone.  
Ah, then it was the hunter stayed his hand,  
For with its mighty wings spread dark and wide,  
The bird in cooling shadow gently fanned  
The stricken deer; and hovering by her side  
Wrenched at the arrow that had laid her low,  
And filled the air with screams of fiercest woe.

Oh, Acteon, be gone ere yet the dawn  
Hath dried from vine and leaf the crystal dew;  
Go, go! ere Dryad, Nymph and bearded Faun  
Come to avenge the death of her ye slew.  
But look! Fate holds him and he waits too long,  
The meadow seethes in anger and dismay;  
The eagle claps his wings, ten thousand strong  
Flash creatures of the forest forth to slay!  
And he who reaped the life blood of the doe,  
The king of birds strikes earthward with a blow!

So are the weaker championed by the strong;  
So doth the hunter with the hunted bleed;  
And so the eagle's battle ringing song  
Doth voice for man a brave immortal creed!

### Belgian Hares.

BOSTON, Mass., March 17.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I note your item about a revival of interest in Belgian hares. Now, I'm just back from Maine, where Holman Day lives, and he knows a thing or two about that bug. Large factories often rely on their main work for support, but on by-products for profit; and Mr. Day claims that at least one Maine farmer made a complete failure of it with that same Belgian hare because, being a prohibition State, he could not sell their hops for beer.

Moral: Some things are geographical in their profit chances.

The German carp is a case in point.

JOHN PRESTON TRUE.



WILD DUCKS IN SODUS BAY.

Fed all winter by the Conservation Commission, New York State.



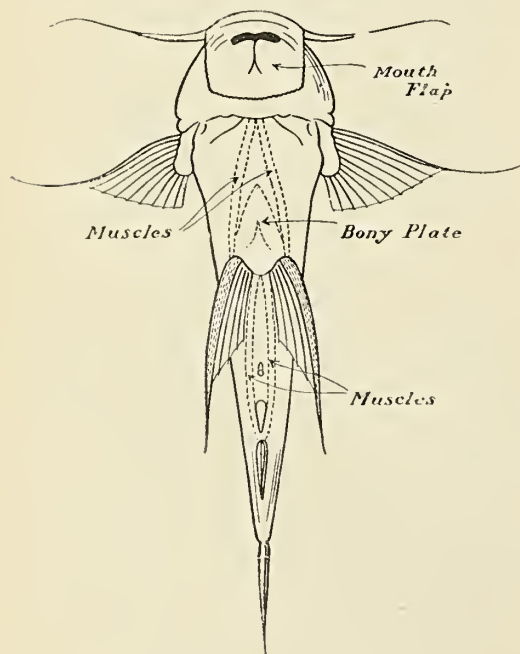
### A Queer Catfish.

IN a recent publication of the Annals of the Academy of New York Sciences are printed some notes on a climbing catfish, by R. D. O. Johnson, which are of unusual interest.

The catfish in question resembles in a general way the ordinary catfish, or horned-pout of the north. The skin is smooth and without scales; the color a dark, mottled gray, and the fish is small, rarely being more than twelve inches long. These fish are clumsy, awkward swimmers, wriggling through the water like tadpoles. They are found in the creeks and rivers of the Andes Mountains in the Republic of Colombia, South America.

This is a region of tremendous rainfalls, four or five inches of water sometimes falling within a few hours, and producing floods of immense volume. The rock over which the streams flow is soft and rapidly worn away. The stream beds are steep, consisting for the most part of a succession of falls, cascades, pot-holes and short riffles. If these catfish depended merely on their swimming powers, they would be swept out of the stream in a very short time; instead of—as they do—remaining there and multiplying so that they are very abundant.

These fish are provided with a mechanism which enables them to anchor themselves and hold their position during these floods, and a further mechanism which enables them to creep and climb in any direction. The mouth of this fish is small, but it is surrounded by a broad, soft, rubber-like flap, thin and flexible at the edges, and by the use of this sucker mouth and its surrounding mouth flap, the fish is enabled at once firmly to attach itself to any convenient object. Besides this, on the belly, just back of



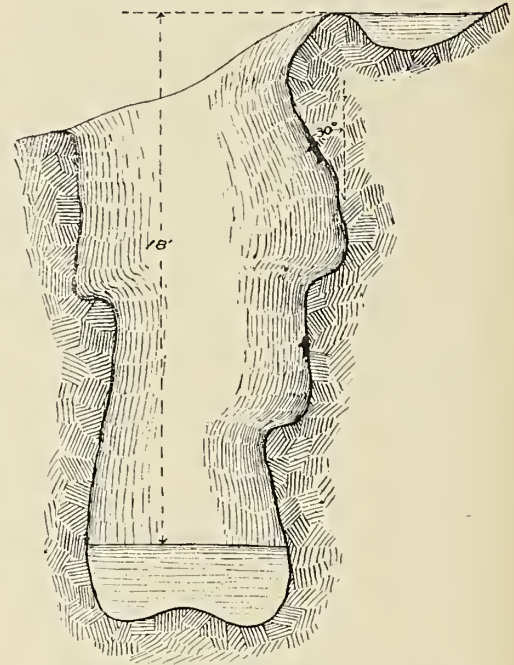
CATFISH.

the pectoral fins, there is a triangular plate, to which the ventral fins are attached. The outer front ribs of these fins are broad and flattened, and their flat surfaces are thickly studded with small, sharp teeth, pointing backward. The triangular plate and its attached fins may be moved forward and backward through a distance equal to about one-sixth of the length of the fish, and by means of the alternate action of the mouth and of this belly apparatus, the fish is able to creep along against a current that would sweep it away, if it depended solely on its swimming powers.

On sunny days, when the water is clear, these fish may be seen moving about, hitching themselves along over the surfaces of rocks and stones, sometimes swimming for short distances, but seeming to depend in moving about chiefly on their ability to creep. They are found in all parts of these mountain streams, even in the small tributaries of their heads, and they can only reach those highest waters by creeping up steep slopes.

Mr. Johnson instances an extraordinary example of their powers in ascending surfaces which are vertical, or even overhanging. He had occasion to divert the waters of a small mountain stream, so that it would be practicable to get to a deep pot-hole, from which the water, rock and gravel were afterward removed. The pot-hole was twenty-two feet deep, nearly circular, and varied in diameter from six to ten feet. The sides were generally vertical and in some parts inclined inward. When the water had been lowered to within four feet of the bottom, it was seen that the hole contained a large number of these catfish. They were greatly excited and were swimming and creeping in all directions. A small stream of water in a thin film ran down one side of the pot-hole from a leak in the dam above. This small inflowing stream was at last discovered by some of the fish, which began to creep up the side of the hole in the water, but were frightened by the movements of the workmen and dropped back. At noon, when the work was stopped, four of the smaller fish started up the wall, following the thin stream of water which ran over their noses, down their backs and trickled off their tails. They hitched themselves rapidly up for a foot or two; then remained quiet for a short time, and proceeded for another foot, and took another rest. In half an hour the four had reached the water in the pool at the foot of the dam above. In making the ascent, they passed over a part of the wall about two feet in length that inclined inward at an angle of about 30 degrees from the vertical. This slope seemed to make no difference in their movements or speed, but they passed over it rapidly and safely. During the afternoon several more of the fish climbed out, but in the evening, when work stopped, there were a large number still at the bottom of the hole. The next morning not one remained.

For the most part the path followed by these



CATFISH CLIMBING OUT OF A POOL.

fish in climbing up this rocky wall lay over smooth, water-worn surfaces, free from any coating of vegetable matter, but on the upper part there was a thin film of vegetation that may have been of use in catching the sharp-pointed teeth on the movable ventral fins. The vertical distance climbed by the fish measured eighteen feet.

These catfish deposit their eggs in the deepest pot-holes and attach them one by one to the under sides of large stones.

### Trout in North Carolina.

LINVILLE FALLS, N. C., March 22.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The trout season on Linville River will open May 1. The past season has been exceptionally favorable for the trout, as the winter has been open, with no ice or floods to injure the fish. Much damage has been done in some winters by the formation of ice that goes out with tremendous force down the narrow, rocky gorge. Floods also do much harm to the fish, carrying quantities of debris and sand down the river. The past year has been free from anything of this kind. The river has been well stocked every year for five years and may be expected to give better sport this year than usual.

The Crest of the Blue Ridge Highway, now building from Altapass on the C., C. & O. railway, twelve miles to this place, is well on its way to completion, and will be finished some time this summer, the engineers say. It is an automobile road with a maximum grade of 4½ per cent., crossing the Blue Ridge and going along its crest in various places. Here it follows for several miles the summit of Humpback Mountain, altitude 4,300 feet, from which

magnificent views may be obtained, overlooking all this high mountainous region, including the highest peaks east of the Rocky Mountains. From here the road follows up Linville River and along the slopes of Grandfather Mountain to Blowing Rock, another popular resort, altitude 4,000 feet, thirty-three miles from here. The road is a hard sand and clay surface, eighteen feet wide at present, to be widened shortly to twenty-four feet.

F. W. BICKNELL.

### The Travel and Vacation Show.

Two hundred thousand persons took the opportunity offered at Grand Central Palace last week to see America first. In the immense hall was gathered a remarkable collection of exhibits giving in replica the wonders of the American continent, its splendid railroad facilities, hotel accommodations and vast scenic beauty. Thousands of dollars were spent in making the miniature scenes reflect the grandeur of the originals. Among the exhibits worthy of note were:

**ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.**—Evolution of the company's delivery methods from a handbag to a four and a half ton automobile truck, from the time of Alvin Adams in 1840 to the present methods of transmission of money and valuables.

**AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.**—Exhibiting photographs and interesting pictures of foreign offices and other interesting subjects. Original wheelbarrow and safe which were used in the early service of the company for transferring valuables. Display of moneys of foreign countries.

**BERMUDA TOURIST BUREAU.**—Scene of the harbor of Bermuda, showing the steamship Bermudian in the foreground. Corals, plants, photographs and scenes in Bermuda of interest to tourists.

**CAMP WOPOWOG.**—Information pertaining to Camp Wopowog, the vacation camp for young men and women on the Salmon River, Connecticut.

**DEALWARE & HUDSON COMPANY.**—A panorama of Northern New York, known as the "Summer Paradise," covering the Adirondacks, Lake George, Lake Champlain and including the company's modern fireproof hotels on Lake George, Lake Champlain, Fort William Henry and Hotel Champlain.

**FOREST AND STREAM AND SPORTSMEN'S PARADISE.**—Typical of the modern sportsmen's resort. Through the aid of the *FOREST AND STREAM* magazine, this scene was created and properly was termed the spirit of the exhibition. It comprised some 2,500 feet of floor space, thickly wooded, with a pool in its shades. A model camp was fitted up by Schoverling, Daly & Gales, rare and beautiful game birds and waterfowl were roaming about by courtesy of G. D. Tilley, of Darien, Conn., while two highly attractive Russian bears lent reality, thanks to the Remington Arms-U. M. C. Co.

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.**—Reproducing a portion of the city of Ottawa, the capital of the Dominion of Canada, showing Chateau Laurier, the \$2,000,000 Grand Trunk Hotel and the Grand Trunk terminals; also a view of the Dominion Parliament buildings, the Rideau Canal, the Gatineau and Ottawa Valleys, and the Laurentian Hills in the distance.

**GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY.**—A replica

of Mount Robson, altitude 13,700 feet, the highest mountain in the Canadian Rockies. Mount Robson lies north of the Valley of Fraser, to the west of Yellowhead Pass, through which the Grand Trunk Pacific will pass in plain view of this magnificent mountain.

**GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY GLACIER PARK EXHIBIT.**—This exhibit comprises Indians and eight scenic booths showing scenes from eight of the Chalet camps in Glacier National Park. These Chalets have just recently been built by the Great Northern Railway and are located at eight of the most scenic portions of the famous playground:

Two Medicine Lake Camp, Cutbank Cañon Camp, St. Mary Lake Camp, Many Glacier Camp, Going-to-the-Sun Camp, Gunsight Lake Camp, Sperry Glacier Camp, Granite Park Camp, the Blackfeet Indians.

**HUDSON DAY LINE.**—Exhibiting a model of the steamship Hendrick Hudson, also a model of Fulton's Clermont, which has been planned on the same scale to show the progress of steamboat construction. Scenes of the Upper Hudson River painted by Raphael A. Weed, to be used on the new steamboat, Washington Irving, which will be put into commission this season.

**MUNICIPAL TERMINAL MARKET MODEL.**—The model of the Municipal Terminal Market, a suggested plan for the New York City Terminal Market, exhibited through the courtesy of Mrs. Elmer E. Black, member of the mayor's Market House Commission, who is responsible for the creation of the model.

**NEW BRUNSWICK TOURIST AND INFORMATION BUREAU.**—General information of the Province of New Brunswick as a tourist, hunting and fishing, camping and canoeing resort.

**NEW ENGLAND HOTEL ASSOCIATION.**—A typical view of the section of country in New England with splendid automobile driveways and wayside inns, such as may be found throughout that section of the country.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE HOTEL ASSOCIATION.**—Exhibiting a typical view of New Hampshire, showing Asquam Lake, together with pictures of Winnepesaukee Lake, Lake Sunapee, Portsmouth Harbor, Franconia Notch and Pemigewasset River, and scenes in the White Mountain Range.

**NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.**—The Adirondack Mountains, showing Lake Placid and depicting the beautiful combination of lake and mountain scenery to be found throughout the woods. The Catskill Mountains. A representative view of the delightful mountain district that is so close to New York and is reached in from two to five hours. The Hudson River. A view showing the Palisades with the Highlands in the distance, and familiar to all travelers up and down this beautiful river. The Thousand Islands. The view shows a group of islands lying in this beautiful region between Clayton and Alexandria Bay. The Thousand Islands is unsurpassed in the world as a river resort.

**NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD RAILROAD.**—View of the celebrated White Mountains, typical of scenes found in New England, the vacation land. Mount Kineo House, with Mount Kineo in the distance.

**NIAGARA FALLS.**—Showing an accurate reproduction in panoramic effect of one of the world's greatest wonders—Niagara Falls with its awe-inspiring splendor. The city of Niagara Falls is shown in the distance, the point of view being

taken from the Canadian side near the famous Clifton Hotel.

**CITY OF OTTAWA.**—Exhibiting immense photographs in black and white. These photographs, the largest ever made, show the various features of Ottawa, such as the Parliament buildings, Parliament Hill, sections of driveway, summer resorts, recreation grounds and general views of the city of interest to tourists.

**PANAMA CANAL EMBLEM.**—This beautiful emblem was conceived by James J. Hannerty, celebrated for the "Hannerty Idea." It is an allegorical picture of Columbia sharing her fruits with the world, and as a result of the Panama Canal, proclaiming: "There is no East, there is no West."

**RICHELIEU & ONTARIO NAVIGATION COMPANY.**—View on the St. Lawrence River as seen from the boats of this company.

**UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT GOOD ROADS EXHIBIT.**—Exhibition of models of road-making machinery, sections of roads, illustrations of methods of modern road-making, sections of highways, etc.

**WELLS FARGO & COMPANY EXPRESS.**—Exhibiting an old stage coach employed for many years on the old Pescadero route in California, including historical exhibit, together with illustration of modern methods of conducting the express business.

**WESTCHESTER COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.**—Scenes in Westchester county, together with a large relief map showing the contour of the county, and a collection of photographs representing various sections of the county.

The show was splendidly handled by the International Exposition Company under personal direction of E. V. P. Ritter, organizing director, and Robert H. Sexton, organizing manager.

### Illinois Casting Club.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 27.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The executive committee announces the following changes in the casting rules of our club:

A member missing a contest may re-enter in the same on either of the next two contests for that event, but not thereafter.

In the case of any event being postponed from Saturday, the same may be cast the following day, or any Saturday on which the same event is scheduled.

In the occurrence of a back-lash, the demerit will be limited to twenty feet.

The extra awards are to be the same as last year, but in addition there will be a special trophy given at the close of the season, consisting of a superior split bamboo casting rod, valued at \$25.

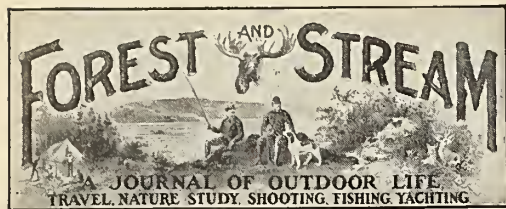
This latter trophy will be awarded to the member of any class, attaining the highest score the greatest number of times in his class during the season's work.

In the event of a tie the award will be made to the one who, in the cast-off, exceeds his own class by the greatest number of points.

There will not be a spring tournament this season, our club deferring in favor of the Chicago Fly-Casting Club.

That our next dinner, which precedes the opening of our season, may be nearer the first casting event, it will be given in the latter part of April, and an announcement of it will be sent you later.

J. D. ANWAY, Secretary.



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### THE OBJECT OF THIS JOURNAL

will be to studiously promote a healthful interest in outdoor recreation, and to cultivate a refined taste for natural objects.

—FOREST AND STREAM, Aug. 14, 1873.

### THE FLOODS OF 1913.

The reports of the appalling destruction of life and property which have recently come from the States of the Middle West, have shocked the whole world. They recount a series of calamities almost like a war. Other floods have occurred in this country, and caused great loss, but never before on this continent has there been a series of disasters that affected such thickly settled regions.

There is much speculation as to what caused the floods, and many suggestions are offered which it is hoped may provide against similar misfortunes in the future. We believe that for the present the causes of these storms must remain unknown. Floods caused by the melting of heavy snows over vast areas, such as in past times have frequently overwhelmed the territory bordering the lower Mississippi, may be explained in part by the deforestation of great areas of country, but it does not appear that the floods of March, 1913, can be attributed to such a cause, though it may well be that the absence of forest and of forest floor over great areas of country increased the destructive power of the water.

It is difficult to conceive the amount of material damage that has been done. Houses were destroyed, farms ruined, towns with all their active manufactures, great buildings and busy commerce, halted in their career of success and progress. Transportation lines were interrupted in a hundred places, and all business was caused to cease.

The situation presents a striking example of the absolute dependence on transportation lines of great aggregations of humanity. Only by these transportation lines are the cities provided

with their daily sustenance brought from the country. Cities do not produce food. A fortnight's interruption of the operation of transportation lines might mean that a large proportion of the population of Chicago would die of hunger.

As always happens in the case of a great calamity, the American people—the most generous in the world—spring forward to help their unhappy fellows, contributing time, money and personal effort to the work of relieving suffering. The spectacle is one that we have all seen many times, and that—sad to say—we shall probably often see again. Melancholy as are the causes which call forth these exhibitions of sacrifice for others, they have their helpful side, for they strengthen our belief in the humanity and goodness of our neighbors.

### BIRD PROTECTIVE REGULATIONS.

On Wednesday, March 26, at the rooms of the American Game Protective and Propagation Society, in New York city, an informal meeting was held by a number of persons interested in the protection of birds, and with special reference to the new law for the Federal protection of migratory birds.

Dr. T. S. Palmer, representing the Biological Survey, had sent out an informal invitation to persons interested in the new law, in order that it might be discussed and the Biological Survey might have the benefit of some of the ideas of gunners and game protectors before seriously attacking the work of formulating the regulations called for by the new law. It is obvious that the law is general in its terms. It gives the Agricultural Department the right to establish close seasons, but apparently does not go much further than this. Nothing is said about bag limits; nothing is said about methods of capture. These things are apparently left to the States to regulate.

In his opening remarks Dr. Palmer indicated some of the difficulties to be faced in establishing these regulations, and made his points very clear, by showing colored maps already prepared by the Biological Survey, which showed graphically the distribution in summer and winter of some species, the places where certain species breed, and many other matters of very great interest. Most of those present expressed their views on different phases of the subject. On one or two occasions the talk got switched off from the main question to reasons as to why Long Island ought to have spring shooting; but it was presently brought back again to the points at issue.

There were present, as was to be expected, two parties holding radically opposite views. One of these parties wished to establish regulations which would be drastic and severe from the start; the other party rather believed in beginning mildly and accustoming the public to the operation of the new law before any very radical action is taken.

The speeches made, of course, represented nothing more than individual opinions, but it is obvious that the Biological Survey is anxious to formulate regulations in this matter which will stand the test of criticism by all hands.

The general subject of the law is one which we believe may profitably be discussed by all sportsmen.

### COVER ILLUSTRATION.

The illustration on the cover this week pictures the Blackfoot Indians sitting around the camp-fire in Sportsmen's Paradise, the FOREST AND STREAM exhibit at the Travel and Vacation Show. In the background are the bears, so popular with the red men during their stay at Grand Central Palace.

### JOHN H. WALLACE, JR.

It is a fitting tribute to the conscientious efforts of Col. John H. Wallace, Jr., Fish and Game Commissioner of Alabama, that he should be urged to accept a nomination for Governor of his State. Should Col. Wallace be elected, as seems assured if he accepts the nomination, what a blessing he will be to bird life and the sportsman. All success to the Colonel.

### LONG ISLAND TROUT SEASON.

TROUT on Long Island opened April 1. The season in other parts of New York State opens May 1. Previous to last year trout could be taken into New York city from Long Island during the open season there; now, however, trout may not be taken from Long Island or elsewhere into Manhattan previous to May 1. It may be worth local trout fishermen's while to remember this.

### N. C. R. GUN CLUB.

By wire the good news arrives that though badly mused up by flood, the National Cash Register Gun Club will hold the Grand American Handicap as planned. This decision, however, comes as no great surprise, for when one reads of the glorious heroism of James H. Patterson, President of the National Cash Register Company, by whom the gun club is made possible, one would wonder were any other decision reached. It seems perfectly natural that the spirit of never say die would be found among those fortunate enough to be employed by James H. Patterson.

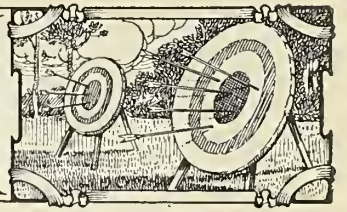
### PLANTS OF ST. VINCENT, FLA.

For a long time W. L. McAtee has been engaged in the study of the food of our wildfowl. In the course of that study he visited St. Vincent Island, well known as the game preserve of Dr. R. V. Pierce, who is greatly interested in improving the supply of natural food for ducks. During two short visits, of about one week each, Mr. McAtee collected about 239 species of indigenous plants and ten introduced species. Of these one is the wild rice of the North, with which Dr. Pierce has had little success until his last planting, which, however, did well, and the seed was reported as ripening in October, 1911.

Mr. McAtee's investigations on the duck food question, when brought together and published by the Biological Survey, will be of enormous value to sportsmen, but more particularly of enormous value to that constantly increasing number of persons who are interested in the protection and increase of our wildfowl under semi-domestication.



# ARCHERY



Forest and Stream is the official organ of the National Archery Association.

## Figures, Signs and Equations.

BY E. J. RENDTORFF.

CONFESSION is good for the soul. Allow me, therefore, to admit that until the other day I was unable to spell correctly the word "toxophilite." As my Webster's dictionary does not give the word, I hope this fault will be forgiven, and that on judgment day the error will not weigh too heavily against me. I always was a poor speller.

Allow me in this contribution to apologize to the archery world for having inflicted on it a series of parodies "fit for comic opera."

My effusions have been too numerous for modesty. When I get started, in my enthusiasm for archery, I seldom know when to stop. My articles are an example of this. The case reminds me of farmer Jones' white pig named Ink.

Smith: "Why do you call him 'Ink'?"

Jones: "Because he always runs from the pen."

It would almost seem that I am trying to throw a brick at Brother Hertig, whom I frequently quote in this article. This is not the case. I simply consider his point of view inimical to the highest development of the sport, and wish to point out to him, and the archery world in general, the errors of a mistaken attitude toward the use of simple mathematical and graphic analyses of archery phenomena.

Dr. Hertig takes exception to the equation,

$$\text{velocity} = \frac{\text{force} \times \text{time}}{\text{mass}} = \frac{\text{feet}}{\text{inches}}$$

He writes: "Get a yew bow and you will see, your equation to the contrary notwithstanding, why a bow that gets rid of its arrow most quickly is the bow that shoots furthest and strongest. The longer the time the string acts on the arrow during the twenty-two inches it travels in getting rid of its arrow, the slower will be the velocity of that arrow. As I understand your equation, time entered as an advantageous element in the case of the heavy arrow vs. the light one."

To a certain extent Dr. Hertig is correct. The bow that gets rid of its arrow most rapidly is of course the one that imparts the greatest

$$\text{velocity to the arrow, as velocity} = \frac{\text{distance}}{\text{time}};$$

but in spite of that, time enters as an advantageous element in the case of heavy arrow vs. light one. This may seem like another paradox, which after all are rather common in this world. Thus, the other day I saw two negroes waiting for a car. The younger was the son of the older one, but the older was not the father of the younger. It seemed strange, but nevertheless it was true. It all depends upon our point of view.

Let us again consider the equation; velocity (of arrow)=

$$\frac{\text{force (of bow)} \times \text{time (during which the force acts)}}{\text{mass (of arrow).}}$$

Let us assume that a certain string acts on an arrow for 1/100 second, and through a distance of but 10 inches; while another string, offering the same force, acts on another arrow of the same weight for 1/50 second through a distance of 20 inches. The latter arrow was the force of the string acting for twice the length of time as in the first case, and gives a greater velocity.

It is an analogous case to a locomotive starting a train. After the locomotive has pulled for 10 seconds, a certain velocity is attained; but in 20 seconds the velocity will be twice as large, provided the force of the pull remains constant.

Let us follow the analogy a little further. After the train has reached its greatest velocity, the cars follow the locomotive almost as fast as it can move. The force the locomotive exerts on the train is then greatly diminished. Similarly, if a man pushes against a sled for one second, it will move with a certain velocity, which becomes approximately twice as great in two seconds. After a while, however, the sled moves almost as fast as the man can run, and he therefore pushes against it with little force and gives it no extra velocity. Exactly the same thing happens to an arrow. The string moves forward with a certain velocity depending upon the length, strength and elasticity of the bow. When the arrow is very light it soon gains a velocity almost equal to that which the string has when the bow is shot without an arrow. The force exerted against the arrow is thus quite small for approximately the last half of the distance it traverses before leaving the string. The arrow will then have but little energy stored up in it. It will have a high velocity due to its lack of weight, but the friction of the air will soon absorb its kinetic (motion) energy, and it will "peter out" before traveling very far.

The case of the heavy arrow is as follows: On account of its greater weight and consequent inertia, or opposition to get into motion, the bow will give the arrow a slower velocity than the light arrow. The force of the bow, exerted through the agency of the string, will therefore be greater against the arrow during the time the arrow and string remain in contact. Furthermore, the time of contact is greater than for the light arrow, so that the heavy arrow absorbs more energy, and is better able to overcome the friction of the air, or the resistance of any extraneous effects, such as those produced by variable winds, buckling of the shaft, etc.

In our equation the product of force  $\times$  time is greater for the heavy than for the light arrow. What does this mean? Why, that the heavy arrow will have a relatively greater velocity than the light one. Relative to what? Relative to

its increase in weight. In plain English it would mean that if an arrow weighing 220 grains be given a velocity of 200 feet per second by a certain bow, an arrow of twice the weight, or

$$440 \text{ grains, would not have a velocity of } \frac{200}{2} \text{ or}$$

100 feet per second, but in the neighborhood of 150 feet instead. As the quantity of motion, or momentum, a body possesses = mass  $\times$  by velocity, it is at once apparent that the heavy arrow will have more energy than the light one, overcome the resistance of the air easier, have a more uniform flight, hit the target harder, rebound less readily, etc. Although its initial velocity is less than that of the light arrow, it may make a better flight shot than an exceptionally light one, on account of its greater stored up energy and consequent ability to overcome the friction of the air. Note, for example, the remarks of Randolph Laughlin in his recent article on "Archery—Golf" (printed in FOREST AND STREAM, Feb. 1) pertaining to the flight of light Turkish arrows.

Let us next consider the case of the yew bow, which Dr. Hertig believes in some way contradicts our formula. He claims that a 48-pound yew will shoot with as great a velocity as a 56-pound lemonwood. Perhaps it will. As I have never shot a yew bow I know nothing concerning its merits, save what I have been told by other archers. Let us admit, for the sake of the argument, that a 48-pound yew will shoot as strong as a 56-pound lemonwood. If it does, why does it do so?

I believe it will be clear by this time that the force acting on a moving arrow, while in contact with the string, is not the full force of the bow, and that the force which is operative depends upon the speed with which the string moves forward compared with that of the arrow. Yew is apparently a very elastic wood, so that the bow has a very sharp cast, i. e., occupies but little time in moving from full draw to its position of rest. In that case the force acting against the arrow, after its immediate release, would be larger for the yew than for the lemonwood, by, say, 20 per cent. The arrow would be in contact with the string for, say, 10 per cent. less time. This would make the product of force  $\times$  time 10 per cent. greater for the yew bow, and give the arrow that much extra velocity.

The reason why I used the formula will become apparent after reading the following explanation. I was firmly convinced that archers are wrong in using light arrows, and introduced the equation to show that heavy arrows have a certain compensating advantage. Light arrows have, of course, a higher initial velocity and a lower trajectory up to a certain limit of distance. This high velocity is desirable and can be secured only by the use of a light arrow, or by a strong bow when used with a heavy arrow.

A heavy arrow is, as a rule, also a stiff one, on account of its greater diameter. It would buckle, wobble and flirt less than a light one. Does this alone counterbalance the high initial velocity? Hardly. Would the advice of a man practically unknown to the archery world be sufficient if he were to advocate the use of arrows of a weight above that customarily used, or would it be up to him to give good and sufficient reasons for the faith that is in him? It was certainly up to me to prove the case, and for that reason I employed the equation that applies to all kinds of motion where a sudden force, or impact, acts on a body and produces a resulting motion.

The equation given happens to be the second of Newton's three fundamental laws of nature, and have been used by the scientific world during the last few centuries. No exceptions to it have ever been known. It is, therefore, reasonably certain that the equation is correct. The conclusions derived could not be deduced except through reference to and analysis of the

$$\text{equation } v = \frac{\text{ft.}}{\text{in.}}$$

That is why it was used. The mere statement of fact, without a clue to the process of reasoning employed would have been quite useless. We must be shown in order to be convinced against our will, especially when we buck up against tradition and the custom of ages.

Now that I have explained a few of the little matters where Dr. Hertig believed he disagreed with me, let us return to the question of our negroes. That, too, was simple. The older one was the mother of the younger.

Dr. Hertig says: "When it comes to reducing the beautiful total which comprises good archery to figures, I question the soundness of the analysis entering into the proposition."

In answer to this statement I am only ready to admit that it has not been customary, and that it is somewhat difficult or undesirable. The general principles of archery are in no way radically different from those that enter in rifle shooting, though more complicated and difficult to deduce. It would be impossible to analyze what the archer frequently does, but it is a different proposition to determine what he should do. A man can become a good archer without understanding the fundamental principles that enter in the various phases of his sport. He will merely be a well-trained automaton who would imitate spontaneously the motions to which he had become accustomed. For the highest development of the game and the greatest efficiency of which man is capable, a good knowledge of the underlying principles is necessary, so that he can tell at once, or reason out, the cause of his failure in the various phases of his shortcomings. Other things being equal, the man who understands the theory of his game is the one who wins in the long run.

Mathematics can always be used to great advantage in anything that follows the regular laws of nature, or is in any sense of the word methodical. It is not a hindrance except to the uninitiated, but gives the greatest imaginable aid to those in the habit of close and straight thinking; in fact, mathematics, in its highest sense, is merely a shorthand method of reasoning, with

the rules of the game so arranged that the flying off a tangent, or the use of the unconstrained and rabid imagination, is avoided.

It is not harsh and crabbed, as some would believe, but soft and musical as is Apollo's lute. Though the hypothesis arrived at may sometimes be partially incorrect, nevertheless true progress only begins when facts are sought in at least the suggestion of a principle; for science consists not in a mere accumulation of facts, but in a generalization of knowledge, so as to exemplify known principles. The poet and the mathematical-physicist are thus nearly akin, as both employ the faculty of the imagination in its highest sense—that which the psychologists call the constructive imagination, as opposed to mere fancy. The philosopher's faculty is quite as powerful and important an agent in the development of archery as the mere gift of acquiring new knowledge by observation and experiment. Practically every discovery of physics and engineering was preceded by a mathematical analysis of the underlying theory. This is a matter of history and not mere supposition. No true progress will ever be made in archery, or in any physical science for that matter, unless mathematical and graphic analysis theoretically applied, though based on the known laws of nature, work hand in hand with practice, or else precede it. Without these our statements of archery technique are merely an expression of personal belief, too frequently based on misconceptions and prejudice. They lead nowhere, except to chaos. What we need in order to advance our sport is a careful study of the principles of the various phases of the game.

I have attempted something of that nature. My inexperience as an archer may have led me astray in some minor details, but I maintain that the general method of procedure is correct, rather than our more fashionable, though popular, method of hit, miss and come again. But for goodness sake avoid modern scientific methods, even if in every other case they have proved the only correct method of procedure.

There is a member of the Chicago Archery Club who has the habit of striking his arm guard with annoying frequency. His club mates cannot understand why, and claim that he should be one of the world's leading archers, as "his left arm is held firm as a rock, and cannot be seen to move one particle when the arrow is shot." He has shot for years with the same fault, and the "human factor," which causes his defect and which Dr. Hertig says "is subject to a non-mathematical process and not one of figures and signs," has never been discovered either by himself or others. Let us examine this as a specific case to illustrate that the method of "figures, signs and equations" may after all be of some little value.

The study of the two (correct) force diagrams, in my article on "The Toxophilites Paradox" (FOREST AND STREAM, Feb. 8, 1913), showed that there were five different and distinct elements, or effects, that enter in order to shoot an arrow without lateral divergence to the left. These followed strictly from the study of the diagrams and were not based on mere personal belief. What did the analysis show? First, that the explanation of Ford, Butt, Walrond and others, which had been accepted as satisfactory by all of us up to the present day, were not sufficient to account for the phenomenon. For-

tunately, I was able to refer to Dr. Elmer's machine as a laboratory proof of this insufficiency. Second, the existence of a force (A, Fig. II.) at the nock of the arrow which moved the string to the left and tended to rotate the plane of the bow in the same direction. Third, the more than probable existence of a compensatory motion of the archer's arm to the left, which motion is somewhat delayed at the instant of release, but comes into play and increases after the center of gravity of the arrow passes the point of contact with the bow. Fourth, the explanation why all the arrows of a set should have a uniform configuration of their center of gravity and also be of equal stiffness in the shaft.

Now, if the left arm is held "steady as a rock," as we have always been told that it must, the third of the above effects, which is one of the two compensating factors where the "human equation" enters, will be eliminated. The arrow through its tendency, caused by inertia, of moving forward without angular divergence will thus throw the burden of rectification on the second of the above mentioned effects, i. e., cause the plane of the bow and string to rotate to the left with a greatly increased and totally unnecessary force, thus striking the string against the arm guard and keeping a man who should be an expert archer from attaining the proficiency and success that his latent abilities merit.

The argument in favor of the heavy arrow, the explanation of Dr. Elmer's machine, the solution of the arrow not diverging to the left, the need of a uniform rigidity, the probability that the left arm should not be held "firm as a rock," the prediction of the apparent cause of the Chicago archer (whom I have not even met) striking his arm guard, and a few other minor conclusions follow directly as a consequence of

$$\text{an equation } v = \frac{\text{feet}}{\text{inches}}, \text{ and from two force}$$

diagrams. These conclusions have not been controverted. If such results follow as a logical analysis of equations and diagrams, it would almost seem that the "reducing of the beautiful total which comprises good archery to figures" is not such a bad method after all. The proof of the pudding is in its eating.

The trouble with archery is that it is suffering either from too much apathy, neglect and fetish worship of things that are accepted merely because the halo of ages surrounds them with too much reverence; or else too much hot air, with little serious thinking, and not sufficient consideration of the methods of modern thought. We idealize our sport, but do not put it on a scientific basis. The development of the essential ideas, the underlying principles, and the consequent application is a job for a full-sized man. They are difficult to present, hard to understand, but infinitely more perplexing to develop. When they are assimilated by the chosen few, and transmitted in expurgated form to the remaining devotees of the sport, our game will have a chance; it is handicapped enough by existing conditions.

A great work can be done along these lines, but it is a thankless job.

Let us give the men who make an honest effort our sympathy and consideration.

*Finis coronat opus.*

**Whitman of Melrose.**

CHICAGO, Ill., March 29.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I received the following letter nearly ten years ago. I had then been out of archery for nineteen years and did not know that my college classmate was, or ever had been, interested in the sport. When I learned of the fact I wrote him, and in reply to my queries he wrote as follows:

EDWARD B. WESTON.

MELROSE, Mass., Nov. 8, 1903.

Dear Friend:

Yes, I have been interested in archery for many years; indeed, before you and the dear boys of our class knew me. There has not been a time since I was fifteen years old, that I could not have found a bow and arrows in my belongings. You need not suppose from this that I am, or have been, an expert archer. In fact, I can now score more at a target than at any time in the past; and now I am only a fair archer, and am only able not to disgrace myself among average archers. I went to the Maryland meeting last year, and found such delightful men that it has given archery an additional charm.

Now, I have a fine rifle, and you know what a fine rifle will do. I also have a dog and gun. I use them fairly well. A good shot over my dog, that brings down a grouse at fifty yards, is a pleasure that only a sportsman knows. But the flight of an arrow from a fifty-pound bow, that goes to its mark, 100 yards away, is a pleasure the average sportsman does not know. There is nothing else to compare with it.

Ever yours,

A. G. WHITMAN.

**Pittsburgh Archers.**

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 31.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* At the shoot held Saturday afternoon, March 29, on the Bon Air range, the following scores were made:

American round, 90 arrows:				
	60yds.	50yds.	40yds.	Total.
Jiles .....	25 121	28 120	30 198	83 439
Holmes .....	25 127	28 156	28 196	81 479
Fleming .....	12 60	15 75	23 121	50 256
Haines .....	14 72	16 80	24 110	52 262
Hertig .....	29 159	30 176	30 194	89 529
Hertig .....	27 151	30 170	30 198	87 519

On the Saturday previous Dr. Hertig made a perfect hit score in the American round of 90-522; also a team round of 94-482, and in the same afternoon he shot a Keystone match round of 144 arrows at 60 yards, scoring 140-700; good shooting, but too much to be crowded into one afternoon.

All prospects point to a fine year for the long bow.

JAMES S. JILES.

**The Newton Archers.**

BOSTON, Mass., March 25.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* On March 19 the archers of Newton, Mass., met and organized a new club to be known as "The Newton Archers." The club starts off with a charter membership of fifteen, and as there are quite a number of persons living in Newton, Mass., who are interested in archery, it is expected that the membership will increase considerably. The officers of the club are as follows: President, S. W. Wilder; Vice-President, C. T. Switzler; Secretary and Treasurer, L. C. Smith; Target Committee, Mrs. B. P. Gray, C. T. Switzler, Joseph Bishop.

This new club is favored in having the use of the excellent archery range on the Newton Center Playground, and it is planned to hold club shoots every Saturday afternoon as soon as the weather permits.

This club is the result of the interest in archery which has been aroused by the example and influence of Burton P. Gray, president of the National Archery Association, who lives in Newton Center, Massachusetts.

LOUIS C. SMITH.

NEWTON CENTER, Mass., March 31.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The pleasant weather Saturday afternoon, March 29, lured on to the archery range at the Newton Center Playground some of the more enthusiastic members of "the Newton Archers," an archery club recently formed at Newton Center, Mass. The afternoon was bright but rather crisp. The following scores were made:

American round:				
	60yds.	50yds.	40yds.	Total.
C. T. Switzler.....	22 118	29 147	29 169	80 434
	26 124	27 143	29 157	82 424
				162 858
S. W. Wilder.....	18 82	26 132	28 142	72 356
	22 84	25 116	29 173	76 373
				148 729
L. C. Smith.....	16 60	29 161	28 170	73 391
	19 89	26 120	28 146	73 355
				146 746

LOUIS C. SMITH,  
Secretary The Newton Archers.

**A New Convert.**

THE writer had the pleasure of shooting a York round on March 8 and a second York round on March 22 over a beautiful range at Steilacoom, Washington, with Dr. J. W. Doughty, a new convert to archery. The doctor first strung a bow late last season, and has made as rapid an advance in archery as any person I have ever known.

His scores, though very fine, do not show him at his best, for only a few days before he scored with 72 arrows at 100 yards, 50-200, and again 47-197.

His style is nearly perfection, and it requires no gift of prophecy to foretell his greater success.

First York:				
J. W. Doughty.....	33 145	32 152	21 99	86 396
Will H. Thompson.....	39 169	38 166	24 126	101 461

Second York:				
J. W. Doughty.....	35 167	34 148	22 90	91 405
Will H. Thompson.....	47 197	36 130	23 127	106 454

After finishing the last York, we shot a score at 100 yards, and the writer was ingloriously beaten by the doctor, who scored 161 to my 154.

Who has a more apt pupil?

The shooting was better than the score indicates, as the cold March wind, pouring across the range, numbed fingers, and whisked arrows, and thus protected the target from greater mutilation.

WILL H. THOMPSON.



**Sir Thomas' Challenge.**

THE refusal of the challenge committee of the New York Y. C. to reconsider its action in declining to accept Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for a series of races for the America cup was upheld by a unanimous vote at a special meeting of the club.

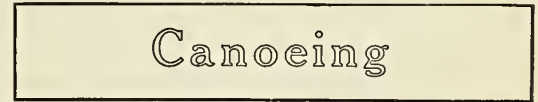
Fewer than fifty members attended, as it was taken for granted by a majority that the challenge committee took the only proper action under the circumstances.

All that appears to remain for Sir Thomas to do now, if he wants a race, is to issue an unrestricted challenge. The fault the New York Y. C. found with his most recent defi was that he, as challenger, appeared to go beyond the wording of the deed of gift by demanding that the defending craft be not more than 75 feet in length on the waterline.

**Boats Change Hands.**

THE Hollis Burgess yacht agency has sold the 60-foot motorboat Karl, owned by the estate of Charles Dennison, of Boston, to Miles L. Carter, of Attleboro, Mass. Karl is a very handsome cruising motorboat built last year for the late T. W. King, of Boston, and is equipped with a 40 horsepower motor. Also the 44-foot motor boat Princess, owned by Henry W. Harris, of Chestnut Hill, Mass., to Samuel M. Holman, of Attleboro, Mass.; the 38-foot motorboat La Reine, owned by Herbert M. Plimpton, of Norwood, Mass., to Commodore Charles A. Blazo,

of the Winthrop Y. C., and the 30-foot motorboat Bob, owned by Arthur T. Stohlbohm, of Boston, to Edwin A. Sayward, of Brookline, Mass.



**A. C. A. Membership.**

NEW MEMBERS PROPOSED.

Atlantic Division.—Frank E. Esibill, 79 Bank street, Bridgeton, N. J., by Robert E. Fithian.

Western Division.—John Stewart Elliott, Beatrice, Neb., by F. B. Huntington; Mark L. Powers, P. O. Box 1078, Beatrice, Neb., by F. B. Huntington.

NEW MEMBERS ELECTED.

Atlantic Division.—6632, Stanley J. Cypher, 13 Eastern avenue, Ossining, N. Y.

Western Division.—6633, Arthur Santmier, Hecla, Manitoba, Can.; 6634, Arthur L. Gourley, Highland Park, Ill.

There dwells a wife by the Northern Gate,  
And a wealthy wife is she;  
She breeds a breed o' rovin' men  
And casts them over sea.

And some are drowned in deep water,  
And some in sight o' shore,  
And word goes back to the weary wife,  
And ever she sends more.

—Kipling. 1



# TRAP SHOOTING



Forest and Stream is an Honorary Member of the Interstate Association for the Promotion of Trapshooting.

## Fixtures.

If you want your shoot to be announced here, send a notice like the following:

### REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.

- April 8-10.—San Antonio, Tex.—The Interstate Association's Southwestern Handicap, under auspices of the San Antonio Gun Club; \$1,000 added money. Winner of first place in the Southwestern Handicap guaranteed \$200 and a trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$150 and \$100 respectively. E. E. Shaner, Mgr., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- April 9-10.—Lincoln, Neb.—Capitol Beach G. C. T. C. Brownfield, Pres.
- April 10.—Atglen (Pa.) G. C. Lloyd R. Lewis, Mgr.
- April 14-16.—New Orleans, La.—City Park G. C. J. M. Lionnet, Mgr.
- April 16.—Mt. Holly (N. J.) G. C. A. J. Dellette, Sec'y.
- April 17.—Syracuse, N. Y.—Messina Springs G. C. W. E. Hookway, Sec'y.
- April 17-19.—Hot Springs, Ark.—Arkansas State tournament, under auspices of Hot Springs G. C. H. A. Whittington, Sec'y.
- April 19.—Lawrence (Mass.) Fish and Game Protective Association. A. C. Gray, Sec'y.
- April 23.—Grundy Center (Ia.) G. C. Frank W. Callaway, Sec'y.
- April 23-24.—Wellington, Mass.—Paleface Shooting Association. Walter F. Clarke, Pres.
- April 23-24.—Brantley (Ala.) G. C. A. H. Hill, Pres.
- April 24.—Maysville, Ky.—Mason County G. C. Wm. H. Hall, Mgr.
- April 26.—Pottstown (Pa.) G. C. C. A. Fries, Sec'y.
- April 29.—Guernsey, Ia.—Du Pont G. C. J. W. Dobbins, President.
- April 29-30.—Moberly (Mo.) G. C. J. A. Melton, Sec'y.
- April 29-May 1.—Pond Creek, Okla.—Oklahoma State tournament, under auspices of Pond Creek G. C. Wm. M. Hite, Mgr.
- May 1-2.—Philadelphia, Pa.—Keystone Shooting League. G. F. Hamlin, Sec'y.
- May 3.—Rittersville, Pa.—Lehigh R. and G. C. H. F. Koch, Sec'y.
- May 3.—Bethel, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of Bethel G. C. C. K. Bailey, Sec'y.
- May 4-5.—San Diego, Cal.—Pastime G. C. George P. Muchmore, Sec'y.
- May 6-6.—Laramie, Wyo.—Gem City Gun Club. Tyler A. Rogers, Pres.
- May 6.—Vicksburg (Miss.) G. C. J. J. Bradfield, Mgr.
- May 6.—Pitcairn, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of United G. C. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
- May 6-7.—Eagle Grove (Ia.) G. C. A. L. Yearous, Sec. May 6-7.—Montpelier (Vt.) G. C. H. B. Moulton, Pres. May 7.—Tyndal (S. D.) G. C. F. F. Chladek, Sec'y. May 8.—Camden (Ark.) G. C. J. P. Wright, Mgr. May 8-10.—Hutchinson, Kan.—Kansas State tournament, under auspices of Hutchinson G. C. Chas. T. Rankin, Sec'y.
- May 7.—Seneca Falls (N. Y.) G. C. C. L. Frantz, Mgr. May 7.—Hicksville (O.) G. C. C. E. Maxwell, Sec'y. May 7-8.—Dayton, Ky.—Northern Kentucky G. C. H. R. Irwin, Mgr.
- May 7-8.—Americus, Ga.—Georgia State tournament, under auspices of Americus G. C. J. W. Hightower, Pres.
- May 7-8.—Sunbury, Pa.—Sunbury-Selingsgrove G. C. J. W. Schoffstall, Sec'y.
- May 8.—Watertown (Wis.) G. C. B. H. Rieck, Sec'y. May 8-9.—Kankakee (Ill.) G. C. E. F. Radeke, Sec'y. May 9.—Portage (Wis.) G. C. J. Raup, Pres. May 9-11.—Los Angeles (Cal.) G. C. Stanton A. Bruner, Sec'y.
- May 10.—Marysville (Pa.) S. A. M. L. Wise, Vice-Pres. May 12.—Mt. Airy (Md.) G. C. Ira D. Watkins, Sec'y. May 12-13.—Portland (Ore.) G. C. J. E. Cullison, Pres. May 13-15.—York, Pa.—Pennsylvania State tournament, under auspices of York City G. C. N. M. McSherry, Sec'y.
- May 13-15.—Montgomery, Ala.—Interstate Association's eighth Southern Handicap tournament, under auspices Capital City G. C.; \$1,000 added money. Winner of first place guaranteed \$200 and a trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$150 and \$100 respectively. Elmer E. Shaner, Mgr., Pittsburgh.
- June 14.—Warren (Minn.) G. C. Chas. F. Grindler, Sec'y. May 14.—Fulton (N. Y.) G. and G. C. B. J. O'Grady, Pres.
- May 14-15.—Waterloo (Ia.) G. C. Nick Webber, Pres. May 14-15.—Pipestone (Minn.) G. C. H. T. Ober, Sec'y. May 15.—Shelbyville, Ill.—Shelby County G. C. Geo. L. Dearing, Sec'y.
- May 15.—Riverside (Ill.) G. C. E. M. Collis, Sec'y. May 15.—Freeport (Md.) G. C. J. W. James, Sec'y. May 17.—Phillipsburg, N. J.—Alert G. C. Edw. F. Markley, Mgr.
- May 20.—Albia, Ia.—Monroe County Fish and Game Protective Association. Theo. B. Perry, Jr., Pres. May 20.—Milton Junction (Wis.) G. C. W. H. Smith, Sec'y.
- May 20.—Pillow (Pa.) G. C. J. A. Bingaman, Sec'y. May 20.—Clayton, O.—Salem G. C. F. C. Koch, Pres. May 20-21.—Columbus (Neb.) G. C. G. A. Schroeder, Sec'y.
- May 20-21.—Wenatchee, Wash.—Washington State tournament, under auspices of Wenatchee G. C. Chas. F. Owens, Pres.
- May 20-22.—Temple, Tex.—Texas State tournament, under auspices of the Temple G. C. R. I. Tennant, Pres. May 21.—Brazil (Ind.) R. & G. C. W. T. Crabb, Sec'y. May 21.—Windsor (Mo.) G. C. W. T. Jordan, Sec'y. May 22.—Mt. Morris, Ill.—Mt. Morris G. C. C. J. Price, Sec'y.
- May 22.—Aurelia (Ia.) G. C. Frank R. Welch, Sec'y. May 22.—Syracuse, N. Y.—Onondaga County G. C. T. E. Clay, Pres.
- May 22.—Scranton (Pa.) R. & G. C. M. F. Bohn, Sec'y. May 22.—Altoona, Pa.—Central Pennsylvania T. S. A. tournament, under auspices of Blair County Road Drivers' Association. Jack Waltz, Sec'y.
- May 22-25.—Winchester, Ky.—Kentucky State tournament, under auspices of Winchester G. C. C. B. Strother, Sec'y.
- May 23.—Nicholson (Pa.) R. and G. C. L. A. Wright, Sec'y.
- May 23.—Emporia (Kans.) G. C. Chas. Ford, Sec'y. May 24.—Stratford, Ont., Canada.—Pastime G. C. Wm. Boles, Sec'y.
- May 24.—Newmanstown (Pa.) G. C. F. S. Rader, Sec'y. May 24.—New Haven, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of New Haven G. C. F. W. Smith, Pres.
- May 24.—Gananogue, Canada.—Thousand Islands G. C. C. A. Lewis, Sec'y.
- May 24-25.—St. Louis (Mo.) T. S. A. L. Ebert, Sec'y. May 27.—Fairmont (W. Va.) G. C. Ed. H. Taylor, Sec'y. May 27.—Sikeston (Mo.) G. C. Wm. H. Tanner, Sec'y. May 27-28.—Paragould (Ark.) G. C. C. W. Stedman, Sec. May 27.—Norwich, N. Y.—Chenango County F., G. and G. C. E. D. Borden, Mgr.
- May 27.—Brodhead (Wis.) G. C. J. B. Pierce, Sec'y. May 27-29.—Peoria, Ill.—Illinois State tournament, under the auspices of Illinois State S. A. R. Scholes, Sec'y. May 27-29.—Fort Dodge, Ia.—Iowa State tournament, under auspices of the Fort Dodge Gun Club. Jos. Kautzky, Mgr.
- May 27-29.—N. Platte, Neb.—Nebraska State tournament, under auspices of Buffalo Bill G. C. J. C. Den, Sec'y. May 28.—Chesapeake City (Md.) G. C. H. L. Worthington, Mgr.
- May 28.—Morocco (Ind.) G. C. Jas. C. Murphey, Sec'y. May 28.—Galion (O.) G. C. H. D. Smart, Pres. May 28-30.—Ogden, Utah.—Idaho-Utah Sportsmen's Association tournament, under auspices of the Ogden G. C. George E. Browning, Sec'y.
- May 29.—Vergas (Minn.) R. & G. C. Chas. A. Peterson, Pres.
- May 29.—Marion (O.) G. C. N. F. Titlon, Sec'y. May 30.—Cleveland (O.) G. C. F. H. Wallace, Mgr. May 30.—Menominee Falls (Wis.) G. C. J. A. Pike, Sec. May 30.—Utica, N. Y.—Genesee G. C. E. J. Loughlin, Sec'y.
- May 30.—Latonia (Ky.) G. C. H. S. Connelly, Sec'y. May 30.—Waukegan (Ill.) S. A. B. Tompkins, Sec'y. May 30.—Austerlitz, Ky.—Hill Top G. C. Thos. H. Clay, Jr., Sec'y.
- May 30.—Olyphant, Pa.—Social R. and G. C. Thos. A. Bell, Sec'y.
- May 30.—Waynesboro (Va.) G. C. S. T. Day, Sec'y. May 30.—Greenwich (Conn.) G. C. J. H. Finch, Pres. May 30.—Buffalo, N. Y.—Buffalo Audubon Club. W. C. Wootton, Sec'y.
- May 30-31.—Wilmington, Del.—Delaware State tournament, under auspices of the Du Pont G. C. W. A. Joslyn, Asst. Sec'y.
- June 2.—Bunker Hill (Ill.) G. C. C. E. Pettengill, Sec. June 2.—Utica, Ill.—Interurban T. S. A. A. L. Jaques, Sec'y.
- June 3.—Maquoketa (Ia.) G. C. E. L. Hinckley, Sec'y. June 3.—Delta (Colo.) G. C. R. A. King, Mgr. June 3.—Capron (Ill.) G. C. Alex. Vance, Sec'y. June 3.—Fulda (Minn.) G. C. H. W. Converse, Sec'y. June 3-4.—Sisseton, S. D.—South Dakota State tournament, under auspices of South Dakota State S. A. Maurice Schindler, Sec'y.
- June 3-5.—St. John (N. C.) G. C. W. W. Gerow, Sec'y. June 3-5.—Eugene, Ore.—Oregon State tournament, under auspices of Eugene G. C. E. A. Bean, Sec'y. June 4-5.—Baltimore, Md.—Maryland State tournament, under auspices of Maryland State S. A. H. L. Worthington, Sec'y.
- June 4-6.—Circleville, O.—Ohio State tournament, under auspices of Ideal G. C. J. S. Ritt, Sec'y. June 4-6.—Marshall, Mo.—Missouri State tournament, under auspices of Marshall G. C. E. W. Brown, Sec. June 5.—Plattsburg (N. Y.) R. & G. C. F. J. Riley, Pres. June 5.—S. Madison, Wis.—Triangle G. C. H. G. Waterman, Sec'y.
- June 5.—Bristol (Va.) G. C. H. F. Lewis, Sec'y. June 5.—Lowell (Ind.) G. C. H. O. Burnham, Sec'y. June 5-7.—Red Bank, N. J.—New Jersey State tournament, under auspices of River Side G. C. Albert L. Ivins, Pres.
- June 5.—Milbank (S. D.) G. C. W. J. Martens, Sec'y. June 5.—Spring Valley (Minn.) G. C. J. Bowden, Sec'y. June 6-7.—Worcester, Mass.—Massachusetts State tournament, under auspices of Massachusetts S. T. S. A. F. E. Sheldon, Sec'y.
- June 6.—Bradford (Ill.) G. C. H. A. Swearingen, Sec'y. June 7.—Oneonta (N. Y.) F., G. & G. C. George Wohlleben, Sec'y.
- June 7.—Roversford (Pa.) G. C. F. A. Anderson, Sec'y. June 7-8.—Milwaukee, Wis.—Badger G. C. C. P. Shumway, Sec'y.
- June 9-12.—Buffalo, N. Y.—N. Y. State Sportsmen's Association tournament. C. F. Lambert, Sec'y. June 10.—Janesville (Wis.) G. C. L. Nickerson, Sec'y. June 10.—Brownsville, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of Brownsville G. C. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
- June 10-11.—Warm Springs, Ga.—Merriwether G. C. T. B. Slade, Pres.
- June 10-12.—Buffalo, N. Y.—New York State tournament, under auspices of the Buffalo Audubon Club. C. F. Lambert, Sec'y.
- June 10-12.—Sioux City, Ia.—Soo G. C. W. F. Duncan, Sec'y.
- June 10-12.—Spokane, Wash.—Northwestern Sportsmen's Association tournament, under auspices of Spokane Gun Club. C. A. Fleming, Pres.
- June 11.—Winchester (Va.) G. C. H. B. Thatcher, Pres. June 11.—Robinson (Ill.) G. C. C. M. Franke, Sec'y. June 12.—Platteville (Wis.) G. C. C. E. Gilmore, Sec'y. June 11-12.—Decatur, Ill.—Central Illinois T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Business Men's G. C. H. P. Hanthron, Sec'y.
- June 12.—South Charleston (O.) G. C. Geo. H. Slaughter, Sec'y.
- June 12.—Brooklyn (Pa.) R. and G. C. Myron O. Tiffany, Pres.
- June 12-13.—Indianapolis (Ind.) G. C. G. Alig, Jr., Sec'y. June 12-13.—Huntington, W. Va.—West Virginia State tournament, under auspices of Huntington G. C. I. R. Shepherd, Pres.
- June 13.—Toledo (O.) G. C. George Volk, Sec'y. June 13-14.—Portland, Me.—Maine State tournament, under auspices of Portland G. C. S. W. Dimick, Sec. June 14.—Philadelphia, Pa.—Meadow Spring G. C. Wm. F. Letfords, Sec'y.
- June 16-18.—Boise, Idaho.—Idaho State tournament, under auspices of Idaho State Sportsmen's Association. E. F. Walton, Sec'y.
- June 17.—Thief River Falls (Minn.) G. C. P. O. Myrum, Sec'y.
- June 17-20.—Dayton, O.—Interstate Association's fourteenth Grand American Handicap tournament, on grounds of N. C. R. Gun Club; \$1,500 added. Winner of first prize guaranteed \$600 and a trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$500 and \$400 respectively. Elmer E. Shaner, Mgr., Pittsburgh.
- June 18.—Shamokin (Pa.) G. C. C. Rubendall, Sec'y. June 18-19.—Springfield, Vt.—Vermont State tournament, under auspices of the Springfield G. C. I. L. Hall, Sec'y.
- June 19-20.—Fargo, N. D.—Gate City G. C. A. E. Rose, Sec'y.
- June 19-20.—Warroad (Minn.) G. C. D. F. Miller, Pres. June 21.—Billings (Mont.) R. and G. C. C. M. Ray, Pres. June 21.—Johnstown, Pa.—Central Pennsylvania T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of Johnstown G. C. Harry A. Shields, Sec'y.
- June 21.—Baudette (Minn.) G. C. A. M. Hoover, Sec'y. June 21.—Bridgeport, Conn.—Western Connecticut Trapshooters' League tournament, under auspices of Sea Side G. C. Earl R. Lewis, Sec'y.
- June 21.—Reading, Pa.—South End G. C. Howard Melchior, Sec'y.
- June 22-25.—Devil's Lake, N. D.—Queen City G. C. J. F. Duis, Pres.
- June 23.—Ada (Minn.) G. C. A. P. McDowell, Pres. June 23-24.—Pueblo, Colo.—Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming State tournament, under auspices of the Pueblo G. C. C. H. Spoor, Sec'y.
- June 24.—Rockaway Beach, N. Y.—Rockaway G. C. Paul von Boeckman, Sec'y.
- June 24-25.—Crookston, Minn.—Minnesota State tournament, under auspices of Crookston G. C. Tom Morris, Pres.
- June 25-26.—Du Bois (Pa.) G. C. E. W. Kelly, Sec'y. June 26.—Sedalia (Mo.) G. C. John McGrath, Sec'y. June 26.—Fayetteville (N. Y.) G. C. C. C. Snook, Sec'y. June 26-27.—Adel (Ia.) G. C. Chas. F. Clarke, Sec'y. June 27-28.—Grand Forks, N. D.—North Dakota State tournament, under auspices of North Dakota State S. A. Clarence A. Hale, Pres.
- June 28.—Catasauqua, Pa.—Bryden G. C. Edgar C. Jones, Sec'y.
- June 28-29.—San Jose (Cal.) Blue Rock Club. O. N. Ford, Sec'y.
- June 28-July 1.—Niagara-on-the-Lake, Canada.—Canadian Indians. W. T. Ely, High Scribe.
- June 30.—Grafton (W. Va.) G. C. R. Gerstell, Jr., Sec'y. July 1.—McKeesport, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of McKeesport G. C. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
- July 4.—Waukesha, Wis.—Spring City G. C. Homer E. White, Sec'y.
- July 4.—Greenwich (Conn.) G. C. J. H. Finch, Pres. July 4.—Coalgate (Okla.) G. C. F. C. Varner, Sec'y. July 4.—Syracuse, N. Y.—Hunters' Club of Onondaga County. Chas. H. Stanard, Sec'y.
- July 4.—Lynchburg (Va.) G. C. J. M. Fisher, Sec'y. July 4-5.—Harrisburg (Pa.) S. A. L. B. Worden, Mgr. July 4-5.—Hattiesburg, Miss.—Mississippi State tournament, under auspices of Hattiesburg G. C. H. S. Hagerty, Sec'y.
- July 8-10.—Cedar Point, O.—The Indians. D. H. Eaton, Sec'y.



July 8.—Dows (Ia.) G. C. W. J. Wilson, Sec'y.  
 July 9.—Oswego (Kans.) G. C. T. H. Chitwood, Sec'y.  
 July 8-13.—Cedar Point, O.—The Indians' tournament.  
 D. H. Eaton, Sec'y, Cincinnati, O.  
 July 9-10.—Springfield, Ill.—Central Illinois T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of Illinois G. C. M. V. Troy, Sec'y.  
 July 9-10.—Jersey Shore (Pa.) G. C. H. Myers, Sec'y.  
 July 11.—Allentown, Pa.—Lehigh Valley S. A. Allen Hill, Sec'y.  
 July 10-11.—Spencer (G. C.) C. E. Golby, Pres.  
 July 12.—Holmesburg Junction, Pa.—S. S. White G. C. W. E. Robinson, Sec'y.  
 July 15.—Iowa City (Ia.) G. C. C. Bothell, Sec'y.  
 July 15-17.—Wilmington, Del.—Interstate Association's eighth Eastern Handicap tournament, under auspices of Du Pont G. C.; \$1,000 added money. Winner of first place guaranteed \$200 and a trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$150 and \$100 respectively. Elmer E. Shaner, Mgr., Pittsburgh.  
 July 16.—Bottineau (N. D.) G. C. A. Lallum, Sec'y.  
 July 16-17.—Seattle (Wash.) T. S. A. H. Fleming, Pres.  
 July 17.—Jewell (Ia.) G. C. W. S. Hoon, Sec'y.  
 July 17.—Lorain (O.) G. C. J. P. Traxler, Sec'y.  
 July 21-25.—Raymond, Wash.—Pacific Indians. F. C. Riehl, Sec'y.  
 July 22-23.—Butler (Pa.) R. and G. C. S. G. Purvis, Sec.  
 July 24.—Lewiston, Pa.—Central Pennsylvania T. S. A. tournament, under auspices of Lewiston R. and G. C. W. P. Steinbach, Sec'y.

**DRIVERS AND TWISTERS.**

A. J. McClure won the final shoot for the Captains' cup at the Laurel House Gun Club traps at Lakewood last Saturday with 87. Dr. C. O. H. Keyser won the sweepstake cup with 96.

The United Shoe Machinery Athletic Association Gun Club will hold an annual all-day spring tournament at Beverly, Mass., on Saturday, May 24, and its annual all-day fall tournament on Saturday, Sept. 27, at the same place. The club is planning to make these bigger and better shoots than any they have held previously, and all shooters are cordially invited to attend. The officers of the club are: A. C. Spencer, President; W. R. Hurd 2d, Field Captain; P. B. Batchelder, Secretary; W. A. Luscomb, Vice-President; Range Officers: M. E. Ellis, C. B. Giles, W. A. Luscomb; Directors, S. W. Winslow, Jr.; H. E. Sears, A. T. Foster, H. H. Eaton.

W. G. BEECROFT.

**Pottstown Gun Club.**

POTTSTOWN, Pa., March 29.—The annual white flyer handicap show of the Pottstown Gun Club, held on the club's Mill Park grounds to-day, was a great success. The Mill Park Handicap, 15 white flyers, \$10 entrance, was the feature event, with twenty-one entries, of whom Norman W. Hanley, captain of the Pottstown Gun Club, and Harry J. Wolf, of Ringing Hill, tied in 15 straight for the President's cup, with Edward Emmers, of Royersford; Isaac Knowles, E. B. Melrath and S. C. Aiman, of Philadelphia, tie on 14 each for the Secretary's cup. Hanley carried off the honors, as Wolf had left the grounds before the shoot-off was ordered, while Isaac Knowles won the Secretary's cup. The scores:

	Yds.	Tl.		Yds.	Tl.
Peter Miller.....	27	11	Murtorf .....	27	10
Wolf .....	30	15	Eschbach .....	28	9
J. D. Smith.....	30	13	Waddell .....	27	13
Witmeyer .....	27	7	Knowles .....	30	14
F. Miller .....	27	7	Melrath .....	29	14
Hanley .....	28	15	Aiman .....	29	14
Eck .....	29	12	Scott .....	30	11
Emmers .....	29	14	Brown .....	28	13
Haas .....	30	9	Fries .....	25	13
Geist .....	30	11	Stettler .....	27	11
Rhoades .....	26	7			

**Orange Gun Club.**

ORANGE, N. J., March 29.—The following scores were made to-day at the shoot of the Orange Gun and Rod Club. The first contest was a 25-target practice; the second, a jack rabbit sweepstakes, and the third a leg of the series on the Dukes prize. Scores:

Events:	1	2	3	Events:	1	2	3
Von Lengerke.....	22	14	43	Johnson .....	4	2	26
Gillespie .....	16	11	39	Baldwin .....	0	11	23
Rockwell .....	17	11	16	Trimpi .....	0	2	0
C. R. Babson .....	18	13	36	Lockwood .....	0	10	35
W. A. Babson .....	12	7	36	Dates .....	0	0	35
A. Mosler .....	16	7	28				

**Daniel Boone Gun Club.**

MARTHASVILLE, Mo., March 29.—Most of the boys are too busy to get out to shoot, but those who were out found the weather better than it has been for a long time. The scores:

Shot at.	Broke.		Shot at.	Broke.	
Meyer .....	50	34	Wyatt .....	25	23
Kite .....	30	25	Bollmann .....	25	23
A. F. Ahmann .....	30	24	G. Fortmann .....	25	19
E. Suhre .....	30	21	J. F. Koch .....	10	7
John Mutert .....	30	21			

J. O. WILSON, Sec'y.

**Mt. Silsby Gun Club.**

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., March 26.—A gun club was organized at this place on March 5, to be known as the Mt. Silsby Gun Club, with nine charter members as follows: Fred. Cushman, Benj. Daniels, Alden McFarland, Morton D. Lyster, Carl Daniels, Albert McFarland, Benj. Tousant, T. H. Lyster and Carl Lyster. The following officers were chosen for the year 1913: President, Alden McFarland; Vice-President, Benj. Daniels; Secretary and Treasurer, Carl F. Lyster; Field Captain, Carl Daniels. The club has already purchased an Expert trap and a good supply of clay pigeons, and expects to commence shooting by May 1. The total membership consists of about thirty. It is hoped it may be increased to fifty. Land for the trapshooting has been donated by one of the members.

CARL T. LYSYTER, Sec'y-Treas.

**New Hanover Gun Club.**

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 28.—The following scores were made to-day:  
 Boylan 65, Grant 65, Dreher 69, Underwood 46, Holloyway, 48.

**Essex County Country Club.**

WEST ORANGE, N. J., March 29.—W. R. Delehanty won the events here to-day, which feat with him has grown to be a habit. He took the March trophy with a full of 25, and handicap sweepstakes with 22. In the other event James A. Hart and B. M. Shanley, Jr., scratch men, tied with a 23. Scores:

Handicap sweepstakes, 25 targets:					
W. R. Delehanty .....	4	22	B. M. Shanley .....	0	20
J. A. Hart .....	0	21	Peter Hauck .....	6	18
L. H. Ross .....	5	21	A. O. Headley .....	2	17
A. Bryant .....	2	20			

Take-home trophy, 25 targets:					
Delehanty .....	4	22	Shanley .....	0	23
Hart .....	0	23	Hauck .....	5	22
Ross .....	5	20	Headley .....	2	16
Bryant .....	2	20			

March trophy:					
Delehanty .....	4	25	Hauck .....	5	21
Hart .....	0	21	Headley .....	2	24
Ross .....	5	19	W. H. Peck .....	8	21
Bryant .....	2	20	C. H. Daly .....	0	18
Shanley .....	0	23			



**.22 Metallics WIN**

**100-Shot Indoor Gallery Championship**

FOR THE FOURTH CONSECUTIVE TIME

At the Zettler .22 caliber Tournament held at New York, March 15-22.

Arthur Hubalek, with a score of 2479, won this classic of the Indoor Shooting Game. Dr. W. G. Hudson, second place, 2474, and J. Williams, Jr., fourth place, 2470. All three shot **Remington-UMC** .22 metallic ammunition.

**Continuous Match:** Arthur Hubalek, Dr. W. G. Hudson and J. Williams, Jr., tie for first place, each with three possible scores of 75, all shooting **Remington-UMC** .22 metallic ammunition.

**Premium Match:** Won by J. Williams, Jr., with seven 75's. Dr. W. G. Hudson, third, with six 75's. Both shot **Remington-UMC** .22 metallic ammunition.

This same ammunition was used by the Harvard University Team in hanging up a new Intercollegiate record of 978 x 1000 in the N. R. A. Intercollegiate Matches.

*The Choice of Crack Marksmen Should Be Your Choice*

**REMINGTON ARMS—UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO., 299 Broadway - - - - - New York City**

Birmingham Gun Club Tournament.

Two days of as hard shooting conditions as one will likely have to face anywhere were dished out by the Weather Man to sixty-three game, enthusiastic sportsmen during the registered tournament held by the Birmingham (Ala.) Gun Club on March 25 and 26, and that better than 80 per cent. of them each day shot through a program of 300 targets is something well worth studying over, showing as it does just how popular the great game of trapshooting is growing throughout the country.

From all over the United States sportsmen came and "battled with the elements" for supremacy over the "elusive clays," and it must be admitted that the elements finally succeeded in putting the majority of them in their "game sack," notwithstanding the fact that among that number were some of the cream of the shooting world.

The Birmingham Gun Club has indeed a great deal to be proud of in that the tournament from every other standpoint, save that of weather conditions, was one of the most successful ever held in the South, and Messrs. Jas. Hillman, Bob Baugh, John K. Warren and O. L. Garl, who were at the helm, deserve much credit for the manner in which it was carried out.

On Monday, the 24th, preliminary day, an event at 25 pairs was pulled off, to the winner of which the club gave a handsome trophy. This proved a "battle royal," for the weather, though a trifle better than on either of the two succeeding days, was such that the finish saw three of the best amateur double-target shots in "this neck of the woods" tied on the low score of 35 out of a possible 50. And it required two shoot-offs at 10 pairs each before W. W. Cocke, of New Orleans, La., finally broke the "stranglehold" J. K. Warren, of the local club, had secured, and walked away with the prize. It having previously taken the combined efforts of these two gentlemen to put our "little" friend A. M. Hill, of Dawson, Ga., out of the running, they succeeding only after resorting to the famous "Gotch toe-hold," which, as everyone knows, naturally placed Andy at a disadvantage.

About the best piece of shooting done during the tournament was also accomplished on this day, when E. W. Daniel, of Lynchburg, Va., made the remarkable run of 61 straight in practice. This proved by far the longest run of the shoot. Daniel was on his maiden trip as a powder demonstrator, and he certainly gives promise of making more than good in all branches of the game.

Another new face in the professional ranks was Frank N. Huseman, whom all the boys were glad to welcome even though he did walk off with the sterling trophy presented to the high professional in the Preliminary Handicap by Secretary O. L. Garl.

Following are the scores in what the program designated the "Double Target Championship of the South":

Table with 2 columns of names and scores for the Double Target Championship of the South.

Table with 2 columns of names and scores for Professionals.

The first day's program called for a total of 300 targets, 100 being at 16yds., and 100 constituting the Preliminary Handicap. The wind was almost a gale, and there was no particular star able to shine through it, the results showing three tied for high on 185 out of 200. James S. Day, H. D. Gibbs and E. W. Daniel, three professionals, each having scored that number in the regulation 16yd. events. John K. Warren was next with 183, winning high amateur for the day by one target from John R. Livingston, of Springville, Ala. E. R. Holt, Montgomery, Ala., second high professional, was next with 180. The scores on 16yd targets were:

Table with 2 columns of names and scores for Shot at, Broke.

Another three-cornered tie resulted in the Preliminary Handicap. W. W. Cocke, winner of the double-target event the previous day, found his title to the trophy offered to the winner of this event, disputed by Dr. C. L. Gunn, of Gadsden, Ala., and E. M. Cornwell, of Birmingham, a new and enthusiastic member of the local club. Each of these gentlemen had secured 90 out of 100. We are unable to say just what method

"Cockey" resorted to to shake these fellows loose, but in his reply to the pleasant little presentation speech of Secretary Garl, he admitted that he had prepared a speech for the occasion, but that they had "shot it out of him." Following are the scores in the Preliminary Handicap at 100 targets:

Table with 2 columns of names and scores for the Preliminary Handicap at 100 targets.

At times during the second day's program the wind was so strong that it was no uncommon sight to see a shooter momentarily lose his balance at the score, stagger and brace himself again before "lining up." One shooter, having called "pull" on one occasion, was just in the act of firing when his hat blew down over his eyes, completely obscuring his vision. It was up to him to shoot, however, and so, trusting in that kindly providence that looks after all good trapshooters, pulled the trigger and—broke the target.

Though the conditions were worse, the experience of the past two days had enabled the boys to overcome them to a certain extent, and on the whole the scores showed up a little better. Walter Huff, of Macon, Ga., and H. D. Gibbs finished in front with 189 out of 200, while J. S. Day came next with 183. W. T. Laslie was high amateur with 179, and J. W. Hightower and J. O. Sirmon second with 175. Don't these scores look funny following such names? Look on down the line—they get worse:

Table with 2 columns of names and scores for Shot at, Broke.

The event of the most interest naturally was the Grand Birmingham Handicap, to which the club had added \$100 and an exceedingly handsome trophy. In this event John R. Livingston, who had been shooting consistently throughout the tournament led the field with 87 out of 100 and won with 2 targets to spare, his nearest competitor being E. C. Little, of Gadsden, Ala., with 85. Both these scores were strictly high class work under the conditions and reflect great credit on those who made them. E. W. Daniel won the trophy for high professional in this event.

A summary of the two days' scores shows Jas. S. Day and H. D. Gibbs tied on 534 out of the entire program of 600 targets; E. W. Daniels next with 533. John R. Livingston was next with 532, giving him high amateur on all targets, though John K. Warren led him one on the 400 regulation.

By Granny! I led that right-hand fellow a hundred yards and then didn't get him. Reckon I must have been overshootin' him.

Only two long runs worth mentioning were recorded—that of 61 straight by Daniel, and the one made by Jake Gibbs when he chased his hat two-thirds of the way around the one-mile race track. If it hadn't been for the water jump at the seventh hurdle, Jake would be running yet.

Everything considered, it was certainly some shoot, and long to be remembered by all those in attendance. There were a number of new faces, of course, and all will be back again at the next one, but to us "old ones" who have been going to Birmingham for years, it was certainly a treat to meet the crowd once more; to enjoy the excellent luncheon served by the ladies of the West End Society; to hear again the "he's dead" of the only referee of his kind in captivity; to see once more the same "old face" at the cashier's window, the ammunition counter and at the refreshment stand. I tell you, it was a treat, and we will all look forward with much pleasure to the next meet of the Birmingham Gun Club.

A. S. HOOTER.

The Guernsey (Ia.) Shoot.

GUERNSEY, Ia., March 24.—Just a little noise about the Guernsey shoot April 28 and 29; \$90 added money, fine ground, Merrill targets. This shoot will be held just one-half mile from town, on the Dick Morgan farm, which is the residence of the president of the

club. Fried chicken, canned fruit in the cellar. You are always welcome at my house. Don't forget this shoot. Be present, I want to shake hands with you as a matter of good fellowship. The Interstate Association adds \$50, the gun club adds \$30; total \$80, to be divided on each event in four equal divisions. The club also adds \$10 to the amateur shooting the highest average on the who program. April 28, commencing at 1 o'clock we give a 100-target Jack Rabbit shoot. The club gives the highest average on this 100 targets, \$5. Be on hand April 28. April 29 will be the big event. Registered. The program consists of 150 targets in events of two 15s and one 20 all through the program. Interstate Association adds \$50, the gun club \$40 for this day, the four equal divisions of money. This tournament will be conducted under the rules of the Interstate Association, and all rules must be strictly complied with. There will be no deviation from the rules. I wish to meet you personally. We expect about forty to toe the mark. This event only comes to us once in twelve months, and we intend to make it an enjoyable time for everybody present. The programs are now ready to mail. Write me. Everybody come in over the Northwestern Railway. You make direct connection at Belle Plaine with the main line, arriving at Guernsey at 9:00 A. M. Late arrivals may shoot up.

Pres. Du Pont Gun Club.

Jersey City Gun Club.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 29.—A good big turnout was in attendance at the regular shoot of the Jersey City Gun Club to-day, and before the last gun was fired around 4,000 targets had been thrown, and after the smoke had cleared away, it was found that Dave Engle had won high average with 79 per cent., and George Piercy second with 74 per cent. The principal event was the two take-home prizes, put up for the two highest scores, counting handicap, made on 100 targets, and as is often the case, the new members carried off the honors. E. H. McLemore won first prize, a handsome piece of cut-glass; and second prize went to J. Williams, Jr., who has just joined our club, and shot like a regular veteran, Harry Burlington won the leg on the season trophy with 49 out of 50. The scores follow, in strings of 25:

Table with 2 columns of names and scores for Jersey City Gun Club.

On April 5 we commence shooting for the Du Pont trophy, a silver watch fob, and the handicaps will be added birds and very liberal. Visitors are always welcome, and targets are only one cent each.

Queens Country Club.

QUEENS, N. Y., March 29.—Five 25-disc events made up to-day's program here. The big noise was E. R. Chapman, who ran straight on his first string and tied up at 106 out of 125 with W. Barnes. The scores:

Table with 2 columns of names and scores for Queens Country Club.

Medford Gun Club.

MEDFORD, Okla., March 27.—Representative Ed. O'Brien was our guest to-day, and a good bunch turned out to spend the afternoon with him, the scores are good considering the high wind. The scores:

Table with 2 columns of names and scores for Medford Gun Club.

Our club will hold the third Grant County championship on Oct. 8, and a registered tournament on Oct. 9 with plenty of added money.

I. V. HARDY, Sec'y.

**Du Pont Gun Club.**

WILMINGTON, Del., March 29.—The three main events to-day were the regular monthly contest for the Eugene F. du Pont team trophies, the final shoot-off for the 1912 Class B cup, and a similar contest for final ownership of the 1912 Class D cup. A school of instruction for beginners was also started at No. 3 traps, with Lester S. German, the well-known professional from Aberdeen, Md., as head schoolmaster. The school was decidedly popular, and was well attended, and bids fair to be one of the main attractions at the weekly shoots of the local gun club.

In the E. E. Du Pont team contests, eight teams competed, and J. H. Minnick with his side partner, E. M. Ross, were high with a total of 48 out of 50, handicap allowances included. J. B. Grier and Henry Winchester, and R. S. Wood, paired with D. Lindsay, were second with 46. The several scores in this event were as below:

	Broke.	Hdp.	T'l.	Points.
Clyde Leedom .....	17	3	20	
Dr Bullock .....	14	9	23-43	1
J H Minnick.....	22	1	23	
F M Ross.....	20	7	25-48	4
S Reis .....	10	9	19	
L C Lyon.....	21	3	24-43	1
W A Casey.....	14	7	21	
H P Carlon.....	21	1	22-43	1
W G Wood.....	15	3	18	
H T Reed.....	16	5	21-39	0
W J Highfield.....	19	3	22	
W Edmanson .....	21	1	22-44	2
J B Grier.....	18	5	23	
H Winchester.....	20	3	23-46	3
R S Wood.....	18	5	23	
D Lindsay .....	20	3	23-46	3

In the final contest for the 1912 Class B cup, all the eligibles with the exception of Victor du Pont put in an appearance, and after a good race, H. W. Bush won after a shoot-off with C. Thorpe Martin, both having broken 40 out of 50 targets in the event. The shoot-off showed some class on Mr. Bush's part, as he broke 24, his opponent scoring only 18. The scores were: I. Turner 35, H. W. Bush 40, J. W. Anderson 31, N. K. Smith 31, C. T. Martin 40, H. P. Carlon 34, C. Leedom 37, D. Lindsay 33, S. Tuchtou 37.

In the contest for final ownership of the 1912 Class D cup, all the ten eligibles—that is, those who had won the cup on one or more occasions during the year, were on hand. J. A. McMullen took the cup, breaking 20 and 22 in his two strings of 25 targets each, being 4 targets better than E. M. Ross, his nearest competitor. The scores were: E. M. Ross 38, J. H. Squires 26, W. A. Casey 30, W. J. Highfield 31, W. F. Jensen 23, J. A. McMullen 42, S. G. David 14, J. B. Grier 36, Dr. E. O. Bullock 26, H. C. Pollock 36.

Fifty-two shooters shot at 25 targets, but only one straight 25 was made, and that by Lester German; 24 out of 25 was made by W. S. Colfax, Jr., J. B. McHugh and Edward Banks. The scores were: Isaac Turner 15, E. M. Ross 20, W. A. Casey 16, C. H. Anderson 7, W. F. Jensen 15, L. S. German 25, J. M. Turner 22, Eugene Raymond, Jr., 21, L. W. Crawford 17, W. A. Joslyn 21, R. P. Willis 16, W. S. Colfax, Jr., 24, N. K. Smith 15, C. H. Simon 17, Clyde Leedom 17, Dr. Bullock 14, S. A. Reis 10, L. C. Lyon 21, W. J. Highfield 19, W. F. Jensen 14, J. W. Anderson, Jr., 14, C. H. Simon 16, H. P. Carlon 21, Edward Banks 24, J. B. McHugh 24, J. H. Minnick 22, John E. Miller 18, W. G. Wood 15, E. R. Jenks 11, H. L. Morgan 21, H. C. McClane 14, W. Edmanson 21, H. C. Pollock 19, Dr. A. Patterson 20, H. J. Taggart 11, H. T. Reed 16, S. G. David 11, Henry Winchester 20, W. Tomlinson 20, Wm. H. Neely 18, Wm. Coyne 19, F. H. Springer 19, G. F. Lord 19, T. W. Keithley 21, E. R. Galvin 22, R. S. Wood 18, D. Lindsay 20, Karl Mayer 10, S. Tuchtou 18, Dr. Betts 16, C. C. Gerow 17, Geo. Wolstingholm 13.

**Baltusrol Golf Club.**

NEWARK, N. J., March 29.—With a season of consistently good shooting, Dr. D. Webb Granberry became club champion after to-day's program. His to-day's score was 20 out of 25, totaling him an average of 19.375 for the season.

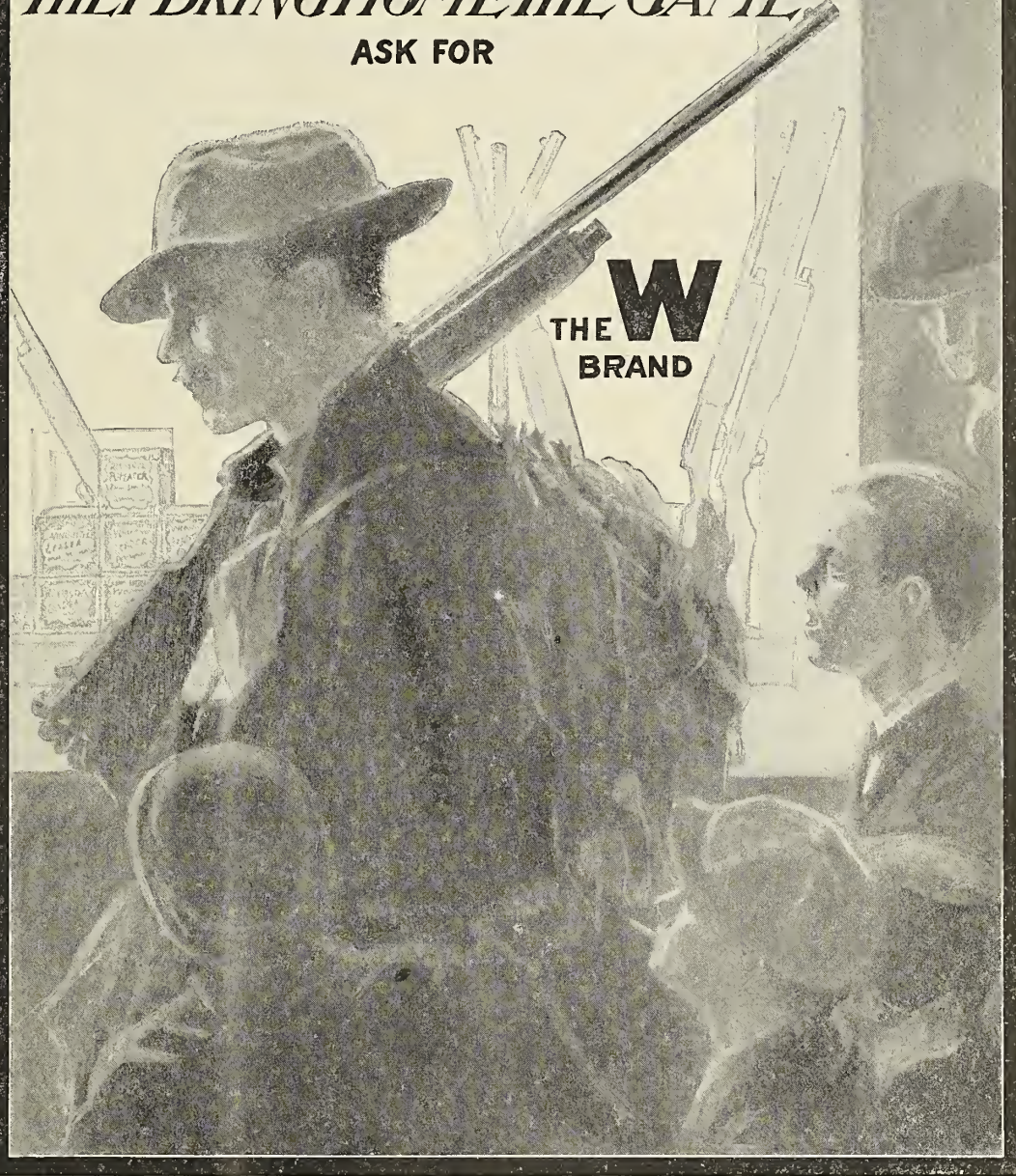
S. H. Browne broke 39 out of 50 from scratch, which put him in possession of the March cup on an average of 38.705. G. A. Williams topped the take-home trophy with 24 out of 25, while Marshall Geer, from 4 unshot rocks, took a leg on Cowperthwaite trophy, his gross breakage being 21 out of 12 pairs. The scores:

March cup, 50 birds, handicap:			
C H Stout .....	12	44	
T W Lloyd .....	0	42	
B F Fincke .....	0	41	
E A Knapp .....	12	41	
F N Cowperthwaite ..	0	41	
S H Browne .....	0	39	
Take-home trophy, 25 birds, handicap:			
G A Williams .....	0	24	
C H Stout .....	6	23	
B F Fincke .....	0	22	
J F Hahn .....	4	20	
S H Browne .....	0	20	
T W Lloyd .....	0	19	
Cowperthwaite trophy, 12 pairs, handicap:			
M Geer .....	4	21	
Dr D A Granberry ..	0	18	
S H Browne .....	0	18	
F Fincke .....	0	16	
G A Williams .....	0	16	

# WINCHESTER

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Cartridges for all kinds of guns  
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Club championship cup, 25 birds, scratch:

B F Fincke .....	21	T W Lloyd .....	19
Dr D W Granberry..	20	G A Williams.....	17
F N Cowperthwaite..	20	M Geer .....	16

**Secaucus Gun Club.**

SECAUCUS, N. J., March 30.—Twelve members of the club came out last Sunday afternoon for a little fun over the traps. No doubt the scores will be laughed at, but I will affirm they are true. And if any of the Jersey City or Hudson clubs don't believe it, I will invite them to our next regular shoot on April 13 at 2 P. M. sharp, and they will be made welcome, and go away convinced that my figures are accurate. The first five shot during a heavy rain, and our captain, Matthies, said the rain cracked the targets, and they broke easy. This is young Frohberg's first shoot. The scores:

Shot at, Broke		Shot at, Broke	
H Kroll .....	25 19	R Strobel .....	50 33
Meerbott .....	25 17	A Strobel .....	50 12
Morgan .....	25 17	Monte .....	75 36
J Kroll .....	25 15	Post .....	75 29
Frohberg .....	25 4	Tousant .....	100 53
Duke .....	50 29	Matthies .....	117 71

R. MORGAN, Sec'y.

**Marine and Field Club.**

BATH BEACH, N. Y., March 29.—On the return shoot to-day against Bensonhurst Y. C., the home team got trimmed by seven rocks in a five-hundred saucer program. Dr. Elliott, of Bensonhurst, and S. P. Hopkins, of the Marine and Field Club, tied for top gun with 80. Generally strong men on each team proved erratic, thereby keeping the general totals down. In the final for March cup, H. Lott and J. M. Knox tied for a final shoot-off next Saturday. Dr. Elliott cracked 23 out of 25 for Dr. Atkinson cup. The scores:

Inter-club shoot, 100 targets:			
Bensonhurst Y. C.		Marine and Field Club.	
Dr Elliott .....	80	S P Hopkins .....	80
G Le Sauvage.....	57	P R Towne .....	54
C Ferguson, Jr.....	70	J M Knox .....	73
J Van Pelt .....	71	C D Sayre .....	53
J White .....	63-341	C Camp .....	74-339
Dr Atkinson cup, 25 targets, scratch:			
Dr Elliott .....	23	A Beetle .....	18
J White .....	21	T Bruno .....	18
C Ferguson, Jr.....	20	T Inslee .....	16
O'Brien .....	90		81



# 1912

## A YEAR OF SUCCESSES FOR Peters Ammunition

"Where quality counts they win"—and quality counts EVERYWHERE. The year 1912 has been one continuous round of victories for users of Peters Shells and Cartridges—far too numerous to record here in full. The few items that follow will suffice to indicate the kind of work that can be done, and is being done every day with the P brand:

### "Steel Where Steel Belongs" Shells

WON IN 1912:

- Grand American Preliminary Handicap,
- Grand American High Amateur Average,
- World's Amateur Indoor Trapshooting Championship,
- Texas State Championship,
- Arkansas State Championship,
- Pennsylvania State Championship,
- Virginia State Championship,
- Vermont State Championship,
- Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming State Championship,
- E. C. Challenge Cup, twice by record scores,
- High General Average at Post Season Tournament.

### Peters Semi-Smokeless and Smokeless Cartridges

WON IN 1912:

- 3 out of 5 Matches at Zettler Rifle Tournament,
- 5 out of 6 Matches at .22 Indoor League Tournament,
- 8 out of first 12 scores of American Team in the International Small-Bore Match, including 1st, 2nd and 3rd,
- 6 out of 10 Revolver Matches at Sea Girt Military Tournament, including Grand Aggregate,
- 5 out of 6 United States Revolver Association Outdoor Championships for 1912, including Two New World's Records.
- New Inter-Scholastic Record, 980 out of 1,000,
- Astor Cup (Inter-Scholastic League).

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### New York A. C.

PELHAM MANOR, N. Y., March 29.—G. F. Pelham won two trophies on his finishes to-day, being the Powhattan Robinson cup and the monthly cup. He made during the month two wins on each. Four ties showed on the Robinson trophy. In the shoot-off, Pelham's score was 21. Corbett won Travis Island cup. J. G. S. Dey won distance event after a tie with W. B. Ogden.

In the monthly distance shoot-off, Pelham topped with 19 from the 18yds. mark. The scores:

Monthly trophy, 25 birds, handicap:	
J L Griggs	6 24
G J Corbett	2 24
R B Debacher	4 23
G W Lembeck	2 23
G F Pelham	2 22
J G S Dey	2 22
G H Martin	0 22
W J Elias	3 22
G A Hobart	0 21
C W Church	3 21
A P Walker	7 21
J H Hendrickson	0 21
A J McManus	4 20
D F McMahon	0 20
C T Raymond	3 20
Guy Ward	0 20
T J McCahill	1 19
W H Lyon	0 19
E G Southey	0 18
T H Lawrence	0 18
W B Ogden	2 18
W E Ferguson	0 18
J H Finck	0 18
H O Allyn	0 17
Z C Offutt	0 16
D H Hall	0 16
J H Hessian	5 16
K D Cates	0 15
H H Duden	5 14
A W Fitzgerald	0 13
A L Brush	0 12
G L Yates	0 12
Dr Currie	0 12
B Cruger	0 10

Stoll trophy, 25 birds, handicap:	
R B Debacher	4 24
W B Ogden	2 24
A J McManus	3 24
G F Pelham	2 22
G A Hobart	0 22
W J Elias	3 22
T J McCahill	2 21
D H Hall	0 21
C W Church	3 21
J H Hendrickson	0 21
W H Lyon	0 21
G W Lembeck	2 21
K D Cates	0 20
E G Southey	0 20
J G S Dey	3 20
A L Brush	0 20
J H Hessian	3 20
G J Corbett	2 20
J L Griggs	2 20
D F McMahon	0 20
C T Raymond	2 20
Guy Ward	0 19
H H Duden	5 19
Z C Offutt	0 19
G H Martin	0 19
J H Finck	0 18
G L Yates	0 18
H O Allyn	0 18
T H Lawrence	0 17
A P Walker	7 16
A W Fitzgerald	0 15
Dr Currie	0 14
W E Ferguson	6 12
B Cruger	0 9

Robinson trophy, 25 birds, handicap:	
G W Lembeck	2 25
G F Pelham	3 24
W J Elias	3 24
T J McCahill	2 24
J L Griggs	0 23
A P Walker	7 23
R B Debacher	4 23
W E Ferguson	0 23
Z C Offutt	0 22
A J McManus	4 22
W B Ogden	2 22
G H Martin	0 20
J H Hessian	5 19
G A Hobart	0 19
K D Cates	0 19
A L Brush	0 19
H H Duden	5 19
W H Lyon	0 18
J H Finck	0 17
L D Hill	0 17
H O Allyn	0 16
Guy Ward	0 16

C W Church	3 22
J H Hendrickson	0 22
D F McMahon	1 22
G J Corbett	0 21
T H Lawrence	0 21
E G Southey	0 20

Travers Island trophy, 25 birds, handicap:	
G J Corbett	2 24
Z C Offutt	0 24
W E Ferguson	0 23
D F McMahon	1 23
C W Church	2 22
C W Church	3 22
G F Pelham	4 21
G W Lembeck	2 21
J G S Dey	3 20
G H Martin	0 20
J H Hendrickson	0 20
W J Elias	2 20
G A Hobart	0 19
E G Southey	0 19
J L Griggs	0 19
T H Lawrence	0 19
W H Lyon	0 19
J H Hessian	5 19

High score, scratch, 100 birds:	
J L Griggs	86
J H Hendrickson	86
D F McMahon	83
G W Lembeck	83
G J Corbett	83
G A Hobart	81
G H Martin	81
Z C Offutt	81
G F Pelham	80
W B Ogden	78
E G Southey	77
W H Lyon	77
W J Elias	77
T H Lawrence	75
W E Ferguson	74
D H Hall	73
T J McCahill	73

High score, 100 birds, handicap:	
G F Pelham	91
G W Lembeck	90
G J Corbett	89
R B Debacher	88
W J Elias	88
J L Griggs	88
W B Ogden	86
J H Hendrickson	86
D F McMahon	85
A J McManus	82
C W Church	82
J G S Dey	82
G A Hobart	81
G H Martin	81
Z C Offutt	81
T J McCahill	80
E G Southey	77
D H Hall	0 15
C T Raymond	3 15
G L Yates	0 14
A W Fitzgerald	0 13
Dr Currie	0 11
B Cruger	0 8

Distance handicap, 25 birds, handicap yards:	
J G S Dey	18 19
W B Ogden	20 19
T J McCahill	19 18
C W Church	19 18
G F Pelham	18 17
J J Corbett	19 17
W J Elias	18 17
R B Debacher	17 16
J H Hessian	16 16
G W Lembeck	20 16
D F McMahon	21 13
A P Walker	16 12
C T Raymond	19 12
H H Duden	16 8

### Evanston Gun Club.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 24.—A team representing the Evanston Gun Club competed with a team of the South Shore Country Club on Saturday at the traps of the latter. The match was 100 birds each, and the Evanston team shooting way below form, lost the event by 33 birds. All credit is due the South Shore team, as they clearly outshot the Evanston team, and did it in a most sportsmanlike manner.

The visiting team were delightfully entertained at dinner after the match. In the near future a return match will be held at the Evanston grounds. The scores follow:

South Shore Team.		Evanston Team.	
Donnelly	88	Kennicott	81
Carson	76	Coleman	59
Heath	67	Millen	77
Hardy	63	Phalen	59
Cushing	95-389	Winkler	80-356

On account of a miserable day Sunday only ten shooters were at the traps, and notwithstanding the rain, some good scores were registered. Schieble was high man, only missing four birds out of 50. Coleman was second with five misses. Darby was third with a score of 44 out of 50. Five are tied for silver spoon—Harphay, DeClercq, Hanson, Millen and Schieble. This tie will be settled next week, as the weather would not permit further shooting.

W. J. PHALEN, Sec'y-Treas.

### Paleface Gun Club.

WELLINGTON, Mass., March 29.—Dr. Newton was high on actual breaks, and Frank Sweet high handicap gun at the shoot this afternoon. Dr. Newton broke 96 out of 100, and had a straight run of 72. Sweet's handicap of 12 targets made his total 98. Both men received silver trophies. Scores:

Dr. Newton	4 100	Blinn	8 92
Sweet	12 98	*Sibley	0 92
Cook	12 97	Bullock	12 91
Proctor	12 97	Wiggs	1 91
Jackson	20 94	Frank	2 90
Hinds	4 94	Burnes	1 87
Charles	8 93	Heard	8 84
Wilder	0 93	Wood	24 64
Marden	4 93	Thompson	0 47
Clarke	4 92		

\*Professionals.

Manhasset Bay Y. C.

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y., March 29.—One of those congenial shoots, designated as the annual invitation, drew out twenty-nine guns at Manhasset Bay Y. C. to-day. Ten crackers from various handicaps made 91 or better, and while four home club saucer destroyers were included in the upper ten, the event was won by G. F. Cleghorn, of Queens Gun Club from a gratis start of 25. M. R. Guggenheimer, from Siwanoy, got second from 18 discs unpolled. The race for high net score afforded predominant interest, J. H. Vanderveer and W. S. Silkworth tying on 88 from 6 handicap, which was scratch among the amateurs. After five shoot-offs they whirled a coin and the trophy went to W. S. Silkworth, of Manhasset Bay Y. C. Third place brought out good gunning between R. B. Budd, of the home club, and A. F. Brombacher from the Crescent A. C. The visiting exterminator won the shoot-off. Rotten weather kept the crowd small, but good treatment kept 'em happy. The scores:

Score. Hdcp. T't'l. G F Cleghorn, Queens G C..... 74 25 99 M R Guggenheimer, Siwanoy C C..... 80 18 98 \*A F Brombacher, Crescent A C..... 67 30 97 \*R B Budd, Manhasset Bay Y C..... 81 16 97 J H Vanderveer, Crescent A C..... 88 6 94 W S Silkworth, Manhasset Bay Y C..... 88 6 94 R Godwin, Glenwood C C..... 67 25 92 H T Lee, Queens G C..... 85 6 91 C M Gould, Manhasset Bay Y C..... 71 20 91 J W Alker, Manhasset Bay Y C..... 77 14 91 W Simonson, Queens G C..... 84 6 90 H L F Funke, Hillside G C..... 71 18 89 C W Berner, Manhasset Bay Y C..... 75 14 89 F L Richards, Manhasset Bay Y C..... 59 30 89 D E Smith, Manhasset Bay Y C..... 74 14 88 F R Long, Bergen Beach G C..... 76 10 86 J S Fanning (professional)..... 85 0 85 E L Hans, Siwanoy C C..... 70 14 84 E A Sierck, Manhasset Bay Y C..... 67 16 83 G P Alker, Manhasset Bay Y C..... 65 18 83 C Von Lengelke (professional)..... 82 0 82 A Bole, Knollwood C C..... 48 38 86 F Lawrence (professional)..... 74 0 74 F M Wilson, Knollwood C C..... 44 30 74 J A Wylie, Siwanoy C C..... 54 18 72 B G Loomis, Manhasset Bay Y C..... 51 18 69 C H Foster, Hillside G C..... 55 12 67 W H Lindeman, Queens G C..... 30 30 60 J O'Brien, Manhasset Bay Y C..... 26 30 56

\*Tied for third prize. Shoot-off won by M. Brombacher.

J. H. Vanderveer and W. S. Silkworth tied for high scratch score prize; five shoot-offs also tied. Toss-up won by Vanderveer.

March 30.—Six events were pulled to-day, of which J. W. Alker crabbed five, including monthly cup with a full from two; Stevens trophy, 46 from 4, and the 10, 15 and 25 sweets. E. A. Sierck, from a pair of comps, got full on the yearly cup. The scores:

Monthly cup, handicap: J W Alker ..... 2 25 R Howland ..... 7 18 D E Smith ..... 2 22 E P Alker ..... 4 18 F C Richards ..... 6 20 E M Gould ..... 4 17 E A Sierck ..... 2 18 Yearly cup, handicap: E A Sierck ..... 2 25 D E Smith ..... 2 22 F C Richards ..... 6 24 J W Alker ..... 2 21 W Simonson ..... 2 24 R Howland ..... 7 16 E P Alker ..... 4 23 C M Gould ..... 4 17 Stevens trophy, handicap: J W Alker ..... 4 46 E A Sierck ..... 4 43 F C Richards ..... 12 44 E P Alker ..... 8 41 D E Smith ..... 4 44 C M Gould ..... 8 33 Ten birds, scratch: J W Alker ..... 8 E A Sierck ..... 5 D E Smith ..... 7 R Howland ..... 5 C W Gould ..... 6 Fifteen birds, scratch: J W Alker ..... 10 E A Sierck ..... 8 D E Smith ..... 12 R Howland ..... 7 C M Gould ..... 10 Sweepstake 25 birds, handicap: E P Alker ..... 4 23 R Howland ..... 7 20 J W Alker ..... 2 22 E A Sierck ..... 2 20 D E Smith ..... 2 22 C M Gould ..... 4 18 F C Richards ..... 6 20

Crescent A. C.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 29.—George Bingham shot into the major portion of to-day's events. He took the Spooner trophy with 48 out of 50, take-home trophy with 96, Blake cup on 48, and the J. F. James cup on 45.

Monthly cup was won by F. B. Stephenson with an aggregate of 63 out of 75, and Spooner trophy with a total of 6 points.

J. F. James won the committee cup and was high scratch gunner of the day, with 208 out of 250. The shooting season at Bay Ridge finishes next Saturday. The scores:

Committee cup, 50 targets, handicap: D T Leahy ..... 4 45 G Bingham ..... 10 41 J F James ..... 0 41 \*O R Dickey ..... 0 40 F B Stephenson ..... 0 41 F S Hyatt ..... 4 37 Spooner trophy, 50 targets, handicap: G Bingham ..... 10 48 F S Hyatt ..... 4 41 D T Leahy ..... 4 46 G G Stephenson, Jr. 4 41 F B Stephenson ..... 0 44 \*O R Dickey ..... 0 38 J F James ..... 0 44 Take-home trophy, 100 targets, handicap: G Bingham ..... 20 96 F S Hyatt ..... 8 84 J F James ..... 0 88 G G Stephenson, Jr. 8 80 F B Stephenson ..... 0 88 \*O R Dickey ..... 0 75 D T Leahy ..... 8 85

DU PONT DU PONT DU PONT SMOKELESS POWDERS

The Choice of the Winning Amateurs at the

ALABAMA STATE SHOOT

Held under the auspices of Birmingham Gun Club

March 25-26, 1913

THE significance of the fact that "Amateurs shoot the powders they prefer" is further emphasized by the records they made in this tournament.

PRELIMINARY HANDICAP AND GOLD EMBLEM

Won by W. W. Cocke, 90 x 100.....Shooting DU PONT

BIRMINGHAM HANDICAP SILVER TROPHY

Won by J. R. Livingston, 87 x 100.....Shooting SCHULTZE

HIGH AMATEUR AVERAGES

First J. K. Warren.....360 x 400 Du Pont Tie for { J. R. Livingston.....359 x 400 Schultze Second } W. T. Laslie.....359 x 400 Du Pont Third Jno. O. Sirmon.....349 x 400 Du Pont

AMATEUR CAPTURES HIGH SCORE ON ALL TARGETS

J. R. Livingston with a record of 532 x 600 demonstrated the close shooting qualities of SCHULTZE POWDER, while his achievement gained for him a prominent position in this notable tournament.

High Scores and Trophies follow the use of Du Pont Smokeless Powders. Be sure the top shot wad reads Du Pont, Ballistite, Schultze or Empire—the powders the winners shoot.

For booklets relating to powders used at Birmingham, address Department 3.

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Pioneer Powder Makers of America

WILMINGTON :: :: :: :: DELAWARE

Bergen Beach Gun Club.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 29.—Only a small field of gunners took part in the weekly trapshooting matinee of the Bergen Beach Gun Club to-day. Twenty-five target practice shoots were decided. The best work was done by G. Gates. He was closely followed by A. V. Suydam. The scores:

Events: 1 2 3 4 5 Targets: 25 25 25 25 25 G Gates ..... 20 21 22 21 20 A V Suydam ..... 21 22 20 17 20 D Sauer ..... 19 18 21 19 18 H D Tracy ..... 17 22 19 15 15 P Collins ..... 18 14 12 14 17 C Randall ..... 15 12 12 12 17 H Hewens ..... 14 11 16 15 17 H W Dreyer ..... 17 18 21 20 .. W Sanborn ..... 17 14 12 19 .. W Skidmore ..... 14 15 16 13 .. A Jones ..... 11 11 17 .. C Ward ..... 13 11 .. H Benken ..... 14 10 .. M Benken ..... 13 13 ..

Blake trophy, 50 targets, handicap: G Bingham ..... 10 48 D T Leahy ..... 4 39 F B Stephenson ..... 0 44 G G Stephenson ..... 4 39 J F James ..... 0 44 \*O R Dickey ..... 0 37 F S Hyatt ..... 4 40 H T Spooner ..... 6 33 Monthly cup, 25 targets, handicap: D T Leahy ..... 2 22 H T Spooner ..... 3 20 G G Stephenson, Jr. 2 21 \*O R Dickey ..... 0 18 J F James ..... 0 20 F S Hyatt ..... 2 17 F B Stephenson ..... 0 20 G Bingham ..... 2 17 J. F. James trophy, 50 targets, handicap: J Bingham ..... 10 45 H T Spooner ..... 4 28 G G Stephenson, Jr. 4 38 D T Leahy ..... 2 24 F S Hyatt ..... 4 36 \*O R Dickey ..... 0 43 F B Stephenson ..... 0 35 Remsen trophy, 25 targets, handicap: F B Stephenson ..... 0 21 \*O R Dickey ..... 0 21 J F James ..... 0 21 F S Hyatt ..... 2 18 Scratch shoot, 250 targets: J F James ..... 208 G Bingham ..... 170 F B Stephenson ..... 205 D T Leahy ..... 122 \*O R Dickey ..... 197 H T Spooner ..... 66 F S Hyatt ..... 172 \*Professional.

Parker Gun Victories in 1912

THE highest official average for the season of 1912 at both Single and Double Targets was made with Parker Guns.

As on every previous occasion, the bona fide Championship of America was won with a Parker Gun, Mr. W. R. Crosby scoring 198 x 200 targets at 18 yards rise. Same man, same gun, made the World's Record, scoring 98 x 100 targets at 23 yards, which is a truly wonderful performance.

Small bore Parker Guns are recognized as the Standard Game Guns of America and are gaining in popularity every season with the most progressive sportsmen. For full information regarding guns in gauges from 8 to 28, address

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New Rochelle Y. C.

On Sunday, March 30, the monthly trophies were decided, except the March cup, which resulted in a tie, Stoddard, Todd and Currier having two legs each.

The New Rochelle team were decisively beaten by White Plains, although if the home talent had been up to usual form, they would have been beaten by a smaller margin.

Table of scores for New Rochelle Y. C. including Sweepstakes (25 birds), Saturday cup (25 birds), and Accumulation cup (100 birds) with names and scores.

Table of scores for New Rochelle Y. C. including March cup (10 pair doubles) and High gun trophy (100 birds) with names and scores.

Table of scores for New Rochelle Y. C. including March cup (10 pair doubles) and High gun trophy (100 birds) with names and scores.

Table of scores for New Rochelle Y. C. including March cup (25 birds) and High gun trophy (100 birds) with names and scores.

Table of scores for New Rochelle Y. C. including March cup (25 birds) and High gun trophy (100 birds) with names and scores.

Table of scores for Visitors' cup (50 birds) and Team shoot (50 birds per man) with names and scores.

Table of scores for Sweepstake (25 birds) and Consolation cup (50 birds) with names and scores.

Table of scores for High gun trophy (100 birds) with names and scores.

Cheltenham A. C.

CHELTHENHAM, Pa., March 29.—Cheltenham Athletic Club held its monthly shoot here this afternoon with eleven gunners. Capt. Way and Chas. Reichert broke even with 25 each.

The first prize was a cut-glass punch bowl. The second prize, a cut-glass berry dish, was won by Owen Adams.

Table of scores for Cheltenham A. C. including Class A, Class B, and Class C with names and scores.

Larchmont Y. C.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., March 30.—Twenty-one men shot here to-day, with many high scores. Seven tied with full scores for accumulation cup; T. Lenane, Jr., won shoot-off.

Table of scores for Larchmont Y. C. including March cup (25 birds), Larchmont trophy (25 birds), and Visitors' trophy (25 birds) with names and scores.

Table of scores for Larchmont Y. C. including Take-home trophy (25 birds) and Accumulation cup (25 birds) with names and scores.

Table of scores for Larchmont Y. C. including Day trophy (100 birds) with names and scores.

Table of scores for Larchmont Y. C. including High gun trophy (150 birds) with names and scores.

Richmond Rod and Gun Club.

THE Richmond (Va.) Rod and Gun Club was organized on March 21 with thirty-five members enrolled. Plans to start shooting immediately upon the arrival of the trap were made and the committees were appointed to complete arrangements.

The club was organized under the direction of H. W. Vietmeyer and James Barr, gun club promoters, who were brought here by Clarence Jessup at the request of a number of local men interested in the sport.

Officers elected were: O. F. Porter, President; Mort Little, Vice-President; Walter Englebrecht, Secretary; J. F. Hornaday, Treasurer; Clarence Jessup, Field Captain.

As the grounds will be outside of the city limits, Sunday shooting for the benefit of the members who are unable to indulge during the week is deemed permissible. Those present were: J. F. Hornaday, Charles Jordan, Clarence Jessup, Harry Jay, Walter Englebrecht, William Morrey, Mort Little, Mayor W. W. Zimmerman, Herbert McDivit, R. P. Wissler, Louis Iffit, E. M. Harter, Otto Heins, N. T. Stegall, Mr. Cook and Mr. Ingalls.

# About the barrels of the

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THE usual charge from a gun has a bursting force of from 50,000 to 65,000 pounds to the square inch.

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The FOX barrel construction is positively scientific. It is a special grade of the highest quality of Fluid Steels, specially bored, and tested with a tremendous overcharge equal to the test required by the European Government Proof Houses.

Because of the small number of mechanical parts in the action the frame of the FOX is not cut away so much as the average gun, therefore the FOX has frame strength where it is scientifically needed. This, with barrels of scientifically distributed weight, giving strength and balance, make it "the perfect handling gun."

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"3 in One" removes the residue of burnt powder. Indispensable with smokeless powder. Positively prevents barrel from rusting inside or out. Cleans and polishes the stock.

Free sample bottle sent on request.

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112 New Street, New York City

### Boston A. A.

RIVERSIDE, Mass., March 22.—J. L. Snow won the take-home trophy from scratch to-day. L. H. Davis won the take-home with his handicap. The weather was clear with a stiff northwest wind. The scores:

	McCrea.	Sargent.	Grand Total.
	Hdcp. T'tl.	Hdcp. T'tl.	Hdcp. T'tl.
Snow	0 49	0 46	0 95
Davis	2½ 47½	2½ 44½	5 92
Staples	0 48	0 42	0 90
Williams	0 47	0 43	0 90
Lynch	2½ 44½	2½ 44½	5 89
Faye	0 46	0 42	0 88
Brooks	4 50	4 37	8 87
*Wigglesworth	0 43	0 43	0 86
Ballou	2½ 41½	2½ 44½	5 86
Adams	0 45	0 40	0 85
*Day	0 46	0 38	0 84
Dickey	0 45	0 38	0 83
Munroe	10 41	10 36	20 77
Ellis	1½ 42½	1½ 32½	3 75
*Heard	0 41	0 33	0 74
Tucker	2½ 35½	2½ 34½	5 70
*Carlton	0 32	0 26	0 58
*Ellis	0 35	0 23	0 58

March 29.—To give the scratch men a chance at the weekly shoots of the club at Riverside traps, a trophy was offered at the shoot to-day for the high gun among the scratch men. Staples and Adams won.

The regular take-home trophy was won by Brooks, who, with a handicap of 8, scored 97. The March trophy was won by T. C. Adams with 146 out of 150 for the month. The scores:

Brooks	4 49	4 48	8 97
Tucker	2½ 45½	2½ 50	5 96
Staples	0 49	0 47	0 96
Adams	0 49	0 47	0 96
Knights	4 48	4 46	8 94
Osborn	3 50	3 42	6 92
Davis	2½ 46½	2½ 45½	5 92
Achorn	12 45	12 43	24 92
Ballou	2½ 50	2½ 40½	5 92
Snow	0 45	0 47	0 92
Ellis	1½ 48½	1½ 42½	3 91
*Chapin	0 48	0 41	0 89
Faye	0 46	0 43	0 89
Williams	0 44	0 43	0 87
Keeler	8 46	8 36	16 82
Whitney	6 49	6 33	12 82
Munroe	10 40	10 33	20 73

Shoot-off for scratch trophy: Adams 22, Staples 21.  
\*Guests. C. B. TUCKER.

### Highland Gun Club.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 29.—Thomas Tansey broke 93 out of 100 targets for high gun to-day. He won a silver spoon for high on 75 in Class A, and the dipper on 50 by Newcomb. Other winners were: On 50—Haupt in Class B; Dr. Wentz in Class C, and Laurent in Class D. On 75 the successful ones, besides Tansey, were: Class B—Perry P. Plegar; Class C—Dr. Wentz, and Class D—Frank Harkins. Scores:

Class A.		Class B.		Class C.		Class D.	
Tansey	93	Newcomb	89	J. F. Meehan	39	Pratt	76
Landis	85	Griffith	88	T. Meehan	40	Rhodes	4
				Plegar	86	Miller	71
				Davis	71	Eason	68
				Haupt	77	Freeman	79
				Freed	75		
Wentz	74	Clegg	67				
R. Landis	59	Hoover	29				
W. Dalton	33	Wm Dalton	29				
Perry	59						
J. F. Meehan, Jr.	35	A. Jones	41				
Fall	40	Bowers	75				
Harkins	66	Nemstead	75				
L. Jones	63	Laurent	36				
Kelly	13	Hallowell	70				
Fontaine	76	Newton	16				
Cochrane	27						

Doubles: J. F. Meehan 7, Harkins 2, Plegar 6, Haupt 5, L. Jones 3, Freed 6, Clegg 4.

### Everett Gun Club.

EVERETT, Mass., March 29.—The Everett Gun Club held a special 25-target match at its traps on the West Everett marsh this afternoon. The scores:

Kempton	2 23	Erskine	3 18
Osborne	6 22	Willard	0 17
Bodge	5 21	Grant	5 17
Clarke	5 20	Willowby	6 17
Russell	5 19	Bryant	2 16
Drew	6 18	Neill	12 16
Storey	12 18	Studley	2 15
Smith	12 18	Ross	8 13

### Meadow Springs Gun Club.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 29.—Henry led the field in actual breaks to-day with 88 out of 100 for silver dipper. In the club shoot at 50 birds, Emerson and Letford tied with 47, and on the shoot-off, Letford won by 22 to 16. In the yearly point prize event, which started the first shoot of the new year, Turner, Letford, Emerson, Deily and Henry each scored 5 points; Armstrong 4; Wiley, Wolf and Kinckener 3; Keenan, Williams, MacAlonan and Henner 2, and Umholtz, Jackson and Soley 1.



## High Gun

AT DENVER, 1912  
HANDICAP, SEPT. 10-13

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## LEFEVER

made the marvellous run of  
283 without a miss.

On the 700 single targets, including handicaps, Mr. Bruns scored 683 out of 700.

The second day of the tournament on the day's program of 200 targets, Mr. Bruns and his Lefever gun scored 200 out of 200. A world's record for ten traps.

On the 500 single 16-yard target for amateurs, Mr. Bruns scored 494 out of 500.

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Below are a few records made by shooters using DEAD SHOT:

World's Longest Runs, . . . .	456 straight.
" " " " " " " " " " " "	565 straight.
Official High Average, . . . .	1907, .949 per cent.
" " " " " " " " " " " "	1908, .967 per cent.
" " " " " " " " " " " "	1909, .972 per cent.
" " " " " " " " " " " "	1911, .97 per cent.
Grand American Handicap, . . .	1911, 99x100 from 20 yds.
" " " " " " " " " " " "	1912, 96x100 from 19 yds.
Official High Amateur Average,	1912, .958 per cent.

Write us for Rules and Regulations on the 1913 DEAD SHOT High Average Trophy we are offering to the Amateurs.

**American Powder Mills**

BOSTON CHICAGO ST. LOUIS

**Rifle Shooting**

**Zettlers' Annual Tournament.**



A. HUBALEK.

FROM far and wide came riflemen last week to take a look or a try in the little Zettler Range in West Twenty-third street, New York city. Brooklyn, however, sent the winner in Arthur Hubalek, who made a remarkable score in the 100-shot championship and won the match with 2479 out of 2500. W. G. Hudson tied L. C. Buss, of Montclair, for place with 2474. T. H. Keller, of yellow shells made by Peters Cartridge Co., won the prize for most bullseyes with 54. W. A. Lemcke won bullseye match with a perfect center shot.

The continuous on an 1/8-inch ring target, bullseye two inches in diameter, shoot until you are tired, was a tie between Dr. Hudson, Keim, Pope, Hubalek, Buss, Ittle and Jarvis Williams. They divided the purse. The latter also got purse for most 75s. Zimmerman trophy was copped by F. M. Bund, with L. C. Buss second and Ittel third. Besides Brother Keller, the selling interests were ably handled by John Hessian, of Remington-U. M. C. Co., and Capt. A. F. Laudensack and H. M. Thomas, of Winchester Repeating Arms Co.

A Hubalek, Brooklyn, N. Y.—	245 250 247 249 249 250 247 249 246 247—2478
Dr W G Hudson, New York city—	249 248 245 246 244 247 249 250 248 248—2474
L C Buss, Montclair, N. J.—	247 248 248 246 250 247 246 248 248 246—2474
J Williams, Jr, Bridgeport, Conn.—	245 248 248 249 245 249 250 250 242 246—2470
W A Tewes, Jersey City, N. J.—	248 248 247 247 247 249 244 245 244—2464
M Baal, Jamaica, L. I.—	246 247 248 246 249 248 244 241 247 246—2462
P E Brooks, Newport, R. I.....	2459
W Keim, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	2456
H M Pope, Jersey City, N. J.....	2455
H M Thomas, New Haven, Conn.....	2454
P J O'Hare, Newark, N. J.....	2452
A F Laudensack, New Haven, Conn.....	2452
R McLaury, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	2447
F C Ross, Springfield, Mass.....	2447
J W Hessian, Bridgeport, Conn.....	2444
Owen Smith, Hoboken, N. J.....	2443
L P Ittel, Pittsburgh, Pa.....	2442
George Schlicht, Guttentburg, N. J.....	2442
C Zettler, New York city.....	2441
J Kaufmann, Valley Stream, L. I.....	2440
H A Lemcke, Mount Vernon, N. Y.....	2433
P A Raymond, Greenwich, Conn.....	2428
Dr A Leavitt.....	2425
T Gabriel, Newark, N. J.....	2423
Seymour M Murphy, Grand Gorge, N. J.....	2409
R M Ryder, Paterson, N. J.....	2405
G L Amouroux, New York city.....	2404
A J Brower, Roxbury, N. Y.....	2404
W E Reynolds, Hoboken, N. J.....	2398
C A Schrag, New York city.....	2398
R H Nesbet, New York city.....	2395
F M Bund, New York city.....	2392
L P Hansen, Jersey City.....	2390
E Kyder, Paterson.....	2386
M Jacquier, New York city.....	2383
H Martin, New York city.....	2376
F Busch, Jr, New York city.....	2368
Dr C de Felice, New York city.....	2367
C Oltmann, New York city.....	2363
H Bahn, Hoboken, N. J.....	2351
L Reali, New York city.....	2341
W A Strawson, Northport, N. Y.....	2340
W Maurer, Jersey City.....	2337
A Mondelli, New York city.....	2337
F Busch, Sr, New York city.....	2327
J Johnson, Jersey City.....	2324
A Begerow, Newark, N. J.....	2314
J Wolckener, New York city.....	2303
A Reegen, New York city.....	2266
C Cannizaro, Passaic, N. J.....	2196
X Reiter, New York city.....	2165
M Deliver.....	Withdraw

Continuous match, ring target:  
 Best three targets: Dr. W. G. Hudson 75, 75, 75;  
 L. C. Buss, 75, 75, 75; H. M. Pope, 75, 75, 75; A. Hubalek, 75, 75, 75; L. P. Ittel, 75, 75, 75; J. Williams, Jr., 75, 75, 75; W. Keim, 75, 75, 75.  
 Best two targets: J. W. Hessian, 75, 75; P. E. Brooks, 75, 74; C. Zettler, 75, 74; C. A. Schrag, 75, 74; C. Zettler, 75, 74.  
 Best single target: Gus Zimmerman 75, Owen Smith 74, G. Schlicht 74, A. J. Brower 74, L. Reali 74, M. Baal 74, P. A. Raymond 74, F. M. Bund 74.  
 The following tied on 73: W. A. Tewes, W. E. Reynolds, T. Gabriel, W. A. Lemcke, P. J. O'Hare, M. Dorrier, E. H. Rydes, R. McLaury, L. P. Hansen, F. C. Ross and S. N. Murphy.  
 Premiums for most full scores: J. Williams, Jr., 75, 75, 75, 73, 75, 75, 75; L. C. Buss, 75, 75, 75, 75, 75, 75, and seventeen 74½s; Dr. W. G. Hudson, six 73½s, and six 74½s.

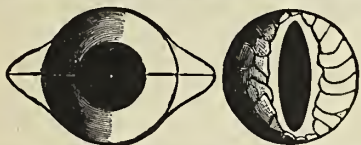
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Degrees.		Degrees.	
W R Lemcke .....	5	S N Murphy .....	10
F C Ross .....	6½	L Reali .....	10½
Gus Zimmerman .....	7	C Oltmann .....	10½
L P Hansen .....	7	T R Geisel .....	11
A Hubalek .....	7½	J Williams, Jr. ....	11
P A Raymond .....	7½	Owen Smith .....	12
L C Buss .....	7½	H M Pope .....	13
C Zettler .....	8	Dr A B Leavitt .....	13
L P Ittel .....	8	J Johnson .....	13
A F Laudensack .....	8½	J W Hessian .....	13
M Dorrier .....	9½	F M Bund .....	15
T H Keller .....	10		
Most bullseyes:			
T H Keller .....	54	F M Bund .....	35
F C Ross .....	36		
Zimmerman trophy:			
Degrees.		Degrees.	
F M Bund .....	22	L P Ittel .....	26
L C Buss .....	24½		

**National Rifle Association Notes.**

THE inter-club gallery championship of the United  
States will not be decided for several weeks, owing to  
the floods which are now devastating the State of Ohio.  
Several members of the Engineers Rifle and Revolver  
Club of Cleveland are on duty with the militia in the  
flood district, and the range of that club is under water.  
The shoot-off is now scheduled to be shot on the evening  
of April 11, if possible. If not, the shoot will be held  
on the evening of the 18th.

In the inter-school league matches, the final contest  
between the Iowa City High School and the Salt Lake  
City High School is yet to be held, the Easter holidays  
having interfered with the holding of the final shoot.  
The same condition prevails in the military school  
league, in which Wentworth Military Academy and  
Bordentown, N. J., Military Institute are yet to shoot off  
for the championship.

The floods in Ohio will also be the cause of delay  
in issuing the programs for the International and National  
shooting competition. These programs were be-  
ing printed in Columbus, Ohio, and delivery was to be  
made this week, but owing to the suspension of railroad  
service, it will be several weeks before these programs  
will arrive in Washington.

Official targets are being sent out for the interna-  
tional small bore match. In selecting the members of  
the team to represent the United States all those men  
who have fired in six or more of the matches in the  
inter-club gallery competition, and who made an aver-  
age of 194 or better were selected. There were forty-four  
men that came in this class, leaving only six men to be  
selected from the country at large, who had not been  
competitors in the indoor league shoot. These six men  
will be selected by the executive committee of the  
National Rifle Association on merit only, and after a  
thorough try-out to see if they are still shooting in  
their old record way.

There appears to be an unprecedented activity  
throughout the country in the organization of new  
rifle clubs. Whether this is caused by the publicity that  
the big matches are giving to rifle shooting, or whether  
it is a healthy increase in the sport of rifle shooting  
alone is hard to tell, but probably an era of a revival  
in rifle shooting is with us.

**League Island Rifle Club.**

READING, Pa., March 18.—The Reading Turn  
Verein Club shot a match with the Island League Club  
on the Island League range. It was a banner event  
and was won by the Island boys with 234 points ahead of  
the Turn Verein boys.

George Bernhart served as scorer and referee and  
kept the boys hustling. "Berny" had his mustache  
shaved off before the contest, which resulted in his team  
winning. "Berny" looked like a stranger. I wonder  
what his girl said when he came home?

The next contest will be shot on the Turn Verein  
range, with H. L. Melchior as chief coacher.

Charles Miller landed first honors, with Guy Willson  
as second. Guy was going some. The scores:

R. T. V. Club.		I. L. Club.	
Chas Miller .....	586	Guy Willson .....	583
Lentz .....	569	G Miller .....	582
P Kiefer .....	568	W Steiff .....	580
Todd .....	560	A Mills .....	566
Bellers .....	557	W Miller .....	565
Ritter .....	547	Stricker .....	560
Jones .....	535	Wieder .....	557
Sherman .....	526	Yost .....	551
W Kiefer .....	507	Dampman .....	547
Mason .....	449-5404	Deem .....	547-5638

LUDDY.

**Intercollegiate Rifle Matches.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31.—The twelfth weekly  
competition of the intercollegiate gallery rifle shooting  
matches, just ended, resulted in the defeat of the West  
Virginia University by the Iowa State University. This  
now makes a tie, with only one more match to be shot.  
In the Eastern League, Harvard University is now a sure  
winner with twelve straight victories to her credit. Iowa  
State University and West Virginia University will be  
compelled to shoot off the tie for the Western League,  
and the winner will shoot off for the United States cham-  
pionship with Harvard. The results of the twelfth match  
follow:

Eastern League: Massachusetts Agricultural, 964, vs.  
University of Vermont, 919; Harvard, 946, vs. Norwich,  
936; Massachusetts Tech, 961, vs. Lehigh University, 812;

Continued on page 450.



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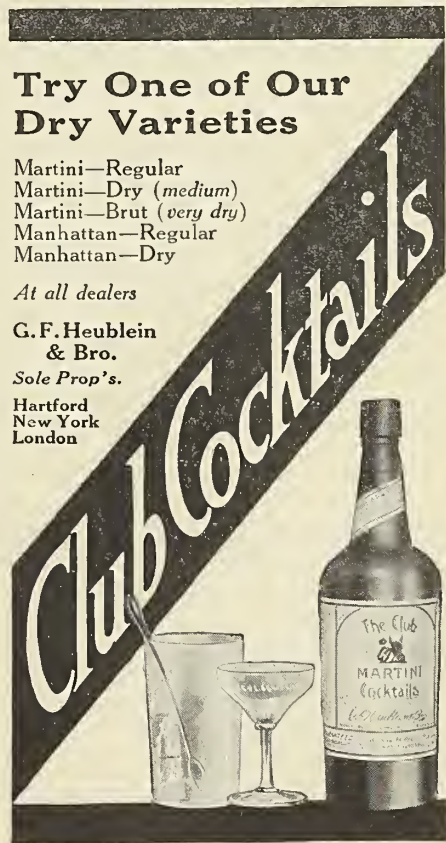
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- Martini—Dry (medium)
- Martini—Brut (very dry)
- Manhattan—Regular
- Manhattan—Dry

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## Kennel Department

### Dog Show Dates.

April 5.—St. Louis Collie Club Show at St. Louis, Mo. G. F. Sudhoff, Sec'y.  
April 10-12.—Washington Kennel Club, Washington, D.C. George F. Foley, Supt. Entries close March 25.  
April 11-12.—Lawrence Kennel Club, Lawrence, Mass. Paul O. Pipping, Sec'y.  
April 15-17.—Norfolk-Portsmouth Kennel Association, at Norfolk, Va. S. E. Tillett, Sec'y.  
April 18-19.—French Bulldog Club, at Astor Hotel, New York. O. F. Vedder, Sec'y.  
May 30.—Long Island Kennel Club, at Brighton Beach, L. I. A. A. Post, Sec'y.  
May 31.—Wissahickon Kennel Club All Terrier Show at Philadelphia, Pa. J. S. Price, Jr., Sec'y.  
June 7.—Nassau County Kennel Club, at Belmont Park, L. I. E. H. Berendsohn, Sec'y.  
Sept. 9.—San Mateo Kennel Club, San Mateo, Cal. Irving C. Ackerman, Sec'y.  
Sept. 12.—Lenox Kennel Club, Lenox, Mass. Miss M. Brigham, Supt., North Grafton, Mass.  
October.—Fourth American Beagle Stake, American Field Publishing Company, Chicago.  
Oct. 21.—Pennsylvania Field Trial Club. J. B. Sansom, Sec'y.  
Oct. 23-25.—Colorado Kennel Club, Denver, Col. F. R. Dutton, Sec'y.  
Nov. 24.—Continental Field Trial Club, Waynesboro, Ga. John White, Sec'y.  
Dec. 1.—Georgia Field Trial Association, Waynesboro, Ga. S. G. Story, Sec'y.

### Bulldog Breeders Meet.

THE first of several scheduled bench show matches was held last Saturday at the Hoffman-Albemarle Hotel under the auspices of the Bulldog Breeders' Association of America. In the puppy classes some fine specimens were shown. Paul Scarsdon, of Australia, judged with satisfaction. The Eminent Turk, owned by Mrs. William Betts, won the special match. The awards:

Puppies—Bitches, 3 to 5 months: 1st, Mrs. Walter Sickles' Topsy Turvy; 2d, G. A. Wells' Kitty Bellaire; 3d, Mrs. C. M. Platt's Nancy Mars. Dogs, 3 to 5 months: 1st, G. A. Wells' Beau Brummel; 2d, W. T. Drew's Billy Buttons; 3d, A. Oberle's Bayardo Junior. Dogs and Bitches, 5 to 8 months: 1st and 2d, Inwall Kennels' Willie and Alice-Sit-by-the-Fire; 3d, A. Siagre's Larlot.

American-bred—Dogs: 1st, A. D. Gillette's Robinswood Pindarns; 2d, Mrs. H. Rhoades' Wee Rascal; 3d, A. Liagre's Larlot.

Open—Dogs: 1st, Mrs. H. Rhoades' Wee Nugget; 2d, Mrs. C. N. Platt's Silent Marquis; 3d, A. D. Gillette's Robinswood Pindarns.

Open and American-bred—Bitches: 1st, Lieut.-Col. Nelle's Hermit's Cora.

Special Match—Dogs: 1st, Mrs. W. Betts' The Eminent Turk.

### Club Elections.

THE New England Collie Club has elected the following officers: President, Walter B. Foster; Vice-Presidents, E. J. Clarke, T. E. L. Kemp and Dr. T. W. Dwight; Secretary, F. P. Sibley; Treasurer, J. L. Card. Directors, Mrs. J. L. Card, C. A. Orcutt, Mrs. Grierson and Miss Bullock. Delegate to the A. K. C., H. P. J. Earnshaw. The New England has absorbed the Eastern Collie Breeders' Association.

Officers of the Pointer Club of New England have been elected as follows: President, Robert Leslie, of Swampscott; Vice-President, George F. Richards, of Lynn; Secretary and Treasurer, Vinton W. Mason, of Cambridge. Directors, Lincoln E. Pettee, of East Foxboro; Leander A. Penney, of Somerville; M. T. Mason, of Northampton; F. J. Lenoir, of Greenwood; F. H. Miller, of Hingham, and C. W. H. Condrey, of Fitchburg. The following have been appointed judges: Robert Leslie, Dr. J. S. Howe, F. J. Lenoir, E. K. Dyer, L. E. Pettee, M. T. Mason and Joseph Armstrong.

### INTERCOLLEGIATE RIFLE MATCHES.

Continued from page 449.

Cornell University, 907, vs. Rhode Island State, 834; North Georgia Agricultural, 932, vs. Dartmouth, 905; Princeton, 925, vs. Columbia, defaulted; University of Maine, 807, vs. Clemson, defaulted.  
Western League: Iowa State, 906, vs. University of West Virginia, 962; University of California, 931, vs. University of Wisconsin, 912; Purdue, 935, vs. Washington State, 850; U. S. Veterinary, 952, vs. University of Minnesota, 944; Michigan Agricultural, 948, vs. University of Missouri, defaulted; University of Nebraska, 845, vs. Louisiana State, defaulted; Oklahoma A. and M., 861, vs. Kansas, defaulted.

### AMONG THE MEXICAN TROGLODYTES.

Continued from page 431.

comes now and then to read mass, as these Indians are supposed to be Christians, although they do not vary much in belief from their tribal brethren in the western part of the State. The election of the governor, Francisco Rodriguez, was celebrated the same day that we arrived, and we had the good fortune to be present at the feast and ceremonies of his inauguration. There were more than 200 Tarahumares sitting around the public square, taking in a succulent (?) meal of izquite, roast mice, half-raw venison and tesguino served in gourd dippers. This feast lasted for several hours, and toward dusk the dance commenced. They called their dance matachinas, which is about the same as the rutuburi, changed only by Spanish influences. This dance was more lively than the rutuburi, but I must admit that the latter was more fascinating, possibly because it was brought down from past centuries to the present time. The dance lasted more than two hours, and the whole music consisted of two violins of native make, and, as the Tarahumares are native born musicians, there was scarcely any discord to be noticed.

The Indians continued to drink their tesguino, but I was glad to withdraw to my tent. Next morning, Sunday, I visited the small church and was surprised to see a few good paintings. The Spanish missionaries had great patience and wonderful will power to spread their faith so far away from civilization. They tried their best, but superstition could not be overthrown by the church. In the afternoon the feast continued, and I had the idea to offer a prize for the best shot with a bow and arrow. Young men and old took part in the contest, and the precision of their shooting was really remarkable. The prize consisted of a pair of overalls and a blouse, and was won by Fabustino, son of the new governor. After the shooting match, a great foot race was prepared. Tarahumar means "runner," so anyone can imagine what these Indians are able to do in this line, when even the name, which came down through untold centuries, indicates their superiority in this form of sport. I met there a Tarahumare runner, who, carrying 100 pounds, ran 110 miles in seventy hours. They can run 170 miles at a dog trot without stopping. A young buck can run 600 miles in four or five days, having for food only pinole (toasted corn flour) and water. Their endurance is wonderful, and I can safely claim that they could win any Marathon race, and outdo anyone in cross country distance running. A few days before the races start, the participants go into training. They are not permitted to touch any intoxicating drink, and they must avoid all greasy foods, potatoes, eggs and sweetmeats, as such foods make them too

heavy. A day before the race, they drink warm water, their limbs are massaged by their trainers and bathed in hot water.

There are two parties in each race, distinguished by red and another colored band, worn on the head. The peculiarity of the race is that in running, each racer pushes a small ball, an inch and a half in diameter, made of oak root. This ball must be pushed only with the toes of the right foot. They are very superstitious, and the medicine man tells them that if they touch this ball with the hands, they will go to hell. Only when the ball falls into a creek or a deep gulch are they allowed to take it out and put it on a place where they may continue to roll it with their toes. When everything was ready for the race I attended, the governor stepped forward, made a short speech, and, at a sign, the balls were thrown and the race started.

To describe the whole race would be tedious to the reader, but I was astounded at the endurance manifested by the runners. The field had a circuit of fourteen miles, and the winner made twelve rounds without stopping. During the race the runners did not eat anything, but chewed pinole constantly, while their friends supplied them with water, so that they did not need to stop longer than to take a drink. The runner wears small bells around his belt to keep him awake, in case he should become too tired. They did not run very fast; but they usually make about forty miles in six to eight hours. I saw one fellow run four miles in half an hour. The sun was setting, and the women brought out torches, so that the race might be continued. Many dropped out; but toward eleven o'clock in the evening the race was won by a young Indian about twenty-three years of age. There was great rejoicing in the winning party. During the race the highest excitement prevailed owing to the heavy betting. Everyone had his choice, and the bettors staked everything, clothing, their animals—in fact all their possessions, on the result. The winner does not get any premium, but he makes a great conquest with the women of the tribe, and receives many presents from those who bet on him. The women also have their races,

with this difference; that their rules are not so strict as those of the men, and they usually run shorter distances. It is a beautiful sight to see that the women among the Tarahumares are treated with more respect than in any other Indian tribe.

After the feast I distributed many presents among the Indians, and, to my great regret, was compelled to begin the return trip to Parral. Leaving the Parral to Guadalupe y Calvo road, we turned, upon the suggestion of Pedro Jimenez, to the northwest to investigate some gold mines in the Arroyo de los Bueyes. I never expected to find anything, because the whole formation did not have the appearance of gold-bearing rock, but, to please the Mexican and a few civilized Tarahumares, I decided to spend a few days with them. It was one of the most strenuous rides I had on the entire trip, but finally we arrived at our destination, and put up our tents near a small spring. It was a cold night and I invited Jimenez to sleep with me in the tent, but he refused on the ground that bears were present in large numbers in the neighborhood, and he preferred to stand watch with a few Indians. They built immense fires to keep away the animals, and, being a fatalist, I turned in without bothering my head about the four-footed marauders. They are a sort of black bear which is inoffensive when not attacked. Nothing occurred throughout the night, and next morning I was ready to investigate the so-called gold mine.

To please my companions, I stayed there for one day, cleaned out a small shaft, but, as I expected, nothing was found. Following the Rio de los Bueyes, we went down to the Rio de San Juan, in the Tierra Colorada district, which interested me greatly on account of reports that grizzly bears are to be found there. The reports were true, but it would require too much space to describe our hunt for the big animals. We followed the course of the San Juan River, which was full of all kinds of fish, and finally reached the capital of the district, Balleza. The alcalde (mayor) of the town received me cordially, and, as I had no more use for them I dismissed my faithful Tarahumare runners, who returned to their villages, well paid and laden with presents.

From Balleza I rode down to Los Baños (hot baths) where I met my old friend, Don Pedro Saenz, who tried to induce me to make a second Carlsbad of his hot springs. From here I took my last glance at the Tarahumare country, and, after four hours' ride on horseback, I reached Ojito, the last station on the Parral and Durango Railroad, where I took train for Parral. The four weeks I had spent among the Tarahumares were among the most enjoyable of my life. I had had a good chance to return to nature and to live close to nature. In my estimation, the Tarahumares would make excellent laborers, if handled rightly, and it is a great pity that these sons of the wilderness are too often mercilessly exploited by their Mexican neighbors.

[THE END.]

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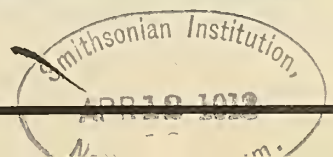
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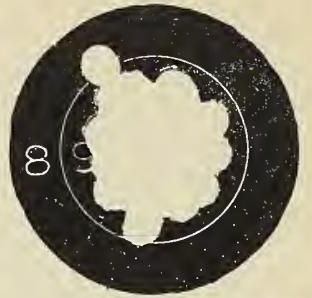
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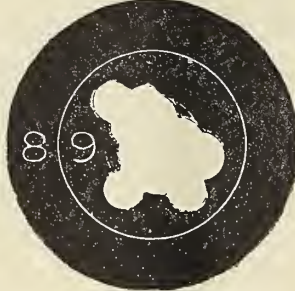
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**Monkey and Cobra.**

MANY animals exhibit remarkable sagacity when dealing with snakes. Naturalists assure us that an intelligent puppy knows, somehow, that snakes may be venomous, and treats them accordingly. If he attacks a snake, he does it with a series of quick jumps and recoils, and continually jerks his head upward to avoid a possible dart from the serpent.

A horse kills a snake by leaping upon it with all four feet kept together, so that the snake's fangs can find nothing but the horny hoof to strike into. The knowledge of these special tactics is a part of the instinct of all animals.

There is on record an interesting example of how a monkey treats a snake, says Harper's Weekly. In this case the serpent was of the most deadly variety—the cobra. This cobra was coiled up on the ground under a tree. The monkey slowly left his perch in the forks of the tree, and quietly, with great caution, moved downward until he had approached within about two feet of the reptile.

He moved his head from side to side, as if closely inspecting the object before him. Then he took a firmer hold of the tree with one arm and wrapped his tail closely around the trunk.

He reached forth his hand until it was within six or eight inches of the snake, and then quickly withdrew it. The witness who observed this curious scene was for a time in doubt whether the monkey had a realization of the dangerous character of its adversary. The little fellow seemed unknowingly to be playing with death.

The hand of the monkey again moved toward the venomous reptile. It looked as if the monkey was going to seize the snake. The supposition was correct, for suddenly, like a flash of lightning, the monkey grasped the cobra around the neck, close to the head, in such a manner that it could not bite, while the snake's body encircled the monkey's arm.

An extraordinary scene followed. The snake hissed loudly, the monkey chattered and screeched and danced and leaped in frantic delight. He would cease now and then in his wild contortions and seriously examine the snake's head and eyes and protruding tongue. Then he would dance about again.

When he had enough of this sport, he began to rub the head of the serpent on the hard ground, continuing this work for some time, with repeated solemn inspections of the progress of his task. Finally he had rubbed the head of the cobra entirely off. Then with much gleeful chattering, he dropped the writhing body and scampered away to join his companions.

**Arctic Hawk Caught.**

WHEN the steamship Minnesota arrived from the Orient on her last trip, she had on board a strange passenger who took passage in mid-Pacific and was not entered on the purser's list, says the Seattle Times.

A large Arctic hawk, measuring nearly four feet from tip to tip, joined the Minnesota on March 17, south of the Aleutian Islands, followed the wake of the ship many hours and finally alighted on the topmast.

Heavy gales which had swept the Alaskan coast a few days before drove hundreds of small birds to sea, and as these sought refuge in the rigging, they became prey to the great hawk. After feasting all afternoon, the hawk perched on the mainmast, where it prepared to spend the night.

A Japanese boy in the steamer's crew planned otherwise. Equipped with a gunnysack, he mounted the mast and slipped the sack over the bird's head. Capt. Thomas W. Garlick presented the hawk to the Seattle Park Board, which will place it in one of the city parks.

One of the illusions is that the present hour is not the critical, decisive hour. Write it on your heart that every day is the best day in the year.—Emerson.

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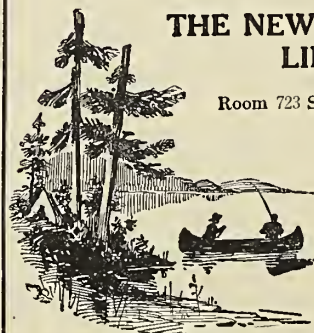
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## Salmon Teasing

By G. B. F.

**T**HIS mild-mannered March brings to the mind circles on the surface of the old-time pools where trout used to rise way down in Maine, and some are thinking of April upon the brooks in the lower tier of New Hampshire counties, and about the middle of that month trolling for lake trout will be lively on our large lakes in the central part of the State.

But I have had my salmon rods varnished, fly-books refilled, casting leaders replenished and reels set in order for a seventh season in Newfoundland.

Salmon fishing takes the "edge" off brook trout sport in a measure, and one reason is that trout keep diminishing in size, as well as numbers, and stream fishing with flies is about the only place trout exhibit their full strength and spirit. On small ponds it is the same thing over and over, but in a strong current there is more surprise and variety.

Salmon fishing in Newfoundland in 1912 has been reported a little, but not as fully as usual.

I arrived there on the Codroy River about July 1, after hearing of great success in June. One rod in June took ten fish on one day of an average weight of about ten pounds. This is a good average weight and a remarkable day's success, but the man behind the rod had too much of the record motive, working as though bushels of fish-flesh were the criterion of first-rate sport.

There occasionally comes a day when salmon won't allow flies to crease the water, but this is never to be expected, and an average of two a day is good fishing. In thirty-nine days of fishing I caught but fifty salmon and was thoroughly delighted.

Sometimes you won't get a fish for two or three days, and then, with the drop of the stream after a rain, you may get three to five in a single day. June is the best month on the Grand Codroy for numbers. But after the spring flood is settled down, the fishing comes mainly after rains on the drop of the high water.

Fish of thirty to forty pounds' weight are rarely good "risers" and not very numerous. They seem to have had episodes earlier in life that make them wary and reflective. I got two last year whose combined weight was thirty-six pounds, and one of them was taken after high water on the Little Codroy. He gave me about an hour's constant fighting, and down the stream he led me with great excitement for a quarter of a mile.

It was "rough and tumble" on his part, out and in again, away off on the opposite side tugging down stream and running up, until all tired out he settled among some water grass and quietly awaited the wicked gaff. He was thirty-eight inches long, bright and fresh from the tide, and ought to have tipped twenty-five pounds, had he been fat and thick.

Weight is an uncertain indication of the fighting force of salmon. The time the fish has been up from the sea, the condition of the stream as to coolness and current, the height of water and opportunity to rush about, are the main features that mark the prospect for a lively or unlively event. And the duration of the contest is usually governed by such conditions. However, one had better be expecting a most surprising episode almost any time, even after the fish has appeared to be quite tame or exhausted.

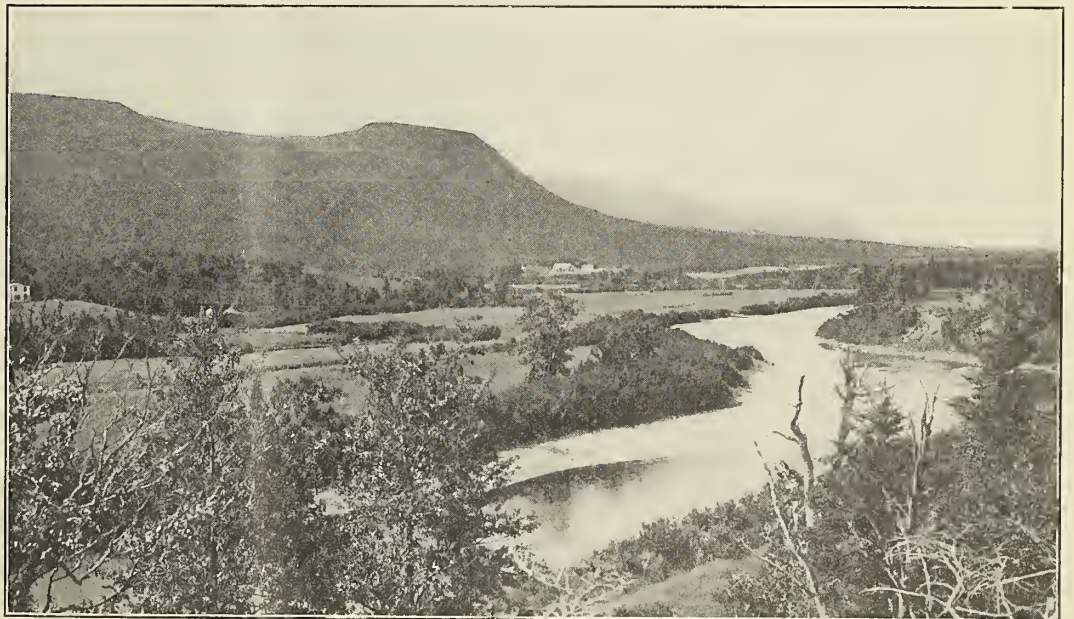
Sometimes you have to cast when it seems as though no fish could see your fly.

One day last season I was out in a perfect gale. The water was blown white into the air, and I was sensible of serious danger of my fly hitting me every cast in the back of my head or neck. The gusts would bring my cast back with a "swish" and away would go the fly on the white caps. All at once I had a big salmon on, and down around the bend he went toward the high waves of the brackish tide. I

jumped into our boat and the wind took us along as fast as the fish ran. It looked as though the wide water was our goal, and that was rough and flying white. But the fish came to a sandy shoal and stopped for breath. Then I wound him back slowly until he was steering for a small bush near the shore. The guide got out, and just before Mr. Salmon was going to take the chance of a turn about that bush, he felt the cold steel of the gaff and came into the boat. We caught three in that gale with just about the same nerve-racking experience.

You never can forget a salmon hooked in a gale. You will watch the cast, your hat just ready to blow off, your coat flying over your shoulders, your waders too short, your rod trying to get away from you, bending with the force of the wind and fish, and when the fish has been saved, you will think you could never do it so well again, but in five minutes you will go at the same hard conditions with renewed assurance.

One day I got a twelve-pounder with every seeming chance of failure. The fly was on a little No. 8 hook. We use sixes and eights mostly, although on that windy day I used a No. 4. The pool was about 200 feet long and twenty feet wide. The fish waltzed up and down and out until he seemed ready to give in, but no, down he went over the fall of two feet into rapid water and stopped in a hole with the line



LITTLE CODROY RIVER.

across a sharp ledge between us. The guide worked the line off with his gaff and the fish started another race down stream into another pocket. We worked him out of that, and then down further he went and played out and across. The guide waded in to end the salmon's troubles, but not a bit of help would the fish accept, but still further through some rough water between the rocks he rushed until he snagged the leader on a stub and rested. The guide again waded in and cleared the leader, and down went the salmon between two rocks where the water ran swiftly, but with a sort of quiet pocket at the bottom. I couldn't feel the motion of the fish at all, and thought he was free. The guide hunted up a long pole, and, after getting out in the water where he could get hold of the leader, announced that the fish was still on. He prodded the pocket until he touched a silvery side, and away it went up stream and down again where we soon brought him to gaff. We found the hook set in some tough grizzly material. You see, that fish had a number of favoring conditions to free himself, but his mistake was in resting when he ought to have been working. It is quite a trick to recognize opportunity and use it. The privilege of fishing for salmon is a royal one, and in twenty-five years, or even less, it is likely to be rare and costly. It is easy to take the 8 o'clock morning train out of Boston via St. John, N. B., and in forty-nine hours be putting your tackle together for salmon on the Little River on the Codroy.

Although an easy journey there, it is hard enough to quit and go home, or to keep away after one trip.

### American Forestry Association.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The directors of the American Forestry Association held their spring meeting on March 25 and 26 at Asheville, N. C., where, in addition to the discussion of the association's forest conservation work, the directors and their guests inspected the Biltmore and the Mount Pisgah forests, through the courtesy of George W. Vanderbilt and his superintendent, C. D. Beadle.

In the evening a public meeting was held at the Langren Hotel and a large number of guests heard addresses on forestry, the progress of forest conservation, the relation of the broad-minded lumberman and forest progress, by Dr. Henry S. Drinker, President of the American Forestry Association; J. E. Rhodes, Manager of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association; J. S. Holmes, Secretary of the North Carolina Forestry Association; Capt. J. B. White, of St. Louis, one of the leading lumbermen of this country, and ex-President of the National Conservation Congress; John Birkinbine, President of the Pennsylvania Forestry Association; A. B. Farquhar, President of the Pennsylvania Conservation Commission; D. J. T. Rothrock and S. B. Elliott, members of the Pennsylvania State Forestry Reservation Commission, and others.

P. S. RIDSDALE.

FOREST AND STREAM is what it purports to be—the most conspicuous example of a thoroughly dependable sportsman's publication in the United States.

# Pearl Fishing on the Wabash River

By THOMAS M. CISEL

PEARLS are found in fresh waters in many parts of the country. Tennessee, Arkansas, Wisconsin and Illinois all have well developed pearl fisheries along their rivers and lakes, and there are frequent finds of the gems, some of which are equal or superior to the best salt water pearls. The rivers of Illinois lead in the production of pearl-bearing clams. The Wabash, flowing along the eastern boundary of the State, is considered the best field for pearl fishing. These waters are strongly impregnated with limestone, which seemingly is necessary to the development of perfect gems.

To become an expert clam catcher requires not only an outfit of the proper equipment of tools, but the understanding of movement of the clams. Early spring finds the clams at the top of the deep mud deposits where they have spent the winter months safe from the danger of ice. Here they remain until about the first of June, when they leave the mud banks for the rock and gravel shoals.

The mode of fishing depends upon the season or the location of the clams. The mud banks require the use of large heavy iron tongs that are forced down into the mud, the spiked jaws forming a basket of steel that catches and holds almost a bushel of mud, rocks and clams. Once the tongs are forced down and closed, leverage is taken over the boat end to aid in raising the heavy mass. The clams are sorted from the rocks and the refuse is returned to the water. This method is hard work, and is only used in early spring before the clams have reached the surface of the mud fills. Once they have reached the top and are feeding on the slime and river filth, the crowfoot bar is used. This consists of an iron bar eight feet long attached to a net of strong twine. Fastened to the twine are from four to five hundred four-point grab hooks. This

hook-covered net is held on the bottom by the weight of hooks and bars. The fisherman now throws out an anchor. When the anchor is firmly caught, he is enabled to drag the net along the clam beds. Millions of mussels and clams cover the bottom of the river, and when feeding lie with their shells open; the hooks catch in the open shells, causing the clams to quickly close. Once the hook is grasped, the clam will remain until removed by force. Slowly the nets are drawn along the river bottom until most of the hooks are full, when the nets are raised and the clams removed. Eight bushels is considered the average day's catch for one man with the ordinary outfit—boat, drag net, anchor and tongs constitute the water or catching equipment.

The camp equipment consists of a furnace over which is set a large steel tank called a cooking vat. This vat holds several gallons of water which is kept at the boiling point. From the boat the clams are scooped into this tank of boiling water, a tight lid is placed over the tank, and the clams are allowed to steam for several minutes to kill them and make their removal from the shell easier. Care must be taken not to subject them to too great heat, else the pearls they may contain will be ruined. After the clams have been well steamed, they are taken from the vat and placed upon the shelling table. Here the meats are removed from the shells and each is carefully looked over for pearls and slugs. The pearls are usually found in the meat, but sometimes one is found fast to the shell or imbedded in the shell itself. The perfect or high value pearls are few, although almost every clam contains a slug or low grade pearl. The value of a pearl depends upon its color and size. Color is first considered, the round or ball pearl being most desired. Next comes the pear, the double



BOAT, WITH GRAB NET; STEAMING VAT, SHELLING TABLE AND OTHER CAMP TOOLS.

button, the dumb bell and the turtle back. These are the most common forms of what is considered perfect pearls.

Next in the high value class come the freak pearls that from some unknown cause have taken strange forms—perhaps that of a berry, a horn or some other odd shape. One was found near Allendale, Illinois, that was the exact form of a bulldog's head, only the eyes had to be added to make the likeness perfect. This was done by the use of two small seed pearls, thus making a valuable find for the owner. No matter what shape a pearl may be, the form must be perfect to have a high commercial value. The slugs are ill formed pearls and are graded as to their size and shape, the same as the perfect pearls. The small ones are used in the setting of cheap jewelry and are sold by the ounce, bringing from \$2 to \$9 per ounce. High grade slugs are known as spikes, rose buds and apple seeds, and are sold separately and in sets. A set of high grade spikes is a very valuable find, and several months or perhaps years are required to match up a set. The number required will depend upon what is to be made. The lowest set is five, while three hundred have been used in making a necklace. The pearl or slug is found in various colors. Pure white is the most common and is also one of the most desired when of perfect form. Pink is the next most common in all shades from darkest shade to a mere tint. Purple and black are seldom found and usually of little value, as they are given to faulty formation, such as cracks, specks and curds. The blue steel is the only blue pearl formation found and is most

always a valuable find, perfect in form and color. Gold and silver tints are found, but seldom of any valuable size. The gold pearl is one of the most beautiful, but is seldom larger than a buckshot. The rose bud slug, to be of value, must be white or pink. They are in form as an opening rose bud and are valued as ring and pin sets.

The camp life of the pearl fisherman is best seen along the Wabash and its tributaries. From the mouth of the river to the headwaters of its feeders can be found one continued chain of clam fishing camps. From the time the early spring freshets drive the ice from the river until the cold weather again closes his fishing grounds, the surface of the river is covered with boats of clam fishers. Camps are established at the most favorable location, each camp working the section of water nearest their encampment. The home of the clam fisherman is usually a tent or boat, the houseboat being the most suitable and comfortable, as the tent must be placed on the damp overflowed soil of the river bank near the vats and shelling tables, which fill the air with disagreeable odors. The houseboat is anchored in running water, giving ventilation from the open river.

Aside from the catch of slugs and pearls, the season's catch of shells adds much to the profits of the labor. The shells are used in the manufacture of buttons, knife handles and fancy articles of jewelry made from mother of pearl. Shells are sorted and graded, the button shells being known as pig toes, negro heads and mucketts. They are all thick, heavy shells yield-

ing a clear smooth working material that is used in the making of high class buttons. The washboard clam, the largest of fresh water clams, has a shell of extra large size and of various colors ranging from a deep pink, blue and green to a pure white. One shell may contain all these colors or be a pure white. The washboard clam is also found to produce more perfect ball pearls than any other clam. These large fancy colored shells are used in the making of cut pearl articles. Although pearl fishing is a comparatively new industry, thousands of tons of shells are taken from the rivers of Illinois each summer. The river banks are lined with tents and paper shacks of fishermen, while the water is constantly covered with fishing boats, yet the supply of clams seems to be limitless. The yearly catch is constantly growing larger, as more men engage in the business. Grab nets of clam fishermen are bringing to light many relics of by-gone days, such as articles lost in the river from sinking boats and other mishaps, anchors from the steamboats and flatboats of early days. One fisherman found in his net a large silver watch of old-time style, another a heavy set of handcuffs made of brass.

The work of the clam fisherman is also putting out of business the net, set lines and fish traps, so common along the rivers in past years, use of the drag net making it useless to set out lines or nets, as they become entangled and are dragged from their anchors. This has prevented the catching of fish by these methods, and the streams are becoming well stocked with the native fish.

## Inside Route to Maine

By JOHN D. SCHMIDT AND "COMPANY."

THE completion of a four-year engineering course in three made the last a more or less strenuous year. Before being loose into the cold world we decided to spend the summer in some sort of outdoor life. The inside route from New York to Maine by canoes was chosen.

Now, in the course of college events it many times happens that one's collection of wherewithal approaches a minimum, and we were not an exception. Therefore strict economy was practiced in the selection of outfit and throughout the trip. Careful perusal of maps led us to accept this course, which briefly is as follows: Starting from New York city, up the Hudson to Troy; through the Barge Canal into Lake Champlain; down the Richelieu and St. Lawrence rivers to Quebec; thence up the Chaudier to its source; next a twelve-mile portage over the height of land into Maine, thus reaching the Moose River; down this stream, passing through Moosehead Lake into the Kennebec River and down to Bath, the home of one of us.

The party consisted of four—Fat, Spider, Van and Unc. The expedition recognized no leader, the majority ruling, and in case of tie, the longest and loudest thunder. Fat, in absent-minded moments, had sometimes concocted a

passable rarebit, which, of course, made him the cook. Spider, in coincidence with his ability as a story teller, could graphically describe certain German dishes that his aunt cooked, and therefore was commissioned as assistant, which rendered him very serviceable as chief dish-wrestler. The rest of the crew were to make camp and collect fuel. Van kept the log. Unc, being about a good sized infinitesimal in stature, had to be banker, chief economizer, steward and official photographer. The fact that only one had had any experience in canoeing made the anticipation amusingly interesting, and the selection of the outfit brought forward many theories as to what were essentials. Save a little superfluous clothing, nothing could have been eliminated, knowing that it was merely an outing, and that we never were to use guides for heavy work. We purchased two eighteen-foot White Guide Special canoes, yclept "Hoh" and "Woj." When loaded with one hundred pounds they could bear one man sitting on a gunwale. For the bow man we rigged a suspended cane seat. Four paddles were of maple and two of spruce, all untipped. The latter are still in good condition, after having been used continuously, besides often doing service as setting poles. The rest of the outfit went into five watertight bags—tent, blankets,

grub, dishes and clothing. The tent was flyless and waterproofed with paraffine. Each had an army blanket and poncho. A set of tinned dishes telescoped into a cube of fourteen inches. The clothing bag also contained a camera, medicine, repair kit, maps and lantern. Authorities prohibit a lantern, but ours was cheap, substantial, folding, and candle-burning, with mica faces. It was very useful, especially for pinochle. No firearms were carried.

At the last moment the plans were wisely changed, that a twenty-five foot launch might be taken to Lake Champlain, wherein we avoided paddling against the Hudson in an untoughened condition, and also obtaining a diversity of experiences. The start was made on June 14, 1908. Up the Hudson and through the Barge Canal was uneventful, excepting the piping hot sun and some twenty odd locks to pass. Fortunately we had no "tire troubles," so made good time. At Fort Ticonderoga we left the boat, trucking the canoes two miles to Lake George. The next day we paddled up the lake thirty miles against a headwind to Ivanhoe Island, where we spent a rare week of loafing, a friend having kindly given us the use of a cottage.

The return to "Tye" was a little delayed, as we wished to make it a regatta day. A strong

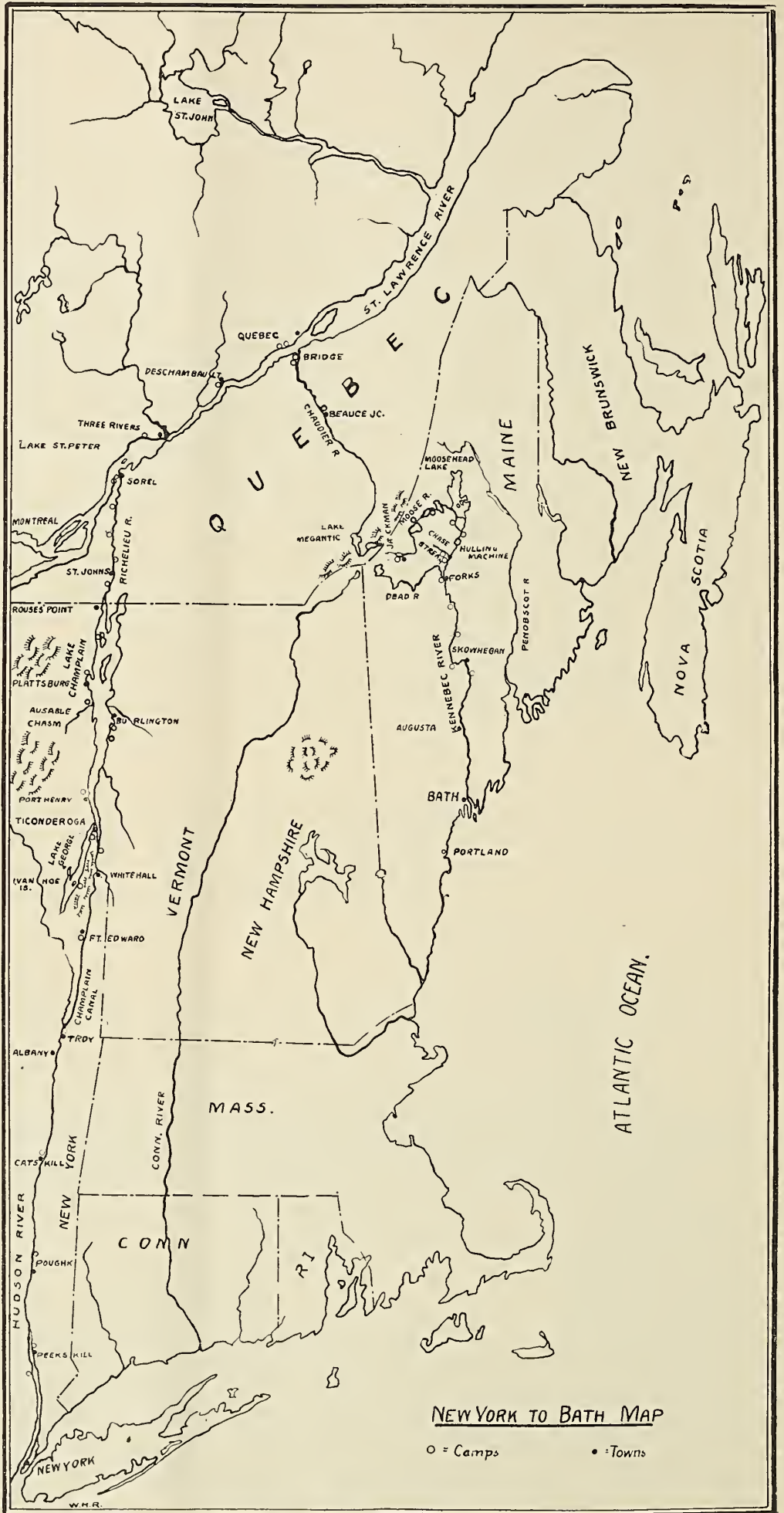
southern breeze finally came. That morning Fat and Unc really turned out early to sneak down to the "Hoh" and grease its bottom, for it was agreed that the winners of the race to "Tye" would be excused from all labor for a week. Each crew improvised a poncho as a square rigged sail. The crew of the "Woj" smelt the grease, so polished their canoe similarly. Amid the cheers of the assembled campers the start was made. The "Woj" forged ahead, being lighter laden. The longheads of the "Hoh" had previously arranged a corner on the other two ponchos, so made haste to execute their coup d'etat by using all three ponchos. Quite needless to say, they were guests for a week.

Resuming the launch "Katy D." we continued our run up Lake Champlain, where we were caught in a storm. Had we no canoes in tow, we would have been quite safe, but they were soon a-wash, so that we had to beach the whole thing. At Port Kent we made a pilgrimage four miles inland in the blazing sun, expecting to see the wonderful Ausable Chasm. Around the principal part of the chasm is a high board fence of the old county fair ground brand, the inside of which to see a nominal fee of two dollars is charged. About this point we were uninformed. An eight-mile tramp on a dusty road and not to see the show would never have satisfied us, so over the fence we went. Seeing all there was, we started to walk out the main gate, and, being questioned for tickets, a new Marathon record was established back to the canoes.

The canoe trip now began in reality, having delivered the motor boat to its owner at Port Kent. Endeavoring to make Plattsburg on schedule time, we started in another Champlain storm, this time enjoying the Hawaiian Islanders' sport of riding the crest of a wave. We entered the Richelieu and hurried on into the Province of Quebec, where we found only French-speaking people. Our combined knowledge was put into play at an auction of household wares. We "swap for swapped," quoting the Canuck, our hatchet for an ax. At the same place we inspected a crude wind-mill nearly two hundred years old and still used for grinding corn.

The broad, clear waters of the St. Lawrence were a contrast to the muddy Richelieu as we entered the former at Sorel. Hearing of the tercentennial celebration at Quebec only two days ahead, we decided to spurt for the event. We did one hundred and two miles in two days, getting within fifteen miles of Quebec when the tide (nineteen-foot rise) turned against us. The ambitions of the crew spruced up in so far as was possible with only a woolen shirt, khaki trousers, moccasins, and no hats, then walked inland three miles, catching a train to the city, where the spectacle of the Plains of Abraham was witnessed. At daybreak we reached camp in a somewhat tired condition. We rolled into blankets for an all-day snooze, but were frequently disturbed by Italians shouting, "Blaa! Bloor!" which caused a scramble for the lee side of a tree in order to avoid flying pieces of rock blasted by a railroad construction gang. The following day down to Quebec, where the Prince of Wales assisted us in the review of the assembled warships of many nations.

(Continued on page 471.)



NEW YORK TO BATH MAP

○ = Camps      • = Towns



# NATURAL HISTORY



## The Weeks-McLean Bill and What it Means

**N**OW that the Weeks-McLean bill, giving Federal protection to migratory birds, which was characterized on the floor of the House as "the most radical legislation ever proposed in this country," has become a law, the American Game Protective and Propagation Association, which engineered the passage of the measure, is being swamped with inquiries as to how and when it will be put into effect. In answer to these, the following statement has just been issued:

"An amendment to the Weeks-McLean bill, which was made just before final passage, makes mandatory the adoption by the Department of Agriculture of suitable regulations prescribing closed seasons, having due regard for zones of temperature, breeding habits, and times and lines of migratory flight. The bill provides that when these regulations are prepared they shall be made public, and that a period of three months shall be allowed before final adoption, in order that they may be examined and considered, and that public hearings may be granted if this is deemed advisable.

"At the present time it is impossible to say how much time will be required to draw up these regulations. The matter will be entrusted to the Biological Survey, which is a bureau of the Department of Agriculture, and while much of the requisite data has already been collected in connection with the Survey's other activities, it will at least be necessary to compile available information on migrations and breeding habits in different sections of the country, and co-ordinate it with the proposed regulations in view. It may be found advisable to make more exhaustive investigations of these problems to supplement those which have been carried out for other purposes. In any case, it will be impossible for the new law to take effect in time to protect the birds during the breeding season which is at hand, and unless unforeseen difficulties arise, it will unquestionably be in operation before the migrations of 1914.

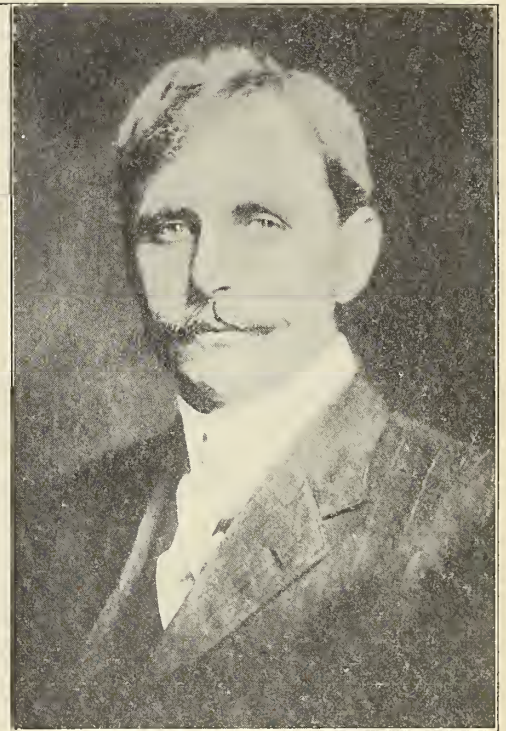
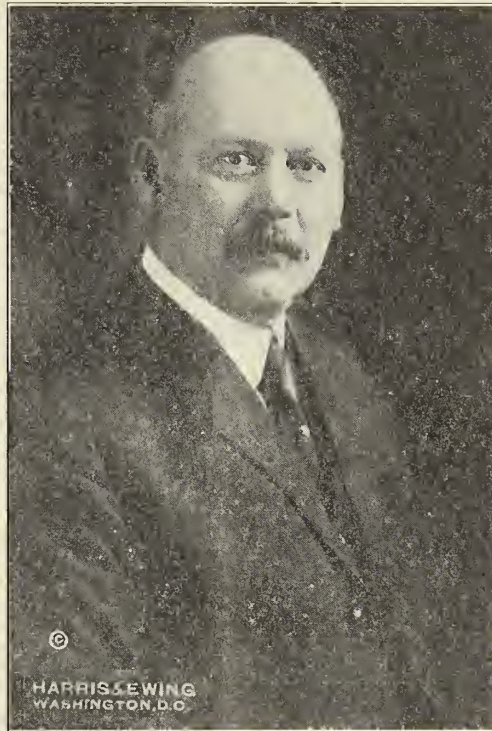
"The regulations imposed will prohibit absolutely the killing of those song and insectivorous birds whose value to agriculture greatly outweighs their food value. Notable members of this class are robins, blackbirds and bobolinks. In a general way it is safe to say that migratory game birds such as ducks, geese, swans and shore birds will be protected from the time they mate in the spring until their young are full grown. As these birds mate earlier in some parts of the United States than in others, hard and fast rules governing open and closed seasons cannot be made for the whole country, but zones will have to be created and shooting seasons determined in accordance with conditions in each zone. Additional protection in certain zones, or for the whole country, will probably be given to some species which are now threatened with extinction, until they have increased beyond the

danger point. Likely candidates for this special consideration are the woodcock, in many localities the woodduck, trumpeter swan, whooping and sandhill cranes and many varieties of shore birds.

"An important provision in the bill which should not be lost sight of says: 'That nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect or interfere with the local laws of the States and Territories for the protection of non-migratory game or other birds resident and breeding within their borders, nor to prevent the States and Territories from enacting laws and regulations

will remedy a great injustice which is at present suffered by sportsmen in States which have adequate game laws through the fact that gunners in neighboring States have greater opportunities to shoot, and, therefore, get more than their rightful share of birds.

"The details connected with the enforcement of the Weeks-McLean law are yet to be perfected, but the State authorities will probably take the most active part in making it effective, as in the case of the Lacey act. The latter is a Federal statute which prohibits traffic in game under the interstate commerce clause, in States



Senator (formerly Congressman) Weeks of Massachusetts.

Senator McLean, of Connecticut.

### FRAMERS OF THE WEEKS-McLEAN LAW FOR FEDERAL PROTECTION OF MIGRATORY BIRDS.

to promote and render efficient the regulations of the Department of Agriculture provided under this statute.' As most States already have laws which will fulfill the requirements of the Federal law, no new restrictions will be placed on their citizens, unless in the matter of better enforcement, and as the laws were made to be enforced, there can be no logical objection to this. In the fight to secure this legislation it was plainly shown that the better sentiment in those States, which now allow spring shooting and the slaughter of song birds, is decidedly against these practices, and it was made evident that all real sportsmen and all thinking people will welcome Federal action to put a stop to them where it has been impossible to secure State action. Besides gratifying such people, the new measure

where it is unlawful to sell it. When this act was under discussion its adversaries maintained that a large and expensive force would be necessary to make it effective, but experience has proved that a very small appropriation was needed, as the local wardens were glad to enforce it. The same will be true of the legislation just passed. The appropriation of \$10,000, which it carried, will prove sufficient for immediate needs, and considering the importance of the law and the money it will save the country, there is no doubt that Congress will increase the appropriation when necessary.

"Besides the one already mentioned, another amendment was made just before the bill became a law. This was to satisfy constitutional objections, and it provides that the imposition of

finer or imprisonment for violation of the act shall be in the discretion of the court instead of the Department of Agriculture. In this connection it is gratifying to note that one of the most able lawyers in the country expressed the opinion that the Supreme Court would sustain the Weeks-McLean law when he heard the decision it has just made in favor of the constitutionality of the white slave law which was passed in July, 1910.

"Now that the principle of Federal protection of migrants has been recognized; it should logically be extended to international protection. Senator Root has introduced a resolution requesting the President to propose to other North American countries the negotiation of treaties for the mutual protection of migratory birds. Senators Weeks and McLean are in favor of this proposal, and will prove powerful allies in getting it through. The National Association has already commenced to lay plans with every hope that the same protection will be given to our migrants when they are beyond our borders that we have just accorded them while they are with us."

### A Snake Story.

PENDLETON, Ore., March 25.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The following incident, which came under my observation several years ago, may be of interest to your readers.

There are one or two questions in connection with it which I have never been able to satisfactorily answer, and I would like to hear from any reader who can explain the problems which this "snake story" brings out.

Walking along a railway line, where it runs parallel to the Umatilla River at a point where the railroad and river were very near together, and the river ran about fifteen feet below the road bed, my attention was attracted by the flash of some creature which sprang down the almost vertical bluff from a narrow ledge about half way between the railroad and the bottom of the bluff.

I stopped abruptly and fixed my gaze in the direction of the ledge from which I had seen the movement in wonderment as to what it could have been.

As soon as I stopped I heard the "buzz" of a rattlesnake, and soon discovered the serpent coiled up on the narrow ledge from which I had seen the flash of the fleeing creature.

Within a few seconds, and while I was debating with myself as to how I should get within reach of his snakeship in order to "mimloose" him, a cottontail rabbit came scrambling up a rough path which led from the ledge diagonally down to the river bottom.

Without apparently seeing me or the rattler either, molly cottontail deliberately approached within a foot or so of the snake, which latter immediately drew back its head and struck the rabbit violently. The rabbit gave no sign that it felt the blow, nor did it show any alarm or make any move to escape, which it might have done had it so wished. It simply sat there gazing vacantly into space (not at the snake) while the latter coiled and struck it over and over again.

Finally the repeated coiling and striking of the rattler caused it to change its position on the ledge, and at last, as it struck again, the move-

ment caused the snake to slip off the ledge and roll to the bottom of the bluff.

As soon as this occurred, the rabbit hopped back down the path, up which it had come, and I saw neither snake nor rabbit again.

Now the questions which I wish to have answered are these: What impelled that rabbit to approach the snake? If it had been "charmed" in the first instance, my approach evidently broke the "charm," for what I first saw was probably that same rabbit as it fled when I came in sight as I walked along the track. Again: What was the probable effect on the rabbit of the blows which the snake struck? Did the snake probably poison it, in which event it would soon die, and in that event would the snake seek its victim and if found consume it for food?

C. K. CRANSTON,  
Chairman F. & G. Com., Oregon.

### Muskrat Trapping.

BY PHILIP S. FARNHAM.

THE muskrat has become one of our most valuable fur-bearing animals, and is the source of a large revenue to many people in this country.

One fur buyer in the East purchased nearly \$70,000 worth of fur last season, and he tells me quite the largest number of pelts were those of the muskrat. But there is great danger of this valuable animal being exterminated on account of the manner in which it is being taken.

Only during the past few years have laws protecting fur-bearing animals been in force in New York State, and these laws are not yet strict enough. It is not so much for sentimental reasons that I advocate better protection for the muskrat, but more for the protection of a valuable industry.

The wasteful methods which have been employed in taking these animals are the destruction of whole families during the summer, taking them too early in the fall before pelts are prime, destroying their houses and digging out burrows; taking them too late in the spring after breeding has begun, and shooting them during high flood time when they are driven out of their burrows. This last is very wasteful, as the poor little fellows have no place to hide, and the shooting destroys the value of the pelts to a great extent.

As a boy I shall never forget my muskrat trapping experiences, and how proud I was when I purchased a suit of clothes with money obtained from the sale of fur which I had caught myself. I always caught rats with steel traps, and of course met with the same experience all trappers have met with in losing many by having them gnaw off a leg and get away.

I have caught rats that had lost three legs in this way, and I cannot help thinking of the great suffering that these little animals have had to go through in an effort to preserve their lives.

Recently in going along the Owego Creek I saw a muskrat upon the bank that was evidently in trouble. Thinking, of course, that he was in a trap, I crossed the creek with the intention of hitting him over the head and putting him out of his misery. I was very much surprised to see him fall over and die just before I reached the spot. Upon investigation I found that he had been in a trap and had eaten off a

leg in order to get away. The bone had been badly splintered and blood poisoning had set in which had caused his death.

The steel trap at best is a murderous thing, but I learned that in trapping muskrats much of the cruelty and the loss of many fine pelts could be avoided by drowning the rats. This can easily be done if the traps are properly set.

For the benefit of the boys who have not had the experience I will explain how this can be done.

Select a place to set the trap where there is sufficient water to drown a rat, preferably along a bluff bank or upon a point which extends out into the water where a rat would be apt to look for food. Here tear off some of the earth and make a foundation upon which to place the trap. Set the trap under the water about four inches and fasten the chain out in the water as far as possible by driving a stake through the ring. Bait the trap with a piece of sweet apple or parsnip, suspended by a string over the trap high enough so that the rat will have to stand on his hind legs to reach it, and in such a position that the trap will be the most convenient place for him to stand. A muskrat will scent this bait for a long distance and will swim over the trap with his front feet and not touch it. He will then raise upon his hind legs and in his efforts to get the swinging bait will step into the trap which will clamp on to the hind leg well up to the body. Then as the chain will not permit his going upon the bank, he will drop off into deep water and soon drown. If this method is practiced, many fine pelts will be saved and much of the suffering to the captive will be avoided.

After skinning the rat, save the carcass. If you do not care to eat it yourself, remember it will make an excellent bait for your skunk or mink traps or fine meat for the chickens.

No real sportsman will set traps in a muskrat house or burrow.

### Alabama Notes.

FOLLOWING is a circular letter from the Alabama Game and Fish Commissioner to the county wardens:

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 5.—*My dear Sir:* The hunting season is now over, the time when birds and game, native to Alabama, can be legally shot is ended. Therefore, be especially on guard to the end that the protected wild life of the State be not molested during the forthcoming mating, nesting and breeding season.

A desire to fish will soon be in the blood of all lovers of angling. An overwhelming majority of people of this State favor the taking of fish only by legal means, hence those who persist in using illicit devices in depleting our waters of fish should be apprehended at all hazards and promptly convicted.

In order that the highest benefits may be derived under our conservation statutes, you are directed as follows:

First—Investigate every violation committed in your presence or brought to your attention.

Second—If convinced that the law has been violated and the evidence points to a certain individual as being the guilty party, proceed to swear out a warrant immediately before a justice of the peace and have the defendant bound over to await the action of the grand jury, pro-

vided there is no county court in your county that has jurisdiction of misdemeanors, in which event instigate prosecutions in the county court.

Third—Place on your docket all cases investigated by you and make entries of all your official acts in connection with such cases.

Fourth—Be present, without fail, when the grand juries of your county are organized, and present to the solicitor, in writing, a list of all violations of which you are cognizant, together with the names of the witnesses who can give competent testimony against the alleged violators of the game and fish laws.

Fifth—Keep in close and constant touch with your deputies and have them meet you on stated occasions at the county seat for the purpose of discussing with you and reporting to you any infractions of which they are aware, and with a view of formulating plans for compelling a strict observance of the law.

Sixth—Fail not to let me have your report on the first day of each month, whether anything of interest occurs in your county or not, and communicate with me as often as you are in need of advice and whenever a prosecution is instigated or a conviction secured.

Seventh—Urge the teachers of your county to celebrate Bird Day in the public schools, which this year falls on the 5th of May.

Your active co-operation will result not only in preserving the game and fish of Alabama, but in educating the people up to a point where their natural resources, belonging to them in their sovereign capacity, will be better appreciated, consequently better protected.

JOHN H. WALLACE, JR.,  
Commissioner.

### About Sprigtail Ducks.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 23.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* While tramping some Delaware River meadows one day last week, I happened upon the body of a hen sprigtail duck lying in the grass near a ditch, which had been the cause of my stopping long enough to wonder whether it was too deep for my long boots. I picked the bird up by one wing, and noted the flesh only next to the ground had been eaten, apparently by mice, the rest of the body being undisturbed, and that the color of the meat showed it had died very recently. Being within half a mile of the river, I concluded the bird, after being shot, had flown thus far before succumbing, and dropped the rather "odorous" corpse into the grass. Just then my eye caught sight of a drake of the same species, crouched within five feet of the dead hen. I promptly got down on one knee, and quietly reaching out, grasped the live duck firmly across the back. He made practically no resistance as I gathered him in, placing his legs between my fingers and pressing his body to my side to prevent possible struggles. I carried the bird thus for perhaps a quarter of a mile to show the "find" to my companions. On my way to join them I carefully noted the perfect condition of his plumage—not a feather seemed out of place in that most beautiful coat, and barring his being very thin in body, I concluded he was unharmed. After joining my friends I satisfied myself the bird's wings were unbroken, and then took him to the edge of a broad ditch, where I gently placed him in the water and released him. He swam away rapidly for a dozen yards, then



A RARA AVIS.

THIS bird, believed to be a monkey-faced owl, sprang out of the shadows of an abandoned pavilion in Werner's Park, near Baltimore, Md., and furiously attacked Charles Werner. Before Mr. Werner beat it into subjection, it lacerated his face and tore his hands severely. For days afterward it was caged and fed ravenously on birds and mice, which it devoured whole. A broken blood vessel caused its death.

The bird was only about a foot in height, but its wings measured four feet from tip to tip. When angered, it whimpered and screamed like a spoiled baby, and was exceedingly vicious. Its face curiously resembled a monkey, and by a queer arrangement of black feathers about the bill, infernal mustachios were so well represented that the result was a feathered Simian Mephisto.

by means of his wings and feet, skittered for thirty more, stopped a moment, and dove out of sight. The only influence we could draw was that this duck had flown from the river with his stricken mate to remain by her, probably until his own demise by starvation had taken place.

Whether he has since found his way back to her body may probably never be known. My hope was that his experience with me might give him a "new thought" for his own welfare. However, as a sermon on the subject of spring shooting, it carries a lesson that seems worth while, so I pass it along.

SCOLOPAN.

### Dwarf or Midget Owl.

VERDI, Nev., March 6.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Some weeks ago I read of the dwarf or midget owl of the Northwest. The writer seemed to think they were very rare. I have been somewhat familiar with the little fellow for twenty-five years. Two days ago (March 4) one visited my front yard, where it perched on a limb. While I looked, it suddenly darted down into the next yard where are some rabbit pens, and returned with a mouse, which it carried to a pine tree nearby. In the short hour which I watched it, it caught four mice. It remained all day. How many more it caught I do not know. I came close to it (about twelve feet) and have since regretted that I did not photograph it, as I could easily have done.

To-night, coming home, I found one by the

road where some fool with a gun had left it dead. I think if I had seen the one who did it he would have found it a very unhealthy locality. They all ought to be protected. I have seen them feed upon wasps, mice, frogs and grasshoppers. They are very small; much smaller than a robin. Wish I could send the little fellow on the table as I write. He weighs two ounces. Some bird, what?

S. M. WILEY.

### Fifty Common Birds.

THE State Department of Agriculture has issued, through the Bureau of Biological Survey, of which Henry W. Henshaw is chief, a Farmer's Bulletin of very great interest to agriculturists and to sportsmen.

The pamphlet of thirty-one pages deals with fifty common birds of farm and orchard, giving a colored figure of each, describing the species, giving its range, and something about its habits. In the case of each species, it is indicated whether the bird is useful or injurious, and the pamphlet is, therefore, a compendium of common bird knowledge which every farmer ought to have at hand. The colored plates are drawn by Mr. Fuertes, which means that they are done by our best bird painter, and are extraordinarily true to nature.

We advise our readers to write to the Department of Agriculture for a copy of Farmer's Bulletin No. 513. It is not only extraordinarily useful, but a very beautiful publication.



## Florida Report.

RICHMOND, Va., March 21.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Thinking, perhaps, that the following information may be of some service to you in advising other sportsmen, I submit a report in brief on a six weeks' shooting and fishing trip in Florida:

The first stop I made after leaving Jacksonville, was at New Smyrna, Fla., on the Florida East Coast R. R. Here we were unable to procure a guide for the fresh-water fishing and the shooting. There seems to be only one guide in the town, and at that time he was away in the interior with a camping party on Lake Ashby. This guide's last name is Sams, being the brother of the man who runs the Ocean Hotel. We were told by Mr. Sams of the hotel that the salt water fishing was poor in that immediate locality, and that there was no duck shooting allowed within the limit of twelve miles down the coast, said territory being a Government preserve. He reported further that the bass fishing was good in Lake Ashby, and that both quail and turkey could be obtained in the Lake Ashby district, but only by going some fifteen to twenty miles by wagon and camping out. He suggested that we go direct to Allenhurst, Fla., which is reached as follows: New Smyrna to Titusville via Florida East Coast R. R., Titusville to Allenhurst via small mail boat which leaves Titusville wharf every day at 4 P. M. Allenhurst is situated on the peninsula running south between North Indian River and South Indian River, or as is locally known, between Mosquito Lagoon and Indian River proper. It is on the Haulover Canal which connects Mosquito Lagoon with the Indian River.

Allenhurst is a place of some fifty inhabitants and has one general store and postoffice and a small hotel, run by the Indian River Co., M. S. Rowley, Manager. We found the Allenhurst Hotel entirely satisfactory—the rooms clean, the beds comfortable, water good, the management kind, considerate, and catering almost exclusively to sportsmen. We obtained special rates of \$14 per week each. The hotel provides rowboats for nearby fishing free of charge, bait free of charge, launch and guide for duck shooting 75 cents per hour. We found good duck shooting and fair snipe and shore bird shooting. All the fishing from Allenhurst is in salt water—very good trout and sheepshead fishing—and residents report excellent channel bass fishing in spring.

I would advise sportsmen to engage for their guide a man named Crooks, who hunts and fishes for a living, when not guiding. He is reported to be the best guide in that locality. The guides furnished by the hotel are employed in other capacities and do not claim to know the favorable places as well as Crooks.

We found the climate delightful and healthy and the surroundings all that could be desired. We spent two weeks at this place. From Allenhurst we went by mail boat to Titusville, thence

via Florida East Coast R. R. to Miami. We found excellent sea fishing, the catches brought in containing amberjack, grouper, kingfish, barracuda and mackerel. We got no tarpon, as they were not running in February. Seagoing launches cost \$20 to \$25 per day, the sportsmen furnishing food for the crew. From Miami we went north again via Florida East Coast R. R., getting off at Titusville, thence via branch line to Sanford at the head of the navigation on the St. Johns River, stopping at the Sanford House, rate \$2.50 per day to a sportsman; guides at this place hard to procure. We obtained a boatman who knew but little of the fishing grounds, but even with this to contend with, we secured good catches of large-mouth bass and crappie. The angler who cares for crappie fishing can gorge himself among the lily pads within two miles of Sanford. The bass fishing I would call fair only for Florida. The best bass fishing out of Sanford is obtained by taking a launch up the St. Johns some fifteen miles to the mouth of the Wekiwa River, thence up this river to its headwaters at Wekiwa Springs.

The Wekiwa River is in most places very beautiful, and on the upper reaches a typical stream for fly- and bait-casting, the water being very clear, swift and cold for Florida. I had excellent sport fishing down six miles from Wekiwa Springs in this territory entirely with a fly-rod and thinly shaved pork rind in lieu of a fly. It is true that the bass in the upper reaches of this river are smaller than those lower down, and the fishing resembles more brook fishing for trout than bass fishing. It is the only stream of its character that we discovered or heard of in Florida. Exceptionally large bass were taken by another angler just at the mouth of this river.

Wekiwa Springs can be reached also via Seaboard R. R. to Apoka, thence by team to Wekiwa Springs Hotel, which is merely a bungalow kept by a man named Osbern. We attempted no shooting around Wekiwa Springs, but from what I can learn, I believe it is one of the best places in Florida. In going down the River I saw two deer drinking. I should certainly advise a trial for quail, turkeys, deer, bear and wildcats in this district. Rates at Wekiwa Springs Hotel are \$2 per day. The hotel is satisfactory in every way and caters especially to sportsmen. It is a most delightful spot and I don't think it can be beaten for all-round sport.

Our next stop was at Lakeview Hotel, Leesburg, Lake county. Hotel accommodations good, management considerate, special attention given to sportsmen, live bait plentiful. One excellent guide from hotel, a colored man, named Milton Johnson, who has a small launch for fishing in Lake Griffin. Rates at hotel, \$18 per week; bait 50 cents per dozen; launch with guide, included, \$3 per day; launch with guide, included, on Lake Harris, \$4 to \$6 per day. On Lake Griffin I got my best fishing, securing some excellent strings even in unfavorable weather. The bass in Lake Griffin and up into the mouth of the Oklawaha River run as big, I believe, as anywhere in the

world. I saw one string of ten bass, the largest weighing twelve pounds and the smallest four and a half pounds. There is a limit in Lake county of ten bass per rod per day.

We had but poor success at Leesburg with trolling and artificial bait-casting. I believe the bass will rise to artificial bait of several kinds in the late spring or early summer, but for February or March there is no use trying anything but live bait, shiners in preference. I regret to state that fish in Lake county are not protected during their spawning season, but the game reforms in Lake county far surpass those in any other county we visited, the quail bag limit being fifteen per day per gun, and nets of all kinds are prohibited in the lakes. In several counties we found the game fish being taken by hundreds and towers built in the water from which the local fishermen shot the fish with rifles and heavy buckshot. The quail shooting around Leesburg is good, guides, teams and dogs easily procured, duck shooting poor, alligators seen frequently.

I have gone somewhat into detail and trust that you will pardon the length of this report.

W. P. PATTERSON.

## Immense Slaughter of Wildfowl.

MORE wild ducks have been shot in Iowa during the past two weeks than in many seasons previous. Northerly gales and cold waves have twice arrested the northerly migration of wildfowl and driven them southward, and wherever there has been open water, the hunters have been able to kill them with ease. Assuming the average number shot in each county during the past two weeks to be 500, a conservative estimate, 50,000 ducks have been slaughtered in Iowa this spring. If permitted to pass on to the breeding grounds unmolested, these birds and their progeny would have furnished fine sport next fall.—Waterloo Evening Courier.

## Regulations Regarding Camp-Fires on New York State Lands.

EVERY person who starts a camp or other fire upon, or in the vicinity of forest or woodland, for cooking, obtaining warmth or any industrial purpose, shall, before lighting the same, clear the ground of all branches, brush wood, dry leaves or other combustible material within a radius of ten feet from the fire, and shall carefully extinguish the fire before quitting the place.

Every person who shall use other than incombustible gunwads or carry a naked torch, firebrand, or exposed light in or near forest or woodland, or who, in the vicinity of such land, shall throw or drop into combustible material, any burning match, ashes or pipe, lighted cigar or cigarette, or any burning substance, and who fails to immediately extinguish the same, is guilty of a misdemeanor.



## Tanning Skins.

LAS ANIMAS, Colo., April 2.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Edward A. Eames, of Buffalo, N. Y., asks for a formula for tanning. The following is the method most used by trappers and Indians, and one which leaves the skin in the most perfect condition. It is more applicable to light weight skins, although the Indians used it in tanning buffalo robes. The brains of any animal will tan its hide, but the fact should not be lost sight of that it is the elbow grease used in pulling the skin after the brains are rubbed in that is of the most efficiency. I have used raw sheep skins, wolf hides, mountain lion hides and numerous other skins under my bed until they were as soft and pliable as they could be made by any method of tanning.

With the formula inclosed, I have tanned a wolf skin (done the pulling) in an evening while gossiping with the boys. Beaver, badger and an old otter being thicker and containing more glue are more difficult to work soft, and unless one wishes to put considerable extra work on them, should not be tanned by this method.

### FORMULA.

Stretch and salt the skin and let it dry. When dry, moisten the flesh side, double it flesh side in, roll tightly and let it lie, until pliable. Place on a smooth board held in the lap and with a sharp knife remove all flesh, fat, etc.

Take the brains of a beef and thoroughly clean them. One set of beef brains will tan two wolf hides. Place them in cold water with a little salt for twelve hours. Place the hide on a board and apply the brains, rubbing them in thoroughly. Roll the hide flesh side in and let lie twenty-four hours, then take the hide over the knee and pull it from you until dry.

The squaws were in the habit of holding the brains in their mouth and chewing them as they used them. This is not necessary, but I have no doubt but that it adds to their efficacy.

F. T. WEBBER.

## Floods and Felled Forests.

WALTER C. TAYLOR, of Brookline, Mass., writes to the *New York Times*:

The tide of flood nonsense is rising faster than the waters did in the recent mid-West disaster. Why is it that some of the most remarkable floods occur in West Virginia and Kentucky, in regions which are barely one-fourth denuded of the trees and underbrush?

Take the case of the Ohio flood of 1832, when Ohio was 95 per cent. first growth forest?

Do we expect farmers to give up cultivating lands which are worth from \$50 to \$150 an acre and plant trees to secure an imaginary guard against floods which hit them about once in a life time? Against such a visitation as that of last month, no human power can guard, any more than against a tidal wave or an earthquake.

## New Tariff Protects Birds.

BIRD protection societies in the United States will score a strong point under one provision of the new tariff bill. The measure will prohibit all importation of aigrettes, egret feathers, osprey plumes and feathers of wild birds, except for scientific or educational purposes. Ostrich plumes and feathers of domestic birds will be exempt.



# Something About Bait-Casting

By ROBERT PAGE LINCOLN

I DO not pose as an authority on bass fishing and bait-casting particularly, nor do I come out with brilliant stories of catches I have made; neither do I confine myself to the use of the artificial bait, and I do not scorn, when the situation demands, to use worms, helgramite or any other earth beings. I do not fish from the opening of the season till June alone. I find that the best bass fishing on the calendar is to be had from the end of June till the cold weather sets in. We have listened to the words of the immortal bait-casters; we have placed them way up in the empyrean, and we have taken their word for granted. There seems very little more to be said, and if we have anything else to say, we say it with bated breath, awaiting the moment when death shall visit upon us.

I have spent years on the water fishing for the pugnacious bass, and the more I have fished, the more I have found out—one point in special—and that is that you will never know the bass and his queer notions. What he will take this day it is hard to use with effect the next, when another bait will be just the thing, or it may be that the fish will not strike at all. One day they will bite with avidity and the next it is all off; it sets the mind to wondering, and therefore it is that I have said somewhere in one of my articles to the American outdoor press that you will not know and appreciate the habits of the black bass in one year nor in ten.

Now I have fished and I have fished hard. I admit I am a crank in everything concerned with the out-of-doors. For years the needle of my compass has covered black bass fishing, and I have followed it up with care and consideration. I have renounced ambition and have let personal advancement go hang that I might take just one more little trip, just one more fling into the pockets, one more toss into the pads, and I have been rewarded. But, as I say, I have no brilliant catches to hand out to you. My success has been measured in hard work and a lot of it.

There are times when I have pursued the sport from the time the sun slips up from the region of night in the east until it crept into the lids of night in the west. After that I have gone out with the moonlight baits, but I cannot say that my success has been phenomenal. The trouble with so many of these men who pose as authorities (and I say it without malice aforethought) is that they will never admit their hours of ill-luck, but will always paint their success in glowing colors. This has always been hard on me, for I appreciate the fact that I have brothers along the line. I have hunted in vain, however, for those hours of ill-luck, narrated in the course of their stories. If I should find them my hope would be greater and I would know that I am not alone with

my hours of ill-luck. I have used practically all of the artificial baits on the market and have had success with them. I have caught ten bass of good size in an afternoon with a Coaxer, and then again I have used a Coaxer all day and have had little or nothing to show for my day's work of pleasure. It revolves then on the fact that bass are queer creatures, now bright and alert, now sulking and indifferent, changing by the hour—but there is always the chance that the coming moment may bring success.

In the question of artificial baits, we have a beautiful one for speculation. In some of the wild Minnesota lakes, where no human beings seem to have transgressed, I have caught bass quite easily with the artificials, and coming right down to the heart of civilization, in the lakes near the haunts of man, I have had no luck. Proving that the artificials are of little or no use in much fished waters, except in rare cases, in wild waters they will keep the fisherman busy. Artificial baits have been condemned by the humanitarians as being unsportsmanlike, as a procedure not worthy of one holding superior notions and looking at the pastime from the angle of art. Well, I don't know about that. If you think stabbing a frog through the head with a hook and plunking it around until it is dead is more sportsmanlike than using the artificial, all well and good. It is for yourself to decide. For my part, I am impartial. I use the bait I think will get the most fish for that day. I find out in the early morning hours what bait the bass are taking best that day, and then gauge my proceedings accordingly. Therefore, I always have with me both live and artificial, selected with care. The frogs I choose are not too small, and not too large. I know just what size attracts the bass and follow it up.

In regard to the artificials, it may be said that they are things of worth if used right, but very poor things if used wrong. There are baits with gangs on the sides and behind that will catch in the weeds, and that is about all. Thank heavens! we have weedless artificials.

Bass can see for a distance of fifty feet and are often noted lying in wait by some concealing pad, their eyes taking in everything that goes on above. Beware of the fly that falls near it. I do not condemn any bait of the artificial order for the reason that bass are so changeable in their notions. This bait may prove good in one lake, another better in another and so on. There is always room for speculation, calculation and study, also work.

If, after working a whole morning on a lake without success, I wind up at noon with one ingenious catch, I am plenty satisfied, and will put that morning down as one worthy of attention among the rest of them. You will not know the ins and outs of using artificial baits in one year or two. You have to study, and



LAKE TEMAGAMI—FISH? YES, ALL YOU WANT.

you get the best teacher right out of experience. You may get the beginning pointers through reading from the pages of the fish authorities, but in the main you have to get right down and study it out for yourself. A bass strikes a bait on the side nine times out of ten; then there are those inquisitive fellows who will follow up a bait for about ten or fifteen feet and will finally seize it. The gang on the end will get the follow-up fellows, but the bass that comes down upon it with a rush are soon caught by the side gangs. But around about the time when the weeds begin to thrust their noses into the upper world, out of the water, these baits not only are worthless, but can catch nothing. Therefore it is that the weedless bait has proven to me a winner. I can cast that bait into any water, and if I do not get fish, I am sure I won't drag in the whole lake bottom and its contents, and that amounts to quite a bit with me.

Connected with the art of bait-casting there is due to be much exasperation, as a natural course; and the baits that have bare hooks coming in contact with weeds cannot but pave the way for the well known explosions. There is a time and place for the use of these baits with the many hooks. In Minnesota, the kingdom of bass fishing, where I got my training, there are lakes that are weedless, and the water is crystal clear; you can see deep down into the water and a great way out. Here these baits can be used with success, and I have done it to my entire satisfaction.

It makes no difference whether a bait is a surface bait or an under-water bait, they have their time and place. The surface bait I have used in the spring and fall. Then the bass are in shallows picking up the insects that abound and fall to the surface. When the water becomes warmer the fish retreat to deeper water, say about the second week in the month of July. In plain view of the bass in the shallows I have caught them with the use of the surface bait and have had ample opportunity to study their ways and actions. The use of the live bait, as centering around the frog, is perhaps one of the best ways of catching the black bass for the reason that it is the most natural. It is a winner and should be given a try-out at all times.

The bait-caster's outfit should be as complete as his money can make possible, and right here let me put in a word for the man of moderate means. In all the time I have been pounding this machine in the interest of the outdoor press, I have always managed to get in a word for the man whose pocketbook is

rarely bulging with bills. Get a good outfit—one that will last you for years—with an outlay of little over twelve or fifteen dollars. The reel is the main article of the outfit; on the reel depends the success or non-success of your trip. A good quadruple multiplying reel that will amply do you can be purchased for from four to seven dollars. The points demanded in good reel construction are durability, firmness, and of such worth as to last through bad weather and fine, giving equal service at all times. The metal should be of a good grade—German silver preferred—for not only is it known for its wearing qualities, but it is of a subdued coloration and will not alarm the fish, as will the flashy glitter of the nickel reels. I have used German silver reels for many years and have found them worthy of any man's attention. Where they are put out by reputable manufacturers they are especially good.

In the hands of the beginner, the smooth running reel, one that will spin for at least five minutes, is more or less of an impossibility and one cannot learn the game on it, but with a reel not so highly keyed up one is better able to practice and become efficient, later purchasing a better reel. Between four and seven dollars you will find listed some of the best and most used reels on the market. They inspire confidence and come within the means of every man. The quadruple multiplying reel is the reel best fitted for bait-casting. It has four revolutions of the spool to one revolution of the handle. This reel should have a large barrel, since on such a reel the line can more easily and readily be assembled where, in the short-barreled reel the quarters are cramped and the line cannot be laid correctly without inviting the inevitable backlash, the bane of the bait-caster, both the experienced and the inexperienced. A glance through the advertising pages of this magazine will suffice to give you an insight into low priced reels, those coming under my observation in this article. Do not go under four dollars, and it is not necessary for you to go over seven.

In the question of the rod for bait-casting, I have found the steel rod pre-eminently the leader; the steel rod is the most universally used, a recommendation in itself. This rod should not have a stiff backbone; the rod with the stiff backbone is better used for larger fishing, as for the pickerel and the muskellonge. Rather let there be a give from the center of the rod to the tip; a give that will easily be noticeable when you have the rod in hand. There are steel rods and steel rods; there are better quality in some and much poorer in

others. Dry goods store specials should be banned, relegated, banished, exiled, whatever you wish, for they are nothing more or less than blow-pipes. Pay from four to five dollars for a steel rod and you have something you can lay hands upon and know that you have something worthy of your attention, something that will give the pugnacious bass a run for his money. Always remember the rod with the give, the well defined give, and you will have made a step in the right direction. Five or six feet is about ideal for a rod. Avoid the very short rods and the very long ones. Choose in between and you will have done the right thing.

In the question of guides, do not get them too big, but medium. Those rods having guides an inch across are not necessary; they are too much exaggerated. The reason of the big guides is to allow of less line friction, but the medium guides are just as good, if not better. If the guides are fitted with agate you are that much ahead, but it costs more. I have a rod having agate lining in the reel guide and the tip guide, for these two stand the most wear, the most friction. I have found that it will save your line—it will last longer and prove its worth.

In regard to the reel. The average reel is held firm by a band that is slipped over one of the shoulders; this is all right, providing it stays firm. The reel band that locks by means of a thumb screw, is better and will hold secure against wriggling out of place. Some reels are provided with the finger pull, a contrivance around which the forefinger is hooked, purporting to give the bait-caster a firmer hold on the rod. I have used them, but they are not necessary. For the beginner they are good and are recommended in this article.

The line for bait-casting is a subject many amateurs get tangled up in. They will try this and that, something and another thing, but they finally find something that is entirely suited to their needs. A soft braided silk line is to be given preference among all others. Note here that I have used quite a few in my day, and the one and only one I have come to utterly rely upon is the soft braided line.

Do not forget to get yourself a tackle box. I wish I could tell you how much pleasure I had packing baits around with me in my pockets before I had sense enough to get a tackle box. It is a necessity and you should not go out fishing before you have one. It is not necessary to get a box that will hold four gallons of bait and reel and other paraphernalia. A small box is quite sufficient—one that will hold your

(Continued on page 483.)

**Going Out of the Ice in Maine.**

As the opening of the trout season in Maine depends on "going out of the ice," there is each season considerable speculation and ferment among anglers over the time they can "get to it." The following table, which goes as far back as our fishing editor has records, will allow the anxious Waltonian opportunity to strike an average that will fit the present season:

GOING OUT OF ICE.

The record of ice leaving the Rangeleys each year since 1882 may interest anglers who go to that part of Maine. 1883, May 14; 1884, May 13; 1885, May 15; 1886, May 3; 1887, May 16; 1888, May 21; 1889, April 30; 1890, May 9; 1891, May 10; 1892, May 4; 1893, May 20; 1894, May 2; 1895, May 7; 1896, May 9; 1897, May 12; 1898, May 1 and 2, 1899, May 8 and 9; 1900, May 15; 1901, April 30; 1902, April 30; 1903, April 29; 1904, May 8; 1905, May 7; 1906, May 14; 1907, May 15; 1908, May 10; 1909, May 12; 1910, April 17 and 18; 1911, May 9; 1912, May 4.

The following are the dates when the ice has left the big fishing grounds of Maine in previous years:

Sebago Lake has opened on the following dates: 1872, May 9; 1873, May 1; 1874, May 7; 1875, May 6; 1876, May 1; 1877, April 23; 1878, April 12; 1879, May 5; 1880, April 13; 1881, April 24; 1882, April 19; 1883, April 29; 1884, April 26; 1885, April 26; 1886, April 25; 1887, May 1; 1888, May 8; 1889, April 12; 1880, April 24; 1891, April 23; 1892, April 23; 1893, May 4; 1894, April 19; 1895, April 21; 1896, April 21; 1897, April 22; 1898, April 13; 1899, April 27; 1900, April 26; 1901, April 15; 1902, March 29; 1903, March 27; 1904, April 23; 1905, April 24; 1906, April 21; 1907, April 25; 1908, April 25; 1909, April 8; 1910, April 1; 1911, May 12; 1912, May 12.

Cobbosseecontec Lake has opened on the following dates: 1872, May 3; 1874, May 4; 1875, May 2; 1876, May 1; 1877, April 18; 1878, April 14; 1879, May 5; 1880, April 22; 1881, April 21; 1882, April 28; 1883, May 1; 1884, April 26; 1885, April 29; 1886, April 20; 1887, May 7; 1888, May 9; 1889, April 15; 1890, April 26; 1891, April 28; 1892, April 18; 1893, May 4; 1894, April 24; 1895, April 21; 1896, April 22; 1897, April 24; 1898, April 16; 1899, April 29; 1900, April 24; 1901, April 20; 1902, April 2; 1903, April 5; 1904, April 28; 1905, April 21; 1906, April 24; 1907, April 21; 1908, April 21; 1909, April 11; 1910, April 3; 1911, April 6; 1912, May 10.

Moosehead has become free of ice on the following dates: 1881, May 9; 1882, May 19; 1883, May 13; 1884, May 16; 1885, May 16; 1886, May 2; 1887, May 12; 1888, May 21; 1889, April 29; 1890, May 8; 1891, May 14; 1892, May 4; 1893, May 19; 1894, April 29; 1895, May 9; 1897, May 10; 1898, May 3; 1899, May 6; 1900, May 14; 1901, May 1; 1902, April 29; 1903, April 28; 1904, May 10; 1905, May 3; 1906, May 13; 1907, May 14; 1908, May 11; 1909, May 13; 1910, April 20; 1911, May 10; 1912, May 12.

The ice has left the Belgrade Lakes on the following dates: 1880, May 8; 1881, May 15; 1882, May 21; 1883, May 14; 1884, May 11; 1885, May 16; 1886, May 5; 1887, May 20; 1888, May 23; 1889, April 29; 1890, May 9; 1891, May 14; 1892, May 9; 1893, May 21; 1894, May 2; 1895,

May 7; 1896, May 9; 1897, May 12; 1898, May 6; 1899, May 7; 1900, May 15; 1901, May 4; 1902, April 28; 1903, April 29; 1904, May 13; 1905, May 2; 1906, May 13; 1907, May 19; 1908, May 10; 1909, May 14; 1910, April 19; 1911, May 5; 1912, May 8.

**Salmon in Maine.**

THE salmon season on the Penobscot River opened midnight, April 1, when it was lawful to take the Penobscot River, or more properly the Atlantic salmon, until July 15.

There is a standing offer at \$1.25 a pound for the first three or four salmon taken, and, as the salmon run from 12 to 18 pounds, one fish makes a good day's pay.

For years John McGregor, "the spoolwood king," of Lincoln, bought the first fish taken to send to a thread manufacturer in Newark. Since his death his son has continued the practice, and the first salmon taken in the Penobscot every year is eaten in Newark. Several other standing offers for early fish are from New York clubs and hotels.

The price holds at \$1 a pound until the catch improves, then slides down the scale until it sometimes reaches fifteen cents a pound at the end of the season, although good cuts are rarely sold for less than twenty-five cents. Bangor does not get a taste of the fish until the price drops to about sixty cents.

There is only one place in the Penobscot River where the fish are taken with rod and reel, and that is at the Bangor Pool. This is rather a misnomer, for the salmon water is far from a pool, but a half mile stretch of rapids just below the dam which holds back the water of the river to furnish power for the Municipal Waterworks Pumping Station and Electric Light Plant.

Fishing is free to everyone.

The usual way of fishing the pool is from a flat-bottomed boat in which there is a chair facing the stern, where the fisherman sits and lets his leader with the gaudy fly float down stream at the end of 100 yards of line, while his boatman rows against the stream just hard enough to keep the boat nearly stationary. Many anglers work alone, using a small boat and letting the rod rest on the bow while they work the oars.

When a fish takes hold they are obliged to let the boat drift, which adds to the excitement. It is an unwritten law of the pool, however, that all other boats shall keep clear of a fisherman playing a fish and go to his assistance if he needs it, standing by with the gaff. The salmon fight fiercely, and the veteran takes no chances until his fish is in the boat.

Probably nowhere else in the country can such fishing be had almost in the heart of a city, for the pool is within the city limits, only ten minutes by trolley from the Bangor hotels.

**'Catches' First Maine Salmon.**

BANGOR, Me.—Charles C. Bissell caught the first salmon of the season at Bangor Pool on April 4. It weighed 16 pounds and was sold for \$32.

**Kennebago River.**

ICE went out of Kennebago River March 27.

**Fishing in Lake Sunapee.**

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., (On Train), April 6.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The ice is about all out of Lake Sunapee, N. H. Only a little is left at the upper end of the lake and in Sunapee Harbor. Several fishermen were out trolling to-day and all had good luck. Twenty-one chinook salmon and one Sebago salmon were taken besides several square-tail and Sunapee trout.

The salmon were nice fish and would weigh from three to seven pounds each.

Last year about 2,000 chinook salmon were taken in Lake Sunapee, and from the way the fishing starts off, it looks as though many more than that would be taken this year. The lake is full and the water is at high water mark. Smelt are beginning to run and are used for bait. Fishermen can secure accommodations early at Blodgett's Landing and Sunapee Harbor.

GEO. H. GRAHAM.

**Illinois Casting Club.**

CHICAGO, Ill., April 4.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The dinner preceding the opening of our season will be given at the restaurant of the Kuntz-Remmler Co., on April 19, at 7:15, but it is desired that all be present at 6:30. A motion will be made to change the wording in the amendment to Section 3 of Article 5 of the constitution. A change will be made in the method of awarding the special trophy from that given in the last letter, necessitated by the availability of two more trophies. The opening tournament of the Chicago Fly-Casting Club will be held at Anglers' Pool, Garfield Park, May 25. The casting will commence at 10 A. M. The events will be the four accuracies—dry-fly accuracy, accuracy fly, quarter-ounce and half-ounce accuracy bait. There will be a cup awarded to the winner of each event, the cups to be given to the visiting members, while ribbons will be awarded for second and third places.

J. D. ANWAY, Secretary.

**Massachusetts Laws.**

FRIDAY, Feb. 28, was the last day of pickerel fishing till the first of May, under the new law now in effect. The law imposes a fine of not more than \$10 for a person to take or have in his possession a pickerel between March 1 and May 1.—Yarmouth, Mass., Register, March 8, 1913.

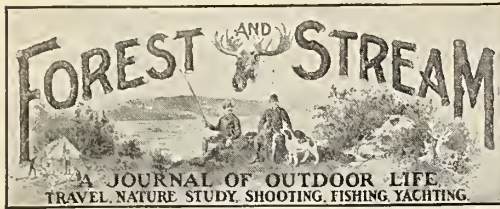
**Ice Goes Out of Sebago.**

No one was tempted to do illegal salmon fishing in Sebago Lake this year. The ice went out the same day the season opened, April 1.

**Half Lion, Half Leopard.**

THERE was presented to the Zoological Society of London recently the skin of a lion-leopard hybrid. The animal was born in India and lived nearly two years.

The skin, says Harper's Weekly, has spots like those of the leopard, but those on the sides of the body are smaller and darker. The belly is unmarked and the tail terminates in a tuft like that of the lion.



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### SOME OREGON MAMMALS.

THE first number of the Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History for 1913 contains an interesting paper on the mammals of Northern Malheur county, Oregon. H. E. Anthony spent the greater part of August and September, 1912, in that county, collecting mammals and birds for the American Museum of Natural History.

The lower country there is a more or less level sage brush flat, alternating with rolling hills, and Willow Creek, the stream which drains it and flows into the Malheur River, has an altitude of about 3,750 feet. The soil is fertile, the climate on the whole equable, warm in summer, with a moderate amount of snow in winter. There are some mountains running up to an altitude of 7,500 feet.

On the sage brush flat such familiar birds are found as the sage hen, the sharp-tailed grouse, the magpie and the rock-wren, while in the timber of the hills occur blue grouse, ruffed grouse, various woodpeckers, Clark's crow and the Louisiana tanager.

Mule deer were formerly abundant in this country, and still exist, spending their summers back in the more inaccessible parts of the range, but coming down to the lower land to winter.

Pronghorn antelope formerly ranged the open country in large numbers, and as late as 1908 were reported to the number of fifteen or twenty. "This band would work south in the fall to spend the winter about some springs where favorable winter forage existed. In the spring time they would return and be seen at intervals back on their summer range. However, there came a summer when none returned, and to-day their old range knows them not. It is presumed that they were exterminated while in their winter quarters, since it is customary for antelope always to return to a chosen district unless persistently molested."

On Ironside Mountain, at an elevation of about 7,000 feet, Mr. Anthony found a fair-sized horn sheath of a mountain sheep. It was old and

weathered, and serves as one of the last reminders of an animal once abundant. "The open, rocky ridges along the foothills were favorite haunts for this fine species in the earlier days, but it has been some years since the last one was seen in Malheur county."

Of the many rodents the one of chief interest is the beaver.

It is six or seven years since FOREST AND STREAM called attention to the good work done by the beaver in irrigation, pointing out that their dams hold the water and furnish sub-irrigation in many places for considerable areas of meadow land. It was predicted then that when the public came to appreciate this good work, farmers generally would strive to have the beaver protected. Mr. Anthony says:

"The beaver have held their own along Willow Creek, and to-day their dams and evidence of their work can be seen at every bend. The ranchers, in general, believe in their protection, and, freed from molestation, the few that were left on the creek, when active trapping for their fur ceased some years ago, have increased to quite a respectable number. The whole valley of the creek shows the results of beaver work. The soil, in places, indicates conditions that only generations of beaver dams produce by inundation; and most of the creek bottoms are moist from sub-irrigation induced by beaver work. The ranchers consider these animals an important asset to their holdings; so much so, in fact, that when stock is occasionally lost through becoming bogged down and drowning in some dam, they do not molest the beavers, but charge up the loss to accident, for the beaver is responsible for the heavy hay crops in the creek valley through his system of sub-irrigation. His dams raise the level of the waters and his burrows, dug deep into the banks, provide a ready outlet into the fields for the backwater. In most cases, the water does not appear in the meadows as surface moisture, but may be found at varying depths of several inches. The value of this has been demonstrated by the former uncertainty of hay crops when the beaver were scarce, and by the increase in yield as the beaver multiplied and their work became a greater factor.

"An interesting modification in food habits, due to the cultivation of the creek meadows, was noted. The beaver were found to have numbers of well defined paths into the alfalfa, and every morning mud and water along these attested to their constant use. The alfalfa would be cleared away for some distance from the creek bank by the time the meadow was ready for cutting. After the field was mowed, the beaver brought in bundles of the cut hay and used it even when it was fairly dry. A few cut willows were generally to be seen floating in the dead water at each dam.

"Very rarely were beaver houses noted. These animals seemed to prefer living in holes in the bank, with the entrances under water."

The Idaho pigmy rabbit, spoken of as the rarest of the hare family in the United States, is not uncommon in the region where Mr. Anthony collected, and he gives some interesting remarks on its habits.

Coyotes are abundant in Malheur county, and do much damage by catching the chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys and sheep of the ranchers. They are, therefore, highly unpopular, though

they do a great deal of good by destroying the mice and ground squirrels that are so abundant and do so much damage to the crops.

A single black bear was seen by the collector.

The paper is illustrated by two plates, one a scene showing Ironside, and the country where the collecting was done, and the other giving the country in which the Idaho pigmy rabbit is found, and a capital picture of the animal itself.

Mr. Anthony's paper possesses unusual interest.

### EGRET PLUMES AND THE TARIFF.

SEVERAL times within the past few months we have pointed out the desirability of inserting in the new tariff law a provision forbidding the importation of the plumage of our native wild birds, including aigrettes, or the importation of any feathers which are indistinguishable from the feathers of our own native birds. The movement to carry out this suggestion has had the support of protective associations generally, and the tariff law just introduced contains such a provision. The section forbids all importation of aigrettes, egret feathers, osprey plumes—another name for egret plumes—and all feathers of wild birds, except for scientific or educational purposes.

So amended, the tariff law would be a tremendous force in re-establishing a number of species that by commercial destruction have now been brought very close to the danger point. This re-establishment is of course very important from the scientific standpoint, and equally desirable from the economic point of view, for many of our herons feed largely on such noxious creatures as grasshoppers, cut-worms, crayfish, and various snakes and mice, and are thus allies of the farmer.

Bird protectors everywhere should make a strong effort to see that this prohibition against the importation of egret feathers is retained in the bill.

### THE MOUNTAIN SHEEP'S NAME.

THE specific name of the mountain sheep has been under discussion among naturalists for nearly twenty years. Some people call the mountain sheep *Ovis canadensis*; others *Ovis cervina*, and others, a few years back, called it *O. montana*. Many of our best mammalogists have expressed their opinion as to which was the proper name, but there has been no agreement, some authors insisting on using *cervina*, and others *canadensis*.

In Vol. XXVI., of the "Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington," Wilfred H. Osgood has an article on the name of the Rocky Mountain sheep, and gives his reason for concluding that *Ovis canadensis* is the proper title. These various names were all given to the species early in the year 1904, but in no case is it possible to establish the precise date at which the names were applied. Because, however, the name *Ovis canadensis* appeared with both a text description and a figure, in the year 1904, while in the same year the name *montana* appeared with only a figure, and the name *cervina* with only a diagnosis, Mr. Osgood concludes that according to Article 28, of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, Recommendation (b), the selection of the name *canadensis* is imperative.



# ARCHERY

Forest and Stream is the official organ of the National Archery Association.

## About Teaching Beginners.

BY ROBERT PAGE LINCOLN.

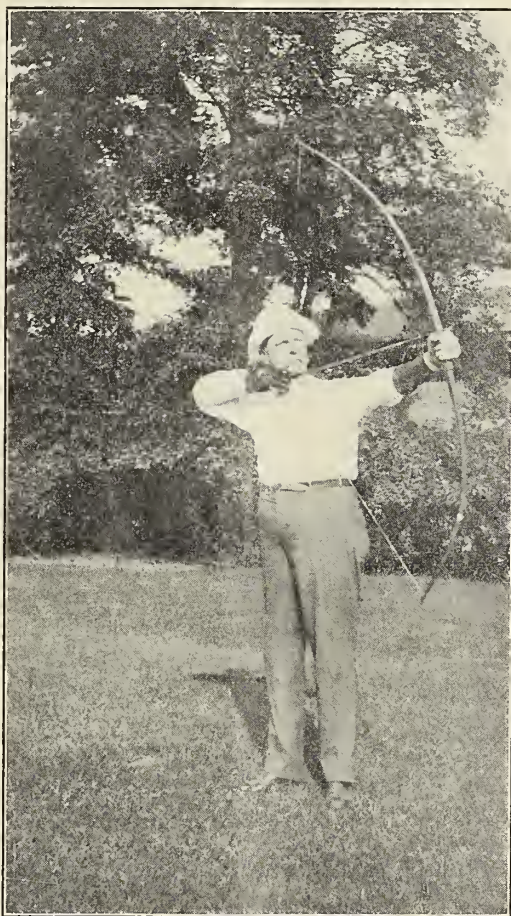
WITH the resurrection of archery as a pastime among the outdoor kindred, there is gradually coming to light what we are pleased to call, "hints to the amateur." There you have it: hints to the amateur, but while there has been quite a bit dispensed through the columns of *FOREST AND STREAM*, I have yet to find the man that has said anything which the crude—the downright crude—beginner can build upon.

There has been a mass of scientific twaddle by E. J. Rendtorff purporting to serve as stepping stones to success, but honest, it has almost broken my back. Think of starting in to teach amateurs about archery with the sky-soaring dope this professor hands out! If he would use common low-brow language and leave some of his high-brow feelings at home, I think the amateur would be more generally pleased, and he would know more about what to do than he does now after wading through this fellow's scientific outbursts. Why in the name of all things does he not get down to bottom facts and give us the rudiments of it—the first principles? Instead, he starts right in as though everybody knows or should know the foundation facts, forgetting that there are some people not as quick-minded and scientific as others. If I were the expert some of these archers claim themselves to be, I would first of all in starting out to tell beginners how to do things in this line what sort of wood to use for a bow. Notice how scrupulously free Mr. Rendtorff's articles have been on this point. I think it was three or four weeks ago that an "insignificant" amateur asked through these columns just what sort of wood one should use in a bow, but to date I notice no experts have come to the front with valuable, straight from the front, material.

That is the first point, my dear and obliging experts, and believe me it is one of the main ones of the whole business. Get that down pat. And right here comes in one big one, and it directly hinges upon the above remark. The obliging and scientific professor had a Duff lemonwood bow weighing fifty-five pounds. With this bow he has made alleged remarkable scores, and he has hardly been in the game more than a year, and somewhere I believe he made mention of the fact that he is below normal in muscular arm development. But that has nothing to do with what I am striving for. It is this: Imagine this professor holding a fifty-five-pound bow at arm's length and shooting with it! I am from Missouri, and you have got to show me. Fifty-five pounds—get that! Fifty-five pounds! I have never been more surprised in my life. What in the world are these things like? Are they on the order of gas pipes? Recollect, my dear brother amateurs, that we do not know what sort of wood these tournament ginks are using. But fifty-five pounds, and even

then look how they are trimmed down. I wonder if the professor, when he weighted this bow, wasn't standing on the scales also? Honest, I can't see where the amusement in archery comes in when one is using a bow of this weight.

I have shot with many bows, but the weights of them have been so insignificant compared with this that I refrain from setting down the same for fear I will be promptly ridiculed by the upper bunch who seem to be so aloof from the amateur clan. I have wondered many times



HOMER W. BISHOP.

President Chicago Archery Club, 1912.

if archery is not for the favored few, just as in all other things. I wonder if this is a poor man's pastime after all. I have never been near tournaments—never will. It smacks of the élite. I have been lured to come, but where would an amateur be with the uppers? But I am going beyond my subject. I have shot with bows of comparatively small weight. I received my archery education when a small kid from an Indian youth, and what I learned was bottom facts. His bow was made of ironwood. I have since constructed and used such bows of such wood with success, but some of the trees I have shaped them from have not weighed fifty-five pounds.

I have never purchased a bow ready made. The joy of it all centers around the constructing of them. I wonder how many of our "experts" make their own bows or have made their own bows? But fifty-five pounds for a bow—think of it! If it is true, then please let us know what variety of breakfast food or book-learning one must eat to become powerful enough to draw a string back to the chin with a fifty-five-pound bow, hold it while getting the point of aim and elevation—before the final release. I admit unblushingly that I am astonished. I have a photograph of Edward Weston, the dean of the American archers. If in that picture the bow weighs even one-third of Mr. Rendtorff's bow, I will admit myself befuddled eternally, and will withdraw without as much noise as a mouse.

Mr. Weston holds his bow with apparent ease. He has not the vitality of a younger man and still he holds the bow with ease. I would like to see a photo of the ardent and scientific professor standing thus with his fifty-five-pound lemonwood bow at arm's length before I will give it any thought at all. And it would be very nice and befitting if the "experts" would come forward and give their ideas of bows, their weight, where to get the wood, what variety of wood, how many kinds there are worthy of attention; just what hardwood to take and what not to take and reasons for such without collecting an aggregation of spell-binders and scientific paddlers enough to choke a mule; where such wood might be obtained outside of those purchased ready made. Then start in and tell what the professor did not tell; tell what tools to use, how thick the bow should be at the grip and how thick the limbs should be. Tell how to make the notches at the ends where the looped cord or string slips in, and what sort of a string to use; why a certain kind of string; point out some inferior ones; tell about how to care for the string; what preparation to put on it, if any; tell the amateurs how they shall pull the cord on a fifty-five-pound bow without tearing their fingers out of joint. Because you know, my dear amateurs, you hook the fingers around the cord, the arrow notched between, and when you are ready to release, after you have found your elevation and point of aim, you allow the string to gradually slip off. You never use the pinch; that is to say, by pulling the notched back between the thumb and the fore-finger. That's something the professor in his eagerness forgot to tell you. Also he said nothing about blood stung finger tips; the use of gloves and wrist guard, or why one should wear such.

I would like to know where the eminent professor got his information on how to season the bow. I wonder if he has ever seasoned or made a bow himself? If he has, certainly he could do better than what he put down in black and white just recently. He infers, or theorizes, he does not give it as actual results from experiments. Note that! There will have to be

some explaining anent this heavy bow business. Someone has to clear the atmosphere of mystery surrounding it if we are to arrive at any conclusions. Just for the sport of it I am going to remain passive. I have nothing to impart—I would not impart what I have learned from experience for fear I will be pounced upon and excluded from the honorable ranks. When Mr. Rendtorff says "a weak thirty-five pound bow" I cease to wonder. He is easily at the head of the world's combined archers; his strength is enormous, or I have been dreaming. Mr. Rendtorff makes the mistake all highbrows or near highbrows make—he soars way up and there takes his perch, sticking to one thing and one thing only.

It is very easy to see that he has little time for small bows. How many of the average can shoot from a fifteen-pound bow, let alone a ten-pounder? Highbrow anglers will jeer at a five dollar machine-made rod and laud their little bamboo fifty dollar rods to the skies, and yet the five dollar rod will do perfect work and is just as good as the hand-made affair if in the hands of the right man. Same in this. Mr. Rendtorff is doing more damage than good with his "my superiority" dope. Mr. Rendtorff, if you were actually to make your own bows, out of necessity, saying that your life depended upon it, and were given just the same opportunity that the average fellow has of selecting wood for his material in some rural wood, what would you take for instance? Wood that, when cut down and seasoned, would weigh your fifty-five pounds, forty pounds, thirty-five pounds or even fifteen pounds? Kindly answer that. Also just how you would go about it and how much said bow would weigh after it is seasoned. I have yet to find out which way you season bows. Do you use "deliquescent agents" or the strong air-tight steel cylinder? Have you tried either method? Tell what sort of air-tight steel cylinder you used, so amateurs like myself may be led along the right road to success. About your fifty-five-pound bow: Do you get real honest sport out of lugging it around? Do you send it by freight? How do you manage to lift it and draw the string back to your chin? I doubt very much if the late Robin Hood had such a bow. What do you think of the William Tell episode? Think he used a fifty-five-pounder? Not saying that I have any faith in the belief that either did the things they were credited with. What was the use of your padding up those articles with that technical stuff, science and diagram; that was too advanced and there are very few of beginners who understand it. Your description was very vague; all such stuff is vague and is better learned by the individual through experience. Experience is the best teacher, the only one worth while. I have this to say: In one year you sure done wonders. I have more or less enjoyed bow and arrow shooting for ten years, all told, when work did not crowd me, and I do not think I have so very much to impart. Will you admit that there are two classes of archers, one class that shoots at tournaments and one class, "the insignificant," which shoots in secluded places for fear of being found out, who have not the money, the means by which they can journey from one end of the country to the other to attend tournaments and thus get into the limelight?

Men and women who have nothing else to

do day after day than practice archery, why should they not be experts? You and the rest of the archery "experts" have gotten together by mutual agreement to boom archery. There does not seem to be any remuneration in it to individuals other than love for the sport. You are going to appeal to the majority. Well, then, take my advice and come down a few niches and get on the level with this majority. We want the success of the average; the man who makes a bow out of common wood—common American wood and not your imported stuff. I think artificiality is a crime. Archery will always be restricted to the minority. Therein lies the fact that it will never be as widespread as other sports. You will write of archery on the tournament grounds and admit that alone. The majority will get no hearing, for that is not the nature of things as they are. At the expense of being made the butt of your jokes I am going to take the side of the amateur. Mr. Rendtorff will elucidate, since he has broken the ice, and must, therefore, do the telling, drawing upon his experience and not from old histories. And we want your poorest work and your failures, and not the fact that by accident you happened to hit the target at eighty or one hundred yards. Target shooting is inferior compared with the true archery out in the woods. With a set range the target archer cannot but be sure of himself, but the archer who has no set range and must shoot with keenness and calculation is vastly different. You target archers make target scores the sole object of your attention and consequently work it to death, making it only a dry as dust performance.

Without the true poetry surrounding it, such as the archer in the midst of nature must realize, the pastime is not worthy of the notice. And the majority are inclined to favor the latter for reasons well to be recognized. And we want to hear about shooting with small bows. Are there any amateurs who have shot with bows under ten pounds? Well, then, let us hear from you. It will be appreciated, and let us pay no attention to such aloof remarks as "a weak thirty-five pound bow" from a man who has been an archer and knows it all from beginning to end—after one year's practice.

### An Arrow's Flight.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 17.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I have read some of the expert opinions in regard to the effect on an arrow's flight of difference in point of balance from others in the same set.

So far, the opinions advanced seem to deal with the effect that such difference in point of balance might have on the lateral or side movement of the shaft.

It is my idea that any such a difference would be more likely to affect the flight of the arrow in the vertical plane; that is, to cause it to fly higher or lower rather than out of line to either side.

In comparing the behavior of any shaft it is not fair to assume any but the most favorable state of weather—that is, little or no wind. One can never be sure that a breeze is steady or will continue to be of regular force at any time or over any part of the range.

A range that is partially protected by buildings or trees is particularly likely to have calm

belts or cross-currents between the archer and the targets. Under such conditions no one may be sure whether the fault is in the arrow or the unsteady wind.

A difference in size, texture and position of the feathers will have a much greater influence on an arrow's flight than several grains difference in weight or quite a decided shifting of the point of balance. Of course, the heavier the shaft, the less its flight will be affected by any small changes in weight or balance.

During the past few years I have been experimenting with a view to making the feathering of the arrow more regular than on those I've been able to get at any dealers.

This last season all of my best scores were made with a 36-pound lancewood, backed with hickory, and arrows of my own make weighing only 340 grains. Out of twenty-five arrows I have been able to select eight that will group well enough to hit inside the green line at eighty yards (if the archer is not at fault). There is a difference of three-quarters of an inch in point of balance between some of these and also several grains difference in weight between the lightest and heaviest.

I have given particular attention to the feathers and believe they are the main factors in holding the arrows in this set in the paths in which they are intended to travel. On a calm day last December, shooting the entire eight at an end, I made a score of 92—490 out of 96 arrows at 80 yards. That would seem to bear out my contention that small differences in weight and balance do not cut a great figure.

G. L. NICHOLS.

### Keystone Archers.

THE Keystone Archers, in organizing for the season of 1913, have elected the following officers: Dr. O. L. Hertig, President; Dr. R. P. Elmer, Vice-President; James S. Jiles, Secretary-Treasurer.

At the present time at least four members of this club are averaging over 400 in the team round and several others are rapidly reaching similar proficiency. It is probable that the contest for the Pearsall bugle this year will be very close. First class teams should be entered from Illinois, Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania.

### To Keep Matches Dry.

A NOVEL method of carrying matches on one's person in the wet without having them become soaked is to immerse a box of safety matches in paraffin until a solid cake is formed out of which a match may be broken when desired.

When the match is scratched, says the *Outing*, the coating of "waterproof" is rubbed off its tip and also off the composition abrasive on the box, thus permitting the match to ignite. This is a simple expedient which will be sure to appeal to all woodsmen—professional or amateur.

## FOR ARCHERY SUPPLIES

Write for Archery Catalogue.

E. I. HORSMAN CO. 365 Broadway, N. Y.



# CANOEING



Forest and Stream is the official organ of the American Canoe Association.

## INSIDE ROUTE TO MAINE.

Continued from page 460.

That night we camped at the mouth of the Chaudier River and almost in the shade of the collapsed Quebec Bridge. In the morning we rummaged through the debris. The structure, when completed, was to have been larger than the new Queensboro Bridge, so picture the mass of scrap iron! Some ninety men were either drowned or crushed outright. The natives told of one who was pinned between two members at the water's level and drowned with the rising tide, none daring to end his suffering, as it was a crime in the eyes of the law.

Our first mishap occurred upon ascending the rapids of the Chaudier, the "Woj" getting caught on a rock, whereupon the swift current came over the gunwale, bending the canoe and breaking several ribs. Much to our chagrin, a picnic of several officers and ladies of the British fleet witnessed the spill with glee. A pair of moccasins and some clothing were lost, teaching the valuable lesson of tying everything into the canoe. Apparently all must learn that lesson by experience, for Dillon Wallace in his Labrador expedition had a similar affair, but of vastly more consequence. Two days were consumed in repairing, during which time we killed two woodchucks and made stew.

Reconnaissance and inquiry proved the river to be very low and packed with pulp wood. Therefore we decided to ship the canoes fifty miles up stream to Beauce Junction, hoping to find sufficient water there to continue up the stream. Funds were too short for all to ride. One man lost his moccasins and another was ill from the woodchuck stew, so attended to the shipping. Their appearance was near-hobo type, and as such they were taken in tow by two Inter-Colonial R. R. detectives, but finally convinced them of our business. Lucrative positions were offered as strikebreakers in a salt mine. Meanwhile the other two counted fifty-two miles of ties to Beauce Junction, taking one dollar and some corn meal cakes for traveling companions. No doubt fifty-two miles sounds easy when one reads of Weston doing almost that much before breakfast, but just try fifty-two Canadian miles over irregularly spaced ties. En route a character was met in Carl Jerome, twice a globe trotter for the New York A. C. His card read as follows:

Let's Get Acquainted, Capital, \$100,000,000  
In My Dreams.

POOR CARL,  
SIGN AND PICTORIAL PAINTER.

Rag Time Millionaire  
Looking for Some One to Love.

Kind Regards to Friends Won't Hunch and Out  
and Knockers, for a Good Time.

Permanent Address: Heaven.

We were truly in the land of the Canuck,

who, by our experience is a most ignorant and superstitious person. At frequent intervals along the roadside the inevitable shrine, many of which are life-sized moulds of the Christ nailed to the Cross and picturing great suffering.

To our disappointment the condition of the river was worse than that below. Arrangements had previously been perfected to have money await us at this point, but something had evidently gone wrong, for nothing could



ONE OF THE AUTHORS, AND THE WAY HIS FEET FELT AFTER HIS FIRST PORTAGE.

be found upon inquiry. Immediately the banker went up to the station to telegraph for "coveted needful." The Canuck operator had never heard of transmitting money by telegraph! Therefore we had to start in trying to convince him that it was possible. After windy arguments his majesty consented to look up the rules and of course saw that we were quite right. We sent three telegrams, but one reaching its destination. Before getting any results, we were down to eight cents, with a menu of coffee and "dough gods." The recipe for the same being no baking powder, flour and water being fried in saved-up bacon fat, which makes

a biscuit, the interior of which is anything but crisp.

When the money did come the very first train was taken over the border into Maine, arriving at Jackman at midnight. We could not recognize the country by sight, but we did by the genuine Yankee hospitality, when the station agent told us to unroll our blankets and bunk in the depot, asking us to keep an eye on the mail pouches until he returned in the morning. The canoes sent by freight caused us to wait four days. A trapper and his wife made it pleasant for us, often sending down pies, which, needless to say, were rapidly punished.

Down the Moose was an entirely new experience to all. It was practically the forest primeval. Many bear tracks were seen and deer were plentiful. The river was very rapid, and low in places, making progress so difficult that only ten miles were accomplished in two days. Each one of us cut a small pine tree, which, with the bark stripped off, made an excellent setting pole. Poling was voted great sport—that is, when going down stream. In lowering over a small torrent, locally called by the mild term "quick water," two canoes upset, but everything was tied to the thwarts this time. We had considerable trouble in getting through Moosehead Lake, as it was very rough.

Having had no wheat bread for some weeks, we purchased a loaf at a sporting camp, paying fifteen cents for a fair sized biscuit. We took the West Outlet of the Kennebec and again went slowly as we had to drag over rocks. Several wrecked canoes were passed. Arriving at Indian Pond Dam, we found the famous "Hulling Machine" a barrier, no man having ever passed through, although often attempted. Therefore we had to make a seven-mile carry to Chase's Stream through the forest on a very faint trail. The canoes were now considerably water-soaked and must have weighed over one hundred pounds each, which, in addition to about one hundred and seventy pounds of grub and duffle, made a single carry impossible. The day of the migration was a hot Sunday. On the first half of the carry we left the tent behind. Although it was still in August, the nights were exceedingly cold. We did not anticipate a comfortable night in the open, it being too dangerous to build a big fire, as forest fires were prevalent throughout the State. Fortunately we stumbled onto an abandoned log-driver's camp, in which we were quite cosy, neglecting an abundance of lice infesting the cabin. Dragging the canoes down Chase's Stream was drudgery, the stream's bed being barely dampened, which was indeed good luck, for the banks are so inaccessible that we would, without a doubt, have gone over a forty-eight foot falls, had it been earlier in the summer. Soon after we let down over a thirty-five foot fall. The Kennebec with its deep, though

rapid water was welcome. Another day brought us to the Forks. This period of travel from Indian Pond Dam to the Forks occupied six days, during which time we saw no one.

From the Forks, or the mouth of the Dead River, the trip was down an inclined plane, easy paddling with enough quick water to make it interesting. One day, on making a carry around a dam, we met a man who was a few points under the wind (in the dry State of Maine, too), and inquired about the Bombazeen Rips, which we expected to encounter shortly.

"Well," says he, "them rips is all right, if you get through," thereby showing true Maine wit.

When we arrived there, the river was a formidable mass of white water, but, by active use of paddles, the canoes went through without shipping a drop.

On the last Sunday out a fair record was made in the amount of grub stowed away. Each of us ate: One half-loaf of bread, six potatoes, four and a half ears of corn, one cucumber, one pound of stewed beef and two cups of coffee.

Barring seven dams to carry around, the remainder of the trip was easy work. On the last night out we built a big camp-fire and roasted peanuts, then proceeded to finish our ten-thousand point Irish pinochle tournament, the object being to avoid getting points, as the first man out lost and has to pay for a dinner when all meet in New York again.

We were seventy-four days from New York, with an average of thirteen miles per day, the best day's paddle being on the St. Lawrence with fifty-nine miles. Forty-two camps were made. The total cost, including outfit, was two hundred and forty nine dollars.

To say that we had enjoyed ourselves belittles the trip, but we were glad to see Bath loom up with a hearty welcome and a bountiful table.

### A. C. A. Membership.

#### NEW MEMBERS ELECTED.

Atlantic Division.—Paul Schwenn, 248 Lawrence avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., by Jesse L. Austin.

Western Division.—Gordon A. Van Riper, 227 East Park avenue, Highland Park, Ill., by Roland S. Brand.

#### NEW MEMBERS ELECTED.

Atlantic Division.—6635, A. Roger Hart, 854 Elsmere Place, Bronx, New York city; 6636, E. Ward Applebee, Clinton avenue, Ossining, N. Y.

Western Division.—Frederick R. Wulsin, Madison Road, Cincinnati, Ohio.



Forest and Stream is an Honorary Member of the Interstate Association for the Promotion of Trapshooting.

### Fixtures.

If you want your shoot to be announced here, send a notice like the following:

#### REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.

April 14-16.—New Orleans, La.—City Park G. C. J. M. Lionnet, Mgr.  
 April 16.—Mt. Holly (N. J.) G. C. A. J. Dellette, Sec'y.  
 April 17.—Syracuse, N. Y.—Messina Springs G. C. W. E. Hookway, Sec'y.  
 April 17-19.—Hot Springs, Ark.—Arkansas State tournament, under auspices of Hot Springs G. C. H. A. Whittington, Sec'y.  
 April 19.—Lawrence (Mass.) Fish and Game Protective Association. A. C. Gray, Sec'y.  
 April 23.—Grundy Center (Ia.) G. C. Frank W. Callaway, Sec'y.  
 April 23-24.—Wellington, Mass.—Paleface Shooting Association. Walter F. Clarke, Pres.  
 April 23-24.—Brantley (Ala.) G. C. A. H. Hill, Pres.  
 April 24.—Maysville, Ky.—Mason County G. C. Wm. H. Hall, Mgr.  
 April 26.—Pottstown (Pa.) G. C. C. A. Fries, Sec'y.  
 April 29.—Guernsey, Ia.—Du Pont G. C. J. W. Dobbins, President.  
 April 29-30.—Moberly (Mo.) G. C. J. A. Melton, Sec'y.  
 April 29-May 1.—Pond Creek, Okla.—Oklahoma State tournament, under auspices of Pond Creek G. C. Wm. M. Hite, Mgr.  
 May 1-2.—Philadelphia, Pa.—Keystone Shooting League. G. F. Hamlin, Sec'y.  
 May 3.—Rittersville, Pa.—Lehigh R. and G. C. H. F. Koch, Sec'y.  
 May 3.—Bethel, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of Bethel G. C. C. K. Bailey, Sec'y.  
 May 4-5.—San Diego, Cal.—Pastime G. C. George P. Muchmore, Sec'y.  
 May 5-6.—Laramie, Wyo.—Gem City Gun Club. Tyler A. Rogers, Pres.  
 May 6.—Vicksburg (Miss.) G. C. J. J. Bradfield, Mgr.  
 May 6.—Pitcairn, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of United G. C. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.  
 May 6-7.—Eagle Grove (Ia.) G. C. A. L. Yearous, Sec.  
 May 6-7.—Montpelier (Vt.) G. C. H. B. Moulton, Pres.  
 May 7.—Tyndall (S. D.) G. C. F. F. Chladek, Sec'y.  
 May 8.—Camden (Ark.) G. C. J. P. Wright, Mgr.  
 May 8-10.—Hutchinson, Kan.—Kansas State tournament, under auspices of Hutchinson G. C. Chas. T. Rankin, Sec'y.  
 May 7.—Seneca Falls (N. Y.) G. C. C. L. Frantz, Mgr.  
 May 7.—Hicksville (O.) G. C. C. E. Maxwell, Sec'y.  
 May 7-8.—Americus, Ga.—Georgia State tournament, under auspices of Americus G. C. J. W. Hightower, Pres.  
 May 7-8.—Sunbury, Pa.—Sunbury-Selinsgrove G. C. J. W. Schoffstall, Sec'y.  
 May 8.—Watertown (Wis.) G. C. B. H. Rieck, Sec'y.  
 May 8-9.—Dayton, Ky.—Northern Kentucky G. C. H. R. Irwin, Mgr.  
 May 8-9.—Kankakee (Ill.) G. C. E. F. Radeke, Sec'y.  
 May 9.—Portage (Wis.) G. C. J. Raup, Pres.  
 May 9-11.—Los Angeles (Cal.) G. C. Stanton A. Bruner, Sec'y.  
 May 10.—Marysville (Pa.) S. A. M. L. Wise, Vice-Pres.

May 12.—Mt. Airy (Md.) G. C. Ira D. Watkins, Sec'y.  
 May 13.—Shelbyville, Ill.—Shelby County G. C. Geo. L. Dearing, Sec'y.  
 May 12-13.—Portland (Ore.) G. C. J. E. Cullison, Pres.  
 May 13-15.—York, Pa.—Pennsylvania State tournament, under auspices of York City G. C. N. M. McSherry, Sec'y.  
 May 13-15.—Montgomery, Ala.—Interstate Association's eighth Southern Handicap tournament, under auspices Capital City G. C.; \$1,000 added money. Winner of first place guaranteed \$200 and a trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$150 and \$100 respectively. Elmer E. Shaner, Mgr., Pittsburgh.  
 June 14.—Warren (Minn.) G. C. Chas. F. Grider, Sec'y.  
 May 14.—Fulton (N. Y.) G. and G. C. B. J. O'Grady, Pres.  
 May 14-15.—Waterloo (Ia.) G. C. Nick Webber, Pres.  
 May 14-15.—Pipestone (Minn.) G. C. H. T. Ober, Sec'y.  
 May 15.—Riverside (Ill.) G. C. E. M. Collis, Sec'y.  
 May 15.—Freeport (Ill.) G. C. J. W. James, Sec'y.  
 May 17.—Phillipsburg, N. J.—Alert G. C. Edw. F. Markley, Mgr.  
 May 20.—Albia, Ia.—Monroe County Fish and Game Protective Association. Theo. B. Perry, Jr., Pres.  
 May 20.—Milton Junction (Wis.) G. C. W. H. Smith, Sec'y.  
 May 20.—Pillow (Pa.) G. C. J. A. Bingham, Sec'y.  
 May 20.—Clayton, O.—Salem G. C. F. C. Koch, Pres.  
 May 20-21.—Columbus (Neb.) G. C. G. A. Schroeder, Sec'y.  
 May 20-21.—Wenatchee, Wash.—Washington State tournament, under auspices of Wenatchee G. C. Chas. F. Owens, Pres.  
 May 20-22.—Temple, Tex.—Texas State tournament, under auspices of the Temple G. C. R. I. Tennant, Pres.  
 May 21.—Brazil (Ind.) R. & G. C. W. T. Crabb, Sec'y.  
 May 21.—Windsor (Mo.) G. C. W. T. Jordan, Sec'y.  
 May 22.—Mt. Morris, Ill.—Mt. Morris G. C. C. J. Price, Sec'y.  
 May 22.—Aurelia (Ia.) G. C. Frank R. Welch, Sec'y.  
 May 22.—Syracuse, N. Y.—Onondaga County G. C. T. E. Clay, Pres.  
 May 22.—Scranton (Pa.) R. & G. C. M. F. Bohn, Sec'y.  
 May 22.—Altoona, Pa.—Central Pennsylvania T. S. A. tournament, under auspices of Blair County Road Drivers' Association. Jack Waltz, Sec'y.  
 May 22-25.—Winchester, Ky.—Kentucky State tournament, under auspices of Winchester G. C. C. B. Strother, Sec'y.  
 May 23.—Nicholson (Pa.) R. and G. C. L. A. Wright, Sec'y.  
 May 23.—Emporia (Kans.) G. C. Chas. Ford, Sec'y.  
 May 24.—Stratford, Ont., Canada.—Pastime G. C. Wm. Boles, Sec'y.  
 May 24.—Newmanstown (Pa.) G. C. F. S. Rader, Sec'y.  
 May 24.—New Haven, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of New Haven G. C. F. W. Smith, Pres.  
 May 24.—Gananogue, Canada.—Thousand Islands G. C. C. A. Lewis, Sec'y.  
 May 24-25.—St. Louis (Mo.) T. S. A. L. Ebert, Sec'y.  
 May 27.—Fairmont (W. Va.) G. C. Ed. H. Taylor, Sec'y.  
 May 27.—Sikeston (Mo.) G. C. Wm. H. Tanner, Sec'y.  
 May 27-28.—Paragould (Ark.) G. C. C. W. Stedman, Sec.  
 May 27.—Norwich, N. Y.—Chenango County F. & G. C. E. D. Borden, Mgr.  
 May 27.—Brodehead (Wis.) G. C. J. B. Pierce, Sec'y.  
 May 27-29.—Peoria, Ill.—Illinois State tournament, under the auspices of Illinois State S. A. R. Scholes, Sec'y.

May 27-29.—Fort Dodge, Ia.—Iowa State tournament, under auspices of the Fort Dodge Gun Club. Jos. Kautzky, Mgr.  
 May 27-29.—N. Platte, Neb.—Nebraska State tournament, under auspices of Buffalo Bill G. C. J. C. Den, Sec'y.  
 May 28.—Chesapeake City (Md.) G. C. H. L. Worthington, Mgr.  
 May 28.—Morocco (Ind.) G. C. Jas. C. Murphey, Sec'y.  
 May 28.—Galion (O.) G. C. H. D. Smart, Pres.  
 May 28-30.—Ogden, Utah.—Idaho-Utah Sportsmen's Association tournament, under auspices of the Ogden G. C. George E. Browning, Sec'y.  
 May 29.—Vergas (Minn.) R. & G. C. Chas. A. Peterson, Pres.  
 May 29.—Marion (O.) G. C. N. F. Titton, Sec'y.  
 May 30.—Cleveland (O.) G. C. F. H. Wallace, Mgr.  
 May 30.—Menominee Falls (Wis.) G. C. J. A. Pike, Sec.  
 May 30.—Utica, N. Y.—Genesee G. C. E. J. Loughlin, Sec'y.  
 May 30.—Latonia (Ky.) G. C. H. S. Connelly, Sec'y.  
 May 30.—Waukegan (Ill.) S. A. B. Tompkins, Sec'y.  
 May 30.—Austerlitz, Ky.—Hill Top G. C. Thos. H. Clay, Jr., Sec'y.  
 May 30.—Olyphant, Pa.—Social R. and G. C. Thos. A. Bell, Sec'y.  
 May 30.—Waynesboro (Va.) G. C. S. T. Day, Sec'y.  
 May 30.—Greenwich (Conn.) G. C. J. H. Finch, Pres.  
 May 30.—Buffalo, N. Y.—Buffalo Audubon Club. W. C. Wootton, Sec'y.  
 May 30-31.—Wilmington, Del.—Delaware State tournament, under auspices of the Du Pont G. C. W. A. Joslyn, Asst. Sec'y.  
 June 2.—Bunker Hill (Ill.) G. C. C. E. Pettengill, Sec.  
 June 2.—Utica, Ill.—Interurban T. S. A. A. L. Jaques, Sec'y.  
 June 3.—Maquoketa (Ia.) G. C. E. L. Hinckley, Sec'y.  
 June 3.—Delta (Colo.) G. C. R. A. King, Mgr.  
 June 3.—Capron (Ill.) G. C. Alex. Vance, Sec'y.  
 June 3.—Fulda (Minn.) G. C. H. W. Converse, Sec'y.  
 June 3-4.—Sisseton, S. D.—South Dakota State tournament, under auspices of South Dakota State S. A. Maurice Schindler, Sec'y.  
 June 3-5.—St. John (N. C.) G. C. W. W. Gerow, Sec'y.  
 June 3-5.—Eugene, Ore.—Oregon State tournament, under auspices of Eugene G. C. E. A. Bean, Sec'y.  
 June 4.—Keota (Ia.) G. C. John R. Jahn, Sec'y.  
 June 4-5.—Baltimore, Md.—Maryland State tournament, under auspices of Maryland State S. A. H. L. Worthington, Sec'y.  
 June 4-6.—Circleville, O.—Ohio State tournament, under auspices of Ideal G. C. J. S. Ritt, Sec'y.  
 June 4-6.—Marshall, Mo.—Missouri State tournament, under auspices of Marshall G. C. E. W. Brown, Sec.  
 June 5.—Plattsburg (N. Y.) R. & G. C. F. J. Riley, Pres.  
 June 5.—S. Madison, Wis.—Triangle G. C. H. G. Waterman, Sec'y.  
 June 5.—Bristol (Va.) G. C. H. F. Lewis, Sec'y.  
 June 5.—Lowell (Ind.) G. C. H. O. Burnham, Sec'y.  
 June 5-7.—Red Bank, N. J.—New Jersey State tournament, under auspices of River Side G. C. Albert L. Ivins, Pres.  
 June 5.—Milbank (S. D.) G. C. W. J. Martens, Sec'y.  
 June 5.—Spring Valley (Minn.) G. C. J. Bowden, Sec'y.  
 June 6.—Bradford (Ill.) G. C. H. A. Swearingen, Sec'y.  
 June 6-7.—Worcester, Mass.—Massachusetts State tournament, under auspices of Massachusetts S. T. S. A. F. E. Sheldon, Sec'y.  
 June 7.—Royersford (Pa.) G. C. F. A. Anderson, Sec'y.



June 7.—Oneonta (N. Y.) F., G. & G. C. George Wohlleben, Sec'y.  
 June 7-8.—Milwaukee, Wis.—Badger G. C. C. P. Shumway, Sec'y.  
 June 9-12.—Buffalo, N. Y.—N. Y. State Sportsmen's Association tournament. C. F. Lambert, Sec'y.  
 June 10.—Janesville (Wis.) G. C. L. Nickerson, Sec'y.  
 June 10.—Brownsville, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of Brownsville G. C. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.  
 June 10-11.—Warm Springs, Ga.—Merriwether G. C. T. B. Slade, Pres.  
 June 10-12.—Buffalo, N. Y.—New York State tournament, under auspices of the Buffalo Audubon Club. C. F. Lambert, Sec'y.  
 June 10-12.—Sioux City, Ia.—Soo G. C. W. F. Duncan, Sec'y.  
 June 10-12.—Spokane, Wash.—Northwestern Sportsmen's Association tournament, under auspices of Spokane Gun Club. C. A. Fleming, Pres.  
 June 11.—Winchester (Va.) G. C. H. B. Thatcher, Pres.  
 June 11.—Robinson (Ill.) G. C. C. M. Franke, Sec'y.  
 June 12.—Platteville (Wis.) G. C. C. E. Gilmore, Sec'y.  
 June 11-12.—Decatur, Ill.—Central Illinois T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Business Men's G. C. H. P. Hanthron, Sec'y.  
 June 12.—South Charleston (O.) G. C. Geo. H. Slaughter, Sec'y.  
 June 12.—Brooklyn (Pa.) R. and G. C. Myron O. Tiffany, Pres.  
 June 12-13.—Indianapolis (Ind.) G. C. G. Alig, Jr., Sec'y.  
 June 12-13.—Huntington, W. Va.—West Virginia State tournament, under auspices of Huntington G. C. I. R. Shepherd, Pres.  
 June 13.—Toledo (O.) G. C. George Volk, Sec'y.  
 June 13-14.—Portland, Me.—Maine State tournament, under auspices of Portland G. C. S. W. Dimick, Sec'y.  
 June 14.—Philadelphia, Pa.—Meadow Spring G. C. Wm. F. Letfords, Sec'y.  
 June 16-18.—Boise, Idaho.—Idaho State tournament, under auspices of Idaho State Sportsmen's Association. E. F. Walton, Sec'y.  
 June 17.—Thief River Falls (Minn.) G. C. P. O. Myrum, Sec'y.  
 June 17-20.—Dayton, O.—Interstate Association's fourteenth Grand American Handicap tournament, on grounds of N. C. R. Gun Club; \$1,500 added. Winner of first prize guaranteed \$600 and a trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$500 and \$400 respectively. Elmer E. Shaner, Mgr., Pittsburgh.  
 June 18.—Shamokin (Pa.) G. C. C. Rubendall, Sec'y.  
 June 18-19.—Springfield, Vt.—Vermont State tournament, under auspices of the Springfield G. C. I. L. Hall, Sec'y.  
 June 19-20.—Fargo, N. D.—Gate City G. C. A. E. Rose, Sec'y.  
 June 19-20.—Warroad (Minn.) G. C. D. F. Miller, Pres.  
 June 21.—Billings (Mont.) R. and G. C. M. Ray, Pres.  
 June 21.—Johnstown, Pa.—Central Pennsylvania T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of Johnstown G. C. Harry A. Shields, Sec'y.  
 June 21.—Baudette (Minn.) G. C. A. M. Hoover, Sec'y.  
 June 21.—Bridgeport, Conn.—Western Connecticut Trapshooters' League tournament, under auspices of Sea Side G. C. Earl R. Lewis, Sec'y.  
 June 21.—Reading, Pa.—South End G. C. Howard Melchior, Sec'y.  
 June 22-25.—Devil's Lake, N. D.—Queen City G. C. J. F. Duis, Pres.  
 June 23.—Ada (Minn.) G. C. A. P. McDowell, Pres.  
 June 23-24.—Pueblo, Colo.—Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming State tournament, under auspices of the Pueblo G. C. C. H. Spoor, Sec'y.  
 June 24.—Rockaway Beach, N. Y.—Rockaway G. C. Paul von Boeckman, Sec'y.  
 June 24-25.—Crookston, Minn.—Minnesota State tournament, under auspices of Crookston G. C. Tom Morris, Pres.  
 June 25-26.—Du Bois (Pa.) G. C. E. W. Kelly, Sec'y.  
 June 26.—Sedalia (Mo.) G. C. John McGrath, Sec'y.  
 June 26.—Fayetteville (N. Y.) G. C. C. C. Snook, Sec'y.  
 June 26-27.—Adel (Ia.) G. C. Chas. F. Clarke, Sec'y.  
 June 27-28.—Grand Forks, N. D.—North Dakota State tournament, under auspices of North Dakota State S. A. Clarence A. Hale, Pres.  
 June 28.—Catasauqua, Pa.—Bryden G. C. Edgar C. Jones, Sec'y.  
 June 28-29.—San Jose (Cal.) Blue Rock Club. O. N. Ford, Sec'y.  
 June 28-July 1.—Niagara-on-the-Lake, Canada.—Canadian Indians. W. T. Ely, High Scribe.  
 June 30.—Grafton (W. Va.) G. C. R. Gerstell, Jr., Sec'y.  
 July 1.—Red Deer (Alberta, Can.) G. C. G. B. Parker, Sec'y.  
 July 1.—McKeesport, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of McKeesport G. C. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.  
 July 4.—Waukesha, Wis.—Spring City G. C. Homer E. White, Sec'y.  
 July 4.—Greenwich (Conn.) G. C. J. H. Finch, Pres.  
 July 4.—Coalgate (Okla.) G. C. F. C. Varner, Sec'y.  
 July 4.—Syracuse, N. Y.—Hunters' Club of Onondaga County. Chas. H. Stanard, Sec'y.  
 July 4.—Lynchburg (Va.) G. C. J. M. Fisher, Sec'y.  
 July 4-5.—Harrisburg (Pa.) S. A. L. B. Worden, Mgr.  
 July 4-5.—Hattiesburg, Miss.—Mississippi State tournament, under auspices of Hattiesburg G. C. H. S. Hagerty, Sec'y.  
 July 8-10.—Cedar Point, O.—The Indians. D. H. Eaton, Sec'y.  
 July 8.—Dows (Ia.) G. C. W. J. Wilson, Sec'y.  
 July 9.—Oswego (Kans.) G. C. T. H. Chitwood, Sec'y.  
 July 8-13.—Cedar Point, O.—The Indians' tournament. D. H. Eaton, Sec'y, Cincinnati, O.  
 July 9-10.—Springfield, Ill.—Central Illinois T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of Illinois G. C. M. V. Trow, Sec'y.  
 July 9-10.—Jersey Shore (Pa.) G. C. H. Myers, Sec'y.  
 July 11.—Allentown, Pa.—Lehigh Valley S. A. Allen Heil, Sec'y.  
 July 10-11.—Spencer (G. C.) C. E. Golby, Pres.  
 July 12.—Holmesburg Junction, Pa.—S. S. White G. C. W. E. Robinson, Sec'y.

July 15.—Iowa City (Ia.) G. C. C. Bothell, Sec'y.  
 July 15-17.—Wilmington, Del.—Interstate Association's eighth Eastern Handicap tournament, under auspices of Du Pont G. C.; \$1,000 added money. Winner of first place guaranteed \$200 and a trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$150 and \$100 respectively. Elmer E. Shaner, Mgr., Pittsburgh.  
 July 16.—Bottineau (N. D.) G. C. A. Lallum, Sec'y.  
 July 16-17.—Seattle (Wash.) T. S. A. H. Fleming, Pres.  
 July 17.—Jewell (Ia.) G. C. W. S. Hoon, Sec'y.  
 July 17.—Lorain (O.) G. C. J. P. Traxler, Sec'y.  
 July 21-25.—Raymond, Wash.—Pacific Indians. F. C. Riehl, Sec'y.  
 July 22-23.—Butler (Pa.) R. and G. C. S. G. Purvis, Sec'y.  
 July 24.—Lewiston, Pa.—Central Pennsylvania T. S. A. tournament, under auspices of Lewiston R. and G. C. W. P. Steinbach, Sec'y.  
 July 26.—Danbury, Conn.—Western Connecticut Trapshooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Pahquioque G. C. E. H. Bailey, Sec'y.  
 July 28.—Ft. Wayne (Ind.) G. C. W. H. Scherer, Mgr.  
 July 29-30.—Bradford (Pa.) G. C. A. W. Vernon, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 2.—Greenwich (Conn.) G. C. J. H. Finch, Pres.  
 Aug. 5.—Elwood (Ind.) G. C. S. W. Swihart, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 5-6.—Lock Haven (Pa.) G. C. C. A. Jobson, Sec'y.

Aug. 5-6.—Knoxville, Tenn.—Tennessee State tournament, under auspices of Knoxville G. C. Howard Van Gilder, Vice-Pres.  
 Aug. 5-7.—Omaha, Neb.—The Interstate Association's eighth Western Handicap tournament, under auspices of the Omaha Gun Club; \$1,000 added money. Winner of first place in the Western Handicap guaranteed \$200 and trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$150 and \$100 respectively. E. E. Shaner, Mgr., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 Aug. 6.—Gouverneur (N. Y.) R. & G. C. W. R. Patrick, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 6-7.—Peoria, Ill.—Central Illinois T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of Peoria G. C. Chas. L. Portman, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 9.—Holmesburg Junction, Pa.—Independent G. C. Chas. H. Newcomb, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 11.—Lima (O.) G. C. A. W. Fisk, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 11-14.—Hamilton, Ont.—Dominion of Canada T. S. A. D. A. Wilson, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 12.—Marthasville, Mo.—Daniel Boone G. C. J. O. Wilson, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 12.—Tarentum, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of Tarentum G. C. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.



## Remington-UMC

### Retains Amateur Trapshooting Championship of America

Charles H. Newcomb of Philadelphia Wins Title and Trophy, 179 x 200, with Arrow Speed Shells—Nitro Clubs won 1912's Championship Event.

*Other Remington-UMC Winnings at N. Y. A. C.'s Eighth Annual National Championship Event at Travers Island:*

**Preliminary Handicap:** Won by R. L. Spotts of N. Y. A. C., 183 x 200, shooting Arrow Speed Shells.

**High General Average:** (Including High Amateur Average) Won by Charles H. Newcomb, 355 x 400, shooting Arrow Speed Shells.

2d Amateur Average, won by R. L. Spotts, 350 x 400, shooting same ammunition.

**High Professional Average:** Won by Lester S. German, 350 x 400, shooting Arrow Speed Shells.

**Inter-City Shoot:** Won by New York Team, eight of ten men shooting *Remington-UMC* Speed Shells.

**Inter-Club Match:** Won by N. Y. A. C. Team, four of the five men shooting *Remington-UMC* Speed Shells.

*Seven out of Ten Prize Winners used Remington-UMC.*

*5,000 more trapshooters used Remington-UMC shells in 1912 than used any other make. Indications point to an even better showing in 1913.*

**REMINGTON ARMS—UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO., 299 Broadway - - - - - New York City**

# Philadelphia Trapshooters' League

Aug. 13.—Batavia, N. Y.—Holland G. C. Chas. W. Gardner, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 14-15.—Columbus, O.—New Columbus G. C. W. R. Chamberlain, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 15-16.—Dickinson (N. D.) G. C. J. W. Sturgeon, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 19-20.—Birmingham, Ala.—Alabama State tournament, under the auspices of Birmingham G. C. O. L. Garl, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 21-22.—Mason City, Ia.—Iowa State Sportsmen's Association's Post-Season tournament, under auspices of Cerro Gordo G. C. R. P. Monplasure, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 23.—Temple, Pa.—Hercules G. C. A. K. Ludwig, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 25-26.—Sioux Falls (S. D.) G. C. G. A. Olsen, Sec. Aug. 25-26.—Terre Haute, Ind.—Indiana State tournament under auspices of Terre Haute R. & G. C. R. O. Miller, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 26.—Mechanicsburg (O.) G. C. F. J. Coburn, Sec. Aug. 28.—Sandusky, O.—Ye Oak Meadow G. C. Ira C. Krupp, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 31-Sept. 1.—Chicago (Ill.) G. C. W. A. Davis, Sec. Sept. 1.—Expedet, Pa.—Central Pennsylvania T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of Big Bend R. & G. C. L. I. Rodgers, Sec'y.  
 Sept. 1.—Hartford, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of Hartford G. C. Robt. D. Stevens, Sec'y.  
 Sept. 1.—Greenwich (Conn.) G. C. J. H. Finch, Pres. Sept. 1.—Ogdensburg (N. Y.) S. A. J. M. Morley, Sec. Sept. 1.—Hammond, Ind.—Hammond Gun Club. J. C. Becker, Sec'y.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 5.—As the interclub tournament nears an end it becomes more and more evident that Du Pont Gun Club will take away the crown from the Dentists. Although to-day's matches were a win for S. S. Whites and for Du Pont, the Wilmington high-speed merchants still are one up, and that means an almost sure win, with a possibility of a tie—seemingly a most remote chance. Such team work and enthusiasm as the Brandywine aerosaucer specialists have exhibited during the League meets seldom goes unrewarded, and while I hate to say, "I told you so," reference to the "Driver and Twister" column at the beginning of the tournament will reveal my prognostication, that Du Pont looked like pennant bearers—Johnny McGraw, please write. Yesterday Du Pont beat Highland by 50 scalars, 455 to 408; Whites beat Camden by 48—439 to 391; Meadow Springs trimmed Lansdale by 28 rocks—449 to 421; Clearview beat Glen Willow by only 16—424 to 418. Thus far Du Pont has broken 34 more clay plates than has the dental outfit, who are 49 breaks ahead of Meadow Springs. Du Pont leads by one point, White and Meadow Springs are tie for place. The number of targets broken and points scored are as follows:

	Points Scored.	Targets Broken.
Du Pont	12	2,699
S. S. White	11	2,665
Meadow Spring	11	2,616
Lansdale	9	2,512
Highland	9	2,487
Camden	7	2,452
Clearview	7	2,444
Glen Willow	6	2,363

Mooney 37, Dougherty 37, Davis 36, Perry 42, Hallowell 39, Mueller 30, Bowers 42, Freed 37, Dalton 36, Harkins 36, Landis 39, Tansey 43.

In addition to the above scores, there were five who shot along, but who were not eligible to compete in the team race, either through non-membership or for other causes. These were: Edward Banks 45, Carl F. Moore, of Pittsburgh, Pa., 41; W. Reissner 40; R. King 38, and F. King 30.

In accordance with the custom of the club, three silver souvenir spoons were put up for competition, Lewis class system, and the fortunate winners were: D. J. Dougherty, J. J. Magahern, and W. F. Jensen, Dougherty, A. B. Richardson and Henry Winchester tied for the Class A spoon on 47 each. The tie was decided by a roll off on the "indicator," and Dougherty won. E. Raymond, J. J. Magahern, J. W. Anderson, Jr., and C. E. Springer tied for the second spoon on 39, and on the "roll off" Magahern won. W. F. Jensen and R. F. Willis tied on 33 for the third spoon, and Jensen won on the roll of the wheel.

After the close of the shoot, some practice scores were shot, several members of the club joining in a 100-target race. High gun was Edward Banks, who ran 81 straight during the afternoon, and finished his last string with 97 out of 100, and a grand total of 142 out of 150 for the afternoon.

## Whites—Camden.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—S. S. Whites easily beat Camden to-day, the score being 439 to 391. It took 42 for any of the Whites to qualify, and of those who did, McKean, Howard George, Charley Newcomb and Abbott each made 45, with three other Whites having 44. Scores:

S. S. White.	Camden.
McKean	Hineline
George	Johnson
Newcomb	Borden
Abbott	Kling
Wilson	Taylor
Betson	Warren
Waters	E. Holloway
Griffith	Wakeman
Severn	Chalmers
Fontaine	Fleming

## Lansdale—Meadow Spring.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 5.—By defeating Lansdale by 449 to 421 to-day at Lansdale, the Meadow Spring Gun Club maintained its tie with the S. S. Whites for second place, and kept in the fight for the championship with the Du Ponts. Buckwalter, with 48 out of his 50, led the Meadow Spring field, beating Al. Heil by a bird. L. Swartz for Lansdale, tied Buckwalter. Bender finished second with 47. Scores:

Meadow Spring.	Lansdale.
Buckwalter	L. Swartz
Heil	Bender
Sloan	Rauch
Coyle	Metz
Pierce	C. Swartz
Chandler	Gregory
Rudolph	Henry
Letford	Clark
Ford	Nice
Renner	Rogers

## Clearview—Glen Willow.

Clearview broke the deadlock with the Glen Willow Club for last place to-day by defeating the Roxborough gunmen at Darby with a score of 434 to 418. Fred Coleman was the high man, he getting 47. Clegg and Rigg, with 46 apiece, led the visitors.

J. Mowell Hawkins and Lloyd Lewis were the professional visitors, Hawkins broke 49 out of 50 and Lewis 34. Gohrs, a visiting amateur, also shot, he breaking 30. Scores:

Clearview.	Glen Willow.
Coleman	Clegg
Gideon	Rigg
Elwell	Hall
Fisher	Pollock
Paulson	J. Matties
Lee	Fres
Bonsall	Reichdifer
Rockius	Holland
Ferry	Garrison
Paul	Kickner

Twenty-five targets: Miller 20, Rice 16, Richards 12, Erdman 12.  
 Twenty-five targets: Englert 23, Schrader 20, Smith 19, Fisch 16, Snyder 11.  
 Twenty-five targets: Stoll 19, Wall 18, Bruch 18, Headman 15, Worst 15, Steele 15.

## New Hanover Gun Club.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 4.—The first shoot of the season was held to-day. Only a squad were present. We hope to soon get the boys lined up. The cause of the low scores was a stiff wind.

Dreher	22	24	22	67
Boylan	19	20	17	55
Robbins	23	16	17	55
Underwood	14	15	21	50
Snow	..	..	7	7

J. H. DREHER, Sec'y.

## DRIVERS AND TWISTERS.

The Chevy Chase Club, of Washington, has put in a set of five expert traps, and the Columbia Country Club of Washington will also install traps.

The next shoot at the Hudson Gun Club, Jersey City, N. J., will be held on April 20. All shooters are welcome, targets one cent, good fellowship free.

The Interstate Association Tournament Committee has appointed G. V. Dering, Columbus, Wis.; J. Ed. Cain, Dayton, O.; C. H. Newcomb, Philadelphia, Pa.; Harvey Dixon, Oronogo, Mo.; and F. M. Edwards, Columbus, O., a committee to allot handicaps to entrants in the coming Grand American Handicap at Dayton, O.

Elmer E. Shaner, Tournament Manager, Interstate Association, writes: "We have this day received a telegram from W. F. MacCandless, Secretary N. C. R. Gun Club, Dayton, O., reading as follows: 'Barely escaped. Dayton will hold Grand American Handicap on regular dates.' This indicates that there will be no change in place or dates for holding this year's Grand American Handicap."

The Northern Kentucky Gun Club, Dayton, Ky., has decided to call off the registered shoot scheduled for May 7 and 8 changing the dates to Aug. 7 and 8. This action was thought best, owing to the damage caused by the flood, as the house and grounds can hardly be gotten into first class shape in time for the May dates. The program planned is a liberal one, and should attract a good crowd.

The Oneonta Fish, Game and Gun Club will hold its annual tournament June 7, the Saturday preceding the State shoot, held at Buffalo, June 10, 11 and 12. The club has recently reorganized with a membership of about 125 members. A new club house has been erected. Two sets of traps will be in operation, and as this is a registered tournament, a large gathering of shooters is expected. Club grounds are situated on line of trolley road and can be reached in a ten minute ride from the city.

The grand opening shoot of the Little Falls Gun Club (L. F. A. A.) will be held Saturday, April 26. The program will consist of nine events—eight at 20 targets, \$1.40 entrance each, and one (No. 9) at 25 targets for merchandise prizes, \$1 entrance. Money will be divided Rose system, 5, 3, 2, 1. Interstate rules to govern. Targets, 2 cents each. Ten dollars to be divided between the three high amateurs shooting the entire program, divided 50, 30, 20. Standard loads of shells for sale. Shooting will commence at 10:30 A. M. Lunch will be served on the grounds at reasonable prices. Train leaves Jersey City, Greenwood Lake Division of the Erie, at 9:08 A. M. Take trolley direct to the grounds. From Paterson, take Little Falls trolley direct to the grounds. Further information from Jesse L. Plass, Secretary, Little Falls, N. J.

W. G. BECROFT.

## DuPont—Highland.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 5.—There was a great gathering of trapshooters to-day at the grounds of the Du Pont Gun Club when the home team beat Highland Gun Club, of Philadelphia and cinched a tie for first place in the Philadelphia Trapshooters' League. Should the local team win the last match of the series, the match against the Meadow Springs Gun Club, of Philadelphia, next month, the trapshooting pennant belongs to the Du Pont Gun Club. And the worst they can get is a tie.

The scores in yesterday's match were 408 for Highland, 458 for the home team, a total remarkable under the circumstances, as the wind blew hard all the time. Sixty-six du Ponters put in an appearance, while twenty-two came to defend Highland.

Only one straight score of 25 was made in the team race, that by Henry Winchester.

The Du Pont team total showed three 47s, three 46s, three 45s and one 44. For the Highlands there were only two 43s for high, while a single 38 found a place. The team scores were:

Du Pont Gun Club.	Highland Gun Club.
A. B. Richardson	W. N. Cooper
H. Winchester	Tom Tansey
D. Dougherty	N. K. Hibbs
C. T. Martin	E. C. Perry
J. Roberson	R. A. Bowers
W. S. Colfax, Jr.	T. Meehan
I. Turner	P. Pfeeger
J. B. McHugh	J. J. Hallowell
W. A. Joslyn	H. Landis
C. Leedom	C. D. Crooks

The scores made by the different contestants in the team race—sixty-six for Du Pont and twenty-two for the Highlands—were as follows:

Du Pont Gun Club—Richardson 47, Turner 45, Ross 32, A. I. du Pont 40, Crossan 37, Irwin 27, Bush 38, Royman, Jr., 39, Winchester, Jr., 38, H. Winchester 47, Simon 36, Hammond 40, W. J. Highfield 43, J. G. Highfield, Jr., 41, N. K. Smith 40, Leedom 44, Curley 27, MacMullen 38, J. C. Crossan 28, Lynam 31, Jarrell 40, Martin 46, McCordle 31, Gerow 34, Roberson 46, McHugh 45, Magahern 39, Foord 37, Neely 19, Anderson, Jr., 39, Jensen 33, Guest 38, Galvin 33, Springer 39, T. W. Mathewson 37, Edmanson 35, E. E. du Pont 40, R. F. Willis 33, S. J. Newman 27, C. D. Prickett 34, W. G. Wood 42, H. L. Morgan 40, Dr. Betts 37, Wood 38, Everitt 34, Minnick 35, Dr. Patterson 42, Springer 31, Thatcher 15, W. B. Smith, Jr., 32, Reed 37, Carlon 41, Grier 31, Reis 21, Joslyn 45, Tomlinson 29, Tuchten 36, Taggart 13, Baker 22, Lofland 22, Dr. Bullock 32, Keithley 36, Haverbeck 28, Dougherty 47, Colfax, Jr., 46, Wm. Coyne 34.

Highland Gun Club—Crooks 38, Meehan, Sr., 33, Reatche 34, T. Meehan 41, Cooper 43, Biddle 37, J. Meehan, Jr., 37, Hibbs 42, P. Pfeeger 39, Flannagan 33,

## Lehigh Rod and Gun Club.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., April 5.—Englert was high gun to-day, breaking 67 out of 75. Bitterling was second. The club medal shoot was won by Englert.

Medal club shoot, 25 targets: Englert 24, Schrader 22, King 22, Bitterling 20, Smith 20, Zeigler 18, Miller 18, Steager 18, Sobers 17, Stoll 17, Fisch 16, Kethledge 16, Bruch 15, Steele 15, Werst 14, Snyder 12, Kincaid 10, Bickert 7, Erdman 6.

Twenty-five targets: Bitterling 20, Zeigler 18, King 17, Steele 12, Sobers 11.

Twenty-five targets: Rice 16, Richards 15, Miller 13, Erdman 9, Kincaid 5.

Twenty-five targets: Smith 23, Englert 20, Snyder 14, Schrader 14, Fisch 10.

Twenty-five targets: Wall 20, Bitterling 19, Zeigler 18, Sobers 15, Headman 13.

Twenty-five targets: Bitterling 21, Zeigler 20, King 20, Steele 18, Sobers 16.

Hunters' Club.

ONONDAGA, N. Y., March 30.—O. E. Carpenter won title of champion trap shot of Onondaga county here to-day, receiving a handsome gold medal, offered by the Hunters' Club as an emblem of the championship which has been competed for during the past winter.

Carpenter's shooting was excellent. In each string of 25 he smeared the horizon with 23. He also won two of the preliminary contests for the medal, the shoot to-day giving him possession. He also broke 127 out of 150 for high gun.

Thomas Lundy and Henry Burroughs each broke 41 for Class B cup. Burroughs won the shoot-off.

More than 4,000 birds were pul'ed. Fifteen shooters competed in Class A, eleven in Class B, while twenty-three others participated in the practice events only.

The scores in the Class A contest:

Table with 2 columns of names and scores for Class A contest.

The following scores resulted in Class B:

Table with 2 columns of names and scores for Class B contest.

The total scores made by the participants in all events on the program follow:

Large table with 2 columns: 'Shot at, Broke.' and 'Shot at, Broke.' listing various participants and their scores.

Scores of March 17:

Table with 2 columns: 'Shot at, Broke.' and 'Shot at, Broke.' for March 17 scores.

Marine and Field Club.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 5.—Six ardent shooters here to-day with some good scores to prove it. S. P. Hopkins, from 4, cracked 91 out of 100; C. B. Ludwig from 10, scored 89, while R. R. Towne with 4 made 87. Mr. Towne won the trophy shoot with a full, from 1. Mr. Sayre won scratch event with 23.

Table with 2 columns: 'Leg on monthly cup, 100 targets' and scores.

Table with 2 columns: 'Trophy shoot, 25 targets, handicap' and scores.

Table with 2 columns: 'Scratch shoot, 25 targets' and scores.

Greensboro G. C.

GREENSBORO, Ala., April 3.—The following scores were made at our regular Thursday afternoon practice shoot. We had our trap No. 2 arranged for doubles, and it was the first time that some of the boys had ever shot at any doubles. On account of the wind and erratic angles, there were no good scores made.

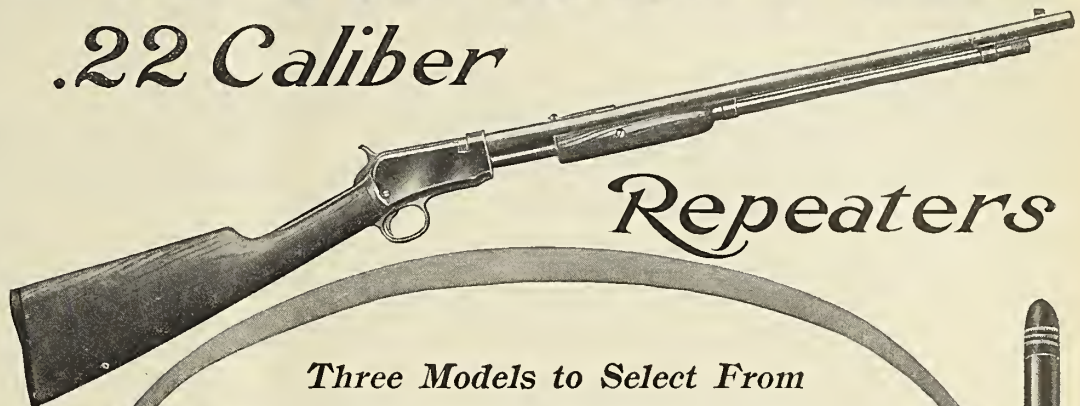
Table with 2 columns: 'The scores made at 30 singles were:' and scores.

Table with 2 columns: 'The scores at 10 pairs double:' and scores.

E. V. OTTS.

WINCHESTER

.22 Caliber



Repeaters

Three Models to Select From

There are three different Winchester .22 Caliber Repeating Rifles, either one of which gives first class satisfaction for target shooting or hunting small game. They are the Model 1903 .22 Automatic; the Model 1890 and the Model 1906. The first, as its name implies, is reloaded by recoil. After its 10-shot magazine is filled and the rifle once loaded, the only effort required to shoot it is to aim and pull the trigger. On account of the ease and novelty of its operation, there is no end of fun shooting this rifle. It's the peer of all .22s. The Models 1890 and 1906 resemble one another very closely, but differ in length and weight. Both are handsome, well-made, fine-shooting, smooth-working guns. The latter is a handy little piece which has no equal in gun value. It has a 20-inch, round barrel, fitted with sporting front and adjustable rear sights. It shoots .22 Short, .22 Long and .22 Long Rifle Cartridges, which permits the use of light ammunition for target work and heavier cartridges for game shooting. All three of these rifles are Take-Downs, and come apart easily and quickly. They can be packed in a small compass, which makes them just the thing for a fishing, boating, automobiling, or other outing trip. WINCHESTER CARTRIDGES. Whichever one of these rifles you select, use Winchester make of cartridges in it. They develop the possibilities of Winchester and other makes of rifles and revolvers to the fullest degree. Get the kind with the big W on the box.

Winchester Rifles and Cartridges are Sold Everywhere



Buffalo Audubon Club.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 5.—Twenty-four enthusiastic shooters faced the traps to-day in the very worst kind of weather for breaking clay targets. Frank Wright again demonstrated his ability with the scatter gun, though hard pressed by Covert and Fish. The latter made the only straight of the day in the third event. Mr. Ebberts won a leg on the Imhoff and Cannon trophy, beating Wright by one bird in the last event. Mr. Rogers won an exciting shoot-off, miss-and-out from his teacher, Mr. Covert, which incidentally cost the latter a dinner at the Lafayette. Scores:

Table with 2 columns: 'Targets:' and scores for Buffalo Audubon Club.

Table with 2 columns: Names and scores for Buffalo Audubon Club.

W. C. WOOTTON, Sec'y.

Cheltenham A. C.

CHELTENHAM, Pa., April 5.—The second shoot of the Du Pont series took place to-day. Scores:

Table with 2 columns: Names and scores for Cheltenham A. C.

\*First score of trophy shoot.



1912

A YEAR OF SUCCESSES FOR

Peters Ammunition

"Where quality counts they win"—and quality counts EVERYWHERE. The year 1912 has been one continuous round of victories for users of Peters Shells and Cartridges—far too numerous to record here in full. The few items that follow will suffice to indicate the kind of work that can be done, and is being done every day with the P brand:

"Steel Where Steel Belongs" Shells

WON IN 1912:

- Grand American Preliminary Handicap, Grand American High Amateur Average, World's Amateur Indoor Trapshooting Championship, Texas State Championship, Arkansas State Championship, Pennsylvania State Championship, Virginia State Championship, Vermont State Championship, Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming State Championship, E. C. Challenge Cup, twice by record scores, High General Average at Post Season Tournament.

Peters Semi-Smokeless and Smokeless Cartridges

WON IN 1912:

- 3 out of 5 Matches at Zettler Rifle Tournament, 5 out of 6 Matches at .22 Indoor League Tournament, 8 out of first 12 scores of American Team in the International Small-Bore Match, including 1st, 2nd and 3rd, 6 out of 10 Revolver Matches at Sea Girt Military Tournament, including Grand Aggregate, 5 out of 6 United States Revolver Association Outdoor Championships for 1912, including Two New World's Records, New Inter-Scholastic Record, 980 out of 1,000, Astor Cup (Inter-Scholastic League).

Use the P Brand of Ammunition if You Want Best Results

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SAN FRANCISCO: 608-612 Howard St., J. S. French, Manager.

NEW ORLEANS: 321 Magazine St., Lee Omohundro, Manager.



American Amateur Championship.

PELHAM MANOR, April 3.—A considerable population of champions of one sort and another went into the discard here to-day, when the American amateur club championship was shot at Travers Island, under auspices of New York Athletic Club. Wires were crossed on the dope on the winner, as Ralph Spotts, by virtue of his consistent season's shooting, and the fact that he was on home grounds, was tipped to win honors. He didn't. He got only third, and he has not shot in such uneven form at any time during the year. He was one of the champs to add to the scrap heap. Another was Ernest von Lengerke, who by the grace of a prevailing wind, is champion of New Jersey. He was too far under the rope and old iron to be found with a grappling-iron. He landed sixth with 165 out of 200. Paul von Boeckman, Long Island champ, didn't need the sign "Use No Hooks" in looking for him. He was too far under to be spoiled by a hook. He peaked out from under about thirty-three bruised champs and near-champs, and at that he was only 13 discs below Allen Heil, who took second on 169.

The big honor went to a mighty steady in-all-weather gunner, Charley Newcomb, of Philadelphia, who had a margin of 10 in his glory, cracking 179 out of 200 scalars. George Ade, the old Yale quarter-back, chipped in on every raise, finally being called on 146. Another broad-shouldered football 'ero was E. Wigglesworth, some time back an all-American half-back from Harvard. He had the honor of heading the list of shooters, if one inverted the score-card. He smeared the ambient atmosphere with 138.

Owing to a strong bear market on scores, A. Corliss, champion of New York Stock Exchange, was "put" in 41st place. Pennsylvania had three men in the first ten, the balance being New Yorkers. New England was well represented in the entries, while not a single Western club had a shooter at the score. Much interest was manifested in the club team shoot. New York A. C. took the event with 799 out of 1000, Ralph Spotts being high cracker with 167 out of 200. Boston A. A., shooting on new grounds and not being used to the variety of steam that can ooze up from black creek mud, put up a plucky argument, passing under the wire just 11 saucers to the bad. Westchester Country Club was sighted in the offing some 14 targets later.

Among the for-wads-only disseminators of the gospel of ballistics, Les German, whose wares are à la Du Pont, tied up with high amateur on 179. It is interesting to note that this is the fourth time that Newcomb has shot for the title, and that he won it finally on the lowest score that ever has taken the title, which has been in competition ten years.

In the preliminary, held yesterday, Ralph Spotts was high gun with 183, D. F. McMahon second with 179, and G. A. Hobart, third on 178, while R. A. Faye, of Boston A. A., completed the foursome with 176.

In the inter-city team shoot, New York won with 1708, Boston second with 1692, Philadelphia third, 1609. One hundred and twenty-nine guns started in pre-

lim., and 149 in championship. Last year's prelim. winner was E. A. Randall, of Portland Gun Club, who this year made 171. Last year's champion was B. M. Higginson, who this year did not compete.

Preliminary shoot, 200 targets, scratch:

Table with 2 columns of names and scores for preliminary shoot. Includes names like R. L. Spotts, D. F. McMahon, G. A. Hobart, etc.

Professionals:

Table with 2 columns of names and scores for professionals. Includes names like H. S. Welles, J. M. Hawkins, Neaf Apgar, etc.

Amateur championship, 200 targets, strings of 100:

Table with 2 columns of names and scores for amateur championship. Includes names like C. H. Newcomb, A. Heil, R. L. Spotts, etc.

Large table with 2 columns of names and scores for various matches and tournaments. Includes names like H. P. Wilson, E. von Lengerke, J. H. Vanderveer, etc.

# Amateur Championship of America

Won by Charles H. Newcomb, Philadelphia, Pa.,  
April 3, 1913 :: :: Travers Island, N. Y.

Score, 179 x 200 with

## SCHULTZE

### Smokeless Shotgun Powder

Under the Most Adverse Weather Conditions.

Allen Heil, Allentown, Pa., was second in this classic event, scoring 169 x 200, using

## DU PONT

and F. B. Stevenson of New York, and L. C. Wilson of Bridgeport, Conn., tied for fourth and fifth places in this event, using BALLISTITE and DU PONT respectively.

Amateur average for two days' shooting won by Charles H. Newcomb, score 355 x 400, using SCHULTZE.

Long Run of tournament made by R. A. Faye, using SCHULTZE.

## DU PONT

also ties for high professional average and decisively wins second, third and fourth professional averages.

ANOTHER CONCLUSIVE proof of the superior shooting qualities of Du Pont Brands.

Follow the example of the winning trapshooters and use  
**Du Pont — Ballistite — Schultze**

stock of his gun a few inches longer, the result being the best score the Doctor has had so far. Kearney, Kellinger, Summerfield and Lawton are also some of the new ones that are fast catching the vets, and will make the rest of us hustle to keep in front. One of our enthusiastic members, while in a generous mood has given \$10 in gold, to be won by the member making 100 straight at any of our regular Saturday shoots during the remainder of our shooting season. Why not make it 500, brother, instead of 100 straight, and then you would be sure to keep your 10-spot another season.

### White Flyer Gun Club.

CONDITIONS appear to be unusually bright for trap-shooting in the District of Columbia this year. Recently a new club has been organized in the southeastern part of Washington, and has adopted the name of the White Flyer Gun Club. They have a membership already of sixty. They will build a club house, 16 x 20 at Twentieth and A streets, S.E., and will shoot twice a week—Tuesdays and Saturdays. The officers are: President, O. C. Ryon; Vice-President, E. G. A. Gaffield; Secretary and Treasurer, Geo. A. Emmons; Captain, H. M. Jett.

### Larchmont Y. C.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., April 6.—How much alike do the chronicles of Larchmont Yacht Club trapshoots read each week—Ralph Spotts high scratch gun, this week, 136 out of 150. Two other events also went to R. L. S., each on straight 25—accumulation cup and special take-home trophy. W. E. Ferguson, A. J. McManus, A. W. Fitzgerald, R. J. Jones, W. J. Elias, A. B. Alley, R. K. Spotts and T. Lenane, Jr., tied with full scores for take-home trophy. In the second trial, Lenane won with another 25 full.

O. C. Hoyt, Fitzgerald, Elias, Alley, Spotts and Lenane tied with full scores for monthly cup. Fitzgerald won in the second shoot-off with another full. A. W. Whiting and Alley tied for the visitors' cup, which Alley finally won.

Elias won the 100-target handicap match with a full score from 15, and won also 10-target scratch event. Whiting took the special trophy with a full, and Lenane won 15-target scratch with 14.

The final legs on non-winners' monthly cup, April monthly cup, March and April special trophies, the visitors' cup and accumulation prize will be shot next Sunday, which will wind up the trap season here.

A E Ranney, N Y A C.....	72	71	143
C S Medler, Bergen Beach G C.....	68	74	142
W H Mathews, Jersey City G C.....	80	62	142
G H Pumpelly, Olean, N Y.....	72	70	142
H S Sindle, Little Falls, N J.....	67	75	142
A V Suydam, Bergen Beach G C.....	66	76	142
L C Offert, White Plains G C.....	70	71	141
F Hillard, Lynn, Mass.....	76	65	141
I O Allyn, White Plains G C.....	68	73	141
R M Owen, N Y A C.....	70	70	140
W J Elias, Westchester C C.....	69	71	140
T J McCahill, N Y A C.....	74	65	139
Conrad Stein, N Y A C.....	70	69	139
E Wigglesworth, Palface G C.....	73	65	138

Professionals:			
L S German.....	179	W B Darton.....	159
E W Funk.....	170	H H Stevens.....	151
I M Hawkins.....	169	J S Fanning.....	149
H S Welles.....	169	C von Lengerke.....	138
N Appgar.....	163	O R Dickey.....	133

Team shoot, 1000 targets:			
New York A. C.		Westchester C. C.	
R L Spotts.....	167	S Scott.....	164
C W Billings.....	164	R C Watson.....	157
D F McMahon.....	163	N L Herrick.....	155
G J Corbett.....	162	O Munn.....	151
A E Ranney.....	143-799	G A Hobart.....	147

Boston A. A.			
E A Staples.....	164	R A Faye.....	153
F O Williams.....	163	J L Snow.....	151-788
T C Adams.....	157		

### Siwanoy Country Club.

MT. VERNON, N. Y., April 5.—Almost perfect weather conditions were enjoyed by the sixteen members and guests of the Siwanoy Country Club at the semi-weekly shoot. C. H. Hadlock was in particularly good form, and carried off the honors in the Stevens trophy, after shooting off the tie with Messrs. H. J. Smith and G. L. Yates, thereby winning the button. Hadlock also had a full score in the Du Pont trophy. Other full scores were made by E. W. Valentine, H. J. Smith and M. R. Guggenheim.

E. W. Valentine won high honors from scratch with 85 out of 100. Capt. Granbery, of the New Rochelle Yacht Club gun section, and G. L. Yates, tied at 82 each.

As a wind-up a "Del Gross" shoot, which is based on a point system, with one point for each five straight targets broken, was won by M. R. Guggenheim with 4 points to his credit in his score of 23 out of 25. Scores:

Stevens trophy, 25 targets, handicap:					
C H Hadlock.....	5	25	Senator Hunt.....	8	20
G L Yates.....	6	25	Dr A W Currie.....	6	20
H J Smith.....	8	25	H V Morgan.....	8	20
E W Valentine.....	2	24	G A Wylie.....	7	19
J R Wettstein.....	8	23	L G Bond.....	4	17
M R Guggenheim.....	0	21	H D Lent, Sr.....	6	17
E L Haas.....	4	22	H D Lent, Jr.....	0	14
Capt Granbery.....	0	21	L G Rauch.....	5	13

Button won by Hadlock on shoot-off:

Du Pont trophy, 25 targets, handicap:					
E W Valentine.....	2	25	L G Bond.....	5	21
H J Smith.....	6	25	Dr A W Currie.....	6	21
C H Hadlock.....	8	25	G L Yates.....	2	19
M R Guggenheim.....	4	25	H V Morgan.....	5	18
L G Rauch.....	5	23	H D Lent, Sr.....	6	18
E L Haas.....	4	23	Capt Granbery.....	0	17
G A Wylie.....	3	22	H D Lent, Jr.....	0	11

High scratch, 100 targets:			
E W Valentine.....	85	Dr A W Currie.....	74
Capt Granbery.....	82	G A Wylie.....	72
G L Yates.....	82	L G Bond.....	71
M R Guggenheim.....	81	H V Morgan.....	53
C H Hadlock.....	77	H D Lent, Jr.....	51
H J Smith.....	76	L G Rauch.....	48
E L Haas.....	75	H D Lent, Sr.....	40

### Jersey City Gun Club.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 5.—Fine weather brought a good many members and friends out to the Saturday shoot of the Jersey City Gun Club to-day, and a pleasant afternoon was spent smashing the clays. Dave Engle was high gun again to-day, finishing up with an average of 84 per cent.; George Piercy second, only one point behind him. Kearney and Dixon tied with 46 each for the season trophy, and Summerfield won the leg on the Du Pont trophy, which was the first leg won on the prizes, and will be shot for four more Saturdays, the member winning the most legs getting a silver watch fob. The scores follow, in strings of 25:

Piercy.....	20	21	18	23	24	19	.....
Burlington.....	17	19	22	19	24	21	18
Kearney.....	20	13	11	13	15	17	13
Dr Ittner.....	16	17	14	10	9	20	21
Kellinger.....	11	10	10	13	16	19	.....
Dedell.....	10	13	9	13	9	.....	.....
M C Alpers.....	13	9	10	8	.....	.....	.....
Hubbell.....	18	12	13	21	20	15	14
Summerfield.....	19	12	12	21	.....	.....	.....
Dixon.....	20	12	14	20	16	22	.....
Slater.....	15	18	16	19	.....	.....	.....
Jones.....	10	9	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engle.....	23	20	21	20	.....	.....	.....
Lawton.....	20	21	19	15	.....	.....	.....
Low.....	9	10	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
G L Alpers.....	7	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harvey.....	18	13	18	17	.....	.....	.....
Hasbrouck.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Block.....	14	13	12	.....	.....	.....	.....

Our new members are coming to the front fast, as several of them had never fired a gun until they joined a few months ago. Dr. Ittner came out to-day with the

# Parker Gun Victories in 1912

THE highest official average for the season of 1912 at both Single and Double Targets was made with Parker Guns.

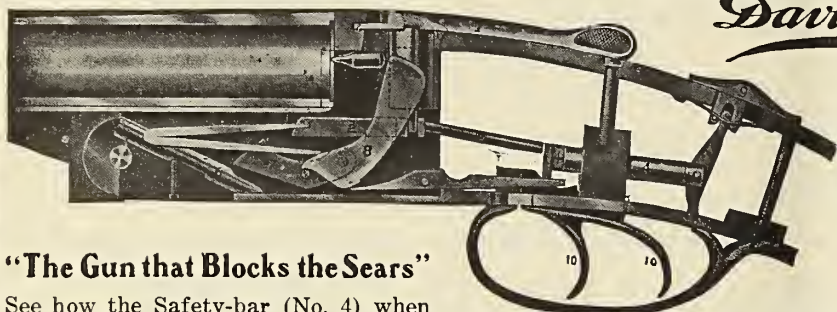
As on every previous occasion, the bona fide Championship of America was won with a Parker Gun, Mr. W. R. Crosby scoring 198 x 200 targets at 18 yards rise. Same man, same gun, made the World's Record, scoring 98 x 100 targets at 23 yards, which is a truly wonderful performance.

Small bore Parker Guns are recognized as the Standard Game Guns of America and are gaining in popularity every season with the most progressive sportsmen. For full information regarding guns in gauges from 8 to 28, address

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Send for our large Catalog and see what a high grade gun you can buy for a low price.

**Nine Grades**

**"The Gun that Blocks the Sears"**

See how the Safety-bar (No. 4) when pushed back over the L-shaped ends of the Sears (No. 5) completely blocks them, making accidental discharge absolutely impossible. Every Davis Hammerless Gun has the Safety that "Blocks the Sears". It is a *Safe* "Safety".

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Established 1853

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### New York A. C.

PELHAM MANOR, N. Y., April 5.—A tail-end crew turned out for to-day's shoot; nevertheless, some good shooting was calendared. J. G. S. Dey was a veritable game hog, stuffing his hunting coat with a leg on April cup with (3) 25; spring trophy, same killing; and high handicap gun (12), 96. W. B. Ogden will bear watching by the conservator of clays. He clubbed a dent in club trophy with a full from a 2-disc draw, side-swiped C. Stein, H. Duden and A. Walker for Travers Island cup, each making their full on allotted draws, ran into another composite on take-home trophy, the rest of the picture being made up of J. Meyer. His final big kill was in scratch high gun, which he took with 87 out of 100. C. Stein filled on his third draw for Travers Island cup with (2) 21. Among the new shooters, R. E. Pardee showed up well, and shapes up well for a front-ranker next season. The summaries:

April cup, 25 targets, handicap:			
J G S Dey.....	3 25	R E Pardee.....	5 19
C Stein.....	0 22	J I Brandenburg ..	5 17
R R Debacher.....	4 21	W G Schaffler.....	0 19
W B Ogden.....	2 21	H Duden.....	5 15
Dr E R De Wolfe..	2 20	J Meyer.....	0 11
Club trophy, 25 targets, handicap:			
W B Ogden.....	2 25	J G S Dey.....	3 21
G M Thomson.....	3 24	Dr E R De Wolfe..	2 21
J Meyer.....	0 22	C Stein.....	0 19
J I Brandenburg..	5 21	W G Schaffler.....	0 17
R R Debacher.....	4 21	R E Pardee.....	5 16
Spring trophy, 25 targets, handicap:			
J G S Dey.....	3 25	Dr E R De Wolfe..	2 19
R R Debacher.....	1 24	R E Pardee.....	5 18
G M Thomson.....	3 24	C Stein.....	0 18
W B Ogden.....	2 23	A Walker.....	7 18
J I Brandenburg..	4 22	W G Schaffler.....	0 17

H Duden.....	5 21	R Harder.....	5 12
J Mayer.....	9 19	R I Brewster.....	5 12
Travers Island trophy, 25 targets, handicap:			
C Stein.....	2 25	J I Brandenburg....	5 22
W B Ogden.....	2 25	W G Schaffler.....	0 21
H Duden.....	2 25	G M Thomson.....	3 21
A Walker.....	7 25	J Meyer.....	0 20
R R Debacher.....	3 24	R E Pardee.....	5 18
G F Pelham.....	4 24	Dr E R De Wolfe..	2 16
J G S Dey.....	3 23		
First shoot-off:			
C Stein.....	2 23	W B Ogden.....	2 22
H Duden.....	5 23	A Walker.....	7 17
Second shoot-off:			
C Stein.....	2 20	H Duden.....	5 20
Third shoot-off:			
C Stein.....	2 21	H Duden.....	5 20
High gun trophy, 100 targets, scratch:			
W B Ogden.....	87	W G Schaffler.....	70
J G S Dey.....	84	Dr E R De Wolfe..	68
C Stein.....	82	J I Brandenburg..	63
R R Debacher.....	75	R E Pardee.....	51
J Mayer.....	72	H Duden.....	51
Handicap, 100 targets:			
J G S Dey.....	12 96	Dr E R De Wolfe..	8 76
K B Ogden.....	8 95	J Meyer.....	0 72
R R Debacher.....	15 90	R E Pardee.....	20 71
C Stein.....	2 84	H Duden.....	20 71
J I Brandenburg..	19 82	W G Schaffler.....	0 70
Take-home trophy, 25 targets, handicap:			
V B Ogden.....	3 24	G F Pelham.....	2 21
J Meyer.....	5 24	G M Thomson.....	2 20
J G S Dey.....	2 22	H Duden.....	5 20
C O H Kayser.....	6 22	Dr E R De Wolfe..	1 19
C Stein.....	3 21	J I Brandenburg..	6 18
W G Schaffler.....	4 21	R R Debacher.....	3 17

### Analostan Gun Club.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6.—This was opening day for Analostan Gun Club. The boys shot under difficulties. The day was cold and raw, with a stiff northwest wind. The targets soared like live things, and the scores were poor, with the exception of one of our visitors, "Mayor" E. E. Reed, of Manchester, N. H., and E. W. Ford, the former scoring 88, using a strange gun, and the latter, in the same boat, scored 87—remarkable scores considering the handicap. Mr. Reed now has the honor to represent the First Congressional District of his State in the House of Representatives. Before leaving the grounds, he applied for and was admitted to membership. The club feels honored in having his name on the rolls. Lieut. Thomas Withers, of the Navy, was also admitted to membership, and will add lustre to our organization. Following are the scores:

Shot at, Broke		Shot at, Broke	
Reed.....	100 88	Barnes.....	65 52
Ford.....	100 87	Baum.....	50 40
Peck.....	100 82	M Taylor.....	50 38
Kirk.....	100 79	Stubener.....	50 36
Parsons.....	100 78	Withers.....	50 36
Graves.....	100 69	Brown.....	50 32
Green.....	100 66	Davis.....	25 15
Emmons.....	100 64	Ryon.....	25 15
Bradford.....	100 56	McQuillan.....	25 13
Culver.....	100 52	Dulaney, Jr.....	25 9
Dulaney, Sr.....	65 54		

The contest for the Du Pont trophy, at 25 singles, resulted as follows:

Baum.....	8 25	Parsons.....	3 22
Kirk.....	4 25	Emmons.....	12 21
Ford.....	5 25	Culver.....	13 21
Graves.....	13 24	Taylor.....	1 19
Stubener.....	3 23	Green.....	7 18
Baum.....	5 23	Bradford.....	3 14
Peck.....	1 22	Brown.....	1 13
Dulaney.....	1 22		

MYLES TAYLOR, Sec'y.

### Hercules Gun Club.

TEMPLE, Pa., April 5.—The Hercules Gun Club target shoot was fairly well attended, considering the extremely hard gale, thus making shooting exceptionally difficult. The scores are very creditable. Lee Wertz and E. H. Adams tied on 97 out of 105 for first honors. Second honors fell on J. J. Marberger, the light-weight, with 92 out of 105. "Good for John."

Les German paid his respects to the boys—a jolly, good fellow, with several good new fish stories now and then. That 15ft. shark must have been a match for Les. Bartz shot the program, but will get a new gun for our next shoot. Good for George. Miller shot in good form to-day in several events. Hiram, an old-timer, shot a good clip, showing the boys some of his early days.

Kissinger, Yader and Schaeffer are picking up. Practice is needed occasionally, which will improve their scores. Calhoun arrived late and scored 46 out of his 65.

Several of the boys intend to go to Rittersville on May 3 to bring the high honors to Reading. Scores:

Shot at, Broke		Shot at, Broke	
German.....	95 88	Yader.....	85 50
Wertz.....	105 97	Hiram.....	70 51
Adams.....	105 97	Noll.....	75 53
Marberger.....	105 92	Schaeffer.....	75 44
Miller.....	105 74	Furney.....	80 36
Bortz.....	105 64	Ludwig.....	50 30
Kissinger.....	85 55	Calhoun.....	65 46

LUDDY.

### Evanston Gun Club.

EVANSTON, Ill., April 3.—Twenty-eight shooters took part in the weekly event at Evanston Gun Club on March 29 and 30. Scowley and Kennicott were tied for high amateur honors with a percentage of 93. Schiele won one of the club spoons, and seven were tied for the second spoon. The leading scores follow:

Scowley.....	25 23 23 22
Kennicott.....	23 23 24 ..
Carman.....	23 21 24 21
Adams.....	22 22 23 23
Phalen.....	22 19 21 21
Hanson.....	18 18 17 17
Millen.....	20 20 9 23
Foerster.....	19 19 21 17
Milner.....	18 22 14 16
Raine.....	21 20 15 ..
Gamble.....	19 16 .. ..
Miller.....	23 21 .. ..
Bristle.....	19 22 23 ..
Watson.....	19 17 .. ..
Merrill.....	5 14 .. ..
Gormley.....	15 21 .. ..
Wardle.....	15 20 .. ..
Hymer (professional)	22 18 20 20

W. J. PHALEN, Sec'y-Treas.

### Blue Rock Gun Club.

CHESTER, Pa., April 5.—The Blue Rock Gun Club to-day beat the Independent Club, of Eddystone—the second time this season. Scores:

Bluerock.		Independent.	
Jackson.....	44	Harfle.....	40
Stella.....	44	Wilbank.....	37
Copple.....	42	Berger.....	34
Ditchfield.....	42	Ed Shoener.....	30
Harrison.....	39	Messiner.....	30
Ladomus.....	37	McNeal.....	28
Spear.....	35	Bryan.....	27
Harle.....	30	Cumington.....	27
Dehner.....	29	Campbell.....	26
Curlow.....	29—371	F Short.....	26—305

**Saratoga G. C.**

SARATOGA, N. Y., The week-end shoot of the Saratoga Gun Club brought out a small field of shooters owing, perhaps, to the threatening weather. Fay was the star performer. Scores were fair in most instances with Kearney leading the amateurs, and Fay his professional partner. Bullard's newcomer broke 21 out of 25 and 19 out of 25 first time out. This was considered a good performance for a novice. The following are Friday's scores:

Shot at, Broke		Shot at, Broke	
*Hassam	85 78	Downs	60 43
*Fay	85 80	Hammond	50 24
Corey	70 49	Nolan	25 17
Bullard	60 43	Van Aernam	25 14
Kelly	60 23	Vandenburg	25 12
Kearney	60 50		

The Sunday shoot of the club brought out a good field of starters, and though a wind blew across the traps, improved scores were made by the shooters present. Sesselman was high man, leading Corey and Kelly by one bird. The following scores were made:

Shot at, Broke		Shot at, Broke	
Sesselman	50 36	Freeman	25 12
Corey	50 35	Flynn	25 3
Kelley	50 35	Oliver	25 4
Green	50 32	Mann	25 13
Chamberlin	50 30	Wentworth	25 10
Jackson	50 26	Montanye	25 10
Costello	25 15	Heslin	25 12
Manigault	25 15	Hammond	25 12
Colcord	25 14		

Harry Levenston was out of town, or the club would have pitted him against Fay and Hassam. Some class to the Saratoga shooter yet.

Howard Bullard certainly has an eye for cart-wheels even though he is a bank president. Fay is a good hanging sportsman, and the club members were fortunate in having him present.

The club extends an invitation to all shooters, no matter what day. We can accommodate them with a shoot of some kind, and they will enjoy it, too. Trap-shooting has always been a favorite sport here, but

died off for a few years. Too much purse shooting and events of 25 and 50 birds when ten would have ruled and no handicaps. Clubs should consider this and make the game more economical for the novice and shooter of small means.

**Westwood (Ohio) Gun Club.**

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 6.—There was a good attendance at the shoot, and weather conditions were fair, the usual wind being absent, only an occasional gust from the hills affecting the flight of the targets. The best score of the day was made by C. Rybolt, who broke 44 out of his last 50, and 85 out of the 100 targets shot at. L. J. Squier, of Pittsburgh, was a visitor and broke 93 in the five events he entered. W. J. Heidecker made his first appearance at the traps to-day, and in his second event broke 60 per cent. of the targets. Schneider did his best work in the first two events, breaking 76 per cent. La B. was not in just the right form to-day and failed to break his usual number. Sander and Butts were cut off from their sport at the Cincinnati grounds, and came out here, but did not do so well as they do at home. The targets were hard, and once in a while one would take a sudden jump, which caused a miss. Disser used a strange gun, and the result was a long string of goose eggs. Jones was trying out a new gun, which accounts for the 10 in his score, as well as the other low figures. With the more even flight of targets, the scores of the members will improve. The Stevens trophy series will be started very soon. Rybolt is getting ready for the G. A. H., and he does not propose to finish last by quite a few.

Targets:		25	25	25	25	25	Total
La B	.....	15	16	18	..	..	49
J. Schneider	.....	20	18	17	14	17	86
H. Carson	.....	16	..	..	..	..	16
M. Stopper	.....	16	16	16	..	..	47
W. Bohnert	.....	15	15	..	..	..	30
J. Nocheck	.....	9	15	11	..	..	35
W. Miller	.....	15	13	..	..	..	28
Sander	.....	18	12	..	..	..	30
Butts	.....	17	19	..	..	..	36
Jones	.....	21	17	10	16	21	85
Squier	.....	22	19	17	19	16	93
O. Kling	.....	22	13	20	..	..	55
F. Disser	.....	4	11	..	..	..	15
C. Rybolt	.....	18	23	21	23	..	85
W. J. Heidecker	.....	8	15	7	..	..	30
A. C. Kuball	.....	9	19	..	..	..	28
P. Ruehman	.....	14	14	..	..	..	28
C. Kuball	.....	16	12	..	..	..	28
A. Erke	.....	6	..	..	..	..	6

**Roanoke Gun Club.**

THE 1913 shooting season of the club was begun on Saturday afternoon, April 5, with forty shooters, enthusiasm high, and prospects bright for an excellent season of the attractive sport. Good shooting, however, was made very difficult by reason of a high wind that swept the grounds, but in the face of this handicap some excellent scores were made. The club was delighted to have as its guests a squad of shooters from our nearest neighbor, the Lynchburg Club. Their visit was thoroughly enjoyed by the club, and it is hoped that they can come often. From now until the last week in October the weekly shoot will be held on each Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and it is hoped that all members of the club will come out and enjoy the sport. The scores made at Saturday's shoot are as follows:

Shot at, Broke		Shot at, Broke	
*Willis	100 96	Hooper	100 74
Anderson	100 92	Boyd	100 74
Fox	100 92	Dalby	50 36
Jamison	100 90	Walters	50 35
Stockley	100 89	Mitchell	100 70
Watson	100 89	J. B. Cumbie	100 70
McFerrin	50 43	G. C. Cumbie	75 52
*Fisher	100 84	Hunt	100 68
Dawson	150 126	Moore	100 66
Dyer	50 41	C. T. Jennings	75 49
Elliott	125 100	Shepherd	100 65
Bringman	50 40	Guerrant	50 32
Moorman	100 80	Howard	100 63
*Scholl	100 79	Armstrong	100 60
Poindexter	75 59	*Lee	50 28
Holland	100 78	Inge	75 42
Jones	150 114	Berkley	50 28
Dold	75 58	P. B. Jennings	25 14
Price	50 38	Cooksey	50 25
Bloxton	100 75	Nelson	50 12

\*Professionals.

**Paleface Gun Club.**

WELLINGTON, Mass., April 5.—Dr. Newton, of Revere, led the field of eleven trapshooters at the Paleface traps to-day, breaking 94 out of 100. He was forced to break his last 29 targets straight in order to top his nearest rival, Wilder, of Fitchburg, who broke 93. A return 10-man team match between the Boston and New York trapshooting teams will be held at the Paleface grounds shortly. Summary, 100 targets:

	20	20	20	20	20	Total
Dr. Newton	17	19	19	19	20	94
Wilder	17	18	19	18	19	93
*Osborne	15	17	20	19	19	90
Burnes	18	16	19	18	18	89
*Sibley	16	16	17	17	17	83
Parker	17	17	15	15	15	79
Proctor	12	14	16	14	17	73
Walker	15	12	10	18	14	70
Henry	7	8	7	6	7	35
Daggett	15	18	..	..	..	33
Grant	9	11	11	..	..	31

\*Professionals.



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**Hudson Gun Club.**

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 6.—The following scores were made by the members of the Hudson Gun Club at the regular bi-monthly shoot to-day. Harry Burlington and Billy O'Brien fought it out for high average, and it was a very close race, Burlington winning out by one target. In the Schortemeier contest Billy O'Brien was high with 37 for Class A. Kelley, with 39, won a leg on the prize in Class B, while the winner in Class C was Jack Williams with 32 for his score.

The weather this morning was of a mixed variety, with sunlight, snow squalls and wind blowing across the traps at 70 miles an hour, so the scores had to suffer accordingly, and when we could keep in range of the 20 mark, we knew that we were doing some shooting.

Dr. Downes and Harry Drury journeyed to the grounds this morning to settle a little difference that sprung up since our last shooting date, when Drury trimmed the Doctor. The outcome of this morning's race was: Downs 33, Drury 31. As they each have one win to their credit, a third race is looked for in the near

future, to see who is to be called Champion of Englewood.

On April 20 we hold our next shoot, when the last contest for the Schortemeier trophies will take place, and as the shooters in their respective classes are very close in their scores, a good keen contest is scheduled to decide the winners. Harry Burlington promises to bring the Gautier Band along to root for him and help him win, so come out and visit us. Every body welcome to shoot at the Hudsons.

Targets:	25	25	50	25	25
J Williams	10	16	32	13	16
C von Lengerke	18	23	33	16	18
H J Burlington	19	20	37	21	15
H Pape	11	14	22	13	9
W Dowse	14	13	29	14	11
T Kelley	16	17	39	15	14
B Beyersdoft	17	19	35	18	15
W Roach	11	12	26	13	10
W Raymond	16	18	26	15	11
W Hutchings	19	29	14	15	

J Whitley	19	31	17	14
J E. Smith	18	17	37	17
W O'Brien	19	20	37	19
J Pape	16	15	26	12
Dr Downes	15	16	33	16
W Summerfield	12	13	25	16
C Gebhardt	11	9	28	10
W Eaton	10	12	21	9
W Kellinger	11	15		
W Schott	10	12		
A Kurzell	11	12	23	
D D Engle	18	18		
J H Smith	15	14	25	11
H W Drury	11	10		15

**Cleveland Gun Club.**

SOUTH EUCLID, O., April 5.—The regular weekly club contest of the Cleveland Gun Club, held to-day, at shooting park, Mayfield road, was somewhat of a shoot, seventeen shooters attending, and the scores are good for the day, as the wind blew a gale, pushing the targets in all quarters, high and low, which made the shooting very hard.

P. R. Blakeslee captured the high gun prize for the day by breaking 116 out of 125 targets shot at. Doolittle was a good second with 113. The surprise of the day was the appearance of Mr. R. C. Hopkins, who has been one of the mainstays of the club for a number of years, but for the last six months he has been somewhat under the weather and has not been able to attend the shoots, and his appearance to-day was a welcome one, and we hope to see him at the old stand for many years to come. Scores follow:

Event No. 1, semi-annual trophy, 50 targets: Doolittle 47, Blakeslee 45, Burns 44, Hogan 43, Weeden 42, Stepp 41, Doctor 40, Stevens 40, Noble 40, Stone 39, Hopkins 38, Freeman 37, Gould 37, Rockwell 36, Hartman 31, Thorp 29, Brown 22.

Event No. 2, annual trophy, 50 targets: Blakeslee 47, Doolittle 44, Docton 43, Burns 43, Hogan 41, Noble 41, Weeden 39, Brown 38, Stevens 37, Hartman 37, Stone 36, Thorp 35, Hopkins 35, Rockwell 34, Stepp 33, Freeman 31.

Event No. 3, quarterly trophy, 25 targets: Blakeslee 24, Stepp 23, Doolittle 22, Weeden 21, Docton 20, Jack 20, Thorp 18, Hopkins 18, Brown 18, Sapp 18, Hogen 18, Stevens 17, Stone 17, Hartman 17, Noble 16, Grant 16.

F. H. WALLACE, Mgr.

**Smith Gun Club.**

NEWARK, N. J., April 5.—Nearly three thousand birds were thrown from the traps to-day. R. A. Hensler, J. Reed and J. Baldwin made perfect scores of 25 straight. The scores:

R A Hensler	22	24	25	17	21	23	22	17	21
J Baldwin	24	24	23	24	25	24	24		
Wm Hassinger	20	22	23	23	23	23	24		
J Reed	23	22	20	20	20	25	29	20	21
H Hassinger	18	22	21	21					
W H Dickenhorst	22	18	19	22	22	22	23	23	
J Hudson	19	18	17	21					
H Higgs	24	23	24	24	23				
J C Weiler	21	22	23	23	22	23	24	23	
Jas A Murphy	19	18	18	18	20				
S Thornton	20	21	19	19					
E Sickley	22	21	23	19	20	22	23		
L Tompkins	21	18	21	17					
M Weiler	15	15	24	19					
E Sims	16	17	16	19					

**Medford Gun Club.**

MEDFORD, Okla., April 4.—Our club held its regular monthly handicap shoot this afternoon. Dr. Blood won the trophy, a silver fork, shooting 22 out of 25 from the 20yd. line. Handicap scores:

	Yds.	T'l.		Yds.	T'l.
M Brown	17	18	Blood	20	22
Bunch	17	17	Wilson	21	18
Hutchinson	17	15	Hardy	21	17
Soucek	19	18	Walling	21	14

The following scores from the 16yd. line:

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
Hardy	50	42	Hutch	25	19
Bunch	50	41	Wilson	30	22
Walling	40	32	Antle	50	36
Soucek	50	37	Young	25	18
Blood	30	23			

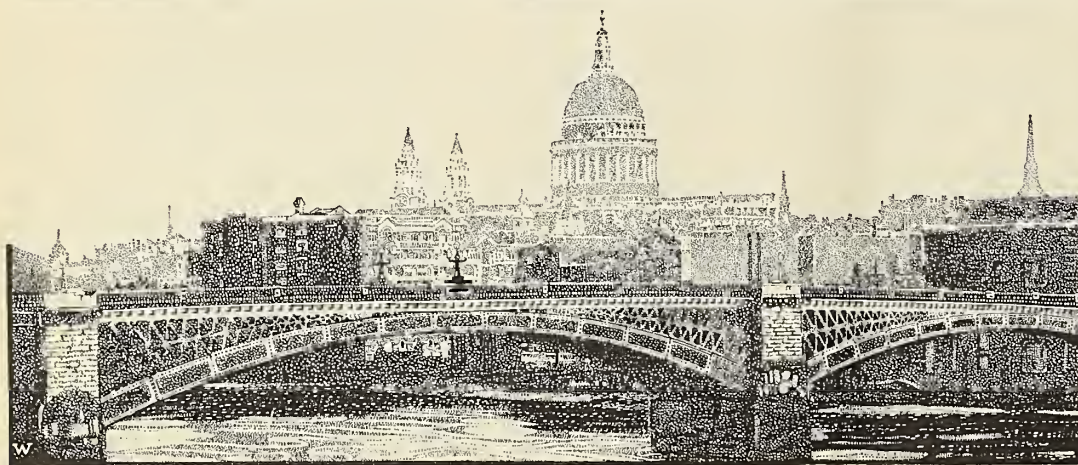
Dr. Antle and Mr. Young were guests from the Renfrow, Okla., Club. W. HARDY.

**Crescent A. C.**

BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 5.—Shooting at the Crescent Athletic Club came to an end to-day, for the feature was at 200 targets for the championship of the season of 1913. The winner was J. H. Vanderveer with 178.

The shooting committee explained the holding of two title shoots within as many months by the statement that the championship won by Mr. Blake was for the season of 1912. According to the committee the club always is a year behind in its title events, and as there is a strong probability that this is the last season of shooting at Bay Ridge, the committee decided to hold the 1913 championship to-day rather than wait for another year. It was rather hard lines for Mr. Blake, however, who only held the title for two months instead of the full year.

Vanderveer won also the Take Home Trophy with 95 out of 100. J. H. Hendrickson was the high gun in the Take Home shoot, but being a non-member could win.



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**Indianapolis Gun Club.**

DIXON led the target breakers at Indianapolis, Ind., on April 5 with 91 per cent., and the performance was better than told by the figures, as a half gale blew across the flights which deflected a straightaway—if missed—fifty feet from its course. Barr, Parry and Edmonson were bunched in the second place, the former getting the only straight of the day.

Edmonson, 20 yards, attached another spoon, which gives four in a row. The scores follow.

Practice:		Shot at. Broke		Shot at. Broke	
Dixon	110	100	*Barr	60	53
Parry	110	96	Skaden	50	38
Edmonson	110	96	Hofer	40	30
*Vietmeyer	100	78	Alig	40	29
Neighbors	85	62	Britton	40	25
Coss	70	56	Black	40	27
Wilson	65	51			

Spoon events, 50 targets:		Yds. T'l.		Yds. T'l.	
Dixon	20	36	Hofer	16	41
Parry	20	34	Alig	16	35
Edmonson	20	42	Black	16	36
Neighbors	16	34			
*Barr	20	37			R. R.

**Birmingham G. C.**

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 5.—Eighteen shooters were at the weekly shoot of the Birmingham Gun Club.

H. C. Ryding made a splendid score in the wind, breaking 94 out of his 100 shot at.

John Fletcher was in second place with 89. Most of the shooters were shooting well, considering the hard conditions. Scores as follows:

Shot at. Broke		Shot at. Broke			
H. C. Ryding	100	94	R. F. Myers	100	70
John Fletcher	100	89	O. L. Garl	75	57
G. Hillman	100	83	Kidd	75	52
E. M. Cornwell	100	83	L. Myers	75	48
Randolph	100	79	Mrs. Garl	75	44
Lee Moody	100	77	Sid Lee	75	32
P. H. Pitts	100	76	T. B. Dodge	50	30
Dr. Sellers	100	71	Oden	50	27
R. H. Baugh	100	70	P. Toulman	50	25

**Salem County Rod and Gun Club.**

SALEM, N. J., April 4.—Our club will have its annual planked shad supper on Wednesday, April 23, and the spring shooting tournament the following day. It is our desire to make these events the finest in the history of the club. The proceeds of the shoot will go toward a fund for the new club house.

W. H. HARRIS, Vice-Pres.

**Daniel Boone Gun Club.**

MARTHASVILLE, Mo., April 4.—Only one squad was out to-day, but the day was a nice pleasant one for a shoot. Bollman was high man and won the Du Pont picture trophy. Scores, each man shooting at 25 targets: Bollmann 24, Wilson 22, Berg 20, Koelling 18, Meyer 15. J. O. WILSON, Sec'y.

**Rifle Shooting**

**Intercollegiate Rifle Matches.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—The inter-collegiate shooting matches for the gallery championship of the United States came to an end last week with an unbroken series of victories for Harvard University. This rifle team wins the Eastern League championship, closely followed by the Massachusetts Agricultural College with only one defeat and Princeton University third with two defeats.

In the Western League, the series resulted in a tie, which must be shot off between the West Virginia University and Iowa State University teams, both having won twelve matches and lost one. The University of Minnesota is a close second with only two defeats to their credit. The team winning the shoot-off between West Virginia and Iowa will shoot the match to determine the United States championship with Harvard University, when the indoor college rifle shooting for the season of 1913 will be closed. The results of the last match of college series are as follows:

Eastern League: Harvard, 943, vs. North Georgia, 938; Mass. Aggics, 966, vs. Mass. "Tech," 960; Princeton, 922, vs. Dartmouth, 912; Norwich, 947, vs. Lehigh, 937; Cornell, 912, vs. Maine defaulted; Vermont, 922, vs. Clemson, defaulted; Rhode Island, 822, vs. Columbia, defaulted.

Western League: West Virginia, 968, vs. Purdue, 932; Iowa State University, 961, vs. University of Wisconsin, 922; Michigan Agricultural College, 945, vs. University of Nebraska, 865; Washington State College, 908, vs. University of Kansas, 841; University of California, 924, vs. U. S. Veterinary College, defaulted; University of Minnesota, 950, vs. University of Missouri, defaulted; Oklahoma A. & M. College, 909, vs. Louisiana State College, defaulted.

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## Kennel Department

### Dog Show Dates.

April 10-12.—Washington Kennel Club, Washington, D.C. George F. Foley, Supt. Entries close March 25.  
April 11-12.—Lawrence Kennel Club, Lawrence, Mass. Paul O. Pipping, Sec'y.  
April 15-17.—Norfolk-Portsmouth Kennel Association, at Norfolk, Va. S. E. Tillett, Sec'y.  
April 18-19.—French Bulldog Club, at Astor Hotel, New York. O. F. Vedder, Sec'y.  
May 30.—Long Island Kennel Club, at Brighton Beach, L. I. A. A. Post, Sec'y.  
May 31.—Bulldog Breeders' sixth open show at Grand Central Palace.  
May 31.—Wissahickon Kennel Club All Terrier Show at Philadelphia, Pa. J. S. Price, Jr., Sec'y.  
June 7.—Nassau County Kennel Club, at Belmont Park, L. I. E. H. Berendsohn, Sec'y.  
Sept. 9.—San Mateo Kennel Club, San Mateo, Cal. Irving C. Ackerman, Sec'y.  
Sept. 12.—Lenox Kennel Club, Lenox, Mass. Miss M. Brigham, Supt., North Grafton, Mass.  
October.—Fourth American Beagle Stake, American Field Publishing Company, Chicago.  
Oct. 21.—Pennsylvania Field Trial Club. J. B. Sansom, Sec'y.  
Oct. 23-25.—Colorado Kennel Club, Denver, Col. F. R. Dutton, Sec'y.  
Nov. 24.—Continental Field Trial Club, Waynesboro, Ga. John White, Sec'y.  
Dec. 1.—Georgia Field Trial Association, Waynesboro, Ga. S. G. Story, Sec'y.

### Bulldog Breeders' Ass'n of America.

THE secretary of the association has regretfully received the resignation of W. H. Sawyer from the Board of Governors. Mr. Sawyer's business interests demand his absence from New York for some time to come, and he feels that he cannot continue as a member of the Board and do justice to the position.

The Grand Central Palace will be the scene of the Breeders' sixth open show on May 31 next. While the committee had hoped to introduce a novel venue to the dog-showing public, yet the Palace lends itself admirably to dog shows because of its central and most accessible location.

The Bulldog Club of America, Inc., has graciously accorded the necessary permission to the Breeders, enabling them to apply for license with a four-point rating from the A. K. C.

In addition to their usual two bronze medals the Bulldog Club, Inc., of England, is this year offering an additional two of silver, so that with the offerings of the Société Canine de Savoie and the Bulldog Club of New South Wales, the special list in the premium list of this year's Breeders' open show will partake of a decidedly foreign flavor.

A. D. GILLETTE.

### Kennel Notes.

ROBERT LOBBAN, of New York, and owner of the crack heavyweight bulldog Deodora Monarch, has accepted an engagement to judge that breed at the L. K. A. show in the Botanical Gardens, London, at the end of May.

George S. Thomas, of Hamilton, Mass., who if the rule prohibiting professional handlers from judging in this country goes into effect in May will be barred from acting in that capacity here, will be one of the judges at Brussels in June and also officiate at the first show held by the Wire-haired Terrier Club in England.

The officers of the American Fox Terrier Club for the ensuing year are: President, Winthrop Rutherford; Vice-President, C. W. Keyes; Secretary and Treasurer, H. H. Hunnewell. Besides having \$1,000 invested in securities the treasurer's report showed a cash balance of \$387.

## Kennel.

## For Sale

Midkiff Babette (A.K.C. 135517), white and liver Pointer bitch, whelped April 19, 1909. Sired by Champion Devonshire Maxim out of Midkiff Baby. Babette has won first and second on the bench, is a proven brood bitch and a capital mother. Owing to the overcrowded condition of our kennels, will sacrifice for \$25.00.

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**SOMETHING ABOUT BAIT-CASTING.**

*Continued from page 466.*

reel, lines, hooks and three or four representative American artificial baits.

The art of bait-casting is soon learned if you will go at it with patience and calculation. You will know when you stand with your thumb on the spooled line, ready to cast, how much value there is placed on that member. You must learn to gauge distance and instinctively know how much force it will take to send the bait that distance. When you are ready to cast, the thumb is pressed down on the spooled line. The rod is then swung backward and forward smartly, at an angle of about forty-five degrees. As the rod comes forward it is brought out nearly level and is held so while the line is running out; when the bait falls, the thumb is brought down on the spooled line, the butt of the rod is pressed against the stomach and the reeling-in process begins. It is very simple to the man who is born careful and calculating; but the man who is careless and inattentive will have his hands full and may give up the pastime in short order. Be sure and use your artificial baits, and remember and put it up as a motto to follow, that one bass caught with much work, when you are using care and drawing upon your experience, means more than a whole sack full caught otherwise. You will know you outwitted an ingenious old fellow of the pads. By all means use the artificials, but do not forget the live bait.

When the bass have retreated to the deeps in the middle of the summer, the frog bait and the artificials may not do their duty; then they may be taken by aid of a long line baited with the afore-mentioned helgramite, worms, etc. In the evening hours the bass will come in toward shore and may be taken in the pads. Bass lie along sandbars in the middle of the summer and an underwater bait lowered to the right depth will get them. It is foolish to stop your bass fishing, as some will, right after the bass have retreated into the deeper water. Then is the time you should get out and try your luck; in fact, it is then you must work for it. There is no sport where everything comes your way. One failure should be counted a blessing and ten of them but a further encouragement to go in and win.

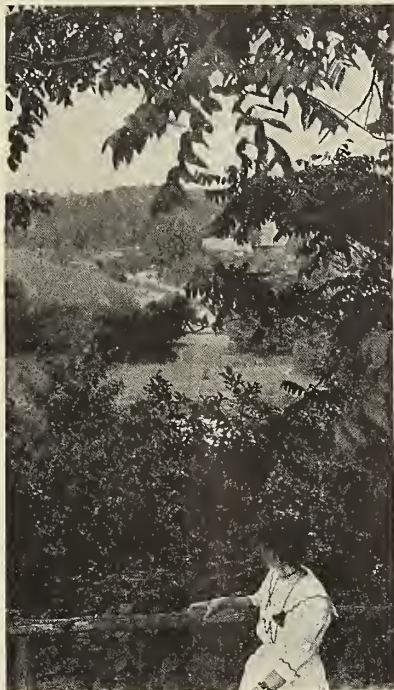
Some of the best fishing may be had at night, using the moonlight, or glowing baits. Such baits are coated over with a phosphorescent preparation, which, held to the light for a few minutes to absorb glowing power, will suffice for a night on the lakes. It is said that the bass feed up until twelve o'clock midnight. I have caught bass up till almost that hour, using the phosphorescent baits. Trolled through the water, they look ghostly and awe-inspiring, but it is certain the bass are not over-shy at them, as a trial will show you. Study the bass. It is only through study that you will be able to fully appreciate the pastime, and it is one of the best that is offered you.

Mention is herewith made that fly-casting makes for a splendid sport indeed; in fact, it is in a class by itself. The rod for fly-casting for bass should be slightly heavier than the trout rod, and it should have a stiff backbone. My steel rod has proven to be very successful in this branch of the pastime as well as on the trout streams. It has been condemned as being

too metallic; that it has not the "feel," but I have found it worthy of notice and have had success with it. It is a rod you can rely upon for rough work. It has resiliency and pliancy to a marked degree. The price readily comes within the means of the average man. Of course, the bamboo trout rod can be used very successfully. Light tackle will give you a good time, and if you land your fish without mishap you are lucky. But the steel rod clings on like a tenacious thing of life. Use your enameled, waterproof silk line and your single action reel, with six-foot leader. Bass flies will be found in the lists of reputable makers.

**The Boy Scouts of France.**

THE French name of the movement that corresponds to the organization of Boy Scouts of America is La Ligue d'Education Nationale, says The Outlook. Its president is M. Louis Liard, the eminent authority on philosophy and ethics. The members take a pledge never to speak ill of their country before strangers, and under any circumstances, when they have occasion to speak of French public life, "to discuss discreetly what is bad, to be silent about what is middling, and to extol what is good in French public life." The local groups are made up very much as they are in America and England, and the members have naturally come to be known as "éclaireurs," scouts.



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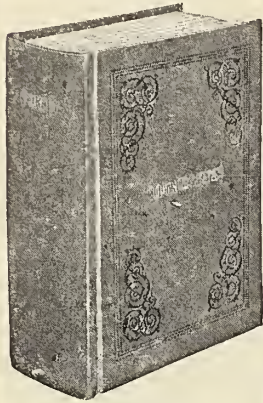
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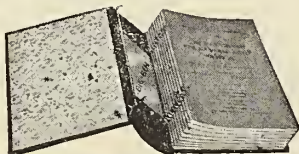
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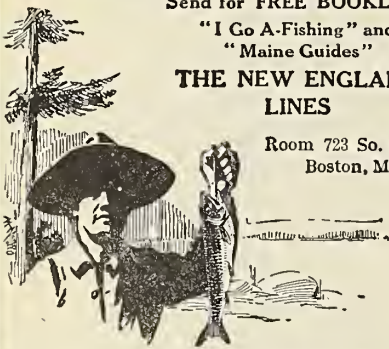
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## TRAPSHOOTING NOTES.

### Evanston Gun Club.

EVANSTON, Ill., April 7.—A stiff wind Saturday made the targets jump so that good scores were hard to make. Seventeen shooters turned out at the Evanston Gun Club, and considering the difficulties, some good scores were registered. The club spoon was won by Watson, who was tied with Kennicott for high amateur honors for the day.

Three professionals, Hymer, Kirkwood and Matthews, visited the club, but did not shoot up to their usual form, and five of the club members outshot them. The five holding this honor were: Watson, Kennicott, Bistle, Raine and Carman. Kennicott captured the prize in doubles, making high score over all. The following are the scores for the day:

	24	25	22	21	Per Cent.
Kennicott	24	25	22	21	92
Watson	21	23	25	..	92
Bristle	23	23	23	..	90
Raine	22	23	..	..	90
Carman	21	21	22	..	85
*Hymer	23	21	23	20	84
*Kirkwood	22	19	23	20	84
Goode	21	22	19	23	82
Millen	22	20	17	19	78
Phalen	19	19	19	20	78
Gamble	16	21	..	..	74
*Matthews	15	19	20	14	68
Milner	8	18	15	18	59
Scowley	17	11	13	14	55
Marshall	11	15	..	..	52
Foerster	10	16	13	..	52

\*Professionals.

In the double event, 12 pairs, Kennicott scored 17, Goode 16, Hymer 14, Matthews 14, Watson 13, Phalen 12, Bristle 12, Foerster 10, Kirkwood 9.

Sunday was an ideal day and fifteen shooters took part in the day's program. The club spoon was won by Mr. Hall, after a very exciting race. In the first round six were tied, and in the shoot-off three were eliminated. In the third shoot-off with Hanson, Phalen and Hall as contenders, Hanson was eliminated by one miss, leaving Hall and Phalen to shoot in the finals. Hall had a handicap of 2 and Phalen 1. Both shooters broke 22 targets, giving the spoon to Hall by one bird.

Phalen was high man for the day with a percentage of 89; Scowley was a close second with 87. The scores follow:

	23	22	19	24	22	22	24	Per Cent.
Phalen	23	22	19	24	22	22	24	89
Scowley	21	24	21	23	21	22	21	87
Hall	19	19	24	22	23	..	..	86
Darby	22	21	..	..	..	..	..	86
Raine	21	21	..	..	..	..	..	84
Carman	21	22	15	25	21	..	..	83
Millen	14	24	23	20	..	..	..	81
Miller	20	19	21	..	..	..	..	80
Wardle	19	20	19	21	..	..	..	78
Hanson	12	15	18	21	19	17	..	68
De Clercq	20	10	..	..	..	..	..	60
Mosby	15	9	..	..	..	..	..	48
Westerlind	11	14	7	..	..	..	..	42
Harrison	9	6	..	..	..	..	..	30
Eriasson	4	6	5	..	..	..	..	20

W. J. PHALEN, Sec'y-Treas.

### Orange Gun Club.

ORANGE, N. J., April 12.—Dr. George W. Wakeley led for the Von Lengerke cup, and J. Guggenheim was high for the Dukes cup. Haas trophy and Fly Rod went to Von Lengerke. The scores were as follows:

Von Lengerke cup, handicap:					
Wakeley	3	25	Mosler	4	24
Guggenheim	3	22	Haas	4	20
Von Lengerke	0	21	Dukes	0	21

Dukes cup, handicap:					
Wakeley	2	36	Von Lengerke	0	49
Guggenheim	5	50	Mosler	8	47
Dates	8	33	Haas	8	41

Haas trophy, Olympic, handicap:					
Wakeley	1	16	Mosier	4	25
Dates	4	13	Haas	4	21
Von Lengerke	0	25	Dukes	0	23

Fly Rod competition:			
Wakeley	22	Mosler	23
Guggenheim	21	Haas	19
Dates	20	Dukes	18
Von Lengerke	25		

### Clinton Hill Gun Club.

NEWARK, N. J., April 12.—A new gun club was formed to-day, to be known as the Clinton Hill Gun Club. W. L. Sheppard was elected president, and H. V. Holman secretary and treasurer. The members will shoot every Saturday afternoon on the club traps in Union. To-day's scores:

Events:	1	2	3	4
Dr J R English	15	19	20	19
James L. Smith	21	21	22	23
J W Mason	21	24	21	21
H V Holman	17	18	19	20
W L Sheppard	19	14	19	20
F P Young	17	18	16	18
Joseph Oschwald	9	15	9	12
H Doremus	9	10	9	12
J Dannef'ser	15	20	16	18
Cvde Mason	14	15	13	..
Edward Mason	13	19	9	..



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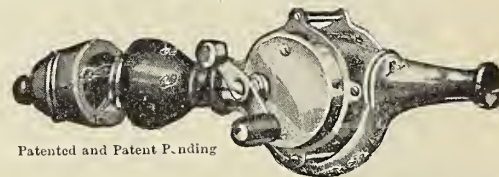
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**New York A. C.**

PELHAM MANOR, April 12.—To-day brought the final shoot for the year at Travers Island, and was, as usual, designated as annual club championship, the program being 200 scalars. Ralph L. Spotts wound up a wonderfully consistent season of winnings by taking title on 188 in a vicious rain storm. J. H. Vanderveer, a recent addition to the Mercury foot bunch, took place on 178, with last year's champion, Dan McMahon, tied for third with Frank Hall on 177. Hall won the shoot-off with 22 out of 25. Vanderveer won high scratch gun with 92 out of 100. Winners of other shoots were:

- First championship string, scratch, 25 birds: Stuart Scott 25, R. L. Spotts 25.
- Second championship string scratch, 25 birds: D. F. McMahon 25.
- April cup, handicap, 25 birds: A. E. Ranney (1) 24.
- Club trophy, handicap, 25 birds: J. H. Vanderveer (1) 26.
- Spring trophy, handicap, 25 birds: J. H. Vanderveer (2) 27.
- Travers Island trophy, handicap, 25 birds: G. F. Pelham (4) 29.
- Seventh championship string, scratch, 25 birds: J. G. Dey, 24.
- Eighth championship string, scratch, 25 birds: R. L. Spotts 25.

Day trophy, handicap, 100 birds:

J H Vanderveer ... 7 99	D F McMahon ... 2 87
F Hall ... 8 97	J W Hessian ... 20 86
A J McManus ... 15 96	S Scott ... 0 86
J G S Dey ... 10 95	W B Ogden ... 7 86
G J Corbett ... 4 94	C W Billings ... 2 85
G F Pelham ... 4 93	R R Debacher ... 15 85
A W Church ... 12 89	O C Grinnell ... 5 85
R L Spotts ... 0 89	Dr De Wolfe ... 8 84
C Stein ... 1 88	Dr Short ... 0 83
B M Shanley ... 0 87	G M Thomson ... 20 76
A E Ranney ... 4 87	H H Duden ... 20 75
W J Elias ... 11 87	

Won by F. Hall. Mr. Vanderveer takes "high gun" trophy.

High gun trophy, scratch, 100 birds:

J H Vanderveer ... 92	C W Billings ... 83
G J Corbett ... 90	Dr Short ... 83
F Hall ... 89	A J McManus ... 81
R L Spotts ... 89	O C Grinnell ... 80
G F Pelham ... 89	W B Ogden ... 79
B M Shanley ... 87	A W Church ... 77
C Stein ... 87	W J Elias ... 76
S Scott ... 86	Dr De Wolfe ... 76
J G S Dey ... 85	R R Debacher ... 70
D F McMahon ... 85	J W Hessian ... 66
Dr Culver ... 84	G M Thomson ... 66
A E Ranney ... 83	E R Pardee ... 57

Club championship, 200 birds:

R L Spotts ... 184	W B Ogden ... 168
J H Vanderveer ... 178	B M Shanley ... 168
F Hall ... 177	O C Grinnell ... 167
D F McMahon ... 177	A W Church ... 166
S Scott ... 175	C Stein ... 166
G J Corbett ... 174	Dr Culver ... 165
G F Pelham ... 174	W J Elias ... 162
A E Ranney ... 172	A McManus ... 161
C W Billings ... 172	R R Debacher ... 141
J G S Dey ... 170	J W Hessian ... 119
Dr Short ... 168	H H Duden ... 116

Shoot-off, 25 birds:

F Hall ... 22	D F McMahon ... 21
---------------	--------------------

**Boston A. A.**

RIVERSIDE, Mass., April 5.—Weather conditions here to-day were fine for trapshooting. E. K. Swift with 14 free ones won take-home trophy. Scores:

	McCrea.	Sargent.	Total.
Swift ...	7 50	7 48	14 100
Hamblin ...	5 50	5 49	10 99
Staples ...	0 49	0 47	0 96
Adams ...	0 48	0 47	0 95
Osborn ...	3 50	3 45	6 95
Whittemore ...	5 50	5 40	10 94
Brooks ...	4 50	4 43	8 94
Knights ...	4 50	4 44	8 94
Davis ...	2½ 47½	2½ 46½	5 94
Snow ...	0 49	0 44	0 93
Williams ...	0 47	0 46	0 93
Ellis ...	1½ 46½	1½ 45½	3 92
Ballou ...	2½ 45½	2½ 42½	5 88
Tucker ...	2½ 42½	2½ 43½	5 86
Whitney ...	6 43	6 43	12 86
Munroe ...	10 40	10 31	20 71
Achorn ...	12 38	12 25	24 63

April 6.—Weather conditions were fine, and P. W. Whittemore was the winner of the special take-home trophy:

	McCrea.	Sargent.	Total.
Whittemore ...	5 48	5 50	10 100
Osborn ...	3 46	3 50	6 97
Adams ...	0 48	0 48	0 96
Williams ...	0 47	0 49	0 96
Ellis ...	1½ 45½	1½ 48½	3 94
Davis ...	2½ 46½	2½ 47½	5 94
Brooks ...	4 42	4 50	8 94
Snow ...	0 46	0 47	0 93
Hamblin ...	3 47	3 45	6 92
Swift ...	3½ 42½	3½ 48½	7 91
Staples ...	0 42	0 48	0 90
Tucker ...	2½ 46½	2½ 42½	5 89
Knights ...	4 41	4 47	8 88
Ballou ...	2½ 37½	2½ 48½	5 86
Crompton ...	7½ 44½	7½ 41½	15 86
Munroe ...	10 40	10 45	20 85
Whitney ...	6 40	6 50	12 81
Achorn ...	12 37	12 38	24 75

C. B. TUCKER, Capt.

(Trapshooting continued on page 505.)

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1913.

VOL. LXXX.—No. 16.  
127 Franklin St., New York

## “Shooting the Wary Old Canada”

By SANDY GRISWOLD

**H**AVE you ever indulged in a mid-winter goose hunt out on the icy old Platte?

I have many and many a time in the misty old past, and much health and much happiness have I enjoyed therefrom, and I hope to experience the thrills of many another such a hunt, although year by year the chances are growing slimmer.

All day the wary old Canadas are off on the winter wheat, alfalfa or barren cornfields, and when they come in to the river, in the early dusk is the best time of all. They are up and off in the mornings, in these latter days, while the stars are still spangling the firmament, much

too early for even the hardiest and gamest of the old wildfowlers.

I was out with Sam Richmond a few years ago, Ray Welch and I; and that was the last winter goose hunt that I have ventured upon. We had a snug blind in the tall pampas grass that for some reason or other has always grown on Crook's Island in the Platte, east of Clarks, and while we saw several distant flocks of geese during the cold, bleak day, not a bird came into our decoys, except a pair of American mergansers which, I regret to say, we needlessly killed. But we stuck it out until evening; in fact, did not get away from the tow-head till well after dark.

It was intensely cold, but with the sky only partially clouded over and just as the dimmed sun began to lower toward the crimsoned western horizon, big, black, ragged clouds, heavy with snow, began to thrust themselves into view, and we became avid with eager expectation, for Sam said the geese were bound to come. More and more lowering grew the skies, and flurries of big, dry flakes soon began to fill the air. The sun down, the cutting wind turned into a fierce gale, and swept with shrill cries across the vast expanse of snow-covered ice, under which the rushing waters added their muffled roar.

“There they come!” cried Sam at last, and



CANADA GEESE.

in a shivering line we crouched behind the low willows we had stuck with much difficulty into the frozen ground among the drift and touseled grass.

Through the flying scud, off over the north shore, we saw the geese—some fifteen or sixteen big, black fellows, all in full cry like a pack of fabled hounds of the storm. They were flying with broken ranks, the fiercely scolding winds causing each bird to pilot for itself, although many yards in the lead was a wise old gander. They were still well up in the air, for in spite of the wild and boisterous weather, they seem to know that danger lurked below.

While Ray and I snuggled close down alongside one another, old Sam was on his knees calling in the very best "goose" to the passing flock. We were about abandoning hope, however, for the birds soon passed down the forbidding shore, quite a ways to the east of us, when Sam suddenly exclaimed in an excited voice: "They hear me! They are turning, and we are going to bust a few of them!" and then, with his fist in funnel-shape to his mouth, he again sent forth that guttural auh-unk, unk, unk, and in the dim gray of the straggling storm's snarling smudge, we saw the flock, curving over the ice and spiraling our way. Then we forgot the hoarse voice of the storm, forgot the bitter cold and the oncoming night, as that raking fever of excitement and expectancy, which I cannot describe, seized us in its wildest ecstasy.

"They are coming right in!" and old Sam's weather-beaten form bent lower among the tall grass blades, still sounding that ghostly call that was luring those big black birds on to their doom.

"They see the decoys; don't move, but be ready," and Sam cautiously poked his old gun out through the thin willows.

On came the geese through the flying gray of the winter night, the termagant winds rudely buffeting them, now to this side, now to that, as if to shield them from some intangible evil, the old gander flapping slower, until all the flock were abreast, and then with a louder honk, a single prompt trumpet blast, he drew them down lower over the whitened ice, and they all came winnowing silently along, like floating

spirits in gray, toward the decoys grouped on the lateral bar extending out from the islet on which we crouched.

The scentless smell, if I may use the expression, of the blast and its swirling snows was in our nostrils, and the wintry stress was as the zephyrs of June in our half frozen frigid faces. Through the gloom we could now plainly discern the approaching birds, all silent as floating vapor, as if vaguely fearing the catastrophe about to overwhelm them.

On they came from out the vortex of wind and snow, lowering as they advanced, until, altogether, meeting bravely the full savagery of the gale against their ashen breasts, they dropped their black legs, outstretched their broad pinions, to get the proper equipoise, to land them on the hard, unyielding bar, and on they came.

At this almost frenzied climax, Sam, jumping to his feet, fairly yelled: "Give it to them!"

A brilliant flash of lightning vividness burst athwart the bleak scene, revealing the troupe of actors that thronged that cold and wintry stage. Six sharp reports broke in loudly against the sullen baying of the gale, and five big geese, as if struck by a single bolt, were fluttering in the last throes of their wild life upon the icy bar.

Sam was the first to shoot. At the crack of his first barrel, the grizzled old leader with folded sails and drooping white collared neck, came down with a plunge, and at his second, another relaxed his hold on the trenchant air, and with legs outstretched beneath it, long neck and black bill pointing skyward, fell slowly in a revolving whirl of white, black and gray. Quickly, so quickly as to seem to be all mingling together, three more tumbled to the whitened sands, while the remainder of the flock, pouring forth a flood of the most far-reaching and distraught cries that ever rolled from living throats, were wheeling and sheering in almost endless confusion across the black night, and then, still screaming that ghostly honk, vanished, darting far out over the murking river into the whirlpool of the night.

"That's all," was the laconic and matter-of-fact declaration of Sam, and while Ray and I gathered the still warm and throbbing bodies

of the dead Canadas, he hurriedly, almost spitefully, jerked up the decoys from their frozen sockets, slapping them together with a clang, and shoving them far back under the tangle of the willows, and shouldered his gun and plodded off stolidly through the swirl of the storm for home.

Two hours later we were all in shirt sleeves and stocking feet gathered around the old base-burner in the little low ceiling room of the legendary old West hotel, clamoring like another incoming flock of unsuspecting geese over the wild mix-up on the bar in the truculency of the night's storm.

Who missed his double, that was the weighty question. I said it was Ray, and Ray said it was I, and Sam, always ready to give a comrade the best of it, said it was he himself who missed with his second barrel, and then Ray exploded with a loud detonation.

"You are a grand old liar. You had both your birds falling before either Sandy or I pulled a trigger. I believe in giving the devil his due. We were right side by side, and I know what I'm talking about. It was Sandy who missed his second goose; that I'll swear to on a stack of Bibles higher than Gilroy's kite. But what's the diff? Let's all take another little smack of that good old Yellowstone, and get to the hay. I'm all in."

And now, do you wonder, why an old sportsman has happy memories of winter goose shooting?

#### Eggs in Lime.

A GERMAN epicure comes to the rescue of the Chinese in regard to their alleged habit of eating rotten eggs, says the London Shooting Times. The eggs, he says, are simply preserved in lime until they get a consistency like that of hard butter, and they taste something like lobster. He declares them one of the choicest delicacies he has ever eaten. He thinks there are no better cooks in the world than the Chinese. When he went to live among them, his friends predicted he would starve, but he had a good time and gained weight—more than he wanted to.





## THE SPORTSMAN TOURIST

### Without Rod and Gun in Canada

By RALPH BENBROOK

IT is not such a very long journey to Nova Scotia, but when you arrive at Sydney you are just about 1,000 miles nearer Ireland than you were when leaving Montreal on the Intercolonial Railway. Yet this is not shortening your ocean voyage by that many miles, because you will sail from Halifax. But we are not taking the ocean voyage at this time, so we will not figure so very close. By the way, this trip across Canada, to the Maritime Provinces, will be a most pleasant and to most a novel experience. For one thing you will travel by a superb line that is owned and operated by the Government. "The Canadian Government Railways" it is called, or if you prefer to travel in French, you can call it "Les Chemins de Fer du Gouvernement Canadien," which comprises the same general privileges and restrictions, the fare being the same in either language. While we are on this subject, and to save explanations hereafter, it must be stated that this railroad being a Government affair absolutely, there are no stockholders, no stock, no dividends, no rebates, no graft. If the road makes money and shows up a profit on the operations, this money is used in the betterment of the property; if there is a loss in the operation of the property, there is no kick by stockholders having cold feet, for there are no stockholders to kick or howl.

Our first stop is at Quebec, or rather we do not stop exactly at the ancient capital, for that is across on the opposite side of the St. Lawrence River, and about a mile or more from the place where we do stop, which is Levis. We take a peep at the brilliantly electrically-lighted old city from our distant viewpoint and wonder what the old fellows who prowled around there nearly three centuries ago would say if they could be pried up to gaze upon the fairy spectacle of this night. Levis does not look very attractive by night, but it looks a hundred times better by night than by day. It is raining and the comfort, nay, luxury of our sleeper, decides us not to stay there. The idea is blood-curdling. We go on with the rest of our self-respecting and agreeable *compagnons de voyage*. The next thing that is wholly apparent to our comfort-lulled senses is the fact that we are at Rivière du Loup. We expected to at least hear a wolf howl, or hear one of the hair-raising stories of the Loup Garoux, which, according to the folk lore of the region, were in the habit of carrying off the children of the habitants and devouring them in the rocky fastnesses of the

mountains. What was nearly as great a tragedy, they carried off chickens and sheep and pigs and other useful equipment of the farm. But all that we heard, characteristic of the places, was the music of the dashing cascade which leaped down the rocks at the side of the railroad. It was just daybreak, and a faint idea could be formed of the romantic beauty of the spot.

Rivière du Loup is just across the River St. Lawrence from Tadoussac, with which it is connected in summer by a ferry. The river at this point is about eighteen miles wide. Some river when you think it over, or try to cross it with a canoe when the tide is up. We speed on past numberless stations, settlements, hamlets and water stations. By looking over the time table at the breakfast table I found that there were forty-seven of these stations with a St. in front of their names between Montreal and Moncton. I actually did not know there were so many saints in the calendar. For instance, whoever heard of St. Pacome or Saint Bazile or Saint Perpetue? But down here in Quebec Province it is a cold day when you cannot pick up a few odd saints that you never heard of. We have followed the St. Lawrence River thus far, and now at Rimouski we gradually swing southward and directly we are in the picturesque Metapedia valley, the most beautiful scenery in New Brunswick, if not in all Eastern Canada. Language cannot describe its charms, nor can the camera reproduce its beauties adequately.

The valley is inclosed by forest-clad hills rising to an elevation of 500 to 1,000 feet which approach each other so intimately that barely room is left for the river, the railway and the fine high road. What space is left between the foot of the hills and the river, or the railway is filled with beautiful flowers, often of tropical luxuriance and coloring. The river forms innumerable rapids and is conceded one of the most famous salmon streams in Canada, with the Restigouche not far away (in importance or distance). As usual all the salmon fishing is in private hands and strictly preserved. Three members of the Metapedia Club joined our party in the smoker at this point, and while they were plainly enthusiastic sportsmen, they were not telling big fish stories, but rather bemoaning the fact that the season had been a "beastly" one for fishermen, owing to incessant rains and bad condition of the streams. The fact seems to impress me that the whole of what is called the

north shore of New Brunswick is a salmon and trout fishing country. The Restigouche stands pre-eminently above every other stream, with its tributary waters, as the finest salmon stream in the world.

Rimouski, or as it is otherwise called, St. Germain de Rimouski, is perhaps best known as a port of call for ocean steamers where passengers and mails from or for the Maritime Provinces embark or disembark. There is a French population which is wholly Roman Catholic. It is a seat of a Roman Catholic bishop and has a fine cathedral built of stone. St. Barnabé Island protects the harbor, and with this is connected a romantic legend. As a matter of fact the territory along the St. Lawrence is alive with legends, and it is considered as equal to being out of the world as to be destitute of a fine old legend or two. The rivalry became very spirited at one time, and the chap or priest that could spring a really fine dramatic and hoary-headed ancient tale with fairly well-marked symptoms of probability was much sought for. This stimulated the cupidity of some, and fake legends were now and then detected, in which case the perpetrator was summarily thrown into the St. Lawrence.

I was told that in some localities a "legend censor" was necessary to establish the authenticity of a legend, and even there the public was not secure, on account of the propensity of the censor to accept bribes of one kind or another. So even in the primeval wilderness and amid the railroad station saints, "boodle" was seen to herald civilization.

A quiet people are these habitants of the lower St. Lawrence, simple in their tastes, primitive in their ways, with an abiding devotion to their mother tongue, and an absorbing faith in their mother church. Little change has been effected by the opening up of the country by railroad and the more aggressive settlers, either in the mode of life, the sentiments or the interest in the outside world. They remain much as they have been for the past two centuries. Their ways are the ways of their fathers. The railroad and the telegraph run through a country inhabited by a people who are still in the seventeenth century; such is their tenacity in holding to the manners, customs and language of the old régime. Their wants are few and easily supplied, vexed by no restless ambition, light-hearted, and vivacious, they are optimists of the optimists. French in all their thoughts

and words, yet they are loyal to the British Crown, and contented under British rule, so long as they are not seriously interfered with.

The scenery hereabouts continues most attractive, and as we view the picture that Baie des Chaleurs spreads out before us as it did before Jacques Cartier in 1535 in the bright sunshine, we feel the inspiration that is invariably felt in viewing nature at its best. Its Indian name is Eketuam Nemaachi (sea of fish). Moncton challenges our attention and consideration on account of a most interesting natural phenomenon, and some other things. The river Petit Codiac furnishes the phenomenon, and it has no duplicate in the world, unless a partly similar feature on a river in China furnishes one. This is in connection with the great tides in the Bay of Fundy which are forced up the narrowing shores of Chignecto Bay, and into the Petit Codiac River, where the water rises to a height of forty to seventy feet. The rise of this tremendous tide is here heralded by the forerunner of a huge tidal wave which sweeps up the entire width of the river to a height of five or six feet. This wave is called the "Bore" and reaches Moncton about an hour ahead of the regular flood. So great is the anxiety to witness this novelty that in one of the hotels there is posted a notice announcing the time of arrival of the "Bore" like this:

.....  
: THE BORE :  
: WILL ARRIVE AT 11:03 :  
: A. M. :  
.....

We glanced at this announcement with interest as we entered without knowing in the least what it referred to, unless it was to one of us, and each disdained the soft impeachment. We were soon relieved of our suspense by the explanation of the event. At low tide the bottom of the river is bare as the fields that lie along its banks—a slimy mud confronting the beholder. In twelve hours' time wharves and docks, whose surfaces are thirty-eight feet high, are submerged, and vessels of considerable size are loading there. I was never before so deeply impressed with the importance of water in the make-up of a river. Moncton is the headquarters of the Intercolonial Railway, and a goodly company of courteous gentlemen in charge of the railway affairs. Near Moncton on the Hopewell Cape, about twenty miles distant, are several remarkable rocks of red sandstone sculptured into fantastic forms by the action of the powerful tides which rise to a height of some thirty or forty feet above the level of the water. Another point that is worth seeing as an interesting incident in the passing of the red man is Richibucto, a reservation of the Micmac Indians, about 300 of them, who pass their lives much the same as reservation Indians elsewhere, viz.: making baskets, moccasins and bows and arrows, doing a little fishing, drinking a little whiskey and furnishing a home for a thousand dogs or more—and some other species.

This tribe speaks a mongrel French. They are not a sociable people, and their conversation with a stranger is limited mostly to: "Donnay mo sank cent" (give me five cents), "Donnay mo present" (give me a present), and monetary suggestions of the kind.

Miramichi Bay was visited by Jacques Car-

tier some years before our visit, he made a settlement here and lived for some time enjoying the hunting for big game and fishing for the lordly salmon. He and his companions must have had royal sport while the ammunition lasted.

St. John is called the City of the Loyalists. It is named from the river into which Champlain and De Monts steered their high-pooed, square-rigged vessels three centuries ago on the feast day of Saint John the Baptist, so that it lacks but a little of the date of arrival on the bleak New England coast of the little Mayflower. The rocky ridges upon which the town is built rise in a series of terraces from the waters of the Bay of Fundy. As a matter of fact the city is carved out of the solid rock, and the work of preparing the streets with dynamite and pick-axe must have been tedious and enormously expensive, but the streets and foundation walls of buildings have a base that will last while time endures.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

### New Publication.

OUR VANISHING WILD LIFE; ITS EXTERMINATION AND PRESERVATION. By W. T. Hornaday, Sc.D. With maps and illustrations. New York Zoological Society.

Packed within the covers of this book of 412 pages are facts bearing on the destruction of wild life by—so-called civilized—man in extraordinary numbers. Dr. Hornaday has brought together a vast fund of information bearing on this subject, so that the volume is really an encyclopedia of the utmost use to all who are interested in the subject. Especially useful will it be to those who are called upon to legislate with regard to the preservation of useful birds, whether they be game birds, insectivorous, or water birds.

In his foreword, Dr. Osborn, President of the New York Zoological Society, terms the volume an alarm call, like "The sounding of the great bells in the watchtowers of the cities of the middle ages, which called the citizens to arms to protect their homes, their liberties and their happiness."

In his preface Dr. Hornaday points out that the game of North America does not belong wholly and exclusively to the men who kill. These, he says, constitute only 3 per cent. of our population, while the other 97 per cent. of the people have rights in this life.

The volume is divided into two parts, the first dealing with extermination, and the second with preservation. In Part I., the past and the present are considered. Among the subjects dealt with are the former abundance of wild life; species of North American birds and mammals which are extinct, or are apparently about to become so; the regular army of destruction and the guerillas who aid it; destruction of wild life by disease and by the elements; slaughter of song birds by Italians and by Southern negroes, and the extermination of birds for women's hats. The story is told of the tragedy of Laysan Island, and there are discussed unfair firearms and shooting ethics; the present and future of big game in North America, Africa, Asia and the far East.

Part II. deals with the present and future; discusses the new laws that are needed—includ-

ing one for the protection of migratory birds by the Federal Government—and of no-sale-of-game laws. Much is said about introduced species, beneficial and injurious, about game preserves and refuges in the United States and Canada, private game preserves, preserves in Africa, and the breeding of game and fur in captivity. The need of teaching wild life protection to the young is insisted upon, as is also the duty of American zoologists to American wild life.

The volume is profusely illustrated with engravings and maps, and, as we have said, is far and away the most useful contribution that has ever been made to the subject. It is written by an extremist, one of those reformers without whom no great advance movement is ever started. On the other hand, it is not to be supposed that so large a work as this would be free from errors, whether of fact or of taste. There are inaccuracies in it, exaggerated statements and other statements made in unreasonable language that take away much of their force. But when all this is said, the book is still most interesting, useful and valuable. It is likely to accomplish a great work.

It is understood that arrangements have been made to put it in the hands of thousands of people who can use it in considering laws to be passed, or in the carrying out of existing laws. It should have, and we believe it will have, a very wide circulation.

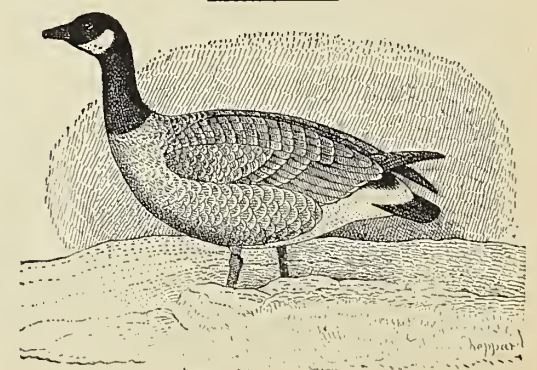
It may be had of Chas. Scribner's Sons, and the price is \$1.50.

### Houses Without Nails.

IN Alberta, Canada, there is a village of houses which have been constructed without nails. As a matter of fact little or no hardware of any character has entered into their construction.

These houses have been built by Ruthenian immigrants and their architecture is quite novel. Their first attempts at house building are usually of the kind they had been accustomed to over in Europe, and their buildings are of the typical Ruthenian style—log, pitch-roofed, thatched and wide in the eaves. In many cases these buildings are put up without a dollar's worth of hardware.

Even the door, an affair of slender twigs woven and laced together, swings on homemade hinges and is latched with a wooden hasp, says the Detroit Free Press. The floor is of hewn logs, unnailed. The roof, as the favorite Russian roof always is, is a wonderful fabric of poles and cross-woven wheat straw, ten inches thick, packed tight and solid, and laid with such care that it will shed the weather for twenty years.



# Myth and Miracle

By WILLIS BOYD ALLEN

IT is a pretty myth, that of the seven lovely young nymphs who hunted with Diana, were in turn rudely hunted by Orion, and were compassionately changed by Jupiter, first into doves and then into stars. But what interests me most in the story of the Pleiades is the fact that of this spring-time constellation Maia, for whom our dear, fickle month is named, was foremost in the bevy of laughing girls; as May leads the procession of the seven golden months of the New England year. It must be borne in mind that all the tearful adjectives applied by English poets to April properly belong to our own May time, half of which is "so awfully like Mayn't."

"Aprille, alacke,  
Her snowy cloke flung backe  
And gailie cast aside;  
Then cryed,  
With little wilfulle gustes of raine,  
Because she could not have her cloke again."

But it is in the following month that we New English have learned to expect alternations of snow, rain, ice and sultry heat. Maia, it will be remembered, was the mother of Mercury, who must have received his "temperament" from her, before transmitting it (according to our friends the astrologers) to all those born while his planet is in the ascendant, to the end of time. But with all her moods, her changeful ways, her dainty poutings and tears, her cold rebuffs and exquisite relentings, May is the Lady of the year. As in a drawing-room the subtle influence of a lady is felt the moment she enters, so this lovely month, with arbutus trailing from her hand as she approaches us, and violets clasped to her bosom as she bids farewell, captivates and enthralls. Her voice is the music of bird-note and unfettered streamlet; her garment sun-shot mist, over the soft, brightening velvet of lawn and meadow.

One day in late April, not long since, it was my good fortune to visit a certain farm in Maine. Leaving the gray old house, over whose uneven floors so many generations of children have crept and toddled until, erect and blithely strong, they fared forth into the world of which they as yet knew so little; leaving the house, I walked slowly down through the orchard, across the field; climbed a pair of lichened bars, and strolled on into the pine wood that notches the horizon on every side of the old farm. Here I was fain to pick my way along the slope above the brook, for great banks of snow still lingered in sheltered spots, and the patches of brown needle-work between afforded but slippery and precarious footing. My stroll was limited, after all; for walking was difficult, a cloud was partly across the setting sun, throwing a red flush athwart the snow; the swollen stream was brawling over its banks, and altogether, in spite of a cheering clump of pussy-willows, the forest was rather dreary, in that march-land between winter and spring.

Two weeks later I visited the same spot. May had come, and the transformation was marvelous. In place of the snow-drift was a

bank of loveliest white blossoms, each with its rosy sunset tint. The brook was singing gaily, and from a neighboring thicket came the flute notes of a thrush, voicing the very gladness, the holiness, the peace of a new-born world.

Much discussion has arisen of late, in the city of Mather, of Channing, of Brooks, concerning the verity of the scriptural accounts of the New Testament miracles; but here surely was a miraculum, the more, not the less marvelous for its repetition year by year, which one was forced to believe; the literal transformation of a snowbank into a perfumed drift of spotless beauty; the transmuting of the mire of every meadow and roadside strip of turf into heaps of homely cowslip and dandelion gold; the blue sky itself reflected in a hill-slope of violets.

As I turned toward home, the stream and the thrush sang together to the soft diapason accompaniment of the pines; and on the post of the mossy fence a song-sparrow, with its meek contralto chant of contentment, added the last perfect note to the sweet, insistent voice of May.

Just now I am stopping at a country house not twenty miles from Boston. The change from the anxious, nervous bustle and roar of the city to the quietness and peace of pine woods, bird songs and rural life is marvelous. Once more I wonder why we forsake all this for the other. In the early morning we are awakened by the distant clarion of cocks, and the fluting of robins in the elms that stretch their sheltering boughs almost over the old house. The far-off rattle and hum of a trolley car, softened to a cascade-like murmur, brings the only suggestion of modern days. The green turf around the house is dotted with dandelions. "Don't you wish they were real gold?" said a little girl to me, voicing the ever-human craving for money. For the present, at any rate, I prefer the soft, sonsie yellow blossoms to the hard, clashing metal.

I have just returned from a five-mile walk along country roads, which led me "by green pastures and still waters." At one time there was not a house in sight. A stream brimmed to its grassy banks, now and then a soft waft of rain fell, doing only good. These soft, gentle spring showers are the chosen type in the Scriptures for the blessing of Heaven, descending upon the just and unjust, bringing sweet refreshment, inspiring new life. The birds to-day are alert, the foliage glistens, gleams among the grasses and sedges, and their dark pools widen to the stems of the surrounding alders and willows on their banks. A purple-winged butterfly slants through a momentary ray of sunshine, happy in the new warmth and brightness.

That was yesterday. To-day this is a world of golden light, soft south wind and apple-blossoms. The leaves of the fruit trees seem to spread and enlarge before our very eyes. The boughs are great drifted heaps of white and pink bloom, murmurous with the hum of bees. A robin glides swiftly from her nest as I ap-

proach, returning when safety is assured, to brood over the sky-tinted eggs—"little music boxes," Horace Lunt calls them—from which the melodies are not yet set free. Hark! The first oriole is whistling merrily as he drifts to and fro in the swaying boughs of the elms in quest of a site for the nest that shall be his home for the season. He is the official herald of summer. "Oyez! Oyez!" he calls, in clear flute tones, "It has come. I am here. Snow is gone. Summer reigns. Long live the king!"

## The Hunters' Paradise.

BY C. M. STEWART.

I want a home, a perfect dream,  
Away from all the haunts of man,  
Beside some winding mountain stream  
That wash her rocks and golden sand,  
Where I can roam or take my ease  
When twilight's dreamy shadows fall,  
Where wafts the music on the breeze  
Of howling wolves or panther's call.

I want a home where I can see  
Old nature in her youthful bloom,  
Away from all that hampers me,  
Where city life is filled with gloom.  
I want to live where I can get  
The pleasures that belong to me,  
With one true friend that can't forget  
This world was made for such as we.

I want a home all decked in green,  
Where towering peaks rise far and high,  
And shady dales lurk in between  
Beneath the azure summer sky;  
Where balmy spring her beauty crimps  
And warbling songsters pipe by day,  
And lovely bands of mountain nymphs  
With fairies dance the nights away.

I want a home, a rustic cot—  
The mansion has no charm for me;  
I want it in some quiet spot  
Away from care and sorrow free,  
Beside some restless, limpid stream,  
Where I can stroll at break of day,  
And cast my hook in fancy's dream  
Where rainbow trout and cropy play.

I want a home where nature dwells,  
Away from all the city's throng,  
Where bob-o-link sings in the dells  
With merry note and warbling song,  
Where cedars grace the mountain chain  
And wooded vales are green and gay,  
With some good friend that feels the same  
We'd let the future fade away.

I want a home where I can take  
My boat and gun and come and go,  
Or paddle over stream and lake  
With some dear friend like one I know,  
Where twilight shadows gently sway  
When autumn's frosty nights appear,  
And watch the wilderness at play,  
Would fill a sportsman's heart with cheer.

I'd like a home, not made by hands  
That carve the marble or the stone—  
A cave where ancient roving bands  
Have left their bleach'd, cadav'rous bones;  
Where little limpid streamlets play  
Among the nodding daffodills,  
And murmur on their devious way  
Among the ferns and grassy hills.

I want a home where I can see  
When autumn days their pleasures bring;  
The mountain crags so dear to me  
And fading scenes of vanished spring,  
When Indian summer's fires glow,  
I love to watch the smokey haze,  
Or trail the wild buck and his doe  
Through scenes of wildest, deepest maze.

There are over 7,000 ostriches in the Salt River Valley, Arizona, and the number is being increased every year. This is eighty per cent. of the ostriches in the United States.



## The Passenger Pigeon

By C. A. BRYANT

**T**HE wild pigeon, or more properly the passenger pigeon, has been the subject of so much discussion in *FOREST AND STREAM* that the writer tenders his contribution on that head with misgiving as to his ability to write as fluently on the subject as some who have preceded him in these columns.

Having been born and lived until manhood in Southern Michigan, which place was ever favored with visits from the passenger pigeon, and being an observer of these birds and their habits, I feel able to write about the pigeons as I remember them.

In early spring, often while the snow still covered the ground, the northward flight of pigeons commenced. A few warm days in succession and the advance guard of the flight came in small flocks. Often they stopped to feed, seeking the places where hillsides with a southern exposure had been laid bare of snow by the sun. Perching in the trees on these hills the pigeons dropped to the ground to feed on the acorns, beechnuts, etc., which had been left from the previous fall. The advance flight did not remain long, but as soon as they had fed, sped northward in search of nesting places, going generally to the pine and hemlock timber, though often there were nestings in the hardwood, especially on ridges covered with beech trees, these places being quite common in the country where the general growth was pine and hemlock. Following closely in the wake of the pilot flight came the main army of the pigeons. Soon after daylight they began to fly north and continued to pass over until nearly noon, the majority of the flight of the day being over by the time the sun reached the meridian, though on cloudy or rainy days the birds often flew all day. On such days the pigeons often alighted in large numbers, giving preference at such times to the dry trees, particularly to those which had been "girdled" in the process of clearing the land. In the oak openings the trees were often girdled, the ground broken, and a crop of winter wheat sown and harvested while the girdled trees were standing. There was much wheat shelled and scattered on the ground by the old process of cradling the grain, and this afforded a fine opportunity for the pigeons to feed when on their flight. The spring flight never lasted more than about a month altogether. The flight of the flock, the thousands and tens of thousands, which came in the spring, often passed over in three or four days. This flight was followed by smaller flocks, and these were often passing, a few at a time, for two or three weeks.

There were but few nestings of the passenger pigeon in the settled country of Michigan. There was on two occasions that I remember a

flock of several hundred which nested about a mile from where I lived. This was in the late 60's. These pigeons nested on a ridge covered with beech timber, the ridge being flanked on one side by a lake surrounded by an almost impassable marsh, and on the other side by a tamarack swamp. This, and a nesting of a small colony of not more than two or three hundred pigeons in a dense tamarack swamp, were the only nestings in our locality.

The pigeons at the time of the spring flight were thin in flesh, though strong and vigorous, and much wilder and more difficult of approach than in the summer or fall.

The pigeons began to appear again, after the spring flight, in our locality, about the 1st of August, the first arrivals being small flocks of sometimes not more than a dozen birds. These made their appearance usually in the wheat stubble where they came to feed on the shelled wheat. As they increased in numbers, pigeons gathered in larger flocks, feeding in the stubble, and as the time for sowing fall wheat came on, they were present in great numbers. The country was, much of it, new; the ground rough, with many stumps and roots. This made the use of machinery for either sowing or harvesting impossible, and when the wheat was sowed broadcast and the ground harrowed to cover the seed, there was much grain left uncovered. Then came the pigeons. Soon after it was fairly light they swarmed on the newly sown fields. Sometimes they alighted in trees near the edge of the cultivated ground and then dropped by dozens and hundreds on to the ground to feed. The exposed grain was soon picked up, and the pigeons in the van of the flock fared the best. Those in the rear were continually rising and flying to the front, so that a flock of pigeons feeding on the ground had the appearance of rolling along the surface.

When acorns and beechnuts were plenty, these birds fed to a great extent on the mast. Generally the year when acorns were plenty, there was a scarcity of beechnuts, and vice versa, though the writer has known of years when both beechnuts and acorns were plenty. When feeding on the mast, the pigeons generally went in smaller flocks than where they fed on the stubble fields or the newly sown wheat. One of their methods of feeding on acorns and beechnuts was peculiar. After frost had fallen a time or two, the nuts and acorns became loosened from their holds, but did not fall at once. Then the pigeons would light on the outer ends of the limbs of the oak or beech, and seizing a beechnut or acorn in their bill, winnow backward with their wings and pull the nut from its fastening and swallow it whole. Strange as

it may appear, I have seen seven white oak acorns, as large as the first joint of my little finger, taken from the crop of a passenger pigeon. These acorns had been swallowed entire, and would be digested in a few hours. I remember seeing eleven beechnuts taken from one pigeon's crop. The passenger pigeon often fed on the red raspberries which grew in abundance on the land where pine had been cut off, and they were also fond of elderberries. The writer has shot pigeons whose crops and flesh around the crop was stained from eating berries.

The pigeons were great drinkers, going to water as regularly as to feed. These birds do not drink like a hen by filling the mouth and then elevating the head when swallowing, but drink like an animal, by suction. The nature of the food on which the passenger pigeon subsisted, chiefly grain, nuts and acorns, made water a necessity to them, and the small ponds in the woods were favorite drinking places.

The spring flight of pigeons did not seem to be at all dismayed at cold inclement weather when once they had reached the north, but in the fall the first sharp cold days usually started the pigeons south.

I never netted any pigeons and consequently will not describe this method of taking these birds. My nearest approach to netting pigeons was when a boy about my own age and myself were hunting on a cold rainy day in April. We saw a large number of pigeons alighting in the edge of a field. We approached the place under cover of the woods next to the field, and saw a place where the ground was blue with pigeons. We fired and the slaughter was great. On approaching the place where the birds had been so thick, we found we had fired into a netter's "bed" or baited place to which the birds were decoyed. The netter was absent, although the net was set, and the trip rope was run from the net to the bough house where the netter hid when in operation of his trap. We gathered the slain and crippled pigeons, the result of our shots, and vanished.

Shooting wild pigeons was great sport. If the shooter wanted pigeons, he sought the birds at their feeding places where a shot into a large flock was often most disastrous to the pigeons and satisfactory to the hunter. I knew of forty-four pigeons being picked up as the result of one shot into a large flock feeding on newly sown wheat. The shooter who sought the pigeons for sport had ample opportunity to exercise his skill when the birds were flying to and from the feeding places. The pigeons flew with the speed of the wind, and it took skill and

(Continued on page 512.)

## Natural History Notes.

BY GOLDEN GATE.

A PARTY of scientists and hunters recently returned to San Francisco from a trip to Honolulu and the Laysan Islands. The journey from the island port to the little sand spit, now an important Hawaiian bird reservation, was made in the U. S. revenue cutter *Thetis*, and ninety days were spent on the island. The census of bird life that was taken showed that there were approximately 50,000 albatross, 50,000 petrel and 15,000 frigate birds. The island was infested with rabbits, and 5,000 of these were killed in an effort to exterminate them. Trees and shrubs were planted, and it is likely that the island will show a changed appearance in a few years. On the shoals of this island and nearby sand spits numbers of warm water seals were found. Among the members of the party were W. S. Wallace, George Willett, A. M. Bailey and Commodore G. R. Salisbury.

The power schooner *Teddy Bear* has cleared from Seattle with a party of scientists aboard bound for the Bering Sea to make a study of animal and bird life. Among those making the trip are Joseph Dixon, of the Museum of Comparative Zoology of the University of California; W. Sprague Brooks, of Milton, Mass., representing the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard, and Samuel Mixter, representing the Smithsonian Institute. Points in southeastern Alaska will be visited, and then a call made at Dutch Harbor, the Bogoslov Islands, the Attu and Rat Islands, followed by a visit to the Siberian coast, Anadir Bay, Nome and possibly Wrangell Island. On the trip home the *Teddy Bear* will touch at Nome, the Pribilof Islands and Walrus Island.

The California Audubon Society has been incorporated at Los Angeles, Cal., by Mrs. K. H. Coit, F. W. D'Evelyn, C. F. Holder and others.

## Tagging Birds.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 5.—*Editor Forest and Stream*: As the McLean bill has become a law, I think it wise for sportsmen to consider how this will eventually affect hunting migratory birds, and I believe the following suggestion is worthy of consideration:

That the Federal Government issue licenses, say at a cost of \$10 per year, or \$1 for three consecutive days, and charge a fixed sum for every head of game killed, by the means of a stamp tag. This tag could be made of two thin discs of brass, about one inch in diameter, with a paper insert between them, with thirty-one holes in the outer circle and twelve in the inner circle. The holes in the outer circle being numbered from one to thirty-one, respectively, and the inner circle from one to twelve, each tag bearing the year and a serial number in the center, and having two wires attached. When the game is killed, one wire is passed through the outer circle, indicating the day of the month, and one wire through the inner circle, designating the month of the year. This would cancel the tag, and the inspector could readily ascertain whether or not the game was properly tagged.

These tags could be issued by the Government at, say, ten or twenty-five cents each, or

different prices for different game. For instance, ten cents for snipe and twenty-five cents for duck. All funds so obtained to be used to properly protect and propagate game. The protection is especially necessary when the game is very young, and during the hatching period.

It should not seem difficult, if we paid twenty-five cents for every duck killed, for the Government to be able to hatch and replace with that sum three or more ducks six or seven weeks old, at which time they should be able to shift for themselves, especially if placed in a lake where their natural enemies did not abound. It is well known that game bred in captivity turns wild very rapidly.

Furthermore, it would be necessary for the license holder to report back to the Government when securing a reissue of tags, the game he killed, and the tags purchased; this under oath.

I think that the conditions cited above would enable us to continue spring shooting, enable the market hunter to ply his trade, and for restaurants and hotels to serve game. It would be necessary of course that restaurants and hotels take out licenses, which would permit them to sell game, and making it obligatory that they turn in all tags and make report under oath as to the game they disposed of.

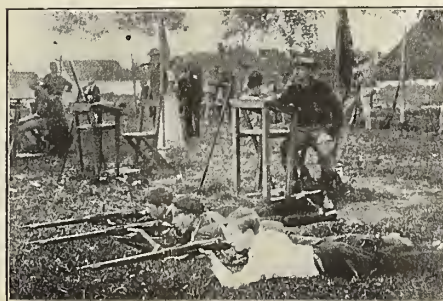
A. J. MEIER.

## Woodpecker as Imitator.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 10.—*Editor Forest and Stream*: The "National" woodpecker must, to be sure, be an imitator, and he has succeeded in giving the most admirable imitation of the noise of the riveters who are doing work on steel structure buildings here. A day or two ago in the early morning, as the writer was approaching a residence on top of which are finials of galvanized iron, the noise made by a couple of riveters apparently was heard. It was found that two of the "Nationals," each on a finial, were rattling away with their bills. Half a dozen other birds of the same kind were on trees in the neighborhood, and these were doing the best they could on dead limbs, but the ones on the finials seemed to enjoy their superiority as noise-makers. Several persons came and watched their performance, which the birds evidently enjoyed.

One would rattle away, and then cock his head to one side and look around at the other, as if to say, "Listen to me." Then the other would do his best. Three or four of the "Nationals" who were in the trees flew over and saw how the noise was made, circling around in the air, watching and listening.

FRED. A. OLDS.



## Hedgehogs.

NEW YORK CITY, April 12.—*Editor Forest and Stream*: On behalf of hundreds of sportsmen readers of your journal, I most sincerely deplore the lack of knowledge of ordinary animal life exhibited by the writer about "Hedgehogs" in the Burlington (Vt.) Free Press, quoted in your issue of April 5 inst. The article, too, was written under the shadow of the University of Vermont.

We Essex County, N. Y., men want a bounty of twenty-five cents each put back on the American porcupine (commonly and incorrectly called "hedgehog").

This animal is a positive menace to standing timber, as all woods men know, and to the sweet corn, even in carefully watched gardens.

He is, therefore, cordially hated by all agriculturists, and his extermination is eagerly looked for. It is the writer's belief, founded upon some experience, that old "porky" avails himself of the grouse eggs that lie under the low hemlocks on the sunny slopes of our mountains up there not far from his rocky dens.

In one locality alone where, owing to local activity, the porcupines were nearly exterminated under the recent bounty law, the grouse which had been almost extinct suddenly began to increase, until last year the woods and roadsides were full of old and young birds. I noted no corresponding increase in other remote districts in the same town where these pests had been let alone, although same had been formerly the best of grouse cover.

Does anyone suppose that one of those blundering, awkward beasts weighing thirty or forty pounds would take the trouble to walk around a nice little nest full of fresh eggs if it were right in his path? I trow not.

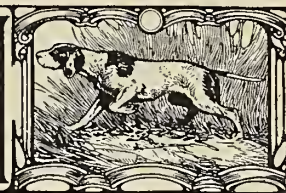
But, back to the newspaper story, which is certainly free in its statements. Hear this: "His favorite food is clover, and this when abundant so fully supplies his modest wants that he asks for few additions to the menu." This being so, how does the Free Press man account for the almost constant visitations to old soap barrels and salt-soaked hemlock boards and boxes by his "hedgehog." Does he know how the animal makes night hideous with gnawings and devourings of said lumber if, indeed, he does not consume an entire porch? Worst of all is the concluding paragraph: "His favorite abode is at the edge of the farmer's wood lot, in reasonable proximity to a clover field. In such a hedgehog paradise he luxuriates in the farmer's clover all summer and dreams about it all winter in his long hibernation." This last word makes a man smile who has often seen and killed "quill-pigs" in the woods in the depths of winter, and has found their little runways cut deep in the snow crust.

Will the Free Press man amend his interesting article by striking out the word "hedgehog" wherever it occurs therein and substitute the word "chuck"?  
PETER FLINT.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 5.—*Editor Forest and Stream*: After buying FOREST AND STREAM on the news-stands regularly since the days of "Kingfisher," "Nessmuk" and Sam Lovell, I feel entitled to become a subscriber and therefore inclose check.  
ROBERT H. CARSON.



# GAME BAG AND GUN



## Passing of the American Buffalo.

### The Noblest Roman of Them All.

BY D. M. EDGERTON.

MUCH study has been given and history written upon the race of the North American Indian—a history that carries with it much of the life of his four-footed and truly majestic companion, albeit his main sustenance. But few there are of men now living who have enjoyed the sport, the only grand sport of a "buffalo hunt"—a sport which began dying away the day when the Pacific railways started under construction westward from the Missouri River. Before that event he roamed in immense herds of thousands upon thousands all that part of the country called the plains eastward from the Rocky Mountains to the valley of the Missouri, and from Texas to British Columbia undisturbed except by the attacks of Indians for food and raiment, and up to the early 70's were still to be found in smaller bodies, the prey of white hunters for their hides who left on the plains a scattered covering of white horns and bones, which were later gathered and shipped by rail to be made into a farm fertilizer. And still may be seen far and wide spots made by this monarch of the plains, known as "buffalo wallows" where, in the absence of trees, they were wont to lie down and roll, to scratch themselves and get rid of the flies. How far eastward of the Missouri River, in far earlier times, they were to be found, deponent saith not, but Washington in his journal of a trip down the Ohio River from Fort Pitt (now Pittsburgh) in a small boat with some companions—in 1770—mentions meeting an Indian chief, a former friend, on the river bank near where Marietta now stands, and who gave Washington a "quarter of a buffalo" and showed him buffalo tracks.

To realize something of the proud nature and courage of the buffalo when in his native element, and to respect him, one had but to separate a bull from the herd, cut him out and ride up on him and alongside as he runs, give him a ball from the rifle, and round the buffalo comes, like a "liner" at sea. One glimpse of his dark eye, exhibiting his insulted dignity, as he charges your horse, until you are driven off, as he thinks, and then he is off again on his way. The writer, now past his hunting days, recalls such scenes and battles, as battles they often were.

Perhaps the last buffalo hunt in which he participated was in 1872, at Fort Russell, then at the western boundary of Kansas and on the line of the Kansas Pacific (now N. P.) railway, of which company he had become an official, between Kansas City and Denver. Going over the road we laid by our car to pay a call upon the officers at that post, and by them a hunt was proposed and accepted for the next day.

We railway officers were each furnished with full sized cavalry horses, carbine and revolvers, the horses green at the business, and

mine, a fine black charger, as afraid of a buffalo as of an elephant, and the party, six in all, started off, followed by a four-horse army wagon.

After a wide berth of a few miles, a small herd was sighted, and keeping under cover as much as possible, we came within striking distance, and after them we went, every man for himself. The herd scattering, I selected the largest bull I saw, cut him out from the bunch, and putting my rampant horse—so afraid of the game that I had to hold by the starboard rein and under spur—alongside, I opened with my revolver, at every report of which the buffalo bull would turn and charge me, so that I finally left him, to fall later if badly hurt, and made after another which I brought down, but not until between managing my cavalry horse, now wild from the shooting and scent of the game, I had put one ball up through the wide rim of my hat.

When the chase was over, the soldiers skinned and hauled home to the fort, the robes and best parts of nine buffalo.

At times, after the completion of the road to Denver, in August, 1870, small herds could be seen and sometimes shot at from the train. Upon one occasion, when the writer was aboard, a wounded buffalo, shot in the shoulder, fell. The train stopped, and when approached, the buffalo would struggle up and try to charge, until taking a rifle from one passenger, I walked up in front of the struggling animal, and as he rose I gave him his quietus. From then on they gradually disappeared, and these noble monarchs of the plains are a wild thing of the past.

## Hunting in California.

BY GOLDEN GATE.

Now that the duck season is closed, goose hunting is attracting the attention of sportsmen, and some large bags are being made in the grain-growing sections of the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys. Cool weather has been prevailing for several weeks and this waterfowl is making a longer stay here than usual. On the marshes curlew, plover and English snipe afford some sport, but it is to be noted that the supply of these birds is getting very limited. The season on these is open until May 1, but just why this is the case no one seems to be able to explain. Snipe have been found nesting at this time, but usually plover and curlew leave before this date. The long-billed curlew is getting very scarce in California, and immediate legislation is needed to preserve it from extinction. A bill introduced into the Legislature by A. H. Breed, of Oakland, will afford protection for all kinds of shore birds, rail, wild pigeon and woodduck if passed.

E. K. Strobridge, of Hayward, has introduced a bill into the Senate designed to give the Fish and Game Commission greater power in time of immediate need. For instance, in

case of an epidemic among deer or duck, which has occurred several times in the past, shooting could be stopped in any district, and in case there should be a sudden falling off in the number of any species of wild life, immediate action could be taken instead of waiting for legislative action, which could easily be delayed for two years.

Jack rabbit drives, once so common in the great valleys of California, are now but seldom held, owing to the scarcity of rabbits, but on March 15 the farmers and gardeners of Arboga, Butte county, organized a drive and killed about 400 of the pests, covering an area five miles square.

During the month of February the Fish and Game Commission paid \$960 in lion bounty claims, this being the greatest sum paid in any one month for several years. In the past six years the bounty has been paid on about 1,750 mountain lions, about one-fifth of these having been killed in Humboldt county. A huge California panther was killed a few days ago in Marin county, within a few miles of San Francisco, the beast weighing over 150 pounds.

Mayor Mott, of Oakland, has suggested that a part of Alameda county's exhibit at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco in 1915 be in the form of an exhibit of the fauna of California. He favors the erection of a building to house five specimens of each animal typical to this State, in their original surroundings.

Since the first of the year the efforts to enforce the Fish and Game laws of the State have resulted in two fatalities. The first of these occurred in Wildcat Cañon in Alameda county, and for several weeks the authorities have been endeavoring to capture the guilty parties, but without avail. Mushroom hunters, while visiting this wild spot, came upon the body of Deputy Fish and Game Commissioner Bert Blanchard, of Oakland, who had been missing from home for two days. The deputy had been shot in the head with a shotgun from a distance of but a few feet at the most. Witnesses were found who had seen him two days before with two men in custody, these having been apprehended for killing robins. The deputy intimated that he was after a third party, and it is believed that this person is the murderer.

The second fatality occurred near Larkspur, March 10, when Deputy Fish and Game Commissioner John W. Gallaway attempted to place Herbert and George Le Corne, of Kentfield, under arrest for illegal fishing. These men bore a bad reputation and had been carrying on poaching and illegal fishing for years in defiance of the authorities. The deputy had learned of a net being set for steelheads and was in hiding when the men visited the spot and were loading the fish into a wagon. He placed the pair under arrest and had them handcuffed, when one of them drew a revolver while the officer's head was turned for a moment and shot him through the jaw. The handcuffed



men then started to run, but the deputy, although seriously wounded, rose from the ground, pulled out his own weapon and shot both men. George Le Cornec has since died and his brother is in a serious condition.

### The "Plum Pud'n" Bird.

ONE of our most peculiar birds is the American bittern, which is a summer visitor, remaining with us from April to October. This bird is by no means common, and if one is in the neighborhood, you will know it by the peculiar call of "pump-er-lunk, pump-er-lunk, pump-er-lunk," or by its other call which resembles the noise made by driving a stake into the mud. Because of the latter call, the bittern is often called the stake driver, and the name is a good one, and because of a fancied interpretation of the first call, the bittern is often spoken of in the country as the "plum pud'n' bird." This cry is also referred to as the pumping call, because it does so nearly imitate the noise of an old-fashioned wooden pump when water comes hard. There is one more very odd characteristic this bittern has in uttering its cries. The head and neck go through such convulsions that one really wonders whether or not the bird is choking to death. One author, Bradford Torrey, who is one of the very few ornithologists who has seen this bird when it is calling, says that the contortions are very suggestive of those of a person who is very violently seasick.

Edward H. Forbush, in his book, "Useful Birds and Their Protection," says that this American bittern is the most useful of the herons, as it frequents low fields and pastures and destroys many grasshoppers and other orthoptera. But it does this in a skulking sort of way, because it is one of the most shy birds we have, seeking cover by preference and not rising to fly in sight of anybody except when hard pressed. It stays in marshy grounds, seldom flying into trees; even its nest is built in the bog land. It is rather attractive in appearance, brown in general color, the under part of the neck being of mottled white and brown, while along the side of the neck is a distinguishing mark or streak of black. Many long feathers dangle, pendant like, from the head and neck. It is about half as tall as the blue heron, but more bulky and awkward in flight.

### Who Knows How to Make Bird Lime?

BOSTON, Mass., April 7.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* How do you make it, or where can one get it? I'm peeved at some dratted Britishers—sparrows that are fussing my bluebirds and are impudent when I object. I want to get them within reach and say a few kind words to them myself. Don't say, "Try bird stores and druggists," for I've done that already. Nobody in Boston seems to know. So I turn to you. Doesn't Hornaday know? When he has an elephant or a brass monkey to catch, or other bird—perhaps he is wise to this. Please ask him.

JOHN PRESTON TRUE.

Tell the public what you have to sell. They'll buy, if you tell them why they should in the columns of FOREST AND STREAM.



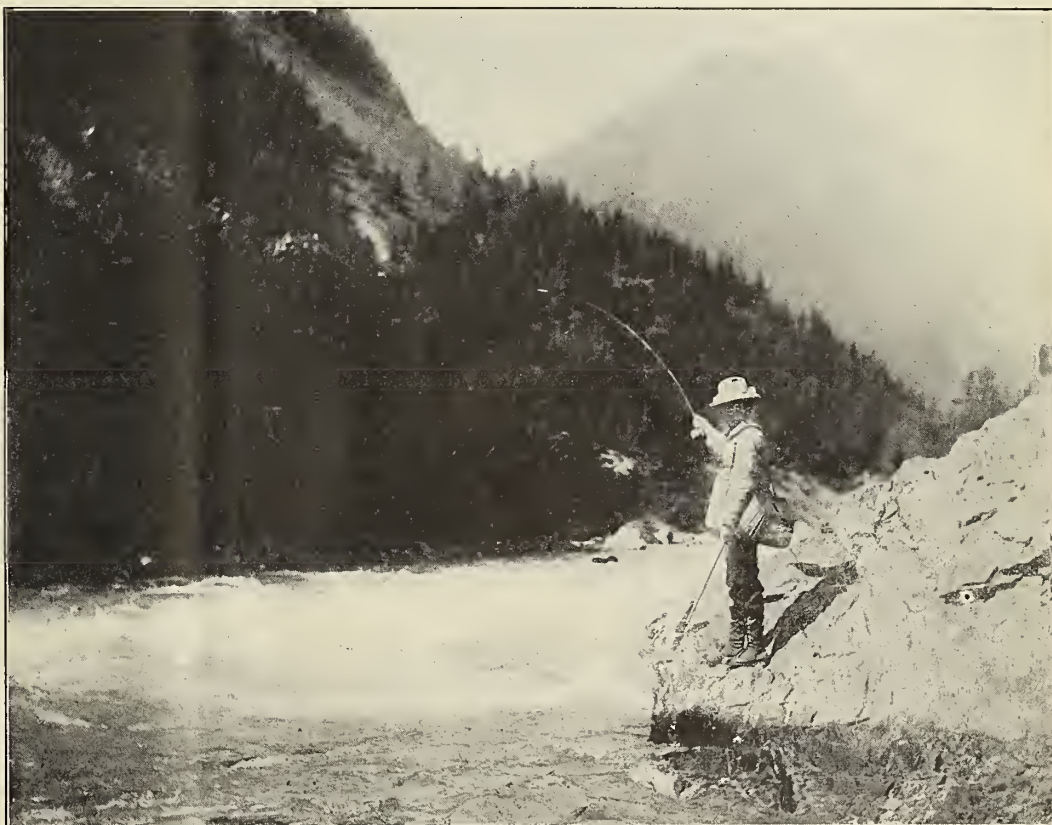
### Getting Out the Tackle.

HENDERSONVILLE, N. C., April 8.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* There seems to be quite an improvement in our county game laws so far as the open season goes. Partridges (quail) open season, Nov. 15 to Jan. 15. In regard to the dog law, if I am rightly informed, dogs (pointers and setters) can run at large all the year now, as well as the hound and cur, and so in the eyes of the law (last year's law) are raised to the latter's level. It appears, too, that the tax on dogs is removed—a big mistake in my humble judgment. It would better have been doubled. It was \$1 for a dog and \$2 for a bitch. Thus do we change every two years under our unwise county system. It is always likely to be one extreme or another.

Well, we are through with dogs, rifles and guns, and have overhauled our fishing tackle, and are ready for the trout streams. In fact, last Thursday I drove with a friend fourteen miles to have a cast or so for the rainbow trout. We left at six in the morning and put the horse up at a farmhouse on the bank at Green River. But the wind got up before 9 A. M., at which hour we stepped into the water, and it was cold, too. I had a seven-inch trout in a few minutes, then never a rise again till mid-day. My good wife had instructed me to bring some trout home, and so, knowing the water was cold, I took some garden hackle along, also spoon, bait and pork rind. The rainbows refused both baits, and so I had the best possible excuse to return to my flies, and this I gladly did.

The wind was against me as I waded up stream, and very difficult to place the flies just as I wished. Finally I started back down stream to join my friend for a simple lunch of sandwiches and hot coffee—the latter in a Thermos jar—and I remembered reading but a few days before the advice of an up-to-date angler, "Never draw your flies up-stream against the current." So just that very thing I proceeded to do, for had I not caught many trout that way before? Almost immediately I had a rise, and during the afternoon I added nine more rainbows to my creel and lost more than half a dozen more. They seemed to strike in a half-hearted way, not taking well the fly, and so were not well hooked. I have very often taken rainbow trout drawing my flies against the current when they refused it otherwise, but as a rule take my largest fish casting up-stream, and letting the flies come down with it.

I suppose if a trout reasons at all, it is in this wise: "That is a lively insect going up-stream that way; I must have a try at it." A big fellow might put it this way: "No small insect has the strength to go up-stream that way, so I will just let one of these younger fish investigate it," and so he stays under his rock, or the creek bank, and lets the other gain experience—experience which perchance he acquired as a youngster which some other big fellow let him gain several years before. At any rate, I know that brook trout and rainbow trout will both take flies properly brought to their attention, drawn up-stream at times, and I have caught them so when the same flies were offered them



THE LAST SWISH OF A BIG FELLOW.

otherwise. In fact, there are many ways to deliver the flies, and sometimes any one of them will take trout, and again there are times when none of them will. The more I fish for trout, the less it seems I know about them, and find yet a great deal more to learn. And it certainly is very interesting the lessons one learns. The old proverb which says: "We learn wisdom from failure more than from success," is very true in trout fishing, and what would the pleasure be if we knew before we started just what we were going to do, and knew we were going to be successful. The very uncertainty adds zest to it.

ERNEST L. EWBANK.

## Fishing in California.

BY GOLDEN GATE.

WEATHER conditions have been ideal for winter sport in California, the rainfall having been exceptionally light, and more enthusiasts of the rod and reel have been in quest of steelhead trout, salmon and striped bass than is often the case at this season of the year. Splendid catches of bass and steelhead have been made, and so unusual have conditions been that some fly-fishing has been done with considerable success.

While the weather has been very satisfactory for fishing in tide water, the lack of rain makes the outlook for trout fishing in coast streams very uncertain. Streams are lower now than they should be in May or June, and the indications are that the season will be a very short one. Trout fishing will be in order in all of the fish and game districts of the State, except one in the high sierras, after April 1, and will be general a month later. The snowfall in the sierras has been light, and unless there are unusually heavy storms late in the season, early sport will be the best. Last season was an exceedingly hard one on trout, owing to the low waters, and the coming one promises to be even worse.

Steelhead fishing is still good in tidewater, and in some places exceptional catches are being made. Carl Werner and two companions recently fished in the Gazos lagoon and landed over 300 trout in one day. There is a limit to the catches that may be made above tidewater, but below the established lines there is none whatever.

Heavy catches of steelhead continue to be made in San Lorenzo Creek at Santa Cruz, and further down the coast, near Santa Barbara, some good sport has been enjoyed in the Santa Ynez River. It is reported that so low have some of the coast streams been that steelhead trout have spawned in the shallow lagoons, being unable to get upstream.

The largest fine ever imposed upon anyone in Trinity county for a violation of the fish and game laws was recently inflicted on J. H. Hooper of the Globe Mining Company. He plead guilty to the charge of turning sawdust from the company's mill into Cañon Creek, and was fined \$250, which he promptly paid.

The Union Oil Company, which has been on trial in the Justice Court at Martinez for permitting oil waste to flow into the bay from its refinery, has been bound over to answer to the Superior Court. The Fish and Game Commission contends that the waste oil from the refinery is killing the fish in San Pablo Bay. A bill is now before the State Legislature to make

possible the strict enforcement of the present law touching upon oil pollution of State waters.

Attention is being called to the fact that there is a radical conflict between the fishing laws of the State and the provisions of the law by which the water of streams may be appropriated. The work being done by the Great Western Power Company on the North Fork of the Feather River brings to public attention the fact that it is lawful for water power concerns to appropriate every drop of water in a stream, divert the water from the regular channel, and at certain seasons of the year dry up the stream from the point of diversion to the power house, which may be miles below.

The California Anglers' Association, the Pacific Striped Bass Club and the San Francisco Striped Bass Club have prepared a statement for the legislators now meeting at Sacramento in which arguments are presented for and against certain of the fish and game bills under consideration. Changes in the present laws relating to the open and closed seasons on salmon and striped bass are opposed, as are the efforts being made to remove all protection from black bass. The proposition to again permit the use of the Chinese shrimp net is condemned, it being claimed that since the use of this net was prohibited, there has been a great increase in the number of fry of striped bass and other fish in the bay. A bill prohibiting the use of salmon or trout roe as a lure is approved. A reorganization of the Fish and Game Commission is urged with commissioners devoting their full time to their duties. Bills are favored that will permit the importation of fish into the State during the closed season under proper restrictions.

The trout fishing season in coast streams opened on April 1, and some splendid sport has been enjoyed since that date. More anglers journeyed from San Francisco to fish on the opening day than was ever the case before, special trains being put on by the railroads to accommodate the crowds desiring to visit the streams on the peninsula. Weather conditions were decidedly favorable, and almost everyone returned with fair-sized catches. The rains late in March served to increase the flow of water, and better sport was enjoyed than was thought possible. It is conceded, however, that it will be but a short time until the water in all of the coast streams will be very low, and that the fishing season will be a short one.

While some trout have been taken with flies and with spinning spoons, most of the fish have been taken with bait, and it will be a couple of weeks before artificial lures are effective, as insect life is just commencing to make its appearance. The most taking lure at the present time is a hackle fly with the hook tipped with a salmon egg or an earth worm. Most of the trout landed were of small size, from six to ten inches in length, but here and there some large steelheads were found. While fishing in Laurel Creek, James Payne landed a 32-inch steelhead, and several 5-pound fish were taken on the opening day.

Many of the members of the California Anglers' Association visited Paper Mill Creek on the opening day, this being an established custom, and but little difficulty was experienced in securing satisfactory catches. Probably the best fishing, however, was experienced on the San Lorenzo River in the vicinity of Santa

Cruz. This stream was visited by hundreds, and it is asserted that at least 8,000 trout were taken there on April 1. Some large fish were taken on Soquel Creek, Clarence Houghton landing a 30-inch steelhead there. The streams in Alameda and Contra Costa counties were too low generally, and but light catches were made there.

The indications are considered good for the passage of the alien fishermen's bill by the State Legislature before its adjournment. This bill provides for an annual license tax on commercial fishermen, \$5 for Americans, \$10 for foreigners who are taking out citizenship papers, and \$100 for aliens not eligible to citizenship. The measure is aimed at the Japanese and Chinese whose mode of living makes it impossible for white fishermen to compete with them, and whose methods of fishing are declared to be destructive.

## Do Trout Eat Spawn?

BRANCHPORT, N. Y., April 8.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I have heard it claimed many times that carp destroy the spawn of the lake trout (*Cristinomer namaycush*). Now, it does not seem to me that this can be so, as the carp is a vegetable feeder mostly, and a shallow water fish. Then at the time the trout are spawning (November and December) carp are supposed to be lying in deep water and in a semi-torpid condition. (The German Carp in the United States, Cole, page 561.) If any of your readers know of a case where trout spawn has actually been found in the stomach of a carp, I would be glad to hear from him in the columns of FOREST AND STREAM.

That the lake trout itself sometimes eats the spawn, I know to be a fact from my own observation. Three or four years ago in November or December, I saw a man dressing a lake trout, and the stomach was full of trout eggs. Again in December, 1911, a man brought to me the stomachs from two small lake trout, and both were full of trout eggs. He said that these trout were about eleven inches long. Their stomachs I now have, preserved in alcohol.

It would seem from the foregoing that it is not an uncommon occurrence for the lake trout to eat the spawn of its kind.

VERDI BURCH.

## Illinois Casting Club.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 11.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The fish and game laws now pending before the Illinois Legislature can probably be passed if every man will help.

On receipt of this will you please write two letters, one of each to the gentlemen named below.

To the Hon. F. A. Garesche, Chairman, Fish and Game Committee, House of Representatives, Springfield, Ill.

Write, asking him to support House bill 453 without change or amendment, and to especially insist that there be no alteration made in the provision for a closed season for game fish.

Write also to Hon. Edmond Beall, Chairman, Senate Fish and Game Committee, House of Representatives, Springfield, Ill.

A letter of the same import asking him to support Senate bill 255 in the same way.

A. F. SWISHER,  
Secretary Illinois Casting Club.



Forest and Stream will give a weekly digest of Yachting and Motor Boating events from all over the country.

### International Yacht Race, 1914.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON has come back at the New York Y. C. with an unconditional challenge for the America cup in 1914. There is no more to be said. Either Sir Thomas gets the race or the cup is his without the formality of contest.

### Brooklyn Y. C.

YACHTSMEN met last week to perpetuate the Brooklyn Y. C. The organization passed out of existence when the National Yacht Club was formed two years ago. The organization will retain its membership in the Yacht Racing Association of Gravesend Bay. It will give one championship race this summer, starting and finishing the contest off the Atlantic Y. C. at Sea Gate. It is possible that the organization will have a station on the lower bay within another year.

### Port Washington Y. C. One-Design.

(Plans on page 501.)

THE hull specification for the new one-design are as follows: Length over all, 28 feet 6 inches; length waterline, 17 feet 9 inches; beam, 7 feet 1 inch; draft, 4 feet. Keel plank is to be of yellow pine  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch thick. Rest of planking to be of cedar  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch thick. Sternboard of mahogany  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch. The top sides to be in two planks, with ship lap and edges riveted with copper rivets.

Frames to be of oak and hackmatack,  $15\frac{1}{2}$  inches center to center. In wake of keel to be sided  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches, moulded  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches. In ends to be sided  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches, moulded  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Frames on sides to be knees, moulded  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches, sided  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch.

Shelf to be of yellow pine  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

Deck Beams—Large beams at mast and each end of cockpit, sided  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches, moulded  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches; connected to frames by knees. Other deck beams to be sided  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch, moulded  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches. Short beams to be sided  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch, moulded  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

Keelson to be of yellow pine; to be 6 inches amidships, tapered at ends, and to be sided  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch.

Deck to be of white wood or other approved wood  $7/16$  inch thick, thoroughly painted and covered with 8-ounce canvas. Canvas to be carried down over sides of top strake and covered with flat weather strip  $1\frac{1}{2}$  by  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch yellow pine, rounded on edges. Deck to be given two coats of paint.

Boat to be fitted with two watertight bulkheads, of approved construction, one at after end of cockpit and one forward of mast.

Hatches—A small hatch to be placed on after deck and one on forward deck to obtain access to holds.

Cockpit Floor—Cockpit floor to be cedar or cypress  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick.

Coaming—Coaming to be of yellow pine of approved size and location.

Fastenings—Plank to be fastened with galvanized clinch nails; stern board, stem and outer edge of bottom plank to be fastened with brass screws if required. Fastening of keel plank, frame and keelson to be galvanized iron bolts clinched on washers.

Mast step to be of approved design.

Spars to be as per sail plan. Mast, boom and gaff. All of spruce. Jib boom if required.

Iron Keel—To contain about 1,100 pounds of cast iron well bolted to deadwood with  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch bolts. Pattern to be furnished by builder.

Rigging to be put in place by builder and furnished by builder.

All blocks, cleats, deck fittings, etc., to be put in place by builder and furnished by builder.

Rudder post to be of bronze or brass  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inches in diameter, and to have rudder thoroughly bolted to it with bronze bolts.

Tiller to have brass jaw, which is to take tiller, and to be fitted and fastened snugly to rudder post. Hinged to move, not stationary. Sails are to be furnished by owner.

The boat to be given at least three coats of paint or varnish, of approved make and color, inside and outside.

### San Francisco Y. C. Increases Membership.

THE San Francisco Y. C. now has the greatest enrollment in its history and is preparing for a very successful season. Fifty-four yachts are now flying the club colors and others will be added when the season is well under way. The sloops Genesta and Thelma are now attached to this fleet and will add greatly to its racing strength. The schooner Edris, built in the East for Captain John Barneson, has been fitted up following her strenuous trip around the Horn, and will participate in all of the races this season. A feature of the season's program is a regatta for schooners only.

### Yachts Change Hands.

THE Hollis Burgess yacht agency has sold the 25-foot waterline sloop yacht Irolita, owned by Walter K. Shaw, of Concord, Mass., to a member of the Boston Y. C.; the catboat Arbutus, owned by A. L. Merritt and C. W. Hall, of Quincy, Mass., to F. W. Goeller, Jr., of New York; the yawl Zara, owned by Manton E. Merchant, of New York, to Ralph L. Colton, of Philadelphia; the 21-foot waterline racing sloop Opitsah III., owned by Elmer F. Smith, of Boston, to J. M. O'Brien, of South Norwalk, Conn., and the champion Eastern Y. C. 17-foot knockabout Scarab, owned by Caleb Loring, of Boston, to a prominent member of the Boston Y. C.

### Ticks From the Ship's Clock.

A SYNDICATE of Cleveland, Ohio, men have ordered designs of a Class R yacht from Gardner, and she will be built at City Island.

The Addison Hannon Class P boat, from designs of Fred W. Goeller, Jr., is nearly planked in at City Island, N. Y. She will not be as long as most of the newer P boats and will have more beam. She will have the limit of displacement allowed by the new rules.

Three entries have been made for the Philadelphia-Bermuda race this year. They are: Dream, owned by Commodore Charles E. Lagen, Yachtsmen's Club, Philadelphia, last year's winner; Barbara II., Vice-Commodore W. M. Duncan, Staten Island Boat Club, and Tec, W. T. Wheeler, Jamaica Bay Y. C.

The Brooklyn Y. C., one of the oldest yacht clubs in the country, has been reorganized.

The 48-foot cruising power yacht Selma, owned by C. F. Ackerson, of Bay Shore, N. Y., has been bought by Holman F. Day, of Portland, Me.

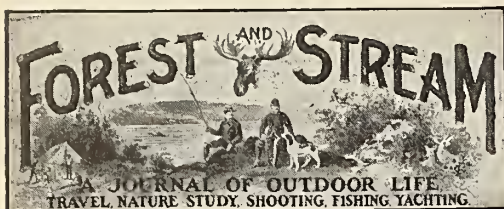
H. E. Bodman, of Detroit, has bought the 53-foot over-all schooner Nokomis, which is at Colter's yard, Dorchester, and will start in May on a novel cruise to his home waters. A 12-18-horsepower Scripps engine is being installed, and the boat will go by the Erie Canal. As the boat draws seven feet and the canal is only about four and a half feet deep, he solves the problem thus. He will place pontoons on each side of the run and will partially float the boat with these, thus reducing his draft the required amount.

Rear-Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan has named his new 50-foot one-design sloop, which is in commission at Herreshoff's, Grayling.

The Canadian cup defender Seneca, a Class P boat, has been bought by Amilius Jarvis, Jr., a Canadian yachtsman, and will be raced in connection with the Perry Centennial at Put-in-Bay in August.

Charles C. Allom, a possible challenger for the America cup, has said that if he wins the international yachting event at Havre, France, early this summer with his 15-meter cutter Istria, he will be glad to have her brought to this country on her own bottom to race against an American yacht built on the same rules as Istria.

In changing address, the old as well as the new should be given.



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FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY,

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W. G. BEECROFT, Secretary. W. J. GALLAGHER, Treasurer.  
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**CORRESPONDENCE**—FOREST AND STREAM is the recognized medium of entertainment, instruction and information between American sportsmen. The editors invite communications on the subjects to which its pages are devoted, but, of course, are not responsible for the views of correspondents. Anonymous communications cannot be regarded.

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**ADVERTISEMENTS**: Display and classified, 20 cts. per agate line (\$2.80 per inch). There are 14 agate lines to the inch. Covers and special positions extra. Five, ten and twenty per cent. discount for 13, 26 and 52 insertions, respectively, within one year. Forms close Monday in advance of publication date.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post-Office, New York, N. Y.

### DR. TOWNSEND VINDICATED.

SOME months ago we called attention to a scandalous attack made by a committee of the House of Representatives, of which John R. Rothermel was chairman, on Dr. Charles H. Townsend, of the New York Zoological Society. We pointed out that the attack was without foundation, and that in the testimony taken by the Rothermel Committee, there was nothing to justify the charges made.

As Dr. Townsend is a public official, the New York Zoological Society felt it necessary that the attack on him should be made the subject of an independent investigation, and accordingly the executive committee of the Zoological Society referred the matter to one of its members, W. W. Niles, a lawyer of New York, for investigation and report. Mr. Niles made a complete and thorough investigation of the evidence taken by the Rothermel Committee, and of the proceedings before the Hague Tribunal at which Dr. Townsend was a witness, and has reported that neither in the evidence taken by the committee or in the proceedings of the Hague Tribunal is there anything which justifies the charges of the Rothermel Committee. Mr. Niles takes up each one of the charges, and quotes testimony bearing on it and concludes that the charges from the report of the majority of the Rothermel Committee "are absolutely without justification from any evidence to the committee."

Mr. Niles' report to the executive committee of the New York Zoological Society—consisting of Madison Grant, Chairman; Samuel Thorne, Wm. Pierson Hamilton, W. W. Niles, Henry Fairfield Osborn, Frank K. Sturgis, Percy R. Pyne and Lisperard Stewart—was considered by that body, which thereafter unanimously passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That after a full examination of the proceedings of the House Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Commerce and Labor, and of the report submitted by the minority of the said committee by which it ap-

pears that the said committee has never held a single meeting for the purpose of considering the evidence, and that the report made by the chairman was never submitted to the committee for its consideration, and that in the opinion of the minority the report had never been approved by a majority of the committee, that it is the unanimous opinion of this executive committee that the honesty and integrity of Dr. Charles H. Townsend have not been impugned in any way; that the recommendations of said Congressional Committee are in no wise justified by the evidence taken by the committee; that the report of the majority of the committee is drawn without any reference to the facts in regard to Dr. Townsend's connection with the matter, and that the attack upon him is unjustifiable, malicious and untruthful, and further

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the New York Zoological Society does unanimously approve and endorse the report upon the subject prepared by Mr. Niles and the conclusions contained therein.

### TAGGING BIRDS.

IN another column appears an interesting letter from a St. Louis shooter on the subject of wildfowl tagging as a means to spring shooting. He has invented a most ingenious tag, whereby one may tell the day of the month and the month in the year when the fowl was killed. He suggests that the Government sell tags at twenty-five cents each, funds thus received to be used for game propagation. The plan reads like sincerity, and probably the writer so intended it, nevertheless any loop hole that will give the market hunter a chance to ply his trade should be killed upon its inception. Most of this class of gunner is without sense of honor, and any scheme to tag would be evaded, while many hotel proprietors would cheat the law by repeating on the tags or otherwise getting around the license. An ounce of prevention in this instance will do more for propagation of wildfowl than will a million tags—tag day is past, and we veto any suggestion that may open the way to spring bird destruction.

### AN ICELESS EXIT OF WINTER.

UNDER the laws of compensation and as an offset to the damage by spring floods in the Middle West, the absence of floating ice or of ice gorges on practically all of the great streams of the country certainly is a factor not to be ignored. Had there been this general element added to the enormous flow of water, the destruction would have been more extensive.

The only partially ice-bound territory now is in the furthest Northern States west of the Mississippi and east of the Cascade range. In the interior of Minnesota, ice is still about thirty inches thick. North Dakota reports twenty-one inches at Bismarck and twenty-five and one-half inches at Williston. Practically all of the great Eastern rivers, as well as the Ohio and its immediate tributaries, were cleared of ice prior to the middle of March, leaving only the upper Mississippi drainage basin, which now has about four inches of snow from which on its own account little is to be feared. The Upper Lakes still are icebound.

Another compensating fact is the minimiz-

ing of damage to river craft on such streams as the Ohio, Mississippi, Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna and lesser streams. Usually, thousands of damage are inflicted not only on vessels at wharf and those moored in coves for winter keeping, but on docks and anchorages as well, wherever the ice gorges or floating ice has had access. Thus this season has a credit not to be overlooked when the account is finally balanced against the desolating floods.

### "NESSMUK."

JUST imagine a story by Nessmuk in this day, when the old outdoor reader complains that "nowadays we don't get such great stuff as Nessmuk, Kingfisher, Mather and their kind used to write." Cheer up—we have a heretofore unpublished story by Nessmuk (George W. Sears), with the manuscript written, as they all were, in his own hand writing, the crabbed, uneven hand of the man devoting much time to the gun, rod, paddle and axe, and only using the pen when he had in mind something too good to be kept from those he loved, the men who sought outdoors life. The narrative is one of slavery days, long before the emancipation of the negro. It is Nessmukian in its simpleness, with an anti-climax that makes one want to get up and holler.

We came across the story in a bundle of manuscripts that had been "copy read" and set aside for later use. In those days Nessmuk had many confreres of the rod, gun and pen, some of whom were his equal in their facility with these implements, consequently a story by Nessmuk took its turn with that of others in publication. At any rate, this great story comes now as a reminder of one of the greatest outdoor writers this country ever has known. The story will begin in the next issue; you won't want to miss it. If you buy from the newsstands, order early from your dealer.

### MARCH ADVERTISING RECORD.

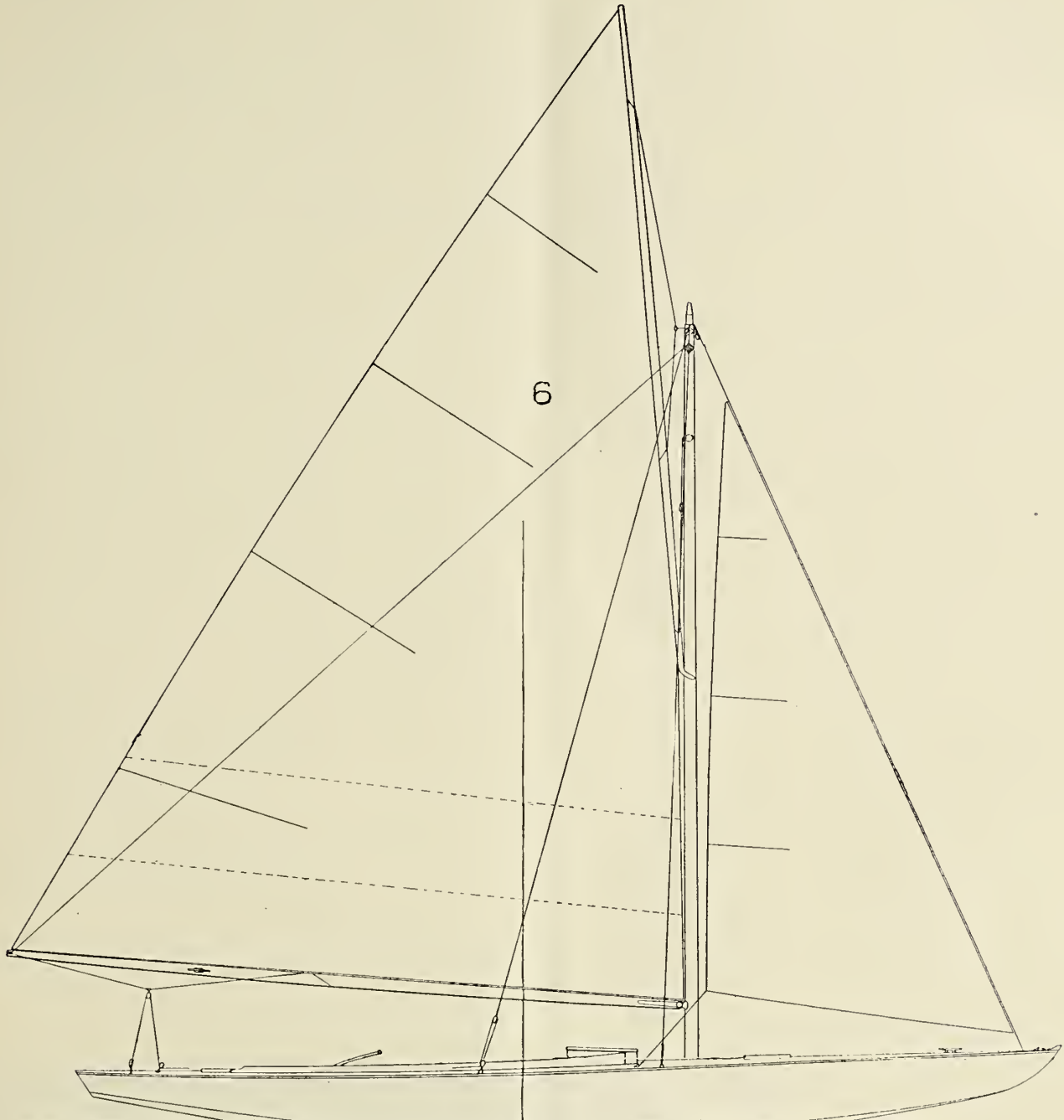
MOST everyone agrees that there is much news and information in advertisements, and that the reader takes pleasure in perusing them, though he has no definite want in view. Some time ago we heard of a man who was in the habit of sending some of the American magazines to a friend in India, but who tore out the advertising pages in order to save postage. Getting a letter from the recipient, his friend wrote him thus: "Please discontinue removing the advertising pages, as I enjoy the advertisements fully as much, if not more, than the main part of the magazine."

Printers' Ink compiles the total number of agate lines of advertising carried by four outdoor publications last month as follows:

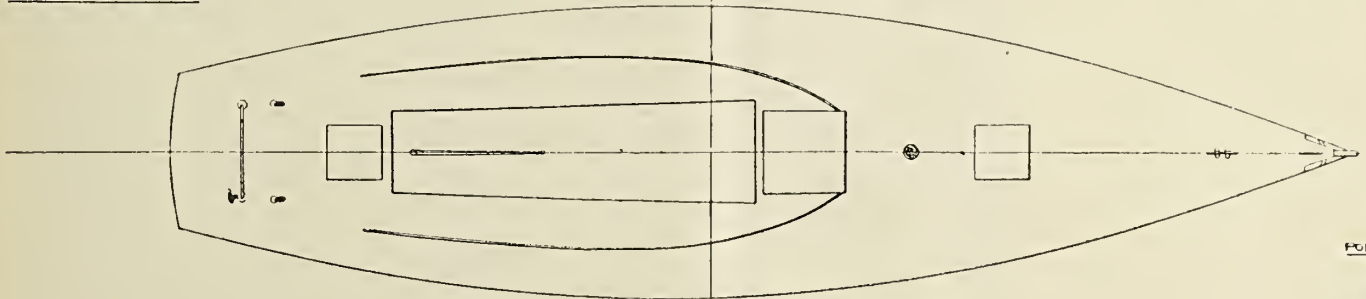
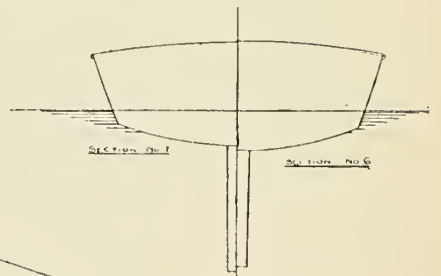
Publication.	March, 1913.
1. Forest and Stream.....	17,639
2. Outing Magazine .....	13,496
3. Field & Stream.....	11,636
4. Outdoor World .....	7,476

It seems to us that the publication carrying a large amount of advertising is more valuable and interesting to the subscriber than one without this kind of information.

The above tabulation shows where FOREST AND STREAM stands.



DIMENSIONS  
 LENGTH OVER ALL 28.0  
 L. W. L. 17.9  
 BEAM 6.2 7.1  
 DRAFT 4.0  
 SAIL AREA 90 FEET 350



FORT WASHINGTON Y.C.  
 ONE DESIGN CLASS  
 SCALE 1/2" = 1 FOOT  
 WILLIAM GARDNER  
 WINDY PT. (1913)

### Yachting in San Francisco Bay.

FRANK GARDEN and Harry Cory, of the San Francisco Y. C., have offered a cup to be sailed for by the yachtsmen of that club under different conditions than usually rule. The race will be over a three-mile triangular course, and will have its commencement at the club house. The contestants will line up at the boat float, launch their small boats, row to the yachts anchored in the stream, cast off the moorings, hoist sail and beat to windward for a mile. After turning a mark, a spinnaker must be set and a run of another mile made, the race to conclude with a reach to the anchorage where the moorings must be picked up, the canvas stowed away, and the trip made back to the float in the small boat.

The sloop Discovery, one of the fastest yachts on the bay, for years owned by Captain MacFarlane of the Corinthian Y. C., has been purchased by R. C. Pell, commodore of the San Francisco Y. C., who has disposed of the Vixen to Jack Lowe, of the same club. James Lanagan, ex-commodore of the San Francisco Y. C., has purchased the sloop Emma from G. Dorn, of the Corinthian Y. C., and the latter will sail the Fulton G. this year. The Merry Widow is now owned by Frank Parker and is being prepared for the opening of the season by having a new centerboard put in and her fin keel cut down a foot. She will be sailed under the colors of the Sausalito Y. C.

At the annual meeting of the Sausalito Y. C., held recently, officers were chosen as follows: Commodore, Lester F. Secor; President, Walter Reubold; Vice-Commodore, Peter Diehl; Vice-President, Wm. Larson; Port Captain, Frederick Hindshaw; Secretary, W. L. Sutherland; Measurer, W. M. Woodward; Treasurer, Al. F. Reubold; Regatta Committee, J. Cochran; P. Diehl and W. L. Sutherland. This club has just been made a member of the Pacific Inter-Club Yacht Racing Association. A schedule has been prepared for the season which will open on April 26 and close on Oct. 26. Among the most important events planned are the following: Race for the Rohde cup, June 1; Sorenson cup race, June 15; Nathan-Dohrmann trophy race, July 6; perpetual trophy race, July 13; Inter-club race, Sept. 9; Reubold cup channel race, Sept. 21, and Aquatic Day, Oct. 5.

The Encinal Y. C., of Alameda, is letting contracts for many improvements in its club house, including a ball room and new dressing rooms and a large boat deck. A fleet of a dozen racing dories will be placed in commission this year, these to be of the 21-foot class. The new officers of the club are: S. M. Haslet, President; E. M. Shaw, Vice-President; Harry H. Shed, Secretary.

The San Francisco Y. C. has adopted its program of events for the coming season, and has named May 3 as opening day. The principal events of the year will be the clambake at Paradise Cove, May 30; schooner race, June 15; Farallone race, June 15; motor boat regatta, July 4; yacht race for Polhemus-Lowe cup, July 4; lightship race, July 13; annual regatta, July 20; river cruise, Aug. 31 to Sept. 9; power boat race, Sacramento to Sausalito, Sept. 9; closing day, Oct. 26.

The Corinthian Y. C. will open the season on April 26, and the leading events of the sea-

son will be the annual regatta, May 30; Hammersmith trophy race, June 15; Bellis trophy handicap race, June 29; race to Santa Cruz, July 19; river trip, Aug. 9 to 17; inter-club regatta, Sept. 9; motor boat races and aquatic sports, Sept. 21; Corinthian games, Oct. 5; closing day, Oct. 18.

## Canoeing

### Atlantic Division, A. C. A.

THE annual Ramapo River cruise will be held Saturday and Sunday, May 3 and 4, from Suffern, N. Y., to Mountain View, N. J.

The advance in date is on account of the early spring and the probability of low water at the original time set.

This cruise covers the most interesting part of the stream and many exciting rapids, rifts and dams will be run.

About fifty members made this trip last year, and in view of the complete success and great enthusiasm shown, the committee expects one hundred or more and can assure every one of a most enjoyable and exhilarating cruise. If undecided about going, speak to some one of those who shot the rapids and ran the rifts last year, and their enthusiasm will surely induce you to pack up your outfit and attend.

Frequent trains leave New York via Erie R. R. for Suffern, N. Y.

Leave New York, Chambers St.—9:10, 9:20, 10:45, 12:40, 12:50, 1:00, 1:45, 3:15, 3:50, 4:40.

Leave Jersey City—9:30, 9:34, 11:00, 12:54, 1:04, 1:15, 2:00, 3:29, 4:04, 4:55.

Arrive Suffern.—10:29, 10:43, 12:13, 1:46; 1:53, 2:30, 3:21, 4:53, 5:14, 6:19.

For other trains consult Erie R. R. time tables.

Camp will be made on Saturday evening about six miles down stream where we will have a regular Atlantic Division camp-fire.

Camp will be struck early Sunday morning,

the cruise continuing to Pompton Lakes, where dinner will be served at the hotel at noon. A light supper will be served at Mountain View at the end of the cruise, so don't bring grub for these meals.

Those desiring to paddle up the Hudson River to Piermont, N. Y., on the Saturday and Sunday previous (April 26 and 27) will find a freight car to transport their boats and outfits to Suffern. Also boats can be shipped by freight or express care of the American Canoe Association, Suffern, N. Y. However, a word to the wise—ship your outfits early, or paddle up to Piermont. Proper arrangement will be made to ship canoes back after the cruise.

If you have a boat and no partner, or have no boat and want a partner, notify the committee, and they will endeavor to make arrangements for same.

Now get busy. All live canoeists will make this cruise. Don't miss it. The advice of the committee is go as "light" as possible.

The committee follows: Eugene C. Kelly, Chairman, 904 Jackson avenue, Bronx, N. Y.; Jule F. Marshall, Inwood C. C.; Charles Spenser, Knickerbocker C. C.; Benjamin A. Acker, unattached, Ossining, N. Y.; Arthur Lucke, Yonkers C. C.; Edward F. Maloney, Hiawatha C. C.; Eugene F. Cole, Wenonah C. C.

### A. C. A. Membership.

#### NEW MEMBERS PROPOSED

Atlantic Division—J. Pierson Reed, Vine-land, N. J., by Levi Hindley.

#### NEW MEMBERS ELECTED.

Atlantic Division.—6640, Frank E. Esibill, 79 Bank street, Bridgeton, N. J.

Western Division.—6638, John Stewart Elliott, Beatrice, Neb.; 6639, Mark L. Powers, Beatrice, Neb.

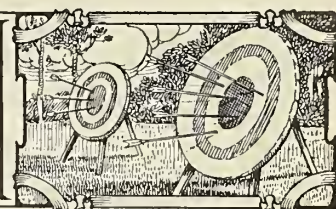
FOREST AND STREAM is the official organ of the American Canoe Association.



CANOEING, CANADA STYLE.



# ARCHERY



Forest and Stream is the official organ of the National Archery Association.

## The Method of George Phillips Bryant

**I** NTERESTING and instructive letters on methods of shooting in archery were read at the recent annual banquet of the Chicago Archery Club. For the benefit of the cause of archery, it was decided to publish these letters in full.

Our present champion, Geo. Phillips Bryant, answered a series of fourteen questions, prefacing his replies as follows:

"These answers tell what I do and not necessarily what I would recommend. Though Ford's book is my Bible on archery, I have always believed that the individual should accommodate Ford's methods to his particular requirements and physical powers.

"For the short ranges, the style used by Mrs. Howell and so ably set forth by Prof. Rendtorff in his recent articles, cannot be beaten, and if a man has great power, he may well try it at the longer ranges.

"I have never quite settled in my mind the value or wisdom of the particular modifications that I personally show in my shooting."

And further in a later letter Mr. Bryant explains as follows:

"I believe every man has to go through a certain amount of personal experimentation before he can settle on that method best suited to his peculiarities, and feeling that I am still in the experimental stage, I hesitate to set forth any particular style or method as desirable, especially as it might be considered a challenge to discussion, which I would regret."

The questions and answers follow:

Question 1. "What weight bow do you use at 100, 80, 60, 50 and 40 yards? What weight arrows at those distances, and are you particular that all of a set of six arrows weigh the same?"

Answer. "I have used bows varying from 48 to 56 pounds at all ranges, but now use about 48 at the American round ranges and about 52 at the 80 and 100.

"I abandoned anything less than 5 shilling arrows two years ago. Mr. Rendtorff has stated every argument better than I can. If I were only going to shoot up to 80 yards, I would use a light bow about six feet two inches long and a 6 shilling arrow. I have never had a set of arrows weighing alike, but test them for flight by actual shooting."

Question 2. "How high do you string your bow; that is, the distance between the string and the belly of the handle?"

"Is your nocking point tight or loose on the arrow?"

Answer. "Six and three-quarter inches. Nocking point just a fit, but not tight. However, I am rather careless about the fine points at times."

Question 3. "You seem to take a preliminary aim with bow half drawn and a final aim with bow fully drawn. Have you a point of aim at each of these draws, and where is it?"

Answer. "One point only. For some years I held my arm out straight and drew as Richardson does, but went back this last spring to my old style as less exhausting and awkward. I draw as I raise and attempt to approximate the point of aim as I draw so that at full draw I shall have just come on point of aim, then steady on it and release. This is what I try to do, but no doubt make many false moves."

Question 4. "How do you loose? Do you throw your fingers off the string with a slight backward movement, or do you hold your fingers bent and tense and with the least possible movement allow the string to roll off the fingers, which latter have a tendency on account of their tenseness to fly back into the bent position like a spring upon release of the string?"

Answer. "I used to open my fingers and pull back so that it had appearance of an explosion. Then tried Fisher's release, then took lessons from Thompson and Taylor, but have never got a release to suit yet. I try to get a somewhat more mechanical and less delicate release than they get. Your last alternative with the addition of the fact that my hand and arm come back about half an inch in the act of loosing, so that the string does not go forward till entirely free, covers it as well as I can."

Question 5. "I notice when fully drawn the top of your thumb is placed just back and below your right ear, or is it in front of your ear? Do you depend upon your thumb, thus placed, as a stop or anchor to hold your bow fully drawn, while you perfect your aim, or is it simply to steady your right hand and determine the length of your draw, the muscles of your arm and back, holding the strain of the bow?"

"Does the end of your thumb act as a pivot in releasing the string?"

Answer. "My thumb comes on the point of my jaw bone and is a personal peculiarity only. I draw much too far back by all the rules of archery, and can do so only because of facial conformation. I never intentionally let any pressure come on the thumb, but use it merely as a guide. The pictures show a pressure due to holding for the photographer. The result of pressure is to make the thumb act as a pivot, throw the hand out of line and ruin the shot."

Question 6. "Does your forefinger touch your chin, neck or face when bow fully drawn, and which and where?"

Answer. "It probably touches under my chin, though I am entirely unconscious of it. I believe if one is going to shoot only 80 yards

and under, that it is of great advantage to draw to the corner of the mouth as Mrs. Howell and Mrs. Phillips did."

Question 7. "I believe you use a glove finger tips. How do you make your tips? Do you use quills, are you careful not to allow a crease in your tips? Of what kind of leather? Do you prefer the 'feel of the string'?"

Answer. "I face the finger ends with corodvan or horse-butt, sewing them on at the base and part way up the sides, but leaving them free on the ends. I am not satisfied with them. I use thin tips so as to feel the string. There are times when I do not prefer 'the feel of the string,' but grin and bear it."

Question 8. "Please say where you place the string on your fingers."

Answer. "My fingers show heavy callouses beginning about one-quarter of an inch from the joint and almost square across."

Question 9. "Do you hold your bow exactly upright; that is, vertical, and do you look to the right or left of your string as you aim along the arrow? Are both eyes open, or do you close your left eye?"

Answer. "Very slightly slanted to the right and look by the left of the string. Both eyes open."

Question 10. "How do you hold the bow with your bow hand, wrist perfectly straight, or slightly bent toward you to avoid striking the arm guard?"

Answer. "Wrist straight. Do not bend it in or out and can shoot bare arm without striking except on recoil I get the vibration."

Question 11. "As you draw with your string hand, do you push forward with your bow hand, or is all the drawing done with your string hand?"

Answer. "I have my arm (left) practically straight before drawing, and as I raise my bow I draw with the right arm and back, so that as my left arm comes up, it remains straight, but not rigid. I do not grasp the bow tight until up and on the point of aim, and that allows it to settle in my hand so that it pulls true."

Question 12. "When you have perfected your aim, is your bow arm extended to its uttermost, hand, wrist and arm held rigid, elbow locked open, or do you find it necessary to avoid rigidity in order that the recoil may follow the direction the arrow is aimed?"

Answer. "It is extended, but not to its uttermost, and the elbow is not locked, nor is it bent. I have a feeling of full extension without that of stretching. It must be very firm but not rigid. I developed a flinch last spring, when I was shooting with the outstretched arm, that nearly drove me out of archery. I do not feel capable of advising, as my own control of my left arm is so poor."

Question 13. "Do you draw until the front of the pile just touches the back of the bow or

until the end of the pile is flush with the back of the bow?"

Answer. "I draw until the shoulder of the pile—that is, the bevel—is back as far as it will go without dropping on my knuckle."

Question 14. "I notice you stand squarely at right angles to the target. Do you throw your weight mostly upon your heels or front of your feet?"

Answer. "Weight on both feet equally and more on the heels than the toes. I stiffen my knees and back about the same time as I do my grasp on the bow."

The American round champion of 1911, Dr. R. P. Elmer, answered questions as follows:

Question 1. "How do I loose?"

Answer. "In the most rotten manner which is a constant source of disgust to me. Practically all the weight of the string is borne on my third finger, instead of being equally distributed as it should be. This results in an unnecessarily bent bow string which on being freed imparts a wobble to the arrow. Theoretically the string should bend only at the nock of the arrow, and the thickness of one's fingers makes an unavoidable error. If the third finger does the pulling, it is so much the worse. I do not loose with a snap, which I do not approve of, but at the same time I do not think I am sluggish."

Question 2. "Does my string hand touch my face?"

Answer. "I had to go out in the yard and shoot a few arrows to find out just what happened, and I discovered that my second metacarpophalangeal articulation rested on the inferior mandibular border just anterior to the insertion of the masseter, while my first lay against the thyroid cartilage. This is all wrong in my opinion, because it throws the nock end of the arrow in so close to the neck that if one stands sideways to the target, his nose shuts off half the shaft of the arrow from the eye. In the future I expect to give a good tryout to a draw to the mouth for 60 yards as the French do. After I have loosed, my hand presses tight to my neck."

3. "I do not string my bow high enough for fear of breaking it."

4. "When in full draw, my arm is straight and rigid. This is the cause of my worst fault which has lost me many a good score, and which is that I throw my left shoulder so far up and forward that the bow string often hits it."

5. "My finger tips are far from satisfactory. I use the kind Captain Barnes sells. Owing to my pernicious method of holding the string, my third finger is apt to become very sore, and I have to use on it a very thick finger tip. This makes my loose still more inaccurate."

6. "At Chicago I stuck an arrow in the ground where the ball of my left foot rested and sighted over it to get a straight line to the target. It was merely to find the initial line on which a point of aim must lie. I think a plumb line is better."

And in response to a belated request the morning after the banquet, the following description of his "loose" was received from that veteran archer and several times champion, Will H. Thompson:

"The string lies in a *slightly* diagonal direc-

tion from the first finger to the third, not straight across, and *as much pressure as possible put upon the shirking first finger*. Arrow drawn nearly, not quite to the head, aim then taken, and then, all being held quite firm, the fingers being as *straight* as possible to retain the string, *slowly drawn backward off the string*.

"Note.—The fingers *not opened at all*, but *pulled off the string*. The string should come back a trifle with the pull, or *feel* as if it did, and after the loose, the drawing hand should remain below the right jaw, with the fingers tense and slightly incurved. This gives the keenest loose and flattest trajectory of which the bow is capable, and no good arrow will wobble or wag in the least if so delivered. With such a loose, the 100-yard range is fully commanded by a 40-pound bow. The hardest thing to command at the loose is to pull the fingers off *slowly*, and yet this is more important than any other point in archery. Every time a good archer gets this slow, even pull of the fingers off the string, the arrow goes to the mark. The slow loose does not upset the left arm, and gives the one measureless moment in which the aim is corrected, and the success of the shot assured."

I hope the writer may be pardoned if he closes this description of methods of shooting the long bow by saying that it is his opinion that the "loose" is by far the most important act in the series of acts that go to make up the shooting of an arrow. An archer may stand in perfect form, he may nock, draw, hold and aim with great care and precision, and yet, when the crucial moment comes, the climax or finale of the loose, he finds that all the thoughtful painstaking care exercised in the preceding acts may go for naught because of the slightest variation or error in the release of the string, and may the writer add further that as an adjunct to the "loose," the finger tips do not receive one-half the attention they should.

J. H. PENDRY.

### New Archery Club.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 10.—*Editor Forest and Stream*: In response to an invitation tendered by C. W. Welty and John T. Monahan, prominent citizens of Wheeling, W. Va., James S. Jiles and the writer spent Saturday and Sunday, April 5 and 6, at the famous little city of the hills.

The object of our visit was to christen a new archery club, measure out a new range, and teach a half dozen promising converts how to keep the "right hand to the face and elbow up."

We were taken by Mr. Welty to the Fort Henry Club, and there entertained most royally; in fact, we partook so freely of our host's generous offering that Mr. Jiles wanted to stay "right there" and postpone exercise until morning. Mr. Jiles has considerable of that quality which Brother Rendtorff calls inertia, and as the inertia of heavy bodies is much greater than that of small bodies, we must all concede that he is "some stayer." After lunch we were driven by motor to Mr. Monahan's home, Howard Place, Pleasant Valley, and there treated to a pleasant surprise, for while we knew that the suburbs of Wheeling were beautiful, we were not prepared to see the fine country estate of nearly one hundred acres with suitable places

for ranges of one hundred yards or more on every terrace.

The place chosen for the targets is reached by a winding road and is situated on the level crest of a high hill where for miles around one can see and enjoy a prospect truly pleasing.

The wind was high and interfered somewhat with the scores.

Before initiating the beginners, Mr. Jiles and the writer shot an American round with the following scores:

	60Yds.	50Yds.	40Yds.	
Jiles .....	25 113	28 150	30 182	83 446
Hertig .....	28 132	30 164	30 212	88 508

Beginners' round, 72 arrows, 40yds.:				
J. T. Monahan ...	40	158	Harry Lutz .....	30 102
C. W. Welty .....	36	120	William Howard...	12 42
Frank Mulaney ...	40	148		

In my opinion these scores made by men who never shot a bow before are very good. Mr. Welty handled the weapon with the careless ease of an Indian, and if it were not for his quickness, would have outshot all the others.

Mr. Jiles has offered a Barnes bow as a prize to the first man making, within twelve months, a score of 450 in the American.

One of the objects of our visit was not attained. Mr. Monahan was expecting to have on hand for our test and inspection a pair of bows which Mr. Barnes, the maker, says cannot be duplicated in quality for \$500.

The bows were to be delivered on April 1, but no doubt Mr. Barnes' illness has held him back in their manufacture.

Meanwhile we hope that many little clubs are springing up here and there all over the country.

O. L. HERTIG.

### The Newton Archers.

NEWTON CENTER, Mass., April 7.—*Editor Forest and Stream*: Several of the Newton archers spent Saturday afternoon, April 5, in target practice on the archery range at the Newton Center Playgrounds.

The weather was about perfect, spring was in the air, and several meadowlarks attended the archers and sang a tuneful accompaniment to the swish of the arrows in their flight.

The Newton Archers, as the local archery club is named, has among its members several ladies and three youthful archers about ten years old, and some of the ladies and children were shooting Saturday afternoon. The men shot the American round, the ladies shot the Columbia, and the children shot at thirty yards.

The following scores were made:

American Round:				
	60 Yds.	50 Yds.	40 Yds.	Total.
C. T. Switzler.....	23 101	23 146	23 149	80 396
L. C. Smith.....	29 98	25 127	30 164	75 389
S. W. Wilder .....	18 70	23 146	30 160	76 376
Ellis Spear .....	17 95	17 69	22 100	56 264

Columbia Round:				
	50 Yds.	40 Yds.	30 Yds.	Total.
Mrs. B. P. Gray.....	20 62	22 112	24 136	66 310
Mrs. L. C. Smith.....	14 70	16 78	23 123	53 271

Ninety-six arrows at thirty yards:  
Dorothy Smith.....45 200 Philip Wilder..... 133

In four consecutive ends Dorothy scored as follows: 4 18; 3 11; 5 27; 4 22; total, 16 78.

Dorothy and Philip both took up archery last fall, and there is a friendly rivalry between them to see which will make fastest progress.

On March 22 and again on April 3, S. W. Wilder shot an American round, making the following scores:

	60 Yds.	50 Yds.	40 Yds.	Total.
March 22 .....	27 133	27 127	30 154	84 414
April 3 .....	27 109	27 133	30 206	84 448

April 19 is a holiday in Massachusetts and



the Newton Archers are planning to hold an archery tournament on that date at the Newton Center Playground.

There are several members of the Newton Archers who have just secured their tackle and who have never shot before, and an especial effort is being made to encourage these to take part in the tournament. A special round at the 40 and 30-yard ranges for these novices will be one feature of the tournament.

LOUIS C. CMITH,  
Secretary The Newton Archers.

**Dr. Coles' Fine Shooting.**

CHICAGO, Ill., April 5.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Archers rarely indulge in target practice at twenty yards. I remember an impromptu match shot at this distance at the national tournament in 1908. The regular program for the day had been finished, and all the archers and spectators gathered near the contestants. The interest manifested was tense, and held to the end. Hardly a word was spoken, nor a sound heard save that of the arrows striking the targets. Scarcely a person moved until the shooting was finished. Why were they so spell-bound? Because the distance was so short that they not only saw the target hit, but hit near its center, nearly all the arows finding the gold or red.

To onlookers it is not interesting to watch archers shooting at targets placed so far away that they make as many misses as hits.

A rifleman expects to strike the bullseye with every shot, no matter what distance he is shooting, and he comes near doing it. What would we think of him if he placed the target so far away that he did not hit it half the time?

I did not start out to write about short range shooting; but it is certainly interesting to see one accomplish what he is trying to—in this case, hit the gold.

I recently received a card from Rev. E. I. Cole, of Ossining, N. Y., who will be remembered as a novice at the national meeting last August. He reported a wonderful score, which he had just made with thirty arrows at twenty yards. I can find no record of any finer target shooting at this range, save a score by Will H. Thompson, when he made 29 golds and a red out of 30 shots.

I give Mr. Coles' score in the order in which the hits were made: 999, 999, 999, 999, 799, 999, 999, 997, 999, 977=30—262.

Don't look with contempt on a fine score, even though made at short range.

The National Association does not recognize the twenty yards range; and few archers even practice it, except occasionally, "just for fun."

If any of the archers, even the best of them, think it easy to duplicate Mr. Coles' score, I suggest that they try to do it; and when they succeed, report it to the FOREST AND STREAM, and also state how many trials they made before they accomplished the feat.

EDWARD B. WESTON.

**The Happy Investor.**

He never clipped a coupon for he never owned a stock;  
He never had a bank account—not even in a sock;  
He never was mistaken for a putter-by of wealth—  
His int'rest came in sunshine and his dividends in hea'th.  
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.



**Fixtures.**

If you want your shoot to be announced here, send a notice like the following:

- REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.**  
April 19.—Lawrence (Mass.) Fish and Game Protective Association. A. C. Gray, Sec'y.  
April 23.—Grundy Center (Ia.) G.C. F. W. Callaway, Sec'y.  
April 23-24.—Wellington, Mass.—Paleface Shooting Association. Walter F. Clarke, Pres.  
April 23-24.—Brantley (Ala.) G. C. A. H. Hill, Pres.  
April 24.—Maysville, Ky.—Mason Co. G.C. W. H. Hall, Mgr.

- April 26.—Pottstown (Pa.) G. C. C. A. Fries, Sec'y.  
April 29.—Guernsey, Ia.—Du Pont G.C. J.W. Dobbins, Pres.  
April 29-30.—Moberly (Mo.) G. C. J. A. Melton, Sec'y.  
April 29-May 1.—Pond Creek, Okla.—Oklahoma State tournament, auspices Pond Creek G. C. Wm. H. Hite, Mgr.  
May 1-2.—Philadelphia.—Keystone S.L. G. F. Hamlin, Sec.  
May 3.—Rittersville, Pa.—Lehigh R. and G. C. H. F. Koch, Sec'y.  
May 3.—Bethel, Conn.—Western Connecticut T.S.L. tournament, auspices of Bethel G. C. C. K. Bailey, Sec'y.  
May 4-5.—San Diego, Cal.—Pastime G. C. George P. Muchmore, Sec'y.  
May 5-6.—Laramie, Wyo.—Gem City G.C. T. A. Rogers, Pres.  
May 6.—Vicksburg (Miss.) G. C. J. J. Bradfield, Mgr.

# Southwestern Handicap



Adds to Year's Victories With  
*Remington-UMC* Guns and Shells

First Big Interstate Handicap of 1913 Pays Another Tribute to the "Perfect Shooting Combination."

## A Few of the Many *Remington-UMC* Winnings:

**Preliminary Handicap**—Won by R. B. Barnes, Bay City, Texas, 96 x 100, shooting a *Remington-UMC* Pump Gun.

**High Professional on All Singles**—Won by Thomas A. Marshall of Keithsburg, Ill. Mr. Marshall was also high professional in the Preliminary Handicap, 94 x 100, and tied on all targets shot at for entire tournament, shooting *Remington-UMC* Gun and the Speed Shells in all events.

**High Professional on Doubles**—Won by Wm. H. Heer, with *Remington-UMC* Gun and Arrow Speed Shells.

**Southwestern Handicap**—Tied for by Robert Sorenson, shooting *Remington-UMC* Autoloading Shotgun and Arrow Speed Shells.

**Long Run of Tournament**—Won by Homer Clark, 134 straight, with *Remington-UMC* Pump Gun.

*You May Depend Upon Remington-UMC — The Perfect Shooting Combination — For Higher Scores at the Traps, Better Field Averages.*

**REMINGTON ARMS—UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO.,**  
299 Broadway - - - - - New York City



stand their handicaps, while others who were looked upon as not dangerous outshot their previous scores.

R. B. Barnes, an amateur of Bay City, Texas, shot himself into the shooting world by scoring 96 out of his 100, shooting from the 18yds. mark, which did not seem to worry him. In fact, Barnes beat his morning's score, when he only scored 93 from 16yds.

Nic Arie again distinguished himself by getting second place with 95. Most of the professional shooters were handicapped from 19yds. to 23yds., and in consequence did not make high scores. Tom A. Marshall was high in that class with 94.

In the Preliminary Handicap there were 39 entries at \$5, or \$195; 2 penalty entries at \$8, or \$16; 20 entries for targets only, making 61 entries in all. Added money \$100; total purse, \$311.

Winners, amount won and winning score follow: R. B. Barnes, 96, \$68.45; Nic Arie, 95, \$55.95; H. P. DeMund, T. C. Ford, J. A. Gwynn and Bart Lewis, 93, \$33.40 each; W. B. Twitchell, S. L. Gill, George Crosby and R. Merrill, 91, \$13.20 each.

	Yards.	Targets				Total.
		20	20	20	20	
*T E Doremus.....	16	16	14	15	16	76
W L Brown.....	16	20	13	16	20	88
H N Moore.....	16	12	8	13	16	65
L S Noble.....	16	15	18	17	20	89
Robt Sorenson.....	16	17	18	17	18	88
J W Eagan.....	17	18	15	11	18	78
O B Garrison.....	17	14	10	12	13	66
S A Heatly.....	17	17	15	12	17	76
W B Twitchell.....	17	18	19	17	19	91
D B Wolfe.....	17	15	19	20	18	87
D A Edwards.....	18	15	17	16	18	82
T C Ford.....	18	19	18	20	18	93
G K Mackie.....	18	19	16	18	16	85
S L Gill.....	18	17	17	18	19	91
Geo Tucker.....	18	15	17	20	14	84
R T Pruitt.....	18	16	12	12	17	69
Ack Barnett.....	18	18	20	17	16	88
R B Barnes.....	18	19	20	19	18	96
*G B Cragg.....	18	18	19	19	17	91
H P De Mund.....	18	17	20	20	17	93
Col O C Guessaz.....	19	16	18	16	13	74
*F M Faurote.....	19	16	16	20	17	86
Alf Gardiner.....	19	19	18	18	16	88
Dan O'Connell.....	19	19	19	18	14	88
Wallace R Miller.....	19	17	16	16	19	84
Jim M Leon.....	19	16	15	18	17	84
*H J Donnelly.....	19	15	19	17	18	88
Sam M Forsgard.....	19	19	17	19	15	88
John Jones.....	18	19	19	17	19	89
A R Ludlam.....	18	15	17	13	19	83
H R Bosley.....	20	13	17	17	20	83
Geo Crosby.....	20	18	17	19	18	91
R Merrill.....	20	19	20	19	15	91
*T A Marshall.....	20	18	19	19	19	94
F W McNeil.....	20	16	19	17	18	86
L Trusson.....	16	17	17	18	17	86
J A Gwynn.....	16	19	19	18	19	93
Mrs D O'Connell.....	16	17	14	13	18	78
Mrs W G Allen.....	16	14	17	17	9	74
Harry Grindle.....	16	17	18	20	16	90
*Mrs A Topperwein.....	21	18	18	18	16	87
*Homer Clark.....	21	19	19	19	17	91
*E M Daniel.....	21	16	16	18	14	82
*W Henderson.....	21	19	20	18	15	89
*H Murrell.....	21	17	18	18	15	86
Nick Arie.....	22	20	19	20	18	95
R H Connerly.....	22	19	16	14	13	73
*R O Heikes.....	22	16	19	17	19	88
Bart Lewis.....	22	19	20	19	17	93
*G W Maxwell.....	22	18	18	16	19	88
*F Gilbert.....	23	18	18	19	16	90
*J R Graham.....	23	17	16	19	13	79
*W H Heer.....	23	19	18	20	12	82
*W R Crosby.....	23	19	16	17	20	90
*J S Day.....	23	16	13	19	16	79
E F Forsgard.....	23	16	13	14	16	74
*Ben Schwartz.....	20	17	19	19	18	92
*Guy Ward.....	20	16	17	14	17	80
*H J Borden.....	20	18	20	15	13	81
R C Chew.....	16	18	19	15	18	89
Hugh Smith.....	17	16	17	16	15	80

THIRD DAY, APRIL 10.

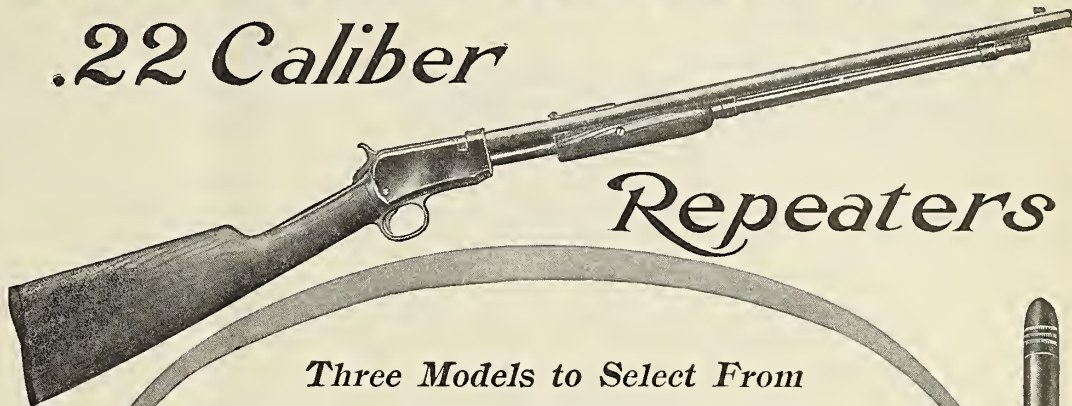
Owing to the high wind which blew directly into the faces of the shooters and which made the flight of the targets very uncertain, the shooting during the entire day was very difficult, and as a result, many scores suffered.

In the early morning program at 100 targets, Homer Clark and Bill Crosby, both professional shooters, and Nic Arie, of Houston, an amateur, tied with 98 breaks out of 100 targets, most wonderful shooting, considering the conditions.

F W McNeil.....	86	*W H Heer.....	92
H P De Mund.....	92	*J R Graham.....	89
H R Bosley.....	89	B Lewis.....	96
*Guy Ward.....	65	*W R Crosby.....	98
*H J Borden.....	93	*F Gilbert.....	96
S M Forsgard.....	84	Nick Arie.....	98
*H J Donnelly.....	90	A L Nethery.....	78
J McLean.....	76	J E Boothe.....	71
W R Miller.....	87	*H Clark.....	98
D O'Connell.....	90	*R O Heikes.....	94
D A Edwards.....	80	*T A Marshall.....	94
G K Mackie.....	88	W H Colquit.....	78
Geo Tucker.....	77	H E Craig.....	80
D B Wolfe.....	80	*G W Maxwell.....	93
H Grindle.....	85	R H Connerly.....	93
*T E Doremus.....	68	*W Henderson.....	88
W L Brown.....	84	R Merrill.....	91
L Trusson.....	81	J W Eagan.....	88
S A Noble.....	87	R T Pruitt.....	77
R Sorenson.....	88	Mrs D O'Connell.....	73
*Mrs A Topperwein.....	93	Mrs W G Allen.....	73
Geo Crosby.....	92	H N Moore.....	82
R B Barnes.....	89	R C Chew.....	82

# WINCHESTER

## .22 Caliber



## Repeaters

### Three Models to Select From

There are three different Winchester .22 Caliber Repeating Rifles, either one of which gives first class satisfaction for target shooting or hunting small game. They are the Model 1903 .22 Automatic; the Model 1890 and the Model 1906. The first, as its name implies, is reloaded by recoil. After its 10-shot magazine is filled and the rifle once loaded, the only effort required to shoot it is to aim and pull the trigger. On account of the ease and novelty of its operation, there is no end of fun shooting this rifle. It's the peer of all .22s. The Models 1890 and 1906 resemble one another very closely, but differ in length and weight. Both are handsome, well-made, fine-shooting, smooth-working guns. The latter is a handy little piece which has no equal in gun value. It has a 20-inch, round barrel, fitted with sporting front and adjustable rear sights. It shoots .22 Short, .22 Long and .22 Long Rifle Cartridges, which permits the use of light ammunition for target work and heavier cartridges for game shooting. All three of these rifles are Take-Downs, and come apart easily and quickly. They can be packed in a small compass, which makes them just the thing for a fishing, boating, automobiling, or other outing trip.

**WINCHESTER CARTRIDGES.** Whichever one of these rifles you select, use Winchester make of cartridges in it. They develop the possibilities of Winchester and other makes of rifles and revolvers to the fullest degree. Get the kind with the big **W** on the box.

*Winchester Rifles and Cartridges are Sold Everywhere*



*B Schwartz.....	92	H Finch.....	81
*H Murrell.....	84	O B Garrison.....	67
Col O C Guessaz.....	78	S A Heatly.....	79
A Gardiner.....	78	H Smith.....	82
*F M Faurote.....	84	A R Ludlam.....	89
A Barnett.....	87	A D Ross.....	79
W B Twitchell.....	79	W J Bassett.....	77
*G B Cragg.....	82	J Harrison.....	77
S L Gill.....	85	C D Teutsch.....	93
J Gwynn.....	89	*E M Daniel.....	95
J Jones.....	83	H Ellis.....	71
E F Forsgard.....	92	J B Webb (60).....	42
*J S Day.....	93		

\*Professionals.

### SOUTHWESTERN HANDICAP.

The Southwestern Handicap at targets, one of the most important shooting contests to be held this year, was won by a Texan. Although shooters of many States competed for this event, Texas marksmen proved to be superior. H. R. Bosley, of Dallas, was the winner after shooting off a tie with Robert Sorenson, of Rockport, and Bob Connerly, of Austin, on a score of 92 out of 100 targets.

Connerly was handicapped at the 20-yard line. Bosley

had one yard on Connerly, shooting from 19yds., while young Sorenson stood at 16yds. The first tie, all three men shooting at 20 targets, resulted in Connerly and Bosley each breaking 19, while Sorenson broke only 17, which put him out of the running. Again Connerly and Bosley shot at 20 targets, which resulted in Bosley scoring 18 to Connerly's 16, and which gave Bosley the Southwestern Handicap.

A little incident occurred in the shoot-off, which shows the sportsmanship in the shooting fraternity. Bosley, who was shooting from 19yds., by mistake stood back to 20yds. Connerly noticed this and called his rival's attention to the fact just as he was in the act of shooting, missing his target. Mr. Connerly insisted on Mr. Bosley shooting at another target, as he claimed that he balked Mr. Bosley, and it was so ruled by the referee. On shooting again Bosley broke his target, which won for him the shoot-off. Mr. Connerly was heartily congratulated on his display of true sportsmanship. Mr. Connerly's action in this respect was in striking contrast to that of a few others, interested in a commercial way only, who insisted that the target be scored lost. These objectors were certainly unfamiliar with the reputation for fairness of Manager Shaner, who refereed the shoot-off, otherwise the question would not have been raised.

"steel where steel belongs"

Peters Shells

WIN SOUTHWESTERN HANDICAP

The P brand was the "whole cheese" at the Inter-State Association's First Southwestern Handicap Tournament, San Antonio, April 8-10, winning practically all the honors.

SOUTHWESTERN HANDICAP, won by H. R. Bosley, 19 yards, score 92 ex 100

Mr. Bosley tied with two others and won in the shoot-off.

PRELIMINARY HANDICAP, won by R. B. Barnes, 18 yards, score 96 ex 100

HIGH PROFESSIONAL AVERAGE, J. S. Day (tie), - - score 339 ex 350

SECOND HIGH AMATEUR AVERAGE, Barton Lewis, - score 334 ex 350

Peters SHELLS demonstrate their superiority in this, the first big tournament of the season. Trap shooters are wise to the fact that the P brand of shells gives them a "hunch" in any race. Insist on having "steel where steel belongs."

THE PETERS CARTRIDGE COMPANY, CINCINNATI, OHIO

NEW YORK: 98 Chambers St., T. H. Keller, Manager.

SAN FRANCISCO: 608-612 Howard St., J. S. French, Manager.

NEW ORLEANS: 321 Magazine St., Lee Omohundro, Manager.

Table with columns: Name, Yards, Targets (20, 20, 20, 20, 20), Total. Lists names like F W McNeir, H P De Mund, H R Bosley, etc.

The ground squad record was again broken when squad No. 5, in event No. 2, broke 99 out of the 100 shot at. This squad was composed of Mrs. Topperwein, George Crosby, Bud Barnes, Ben Schwartz and Harry Murrelle.

Out of the total of 350 16yds. targets shot at during the three days, the professional averages were as follows: Crosby, 339; Day, 339; Clark, 336; Gilbert, 334.

In the amateur class Arie distinguished himself by breaking 340; Bart Lewis, 334; E. F. Forsgard, 328. This means all targets shot at from the 16yds. mark.

In the Southwestern Handicap there were 41 entries at 8, or \$328; 1 penalty entry at \$13; 1 penalty entry, targets only at \$2; 20 entries for targets only, making 63 entries in all. Added money, \$200; total purse, \$543.

Winners, amount won and winning score follow: H. R. Bosley, 92, \$200 (guaranteed); R. H. Connerly, 92, \$150 (guaranteed); Robt. Sorenson, 92, \$100 (guaranteed); R. C. Chew and A. D. Ross, 91, \$57 each; F. W. McNeir and T. C. Ford, 90, \$35.30 each; Bart Lewis and R. Merrill, 89, \$24.40 each; J. A. Gwynn, 88, \$16.30.

The committee that allotted handicaps was composed of Messrs. George Tucker, Brenham, Texas; George K. Mackie, Scammon, Kansas; Dan O'Connell, San Antonio, Texas; Bart Lewis, Auburn, Illinois, and F. W. McNeir, Houston, Texas.

SQUIER MONEY-BACK PURSE.

55,000 targets at 1 cent each.....\$550.00
First day extra entrance at \$1..... 49.00
Second day extra entrance at \$1..... 48.00
Third day extra entrance at \$1..... 51.00

Total purse .....\$698.00
Total losses paid back ..... 288.75
Surplus .....\$409.25

Winners and amount won follow: Nic Arie, \$49.20; Bart Lewis, \$45.10; E. F. Forsgard, \$41; R. H. Connerly and R. Merrill, \$32.80; H. R. Bosley, \$23.70; Geo. Crosby, \$24.60; W. R. Miller and F. W. McNeir, \$20.50; Dan O'Connell, \$16.40; Sam Forsgard, T. C. Ford and R. B. Barnes, \$12.30; C. D. Tuetsch, \$8.20; H. P. De Mund, J. A. Gwynn, O. C. Guessaz, R. Sorenson, Geo. Tucker, W. B. Twitchell, S. L. Gill, G. K. Mackie, A. R. Ludlam, A. Gardiner, H. Grindel, L. Trussion, and A. Barnett, \$4.10.

Medford Gun Club.

MEDFORD, Okla., April 11.—Blood made a straight 25 to-day, Soucek cracked 42 out of 50 and Hardy broke 41 out of 50. The scores:

Table with columns: Name, Shot at, Broke. Lists names like Blood, Brown, Wilson, etc.

Roanoke Gun Club.

By reason of inclement weather, lowering clouds hanging thick and heavy, only a limited number of shooters were present at Saturday's shoot. Those who were fortunate enough to be present, however, enjoyed an afternoon of good sport and some good shooting was indulged in. It is hoped by the club that the members will actively attend the shooting for the ensuing season.

The weekly trophies offered by the club were won by the following members:

Scratch Class—First, Jamison; second, tie between Shepherd and Jones.

Class A—First, J. B. Cumbie; second, Holland.

Class B—First, McFerrin.

Class C—First, D. W. Richards.

Stevens trophy—Tie, Jamison and McFerrin.

The scores made are as follows, 50 targets per man:

Table with columns: Name, Broke, Per Cent. Lists names like Jamison, Scholl, Jones, etc.

New Hanover Gun Club.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 11.—At our regular Friday afternoon shoot the following scores were made:

Table with columns: Name, Events (1, 2, 3, 4), Total. Lists names like Dreher, Grant, Underwood, etc.

Handicap, 25 targets, yards: Grant (23yds.) 21; Underwood (18yds.) 23; Halloway (18yds.) 13.

J. H. DREHER, Sec'y.

Everett Gun Club.

EVERETT, Mass., April 12.—A 25-target shoot was held for the Stevens trophy. Clark was high gun with 19 actual smashes.

An all-day handicap merchandise shoot will be held next Saturday, open to all comers.

Table with columns: Name, Match, 25 targets. Lists names like Clark, Smith, Spencer, etc.

Capital Beach Gun Club.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 10.—The first of the two-day tournaments for this season was pulled successfully here yesterday and to-day. There were forty-three trappists on the job. First day's high gun was H. J. Rebhausen, who smeared the ambient atmosphere with 184 of the 200 clay things pulled for him. E. W. Varner and H. E. Snyder divided the kale on the second day, each negotiating 164 discs. High gun for the tournament was divided between Rebhausen and Snyder, each taking unto himself 346 saucers. Top for wads only was W. A. Brown with 340. Scores:

First Day.

Table with columns for Events, Targets, and Total. Lists names like J C Den, H J Rebhausen, C L Waggoner, etc., with their scores across 11 events.

Second Day.

Table with columns for Events, Targets, and Total. Lists names like J C Den, H J Rebhausen, C L Waggoner, etc., with their scores across 11 events.

Spring Valley Shooting Association.

SPRING VALLEY, Pa., April 12.—In the midst of the rain storm of the first series of shoots of the Spring Valley Shooting Association, of Reading, W. S. Behm showed some exceptional skill, breaking 121 out of 125 for high honors. Walter broke his last 71 straight, unfinished. E. H. Adams, of Reading, secretary of the association, landed second honors with 113 to his credit. Ed. lost 3 hoodoos in the third event. Marberger landed third honors, shooting straight in the first and fifth events. John has no mercy for his fellow boys. Lee Wertz dropped four in the seventh event, placing him one target behind Marberger for third honors. Frank Miller shot on excellent form to-day, but lost six in the sixth event. Frank Wertz is coming into form again for the coming State shoot. Ambrose Mayer, of Manatawny, paid his respects to the boys, breaking 100 out of his quota. The scores, 125 targets per man:

TRIUMPHS AND TROPHIES

For Shooters of



Smokeless Powders

AT THE FIRST

SOUTHWESTERN HANDICAP

San Antonio, Texas, April 8-10, 1913

THE SOUTHWESTERN HANDICAP WON WITH

BALLISTITE

By H. R. Bosley, Dallas, Score: 92 x 100—19 yards

THE PRELIMINARY HANDICAP WON WITH

SCHULTZE

By R. B. Barnes, Bay City, Score: 96 x 100—18 yards

High Professional Scores in Preliminary and Southwestern Won by Thomas Marshall, of Chicago, Ill., shooting

DU PONT

Preliminary : 94 x 100—20 yards

Southwestern : 91 x 100—20 yards

IT PAYS TO SHOOT DU PONT POWDERS

Baltusrol Golf Club.

NEWARK, April 12.—With the opening of summer greens, the trap season closed here to-day with an open scratch shoot. J. A. Hobart, of Country Club of Westchester, won with a score of 95 out of 100. M. K. Waters, of Garden City, with 83, and D. Fincke, of the home club, filled up the berths with 83 each. The former and his team mate, W. Floyd, copped both take-home trophies. The scores: M. K. Waters, Garden City, 83; D. Fincke, 83; J. L. Griggs, Paterson G. C., 80; E. Rosler, Garden City, 77; P. T. Gillespie, Essex County, 77; E. Voorhees, Garden City, 75; S. H. Browne, Baltusrol, 73; T. Baxter, 72; Marshall Geer, Baltusrol, 71; L. Smith, Plainfield G. C., 70.

Table with columns for First take-home, 50 birds, handicap. Lists names like M K Waters, J A Hobart, L Smith with scores.

Table with columns for Second take-home, 50 birds, handicap. Lists names like W Floyd, J A Hobart, D T Van Boskirk, E A Sierk with scores.

The scores of April 13 follow:

Hobart (scratch) 48, 47, 95; Siebeck (12), 43, 46, 69; Richards (16), 39, 42, 49; Daly (6), 43, 37, 68; Fincke (2) 44, (3) 44, 38; Hahn (16), 43, 46, 57; Griggs (2) 42, 42, 80; Knapp (16), 44, 40, 52; Cowperthwait (2) 42, (3) 31, 68; Fiske (10) 42, 46, 68; Van Boskerk (16) 39, 47, 54; Gales (10) 43, 46, 69; Barclay (16) 33, 32, 33; Dowse (16) 37, 45, 30; Smith (10) 45, 45, 70; Walter (6) 47, 46, 83; Roesler (4) 45, 40, 77; Voorhees (4) 45, 38, 75; Floyd (16) 40, 50, 53; Wittmore (4) 39, 38, 69; Gillespie (4) 42, 43, 77; Geer (6) 44, 39, 71; Browne (2) 40, (6) 38, 73; Bahson (scratch) 37, 35, 72; Quarricr (16) 30, 34, 48.

Highway Rod and Gun Club.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 10.—The Highway Rod and Gun Club, organized in 1911 in the Bureau of Highways, New York, elected the following officers: President, William Walton, Jr.; Vice-President and Treasurer, Constantine M. Dressel; Warden, Edward Jantzen. Any employee of the Bureau is eligible for membership who takes fish and game in a sportsmanlike and lawful manner. The president is one of the best-known amateur fishermen and gunners on Long Island.

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### Marine and Field—Crescent.

BATH BEACH, N. Y., April 12.—The Marine and Field Club defeated the Crescent Athletic Club here to-day by 20 targets, 370 to 350.

Paul R. Towne and S. P. Hopkins tied on monthly cup. Fifty-target sweep was won by W. McConville after two ties with C. D. Sayre. The scores:

Match shoot, 100 targets per man:	
Marine and Field. Crescent.	
E H Lott ..... 95	F B Stephenson... 93
S P Hopkins ..... 94	J F James ..... 91
P R Towne ..... 94	F S Hyatt ..... 90
C D Sayre ..... 87-370	Geo Stephenson .. 76-350

Handicap, 50 targets:	
F B Stephenson..... 0 48	C D Sayre ..... 6 50
J F James..... 0 48	Geo Stephenson ... 7 50
E H Lott ..... 0 47	C M Camp ..... 6 45
P R Towne ..... 0 47	W McConville ..... 10 50
S P Hopkins ..... 0 48	S P Stoddard ..... 7 49
F S Hyatt ..... 4 47	J M Edridge ..... 6 47

Shoot-off, 25 targets:	
W McConville ..... 5 25	Geo Stephenson .. 3½ 23½
C D Sayre ..... 3 25	

Second shoot-off, 25 targets:	
Wm McConville .. 5 25	C D Sayre .. 4 ..... 3 2
Won by McConville.	

Leg on monthly cup, 100 targets:	
S P Hopkins ..... 4 98	E H Lott ..... 0 95
P R Towne ..... 4 98	C M Camp ..... 8 89
C D Sayre ..... 8 95	
Hopkins and Towne tied.	

### Du Pont Gun Club.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 12.—W. M. Hammond, with a score of 95 out of 100, was high man to-day. Stanley Tuchten with 92 and a straight of 63, was second. Thorpe Martin was third with 90.

W. Edmanson won the Class A shoot in the Coleman du Pont spoon event. His score was 22 out of 25. Thorpe Martin captured the Class B shoot with a score of 24. Dr. Horace Betts won the Class C event with 19; P. T. Pennington was first in Class D with a score of 20, and S. A. Reis won Class E with 18. The scores follow:

Clyde Leedom ..... 65	E R Jenks ..... 17
J H Minnick ..... 76	S Tuchten ..... 92
E R Galvin ..... 34	Karl Mayer ..... 52
W A Joslyn ..... 130	H P Carlon ..... 39
Thorpe Martin ..... 90	D J Dougherty ..... 20
W Edmanson ..... 89	H Winchester ..... 23
J P Groome ..... 35	W Tomlinson ..... 27
W M Hammond..... 95	W B Smith, Jr. .... 50
S A Reis ..... 50	R T Pennington ..... 20
Dr H Betts ..... 44	L Mathewson ..... 19

### Smith Gun Club.

NEWARK, N. J., April 12.—W. Hassinger and H. Higgs tied to-day on 47. In the shoot-off Hassinger broke 23 against 22 by Higgs.

J. Baldwin, C. T. Day, Jr., and J. C. Weiler, tied for third with 44.

J. Weiler and L. Colquitt lost the team match against J. Baldwin and W. H. Dickenhorst by the score of 47 against 46. H. Hassinger and L. Colquitt shot a tie in a team event with J. Baldwin and W. H. Dickenhorst, each team breaking 48.

The following scores were made:  
J. Reed, 21, 20, 41; W. H. Dickenhorst, 20, 20, 20, 23, 23, 44; E. E. Gardner, 17, 18, 20, 36; W. Hassinger, 23, 21, 23, 47; H. Harringer, 23, 23, 25, 42; J. Baldwin, 25, 23, 25, 24, 25, 44; J. C. Weiler, 21, 21, 44; C. T. Day, Jr., 24, 25, 44; W. Spencer, 20, 20, 40; E. Sweet, 14, 17, 30; E. Townley, 19, 17, 40; T. Howard, 25, 21, 25, 25, 41; E. E. Gardner, of Bernardsville, 23, 20, 21, 21, 41; L. Colquitt, 22, 18, 25, 22, 25, 25, 23, 42; J. F. Murphy, 18, 16, 19, 40; H. Higgs, 24, 22, 47; E. Bellingrath, 20, 20, 22, 21, 29; F. Pohlman, 20, 19, 36; Charles T. Day, Sr., 19, 20, 40.

### Birmingham G. C.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 12.—There was shooting at the Birmingham Gun Club on Friday and Saturday. Owing to baseball, there were only a few out on Friday, J. C. Broyles shooting high.

On Saturday twelve shooters were out. The wind blew hard and consequently the scores are not as good as might be expected. H. C. Ryding is still keeping up



O. L. GAIL,

Secretary Birmingham (Alabama) Gun Club.

his good work. P. B. Plummer was high professional. James Hillman is shooting a new gun.

Following are the scores made on Friday:			
Shot at. Broke.		Shot at. Broke.	
C J Broyles... 100	91	Wheeler ..... 100	67
J Lambeth ... 100	80	Pitts ..... 100	64
E M Cornwell 100	88	Gay ..... 50	30

Following are the scores made on Saturday:			
Shot at. Broke.		Shot at. Broke.	
H C Ryding... 100	92	Lee Moody .. 100	75
P B Plummer 100	89	Geo Hillman. 100	66
J Lambeth ... 100	84	O Gail ..... 75	63
Randolph .... 100	81	Oden ..... 75	41
Dr Sclers .... 100	79	Toulman ..... 75	36
Jas Hillman .. 100	78		

### Cleveland Gun Club.

CLEVELAND, O., April 12.—At the weekly club contest this afternoon the following scores resulted:  
Event No. 1, semi-annual trophy, 50 targets, handicap 16yds.:

Jones ..... 46	Thorp ..... 37	
Stapp ..... 46	Weeden ..... 36	
Blakeslee ..... 45	Hartman ..... 36	
Stevens ..... 43	Harris ..... 35	
Taylor ..... 41	Rockwell ..... 32	
Hogen ..... 41	Brown ..... 29	
Freeman ..... 40	Noble ..... 27	
Stone ..... 40	Hale ..... 27	
Dibble ..... 38		

Event No. 2, annual trophy, 50 targets, handicap, 16yds.:

Taylor ..... 48	Stone ..... 37
Thorp ..... 47	Hartman ..... 37
Stapp ..... 45	Hutchloft ..... 37
Blakeslee ..... 44	Harris ..... 35
Weeden ..... 41	Stevens ..... 35
Jones ..... 40	Brown ..... 34
Rockwell ..... 40	Noble ..... 30
Hogen ..... 39	Dibble ..... 29
Freeman ..... 38	Hall ..... 29

Event No. 3, quarterly trophy contest, 25 targets, handicap added targets:

Freeman ..... 3 25	Grant ..... 0 23
Hogen ..... 2 25	Brown ..... 1 20
Stevens ..... 8 25	Stop ..... 2 20
Hartman ..... 8 25	E Noble ..... 0 19
Stone ..... 5 25	H Hartman ..... 0 19
Taylor ..... 0 24	Stone ..... 0 17
Rockwell ..... 4 25	Thorp ..... 4 17
Jones ..... 3 23	Weeden ..... 2 17
Noble ..... 8 23	
Stapp ..... 0 23	

F. H. WALLACE, Mgr.

### White Plains Gun Club.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 12.—The usual bi-monthly shoot of the White Plains Gun Club was held to-day. The unsatisfactory weather conditions prevented a large attendance, although twenty gunners faced the trap. Dr. G. H. Martin was high gun for the day and won leg on the Schieffel trophy and Du Pont trophy. T. L. De Nyse won the take-home prize and a leg on the Stevens trophy.

Two ladies were at the score and each showed remarkable possibilities as aerosaucer destroyers. Mrs. Woodcock broke 10 out of 25, while Mrs. Rogers obliterated 33 out of 100—mighty good in prevailing weather. Scores follow:

Dr G H Martin..... 23	22	23	22	90
T H Lawrence..... 23	22	19	24	88
Z C Offutt..... 20	24	20	21	85
A Betty ..... 22	20	24	18	84
A Chandler ..... 22	23	20	18	83
T L De Nyse..... 22	23	21	14	80
E Carcock..... 18	21	15	17	71
C H Hadlock..... 18	13	15	16	62
Dr A W Currie..... 17	14	9	10	50
Mrs Rogers ..... 8	6	8	11	33
H M Ferguson ..... 10	11	16	14	51
H Rogers ..... 15	11	11	11	48
W S Beckley, Jr..... 19	22	17	..	58
A D Seovel..... 16	15	..	..	31
*T Davis ..... 17	18	..	..	36
S I Stroock ..... 12	..	..	..	12
Mrs Woodcock ..... 10	..	..	..	10

\*Professional.

Match at 25 pairs, double: F. E. Rogers 30, T. H. Lawrence 30, Z. C. Offutt 26, E. F. Ward 17.

### Larchmont Y. C.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., April 13.—Larchmont Yacht Club held their final shoot to-day. Next Saturday the club will wind up the season with an invitation shoot for the interclub and universities individual trapshooting championship and the left leg on Larchmont trophy. Nineteen gunners turned out to-day, and full scores were returned in all but one event. Nine ties with full scores were turned in for visitors' trophy. They were J. H. Whiting, W. E. Ferguson, E. L. C. Robbins, Dr. L. Culver, A. L. Burns, E. Gross, A. J. McManus, A. W. Fitzgerald and Dr. A. Sauer. In the shoot-off, A. L. Burns won the leg, but the cup finally went to D. F. McMahon, who had already won two legs for it during the season. He won also the special trophy for the season with a straight.

Ralph L. Spotts once more took high gun with 136 out of 150. R. K. Spotts won the non-winners' cup, and W. B. Short took the accumulation cup with a straight. Take-home trophy went to A. L. McManus, and the 100-target handicap to A. L. Burns. The monthly cup was won by A. W. Fitzgerald. The 10-target scratch went to R. L. Spotts, and the 15-bird scratch to A. W. Church.

### Port Washington Y. C.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., April 10.—There was a pretty good field for midweek at the annual shoot of Port Washington Yacht Club. John H. Hendrickson won with 98 out of 100. Second medal was won by D. E. Smith with 92. Third by W. Simonson.

In the sweepstakes that followed the regular shoot, Hendrickson again was high gun. The second high winner was D. E. Smith, and then came Dr. Martin, Harry Lee, W. Simonson, R. Jones and C. E. Hyde.

The team trophy shoot was won by Bergen Beach Gun Club.

Montclair Gun Club.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., April 12.—Little Falls Gun Club hung it on Montclair Gun Club here to-day by seven points. The shoot was at 50 targets in strings of 25 targets per man. The scores:

Table with columns for Little Falls and Montclair, listing names and scores for various participants.

In a 25-target shoot for three prizes, C. L. Bush was the winner with 21; H. S. Sindle, second, with 20, and S. G. Francisco, third, with 19.

Riverside—Independent.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 12.—Riverside gunmen beat Independent Gun Club, of Eddystone, Pa., here to-day by a score of 154 to 151.

Table with columns for Riverside and Independents, listing names and scores.

Atglen Gun Club.

ATGLEN, Pa., April 10.—Cloudy weather and a stiff cross wind account for the unusually low scores made by many, being unable to judge the targets properly.

Owing to the cold weather, the squads were slow forming, and about half the cup race entries were withdrawn, there being fifty entries made and it being too late to finish in time to catch the trains.

Table with columns for Reg. and Cup, listing names and scores for Atglen Gun Club participants.

Jersey City Gun Club.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 12.—The weather to-day was evidently too inclement for several of the members of the Jersey City Gun Club, as only seventeen of the faithful responded to the call to arms, but, strange to say, some of the best scores made for some time were hung up for future reference.

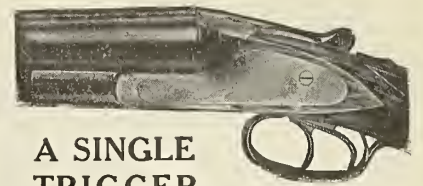
Table with columns for Events and Targets, listing names and scores for Jersey City Gun Club participants.

Trapshooters from any other part of this little planet that should happen to be in this vicinity on a Saturday afternoon and want to spend a pleasant hour or so, come to Jersey City and take the Plank Road trolley and ride until you hear the bang.

Bergen Beach Gun Club.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 12.—Garry Remsen had to make a straight string of 25 targets to win first prize here to-day. Mr. Remsen was in the final squad of the shoot, and when he went to the firing line for the last time, it was announced that he had to make a 42 to tie L. Schorty and J. von Boeckman and a perfect score to win. The scores:

Table with columns for names and scores, listing participants and their results for Bergen Beach Gun Club.



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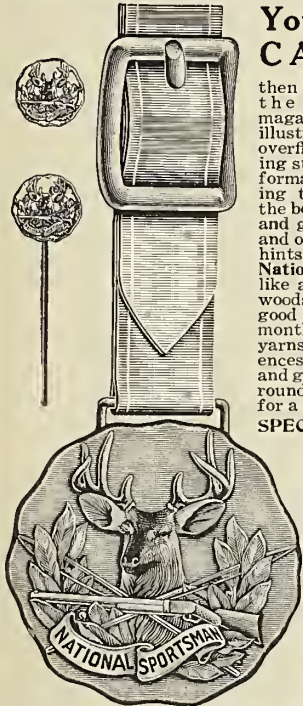
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**Frontier Rod and Gun Club.**

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 14.—Herewith are the scores made to-day:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5
Targets:	10	15	25	25	25
Rappich .....	6	7	16	14	12
Patterson .....	8	13	18	22	17
Hewitt .....	..	..	10	15	..
Vedder .....	8	11	14	..	..
Wakefield .....	..	..	22	22	..
Eichberg .....	8	11	19	22	21
Dewald .....	10	9	18	15	16
Faber .....	7	8	..	..	..
Cox .....	7	10	21	23	21
Squelch .....	7	9	15	23	..
Mehler .....	..	..	12	..	..
Utz .....	9	..	18	18	..
Hoebel .....	..	7	16	..	..
M Ketter .....	..	..	13	..	..
Becker .....	..	7	..	..	..

Point winners in the cup race: Class A—Wakefield 22; Class B—Patterson 18; Class C—Squelch 15.

**Westboro Gun Club.**

WESTBORO, Mass., April 14.—The Westboro Gun Club was organized April 8 with forty members present. The following officers were chosen: H. F. Hemenway, President; Dr. C. S. Knight, Vice-President, Judge W. E. Fowler, Treasurer; Chas. E. Beach, Secretary; J. T. Johnson, Captain.

We have three expert traps in working order and will hold our first shoot April 19. Plans have been made for a club house that is to be built as soon as possible. Every shooter will be welcome.

D. F. HARRINGTON.

**Daniel Boone Gun Club.**

MARTHASVILLE, Mo., April 12.—The day was cold, chilly and rainy. Not many shooters were out. We found that the old dancing floor made a poor roof for our club house, so to-day we re-covered it with tar-felt. We feel we have a snug little club house and at a very little cost.

At our business meeting to-night it was decided to shoot for the Du Pont fob trophy under the following conditions: Fob to go to the high gun in the first 25 birds shot at in each week, and to become the property of the winner when he has won it three times, and to stay in competition until it shall have been won three times or until our registered shoot in August.

The scores of to-day follow:

Shot at. Broke.		Shot at. Broke.	
Bollmann .....	50 42	Meyer .....	50 30
J Mutert .....	50 40	G Fortmann ..	25 15
Ahmann .....	50 39	J. O. WILSON, Sec'y.	

Turn Verein.	Island League.		
Zellers .....	594	Geo Miller .....	601
Lentz .....	584	W Miller .....	577
C Miller .....	580	Deem .....	577
P Kieffer .....	575	A Mills .....	579
C Ritter .....	558	Stricker .....	568
Todd .....	542	Dampman .....	564
Sherman .....	527	H Yost .....	559
Lerch .....	520	T Wieder .....	549
W Kieffer .....	515	Hoffman .....	538
Jones .....	511—5507	Eshelman .....	514—5610

**Rifle Shooting**

**League Island Rifle Club.**

READING, Pa., April 8.—One of the keenest rifle contests ever witnessed in Reading took place this evening on the Island League range, when the third contest between the ten-man teams of the Island League and the Turn Verein. Each of the three contests was won by the League Island team. At this contest they won by 103 points. George W. Miller won high honors with a score of 601 points out of 625, a most commendable record at a night contest. Second honors were won by Zellers, of the Turn Verein team, with 594 to his credit.

The boys were going some during the entire night. Scorer George Bernhart, representing the sporting goods of Bright & Co., of Reading, was kept busy. "Bery" was again delighted that his team won. "Hebe" is advancing some with his scores. Pop Eshelman was out of form to-night and landed on the low-water mark. Lentz showed the boys some skill with 584 to his credit. C. Miller was close to his heels with 580. Frank Gerhert was present to witness the game, but did not compete. Chef Melchior was nothing but smiles. Next competition will likely be shot on the Turners' range on the fifth floor of the Academy of Music. The scores:

**THE PASSENGER PIGEON.**

Continued from page 494.

a hard hitting gun to stop them as they passed. The experience of my first and last shots at wild pigeons will always linger in my memory. As a boy of eleven years of age, I went to visit my grandfather. The time was spring, the weather sunny and warm, and in the orchard near the house the pigeons were feeding in great numbers on buckwheat which had been cradled the previous autumn, some of which still lay in swaths under the apple trees. Over the kitchen door of grandfather's house hung a long single-barreled English fowling piece, brought from England when its owner came to America to try his fortunes in a new world. The men of the household were away in the fields, and the pigeons had the orchard to themselves. I cast longing eyes on the gun, and importuned my grandmother for permission to try my skill, but met with prompt emphatic refusal. My aunt, a dare devil girl of eighteen, waited until grandmother had gone up-stairs, and we were alone in the kitchen. "If I load the gun for you, will you be awful careful?" asked my aunt. I would have promised anything for the use of that gun. Aunt poured a generous charge into the ancient weapon, a "made over," by the way, from flint to cap lock, and with repeated caution let me out through the woodshed into the garden. A row of currant bushes afforded secure and easy approach to the orchard fence. In the fence corner, from behind a clump of sassafras sprouts, I looked for my prey. There they were, more than a hundred steel blue-backed, red-breasted, cock pigeons, eagerly eating the buckwheat, fluttering along the swaths, and walking with the jerky, alert step of their gait. Carefully I pushed the gun between the rails of the fence, raised the heavy hammer to full cock, cuddled my cheek down to the clumsy stock, took long aim into the thick of the pigeons, and fired. If the shock of the lead against the bodies of the pigeons was severe, no less sudden and painful was the jolt which the ancient arm inflicted on shooter. My nose bled, tears filled my eyes, while on my right cheek a lump which rapidly increased in size marked the spot where my face rested against the gun stock while taking aim. However, I scaled the fence and ran to view the effect of my shot. Nine pigeons, some dead, some only crippled, repaid my maiden effort at pigeon shooting.

The last time I shot wild pigeons was years after the event above described, when, in company with my father in the fall of 1876, in Calhoun county, Michigan, we fired two shots each into a large flock of pigeons feeding in a wheat stubble and gathered forty birds as the result of the four shots.

Many theories have been advanced upon the disappearance of the passenger pigeon which once darkened the sky as the myriad flight passed between the observer and the sun. The idea has been advanced that the birds forsook their

(Continued on page 514.)



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**Kennel Department**

**Dog Show Dates.**

- May 30.—Long Island Kennel Club, at Brighton Beach, L. I. A. A. Post, Sec'y.
- May 31.—Bulldog Breeders' sixth open show at Grand Central Palace.
- May 31.—Wissahickon Kennel Club All Terrier Show at Philadelphia, Pa. J. S. Price, Jr., Sec'y.
- June 7.—Nassau County Kennel Club, at Belmont Park, L. I. E. H. Berendsohn, Sec'y.
- Sept. 9.—San Mateo Kennel Club, San Mateo, Cal. Irving C. Ackerman, Sec'y.
- Sept. 12.—Lenox Kennel Club, Lenox, Mass. Miss M. Brigham, Supt., North Grafton, Mass.
- October.—Fourth American Beagle Stake, American Field Publishing Company, Chicago.
- Oct. 21.—Pennsylvania Field Trial Club. J. B. Sansom, Sec'y.
- Oct. 23-25.—Colorado Kennel Club, Denver, Col. F. R. Dutton, Sec'y.
- Nov. 24.—Continental Field Trial Club, Waynesboro, Ga. John White, Sec'y.
- Dec. 1.—Georgia Field Trial Association, Waynesboro, Ga. S. G. Story, Sec'y.

**Bulldog Breeders Ass'n of America.**

THE second in a series of members' matches arranged for 1913 will be held at the Hoffman-Albemarle on Saturday, April 26, at 8 o'clock. The judge will be announced at the time of the matches. The following classes will be provided: Lightweight dogs, lightweight bitches, heavyweight dogs, heavyweight bitches, American-bred dogs, American-bred bitches, lightweight brace, heavyweight brace—best in the show. Ribbons in all classes. Copper medal, best in the show. No advanced entry required. Everything free as fresh air—and there will be more of that and more room this time. Guests of members are always welcome at these matches. ABRAM D. GILLETTE, Sec'y.

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THE PASSENGER PIGEON.

Continued from page 512.

usual haunts on account of the encroachments of civilization, and now make their home in some far South American forest. The world is too small to hide them if the wild pigeon exists in anything like its former numbers.

The theory of destruction by being blown out to sea when in migration and thus destroyed meets with no credence on my behalf. Those who knew the habits and range of this bird, and were familiar with its prowess of flight, will scarcely coincide in this belief. A fatal epidemic has been suggested as the cause which removed the pigeons from the earth, but no man

can remember seeing dead pigeons, which died from disease, in such numbers as to warrant this presumption. The wild pigeon of the United States did not disappear in the strict sense of the word; its fate was that of the American bison—extermination at the hands of man. From the landing of the first white man in America we have lived in an age of destruction. Forests so old that the trees were giants when Cæsar led his legions into Gaul vanished before the axe and flame of the settler, and with these have gone many of the beasts and birds which once inhabited the land. The wild pigeon was fixed in its ways. The voice of spring was the call to the breeding ground, and no small woodland

with cleared fields on its boundaries sufficed this blue meteor of the air as a place in which to mate and rear its young. The deep woods with their towering pines, the lofty hemlocks with their hanging branches which forked into a thousand partings, in each of which a pigeon's nest, frail though it was, might ride safely in the spring winds and cradle each its squab, the hills clothed with graceful beeches in whose boughs thousands of pigeons might nest, and under whose canopied shade myriads fed upon the fallen mast—these were the places toward which the passenger pigeon turned its flight at nesting time, as the salmon turns his nose ever toward fresh water when the instinct of his kind tells him it is time to spawn.

Then came the netter with meshes ever spread beside the feeding ground and the drinking place of the birds. He tempted them with scattered grain, and with seasoned salt bed; lured them with his flyers and decoyed them with his stool pigeon, and when the fatal moment came, flung the smothering folds of his net over the packed hundreds, and none escaped.

It has been said that no salmon lives to tell the story of its trip into fresh water at spawning time, and that all perish on the journey. The salmon leaves behind millions upon millions of eggs to hatch and replace the parent fish. How about the pigeons netted at their nesting places? The mother bird engulfed in the snare returned no more to the frail nest with its one egg or solitary squab; the egg chilled, does not hatch. The young bird with no warm breast to hover and protect it from the cold and no parent to pour the predigested food or "pigeon's milk" into the ever hungry maw, sickened and died, and no young grew up in the place of the parent birds destroyed.

The lumberman felled the pines and floated the logs to the ever devouring mills. The hemlocks were cut down by sections, denuded of their bark and went the way of all trees. The settler followed with axe, fire and plow, and the nesting places of the passenger pigeon vanished as the rifle smoke blows away on the wind.

There could be but one ending of the passenger pigeon under these conditions. Harried by the shooters' lead when passing the settlements; engulfed by countless thousands in the netters' snare; driven from nesting grounds by the ever-increasing persecution of man; its breeding places laid waste; its food supply diminished, denied a truce of the warfare against it even when the young were in the nests, the birds knew not which way to turn for safety, ceased to breed for want of undisturbed nesting places, and the end of the survivors was swift and sure.

The letter, which follows, from one of the pigeon netters, will show the extent of the inroads made in the pigeons' ranks in one locality, and in connection therewith I may say that the year in which the writer of the letter referred to tells of the operations of the pigeon netters in Michigan (1877) was the last year in which the passenger pigeon visited that State in any numbers.

The writer of this article has no word of criticism to offer on the way in which the passenger pigeon was exterminated. We lived according to our light. The times were those of destruction and waste. There would always be, we thought, enough timber, more than enough;



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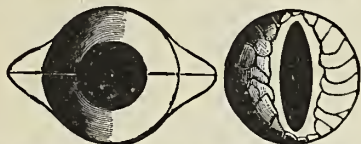
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enough white pine, enough trout, enough grayling, enough pigeons. Alas! why not?

MR. SCUGALL'S LETTER.

"The wild pigeon is something that only men past middle age can write about from experience.

"In 1875 I was in Oceana county in Michigan at the town of Shelby. There was a large nesting of wild pigeons there, and on one large hemlock tree a man named Parrish and myself counted 317 pigeons' nests. The tree was about forty rods from Parrish's house.

"I was at this nesting about a month. From about the middle of March until after the middle of April we shipped one hundred barrels of birds a day.

"In early days folks calculated on a pigeon crop, as much as any crop, every two years. Although the pigeons went over on their migrations every year, they only stopped every other year on account of the mast, or shack, as we used to call it, and their nesting in the locality above referred to was every other year pretty sure, but I never knew them to nest twice in the same place, and when the country got more settled, they went further north.

"In 1877 there was quite a lot of pigeons which stopped at Shelby on their reconnoitering trip, and we thought they would stay. But the advance squad left in a few days, and soon after the main body of the flight came in flocks longer than the eye could reach and passed over Shelby about 8 A. M. So ten of us sports clubbed together and wired north to see if the flight had settled down anywhere. About 4 o'clock P. M. we got word that they had stopped at or above Petoskey, Mich. This was the 23d of February, 1877.

"That spring my partner and I caught 2,000 dozen pigeons. We caught 108 dozen the first day and they netted us \$108. The first two weeks we caught 1,000 dozen. I was at this nesting from Feb. 23 until May 17. I surely have seen some pigeons and nests. I have seen two eggs in a nest, but I never saw two young birds or squabs in one nest. I have seen one squab and one bad egg in a nest when the squabs were small, but as they grew, soon got rid of the egg. The nests were only a few sticks and looked as if it was a tight match to hold even one bird.

"This time I was at Petoskey in 1877 which was the last year that the birds were netted. In 1880 they nested in the mountains in Southern Missouri. In 1882 there was a nesting in the Panhandle of Texas, twenty miles wide and forty miles long, the largest nesting ever known, but so far from shipping points that the pigeons were not trapped at either place, as the birds taken would have to be hauled seventy-five miles by team, so it would not pay. That is the last I ever saw or heard of the wild pigeons, though I saw a newspaper account of there being great numbers of them washed ashore on the Russian coast.

"In 1886, when I lived in Sioux City, I reported the migration of birds for the Smithsonian Institute, and while I was always a great observer of bird and animal life, and nature in general, others might have seen things different. The pigeon netters are all old men now. I was one of the youngest netters in the business at the time I have written about, and am past seventy now."

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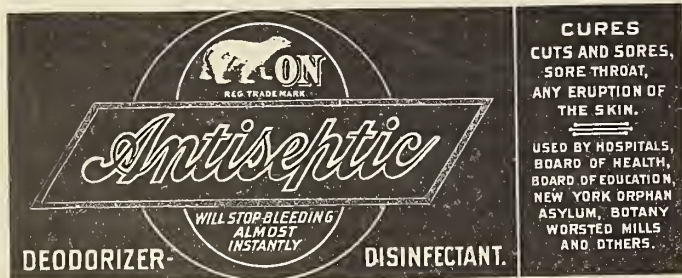
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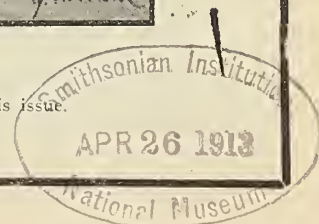
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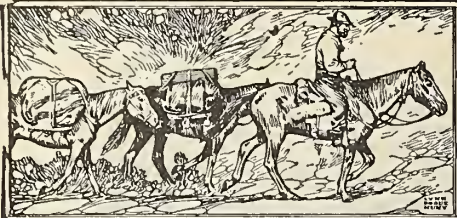
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From an oil painting made for **FOREST AND STREAM** by Henry Wellington Wack, to illustrate his poem on page 532 in this issue.





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### Bird Notes from Maine.

CITY POINT, Me., April 14.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* On April 8 there was a flutter of wings on the porch where crumbs had been scattered. "Robin red-breast," I said, for my eye caught the warm reddish tinge of our old friends' feathers. Looking more closely, my interest in our visitor increased, for he was a stranger, a smaller bird than the robin, and the red markings were on his wings and tail feathers, while his body and breast were a mottled, speckled gray. The bird lover who was looking over my shoulder whispered "a fox sparrow," and with bated breath we watched until some noise startled the bird, and he flew away. The bird lover told me that fox sparrows are only seen here for two or three weeks, stopping on their way further north, and that they are sweet singers. He saw the first one this year on March 20, which was unusually early; in fact, all the birds arrived early this year, as his records show.

"It's a strange thing," he said the other morning at breakfast, "how the song sparrow sings at this season of the year while the birds are mating. His song lasts a full minute or longer, and is as liquid and sweet as that of any bird I know. Later in the season the song changes; it lasts only a few seconds and is much less musical." When he talks of the feathered folks, we are glad, for they are close and intimate friends of his. He has made a life-long study of their ways and habits. His mind is stored with interesting facts concerning them, and he seems to enjoy their confidence to a great degree.

The purple martins are his favorites and he has a large colony. His three houses were filled last summer, and he has just completed another large house, built in the shape of a castle, with turrets and towers, which we have no doubt will prove attractive to his feathered friends. The musical, gurgling notes from the throats of a hundred or more of these martins fill the air around his home through the long summer days, and the sudden silence when they migrate some day late in August is almost oppressive.

One day on a mountain top in the solitude and silence we found the bird lover on his knees beside a net which held three little helpless hermit thrushes. The day had been a wonderful one of mountain climbing, and memory holds many of its pictures, but the one that comes to us most often is that of the birds' nest hidden away so carefully among the mountain grasses, with the strong man bending over it. We think that even the anxious mother bird must have trusted his good will when she saw the gentleness and friendliness of his expression at that moment.

Summer brings us many happy days in the Maine woods. We look forward to them eagerly, longing for the trout brooks and the freedom from care that come to those who follow their winding ways, and for the companionship of the feathered folks.

R. T. NEWELL.

### Early Sebago Salmon Catches.

BOSTON, Mass., April 14.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Just returned from Sebago Lake. I brought back five salmon. The man I went with caught a 11¼-pounder, while a young lady from Dorchester landed one that scaled 12½ pounds.

MORTON G. BALDWIN.

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### Lough Melvin Will Fish Well.

I HAVE always considered this lough to be one of the very best salmon waters in the British Isles for the man of small means. I see no reason to alter that opinion. In addition, it is an early lough, and there are competent boatmen and good boats on the water, and comfortable hotels on the banks. The direct route to the lough is from Euston, via Holyhead or Fleetwood, to Dublin or Belfast, thence by G. N. Rly. (I.) to Belleek, and by car to Garrison, which is the angling center for the lough.

In addition to the salmon fishing, Lough Melvin holds some very large lake trout, gillaroo and brown trout. It opens on Feb. 1 and closes on Sept. 30. The best of the salmon fishing occurs early in the season; then follows the grilse season. The best time for the trout with artificial fly is February, March and April. In August they are taken dapping with the Harry Long-legs—of which a plentiful supply can be obtained locally—and this sport often continues through September. The charge for fishing is 18s. per week, or 3s. 6d. per day, tickets to be had at any of the hotels on the shores of the lough. The best fishing part of the lough is the Garrison end, but the fish at times feed over the greater part of the water.

I am often asked for patterns of flies suitable for Irish waters. Here are some dressings that will kill in Lough Melvin, the River Erne and the adjacent rivers and loughs.

The Parson.—Hook No. 7; tail, two twists gold, small topping and two or three sprigs gold pheasant tippets, black harl, three twists; body, golden olive silk, changing into pig's down of the same shade, then into orange and fiery brown toward the shoulder; golden olive hackle three parts down the body, with full claret hackle over; wings, two golden pheasant saddle feathers, over this three or four toppings with sprig of green parrot, golden pheasant tippet, pintail, turkey and wood-duck, with kingfisher's or blue chat-

terer's feathers at each jowl, and blue macaw's feeler; head, slack harl, gold tinsel according. Other Parsons are dressed larger, with six, seven or eight toppings in the rings with cock-of-the-rock ad lib., and with jay's hackle and purple cock instead of pintail, and even small toppings on the breast. This last one is good in heavy water.

Another Fly.—Hook No. 5; silver twist and pure silk tag, gold pheasant topping and tippet sprigs for tail; ostrich harl over; apple-green silk body, tipper with black twist and silver, greenish yellow hackle all the way down; gold pheasant tippet feather, tied hackle fashion, and jay's hackle over; black harl head, and mixed wing of golden pheasant saddle feathers; ditto tail and tippet, gallina and bustard and red and blue macaw, two or three sprigs of each.

Another Fly.—Hook No. 5; blue silk and silver tag, gold pheasant topping and tippet sprigs for tail; black harl over; body, about a third of an inch of claret silk, the rest orange; golden olive all the way down; jay's hackle over silver tinsel; wing, mixed, of gold pheasant's tail and tippet, gallina, and one topping and red macaw feeler; black harl head.

Another of Smaller Size.—Silver and pure silk tag, topping and tippet tail; black head; orange silk body, with claret hackle all down. silver tinsel; wing as before with blue feelers. A yellow body and hackle may also be fitted to the same fly.

Add to these for bright weather and low water later in the season a fly with dark orange body (spare), fine silver; a cock-of-the-rock feather for tail; two cock-of-the-rock for inner wing; gold pheasant tail and dark argus over that; dark mallard over all, and blue chatterer on each side of the cheek; golden olive hackle with claret hackle at shoulder; and blue macaw feeler.

Also three bodies of dark blue and red tail joint, yellow and claret joint, or claret and yellow joint respectively; silver tinsel tips; ostrich head; blue, claret, and golden olive hackles respectively; jay at shoulder of each, finish silver twist; wing, same for each—two toppings, pintail, green parrot, and gold pheasant tail; blue macaw feelers.

Brown trout flies in their order of merit are: Claret and partridge, black and teal, butcher, claret and mallard, claret and grouse, claret and teal, March brown, blue and blea, blue spider. The blue spider is an *AI* bright-weather fly.—*Shooting Times*, London.

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127 Franklin St., New York.

## A Contraband Incident

### A Story of the Forties Written by Nessmuk

I AM a hunter, in the American sense of the term, for I do not beat covers or "draw" them *secundem artem* with aristocratic flourish of flunkeys and dogs, horns and hounds. For twenty-five years or more my tastes and inclinations have led me to spend a portion of each year in the dense forest regions of the newer free States, sometimes in company with one or more kindred spirits, but quite as often alone or with only a faithful still-hunt dog for company.

One can hardly do this sort of thing for a score of years without meeting incidents that will bear relating, and one comes back to me continually with a vividness for which I can hardly account. It was not much of an affair, either, only a little episode in the lives of three human beings.

In the October of 1840 it was that a Mr. Kelly, his son, a lad of eighteen, a "mountain man" named Randolph—so at least he called himself—and a clerk from Chicago by the name of Jason, built a "two-faced camp" near the shores of Lake Michigan for a general season of fishing and hunting. The camp was built near an extensive marsh, and on a small tributary of the Calumet River, said tributary having its rise in a lake of some extent which occupied the center of the marsh. The lake was a very paradise for fish and wildfowl, although most difficult of approach, owing to the uncertainty of the quaking bog which composed its shores. One could only approach the open water within forty or fifty yards when the treachery of the floating bed quilt became so tremulously apparent that no prudent man would risk an advance, although the armies of ducks which lined the shores and the platoons of wild geese swimming in the center were sufficiently provoking to a lover of sport. Yankee ingenuity overcame the difficulty.

I managed to roll a light dugout within a few rods of the lake, whence, with much ado and an old scythe, I cut a channel to the open water. My companions laughed at me. They cared but little for fishing or fowling, and the old farmer prophesied that I would soon be glad to relinquish the double-barreled shotgun for the more noble rifle, while Randolph was loud in his contempt of all scatter guns, and not at all complimentary in his remarks concerning the Yankees, who, he contended, were the only ones who used them.

"Ef," said he, "I had to hunt for my life 'n' had my choice between a mopstick an' a shotgun, I should take the mopstick."

The sport on the lake was such as at least satisfied me. I was not a certain shot with the rifle, and I did not care to spend day after day peering and poking about in the dense gloomy forest for a shot at a deer, the chances being in the deer's favor when I did get a shot, so I stuck to the lake and the dugout—fishing, smoking and idling through the better part of the day—to Randolph's supreme disgust, but making good use of the time from four in the afternoon until nine or ten o'clock at night, and also of the early morning while it was yet dusk. For then it was that the wildfowl came in large



Nessmuk.

flocks from the northward, sitting on the water in such multitudes as to give the lake the appearance of a living field of heads and feathers. It was no unusual feat to save twenty or more at one discharge of a double barrel, and the most inveterate Jersey "duck butcher" could have slaughtered to his heart's content. I tired of it, however, not that my love of the sport flagged, but it has always seemed to me a wicked waste of God's gifts to slay his beautiful creatures when one can make no use of them, and it is, moreover, unsportsmanlike. I have long ceased to shoot wantonly. The man who shoots or angles for the mere pleasure of indiscriminate slaughter and subjugation is no true sportsman, but a brute.

It was in the latter part of October, and when we had been some three weeks in camp,

that I took my way toward the channel where lay the dugout for the purpose of having one more shy at the wild geese on the lake. They had been flying in huge flocks all day, and I knew the water would be nearly covered with them that night, so I stepped into the dugout as the dull lead-colored day waned to the gloaming, arranged the screen of spruce boughs and marsh grass, fastened the paddle alongside by its thong, and waited for darkness and the geese to settle down on the face of the water. The lake extended from northeast to southwest, and the dugout lay at the northeast end, so that when the wind was northerly, I had only to cast loose, drift silently down on the flocks, and just as they began to show dimly, pour in both barrels, then pick up the slain and find my way to camp. On the night in question the wind blew almost a gale, lashing the surface of the lake into miniature breakers, and whistling through the spruce screen in a manner well calculated to impress one with the necessity of preserving the center of gravity in a little bread tray—for it was hardly bigger—on a dark stormy night. As darkness began to settle on lake, marsh and forest, the wind increased, and it began to snow, while flock after flock of geese came skimming along just above the treetops and plunged into the lake with a headlong force that denoted great haste in the performers or a strong gale abaft the beam. I saw that a storm was at hand, and decided to wait no longer than until I could just distinguish a flock on the water within short range before casting loose. I had not long to wait. The leaden clouds grew more and more inky, the outline of the lake became invisible, wildfowl and water were merged in one black gloomy field of shapeless space, and I cast off the little wooden grapnel, cocked both barrels, rested the gun over my knee, took a squatting position, and slipped quietly along the narrow channel. Two or three minutes of rubbing through grassy, marshy water brought the dugout to the open, and I shot out into the lake with a speed which convinced me that, like the old Indian on Baffin's Bay, I had "too much bush."

For a minute or two the tiny craft glided silently down the lake, the ducks squattling away on either side, and then, directly ahead loomed a mass of dark bodies with long necks dimly showing through the darkness and storm. A slight yawing of the dugout and the long necks pointed inward as they "huddled" for flight. Two simultaneous streams of flame, a crashing roar, a stunning recoil and—the dugout was bot-

tom upward, while I was struggling for life in the ice cold lake. On the whole it was a near thing. I was already numb with cold, and no man can long continue to work and struggle in ice cold water. The only available landing point was directly to windward, and there was nothing that would float with a man aboard within two miles. It is surprising how coolly a man can take such a mishap when there is nothing else for it. I got on the capsized dugout, cleared it of the brush and grass which had formed the screen, found the paddle all right, and then be-thought me of the gun. I had taken the precaution—which I recommend to anyone shooting from a light birch or log canoe—of tying a strong line to the guard, the other end of the line being fast to the dugout, and, as there was some three yards' play in the bight of the line, the gun would act as an anchor. It was hard to part with it, for besides being an heirloom, it had the mark of honest old Joe Manton on the barrels, and was hard to beat at long range, but there were no chances to spare, so I got out my knife and cut the line, then cut open my coat sleeves and sent the coat after the gun, cut open and took off the right boot—I could not manage the other—laid myself flat along the bottom of the dugout, headed for the wind's eye, and commenced a fight for life with less nervousness than I have felt in making a shot at a squirrel. Jason had agreed to put in an appearance at the landing with a torch on hearing the report of the gun, but the camp was half a mile to windward, and he might not have heard it, or the storm might deter him. Suppose I managed to reach the weather end of the lake, how was I to find the narrow channel not more than a yard wide and partially hidden by the loose grass? Was I really making headway at all, or going to leeward in spite of my incessant paddling, and how long would I be able to hold out against fatigue and cold? were questions continually recurring as I worked with all the steadiness and vim I was master of, shouting loudly at intervals of a minute or two in the forlorn hope of being heard at the camp; but the only answer was the howl of the blast and the sullen splash of the little waves as they washed over the almost submerged prow of the dugout and dashed in my face. I was getting discouraged. I blamed Jason that he did not come according to agreement, and cursed my folly for attempting to shoot in such a storm from a ticklish little bread tray, which was hardly safe by daylight with smooth water under it. As I grew numb and weak, paddling with less vigor and slight hope, it was a wonder how vividly every past act of my life flitted before my mental vision—not for once, and then done, but the whole course was mapped out to the mind's eye much as landscape is shown of a dark night by a vivid flash of lightning, or rather by a quick succession of flashes, and it was a marvel how sharply the angles of incidents stood out in several little peccadilloes which had almost passed out of previous memory at each successive flash. I had rather entertained the notion that I was what you would call an honorable, fair-dealing man—considerably better than the average; in fact, not exactly a saint. I did not set up for that, but quite as good a Christian as many who made much greater pretensions. That dismal night ride on the bottom of a capsized dugout, with

a blinding snowstorm in my face, and only one spot of a yard's breadth in which to make a landing, rather took the conceit out of me. Do what I could, the reckoning looked bad. It was in vain that I tried to call to mind some act of redeeming nobleness as an offset; conscience would not be cajoled. I actually felt too mean to die, and continued to struggle and paddle against hope, much as Larry kicked when being hung—out of pride. When it seemed impossible to hold out for five minutes longer, when the numbed, tired arms were on the point of refusing to work in obedience to the will, hope came in the fact that the little waves, which had been dashing in my face, no longer made even an audible ripple against the prow. I was close to the bog, for shore it could scarce be called, and I felt a thrill of hope as I struck out with renewed vigor. Then one hand got a hold of the rank marsh grass, then the other; the grass would stand a pull; it was fast by the roots, and I drew the dugout ahead with might and main, expecting it to stop at every fresh pull, but it did not. Was it chance which led the nose of that clumsy pine trough as straight to the narrow channel as I could have steered it in broad daylight? In the channel it was, at all events, and as I crabbed my way slowly along by tugging at the turfy bog on either side, a beacon of promise glimmered ahead, looking like—like Jason coming with the torch, which it was. He came cautiously across the carpet of shaking turf, and stood on the tamarack poles which composed the landing just as I reached the same point. It was a capital occasion for a neat little speech, and Jason "improved" it. Helping me to an upright position, he thrust his hand into the breast of his gray shooting jacket, drew forth a half-pint flask, and presented it at my unlucky head with the following remark: "Old Otard—drink!" Eloquence like that needs no eulogist and will not soon fade from memory.

No doubt I ought to have felt grateful for my deliverance, but I am almost ashamed to confess the first thought on finding myself once more on dry land was of the invaluable smooth-bore, which lay at the bottom of the little lake—supposing it to have had any bottom at all—and regret that I did not shorten the bight of the lanyard and try to save it.

Before 9 o'clock we were all sitting cosily by the fire smoking and spinning yarns, the mountain man excelling in the latter accomplishment; not, I think, through natural talent so much as an aptitude for lying and absurd exaggeration. He was in the middle of an interminable story about a "time" he once had during a high flood on the Mississippi, where he had floated about for I don't know how many days, with nothing to eat or drink but river water. The snow was still falling fast, the wind whistled drearily, and the camp-fire burned with a hearty crackling cheeriness, when a head was thrust in at the open front of the camp, and a deep hoarse voice saluted the party with, "Please, gen'l'men, wo'd you leff me come in an' warm a minute? I'se 'bout done friz." The head was a very large head with an immense mouth and a tremendous mass of matted wool, on the top of which rested the crown of a straw hat, the brim having evidently yielded to the pressure of circumstances over which the wearer had no control. "I'd be mightily 'bleeged

to you gen'l'men ef you'd—"

"Come in, man, come in, of course—why good God! the fellow's a'most naked," said the farmer. "Why, what in heaven's name took you in the swamp such a night as this? Got lost?"

"Yes, massa," said the darky, advancing to the fire, and shivering like one in a fit of the ague. "Yes, I'se got lost shore enuff; I seed your fire more'n two hours ago, but, but I didn't like to come—"

"Oho," said the mountain man Randolph, "you're from the South, I reckon; here, take a pull at this."

The darky took a drink from the proffered flask and turned first one side then the other to the fire with nervous uneasiness. In size, the fellow was a giant; not less than six feet four in height, with square, heavy shoulders, arms heavy and long, gaunt and bony in form and feature, an unmitigated negro of the largest and strongest type, ragged almost to nakedness, gaunt from hunger and suffering, it was evident from this as well as from his idiomatic style of speech that he was a "fugitive from labor."

"Well," continued Randolph, "you've had a good horn, you're among friends, and you may as well own up. Now, where did you come from? Tell the truth, 'cause you see 'twon't do you no good to lie—you're from Kaintuck, I reckon?"

The darky kept stepping and turning uneasily with a half insane restlessness, and the mute, humble appeal of his look as he eagerly studied our faces by the fitful firelight was sufficient to excite the sympathy of any decent man.

"Yes, massa, I'll tell de trufe; 'tain't no use to hole out any longer. Ef I was alone I could stan' it, but I ain't; I'se got a wife an' a little gal out in de swamp. Oh, gen'l'men, we loves our freedom, an' wese bin tryin' to fin' Canada—so long, mus' be more 'n' forty days now—an' we can't. Seem's do every man's hand was turned again us; twice we bin hunted, an' dey put de dogs on us, but de Lord he led us on an' turned our inimy de wrong way; now he's leff us—de Lord's leff us. We could stan' de heat, an' de hunger, an' de wet, but we can't stan' de snow an' de cold. Oh, mas'r's, ef one ob you sho'd come to my cabin cold an' hungry an' sufferin' I'd gib you a crus' an' sech vittles as I had to gib in His name, an' wouldn't harm a hair of your head. Dar's a woman out in de swamp, mos' as white as you, an' a poor little sick gal. Ef you can't help us, take your guns an' shoot us, but don't send us back to be slaves."

And the great ignorant, awkward black fellow went down on his knees and pleaded for help in his sore need, as I never heard man plead before or since. Many of his sentences were incoherent, and his allusions to scriptural texts were wild and frequently incorrect, but the burden of his plea, liberty—liberty and help for his suffering wife and child—was put with an agony of eloquence that brought tears to every eye in camp, save the stony, gray eyes of Randolph.

"Bring your wife and child into camp at once," said farmer Kelly. "They shall have anything the camp affords, and you shan't be sent back to slavery, either. Here, light the torch and take yer back-track. By George! a man who will stand all that for his liberty deserves to have it."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

# Montana Hunting Trip

By E. L. S.

THE latter part of September, 1911, found two of us, representatives of the States of Connecticut and New York, friends and former hunting companions, speeding westward via Chicago and St. Paul, thence over the Great Northern Railroad to the western part of Montana.

This outing was expected to recuperate and build up our tired forces and give us a new lease of life; and further, we had intuitively arranged to meet some of the large game of the United States in this particular locality; consequently we came prepared. The Senator with his .405 Winchester and the writer with a .33 special Winchester and a Remington automatic .35, to say nothing of our preparation for small game and fish.

Our guide, Chick Grimsley, often called

our start into the mountains; but our visit at friend R.'s ranch was pleasant in the extreme and a failure to have made this visit would certainly have been unfortunate. Finally things were ready and, having procured our licenses, we went by wagon thirty-five or forty miles to Cañon Camp on Birch Creek in the foothills. This was the last of September; we wished to be on the hunting ground when the season opened, Oct. 1; notwithstanding this date, the snow was six or seven inches deep at this point, as the country here is extremely mountainous.

Early Monday morning we were on our way, thirty-five miles distant on the western slope of the main range of the Rockies. Our route followed the course of a good sized creek to its very source, which, at this point, was the Continental Divide; then down the other side

south, and is surrounded by mountains. To the south Mount Pentagon Peak, being ten thousand feet above sea level, was visible against the sky. Across Meadow Creek, westward, on the far side of the valley, was a range with an uneven side covered generally with heavy forests. On the east, the mountain slopes came almost to our tents and the range was so high that it took the writer from early morn to one p. m. to reach the summit.

Our stay at this camp was delightful; clear, cold water at our door for bathing and drinking; the purest air to breathe that man was ever blessed with, and scenery that could not be excelled.

We found the weather west of the Continental Divide warmer than on the eastern slope of the mountain; and it was only occasionally



CHICK AND HIS GRIZZLY.



THE SENATOR AND TROPHIES.

“King of the Grizzlies,” had to his credit twenty-four bear pelts since the beginning of 1911, up to the time of our departure for the East. He was well acquainted with the country and knew the habits of the wild animals. He had spent many years in this locality and had twenty or more cabins in the most likely places for the different kinds of game. With sufficient time at one's command, grizzly, black and brown bear, elk, deer, big-horn sheep, mountain goat, coyotes, and smaller game could not only be hoped for but would probably be trophies of a well-planned hunt with Chick.

We reached our railroad destination tired, but much pleased with the wonderful productive prospects of the country through which we had just passed. It seems as though when these hundreds of thousands of acres of rich level land have been made to produce their best by methods of scientific farming that a sufficient production of hardy grains and vegetables can be had for years to come, notwithstanding the rapid increase in population.

The Senator's trunk got lost and did not come to hand for several days, thus delaying

following the little streamlet until it became a small river. The scenery was superb. Sometimes our trail was along the creek bottom, passing difficult places with mountain peaks thousands of feet above us. The scene was ever changing, in some places the valley would broaden out and perhaps be bordered with precipitous ranges, with now and then snow-covered peaks. To an Eastern man, such a trip is a revelation indeed.

We reached Trail Creek Camp (one of Chick's substantial log cabins), about twenty-five miles from our starting point, late in the afternoon. Early in the morning we again were on the move for Meadow Creek Camp, ten or eleven miles distant. This was to be our first hunting camp, and as Chicks' log cabin here had burned the spring before, we pitched our tents. Evidence of game was seen all along our way in, but the vastness of the country, together with its extreme roughness and mountainous nature, made it seem to a tenderfoot that the getting of game would be rather uncertain without unusually good luck.

Meadow Creek valley extends north and

that we had snow enough in the valleys for tracking, and then it did not stay on long enough to be of much assistance. The higher ranges and peaks were covered with snow the most of the time while we were there.

Next day the Senator brought down a fine mountain goat. This goat was on a projecting shelf about 300 feet up an almost perpendicular precipice. The animal seemed to become suspicious of our presence, and as both ends of the shelf on which he stood was guarded, the only way of escape was to go directly up the mountain side, as it was impossible to leap downward. The writer watching the movements from across the valley saw the goat make a successful effort to climb this seemingly unsurmountable cliff. The animal was not in sight of the Senator at this point; while the writer was not expected to shoot, he knew something must be done to let the Senator know the necessity of immediate action. Without hope of hitting the mark, he fired, and as soon as the echoes were vibrating back and forth across the gorges, the Senator changed his position and saw what was going on and

immediately his .405 began to speak. The goat was almost at the top when Chick appeared at the extreme top of the precipice waving his arms and yelling. The animal's escape being cut off at this point, it turned and worked its way down to the shelf from which it started. A shot from the Senator's rifle dropped him to the valley below. The estimated weight of this goat was from 250 to 275 pounds; it was a beautiful specimen. Just now the Senator seemed to me just a little taller, stood a little straighter and was a trifle more dignified. We took to camp nearly all of the meat, and Chick said that left would make fine bear bait, which subsequently proved true as we killed a small grizzly bear at this exact point.

A few days later I left camp early in the morning alone and started in a southeasterly direction, working my way up the side of the snow-covered range through heavy timber. Crust was on the snow in exposed places. I had not gone very far from camp, when I found fresh signs of elk. I spent much time in trying to see them before they saw me, but the undergrowth was very thick and the noise made in breaking through the crust made this impossible, and I found that I had started eleven or twelve elk. They passed quarteringly down the side of the range to my right. I followed, hoping I might see them through an opening below me. This trail led me over slide rock, through gorges, fallen timbers and in places where it seemed simply impossible for an animal of an elk's weight and foot formation to go. Knowing that the snow was entirely gone on the opposite side of the valley toward which the elk were headed, I concluded to follow them no further, and to go to the place where we had captured the goat, hoping to see some carnivorous animal. Changing my course, I slowly worked up the side of the mountain, and after going about half a mile, I was much disappointed to discover that I had started another band of six or eight elk before seeing or hearing them. I did not attempt to follow, but continued on, seeing many signs of bear. I reached the summit from which I could look down into the gorge where the Senator's goat had fallen. I was lying upon the rocks, carefully scanning the gorge below, when suddenly it seemed as though there was a slight movement among the pine shrubs, a little to the left of the goat carcass. As I adjusted my field glasses to my eyes a huge grizzly bear rose on its haunches. I could see him plainly as he lifted his head high and sniffed. This unexpected sight of a grizzly caused me no little excitement. Having seen the Senator and Chick over this identical ground, it gave me very accurate comparative size of the bear, and when I tell you that I believe this animal to have been fully eight feet tall, I consider my estimate very conservative.

After satisfying himself that all was right, he settled down again among the pines; but every few moments he would go through the same method of testing the safety of his position. Knowing well the nature of the bear, the lay of the land and the direction of the wind, it was simply impossible to get closer without being discovered. The distance was about six or seven hundred feet below me and from fifteen to sixteen hundred feet away on a horizontal line. The wind was blowing a gale from right to left, but in mountain gorges it is ex-

tremely fluky and uncertain and no one can tell over such a range as was before me which way the bullet would drift. My rifle was powerful and accurate and would easily kill a large grizzly at the distance, if the shot could be placed in a vital spot. The only thing for me to do was to hold as accurately as possible and hope that the driftage would equalize itself. With this thought in mind, every nerve at its highest tension, but steady, and hoping that I might be successful in capturing this huge, powerful animal, I fired; and for an instant I thought I had him, for he fell over backward, but immediately sprang to his feet and bounded up the side of the mountain with the agility and lightness of a cat. After a few bounds he stopped with head high in the air, in an attitude of extreme alertness. Hardly had he stopped, when I fired the second shot, and again he bounded forward, springing upon a log far above him, showing his tremendous strength and activity. I shot four times before he passed out of sight. I then ran along the ridge for several hundred yards, hoping to get another shot under more favorable circumstances, but was disappointed. Coming back to the point where I had shot at the bear, wondering why I had failed to score, I shot at a small black spot in the snow near where the bear was, knowing that by this method I could learn the driftage of the bullet. At this time I of course was uncertain as to whether I had wounded the bear or not, so proceeded into the gorge with a great deal of caution, but found as I proceeded that the wind was from left to right, just the reverse that it was at the top of the ridge. When I reached the place where the bear was, I found no signs indicating that I had hit him, and upon examining the black spot which I had shot at, found that the bullet had drifted to the right several inches, indicating that the first shot had probably passed to the right of the bear's neck or shoulders and struck the ground just in front of him, which evidently caused him to dodge backward and fall over. The track of this bear, as made in the snow, was fully three inches longer than the large boot which I wore and two and a half inches wider; which partially, at least, corroborates my former statement concerning size. Knowing well the disposition or tendency of a wounded grizzly, I at first felt somewhat disinclined to follow its tracks, feeling that my business needed my attention, and that if the bear should charge me from a near thicket or from behind a rock, that the chances were very much in favor of the bear. I therefore made haste slowly and did not attempt to follow, unless I could see the tracks for some distance ahead, and always kept on the upper side of them. Many times the track led into a thicket, but I would work around on the other side to see if the bear had gone on. After following some distance, I came to the conclusion that I had not wounded the bear, and that he was only trying to get away from me. After that I followed the track as I would have a rabbit through all kinds of bad places. After following nearly two miles I lost the track on the sunny side of a slope. About this time I came across the Senator and our cook, who had been hunting together, and they agreed that the animal was a very large one. The cook said that he was born in Texas and had lived all of his

life in the Rocky Mountains, but had never seen a larger grizzly bear track, and commented on the fact that he did not wish to follow it, or have anything to do with the maker of it whatsoever. Surely, there are times when ignorance is bliss. I have been told many times since this adventure, by men who know what they are talking about, that I was very careless to follow a large grizzly bear after shooting at it, not knowing whether it was wounded; but all is well that ends well.

Several days later we moved camp to Trail Creek, where a number of elk and deer were shot by our party. It was while at this camp that the Senator had an experience which he will not soon forget. We were hunting together in rather an open forest with much moss on the ground, which permitted us to go very still. We were not far apart when I heard an exclamation, and looking quickly, I saw a large bull elk with magnificent antlers just disappearing into the valley. I had no time to shoot. Looking toward the Senator, I saw him standing like a statue with his rifle at ready, gazing at the point where the elk had disappeared, with a look of mingled surprise and disgust stamped on his face, which seemed to speak volumes; and just at this moment he spoke to me in a loud voice saying, "Oh, Doc, come here and kick me—kick just as hard as you can!"

"What is the trouble, Senator, I asked.

"I saw that animal on the ground fast asleep and in such a position that I mistook him for the large end of a log and turned toward you to comment on its size, when, hearing a slight noise, I turned that way just in time to see a mammoth bull elk with an elegant set of antlers dash among the evergreen trees and disappear. What do you think of that, Doc? Isn't that discouraging, humiliating and disgusting to one who pretends to be a hunter and who came way out here purposely to get a trophy of this kind, to have an elk fool a fellow this way? The idea that I am so dull that it is necessary for me to punch an object a few times with my rifle barrel before I can fully make up my mind whether or not it is an animal, and then have such an elk get away from me!"

A few days later we broke camp, and after an exceedingly interesting trip, without accident, reached civilization.

#### Prefer the Pistol.

A RECENT canvass of the cavalry officers at Fort Myer, indicates a unanimous desire to retain the pistol as a part of the arms of the cavalry soldier, as it has been since the reign of Henry VIII, when the English cavalry carried clumsy pistols called "dags."



# Home-Made Lures

By PAUL H. BYRD

I SHALL endeavor to at once give an idea of what may be expected by the reader with a view to relieving those who may not care to read. Everyone may not be in sympathy with an enthusiasm that carries one so far along, but all readers want to be sure that they are not missing a subject which interests them. Those having ample means are not necessarily barred and those who are handicapped by the reverse conditions are not necessarily included. But my endeavor is leading me to shy at the use of a concise and nifty expression which, I am sure, all will understand and, respectively, be on their way or follow me rejoicing. It is: if you are bughouse on fishing and fishing tackle, this article is for you.

There will be no discussion about why bass strike—nor about why they do not; but an effort will be made to describe in detail, with a limited vocabulary, how to make imitations of, or substitutes for manufactured wooden minnows and other lures. But only those which have lured bass will be described.

The tools required to make these articles are not elaborate; an ordinary pocket knife, a small, flat file, a piece of window glass, a wood drill, the diameter of which is equal to that of a BB shot, a metal drill, the diameter of which is slightly greater than that of the shank of the screw-eye passing through the spinners of the trade product, and only very slightly less than that of the screw-eye (preferably brass) which you are able to find in your local hardware stores, and which most nearly meets the specifications of the special article referred to. These drills cost about ten to fifteen cents in hardware stores.

To operate these drills, bore diametrically with the larger one a hole in a four-inch section of broomhandle and roughly square it—the hole, not the broomhandle—with a knife blade, and insert with some force the grip of the drill. Use as an auger. Speed is not a requirement.

For the bodies of the minnows use cedar or cypress or white pine. I prefer cypress, because it does not split easily and is not so susceptible to a smooth finish and will therefore hold paint or enamel best. Small pieces of cypress or pine may be found in the sweepings at a planing mill, carpenter shop or in a building nearing completion. Reduce the pieces of wood to a size in inches  $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{7}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ , or, if your rod is light and very resilient and will not cast a weight in excess of an ounce, reduce it to  $\frac{5}{8} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 2$ . Whittle it roughly to a torpedo shape, maintaining the original proportions of its two diameters at the center. The hand and eye unaided by calipers should do this with sufficient exactness. Its measurements explanatory of future references now are: Longitudinal, from end to end, 2 inches; lateral, from side to side,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch; perpendicular, from top to bottom, which will be from back to belly of the minnow,  $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch. A line drawn longitudinally at the lateral center should find the center of the ends slightly above the perpendicular center. When the finished product is

cast and strikes the water on its back the weight in the bottom, being thus removed from the true center, will exert greater power in righting it, which means doing it quickly.

Scrape the surface with the glass and improve the general outline in so doing.

With the smaller drill make a hole in each end as far as is required by the particular screw-eye you have, or stop just short of the required distance and allow the threads of the screw to penetrate solid wood. Sometime you might hook a whale and it would be humiliating to reel in a dislodged screw-eye.

As to the eyes for the lure your choice is the limit of the various sizes and colors of string beads handled by the 5- and 10-cent stores, or, which is a little cheaper, the nursery

the exact lateral center, bore a hole with the wood drill almost as deep as the diameter of the BB shot which goes into it. Hammer the shot in the hole until it spreads and fills completely. File flush with the surrounding surface and drive through it and on into the wood a  $\frac{3}{8}$  or  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch wire brad. In determining the weight of the completed lure, regulate the amount of the shot placed in it by the size of the screw-eyes and their weight. It is not necessary to use the entire shot. If you are particular as to weight, weigh the various parts together before assembling.

There is no longer an argument among enlightened fishermen about gang hooks being unethical, and when they are draped about the minnow fore, aft and amidships, looking like a cargo of anchors carried abeam, the device is mildly termed barbarous. But relics of barbarism still survive, have a vogue and find a ready market. Education in progressiveness in bass fishing means to convert a benighted soul from a stick of dynamite or a gunnysack full of

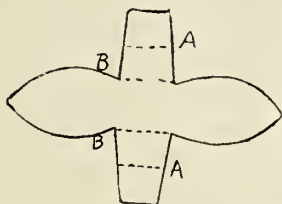


Fig 1

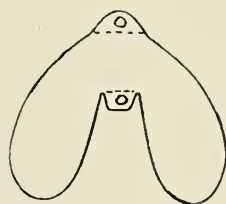


Fig 2

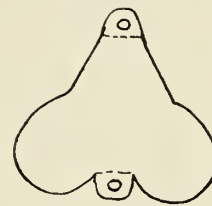


Fig 3



Fig 4



Fig 5

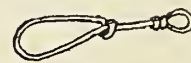


Fig 6

you may rob. You may indulge your fancy for pop-eye to an extent equaled by the size of the bead, setting it shallow or deep, by digging a hole with the point of a knife blade. To fasten the beads, cut black, brass pins (swiped from that little German silver receptacle on her dressing table) to a length greater than the diameter of the bead, but not long enough to reach to the screw-eye. To aid in avoiding this, direct the pin from an angle forward, and the weird effect of a crosseyed minnow may of itself exert a compelling attraction for some otherwise disinterested bass. You know how this is yourself.

Holding the cut pin by the head, make the blunt end sharp by drawing the file away from the head. Place some glue in the eye socket and on the pin before passing it through the bead. Force the pin into place by pressure, not by striking it. The resemblance of the black head of the pin to the pupil of an eye is startling, provided, of course, the color of the bead lends itself to the deception, denying a too great effort at nature-faking.

In the bottom, a quarter of an inch from the longitudinal center, toward the tail, and in

crushed buckeyes to a nine-gang minnow, then to one of three single hooks, and lastly to one hook, which is enough, affording the maximum amount of sport. The minnow we are now making has three single hooks, but may carry only one, and that at the tail, if the length of the minnow is decreased.

To place the side hooks, bore a hole with the small drill from an angle forward far enough into the wood to give certain direction to the screw. Let the angle be at the degree your fancy dictates the hook shall set. Bore it at a perfect right angle if you want the hook to lay parallel to the minnow. Some of mine are bored at an acute angle and the hook sets at nearly ninety degrees. Undoubtedly this is an advantage—to the fisherman. I have found that it does not materially aid dead limbs and logs and rocks in their mad rush to grab the lure. The screw should be brass, flat or round head, three-eighths of an inch long and small enough to pass easily through the eye of the hook which will be any size you prefer, and of the large-eyed, straight bend shape. Any shape as regards the bend of the point, similar to Cincinnati bass, will foul oftener and appears

incongruous. There are two ways (of mine) to fasten the hook, but I prefer that which will be described last. These are selected through a process of elimination. I have tried many. With the point of a knife blade pick out a hole, the center of which will be the small drill hole, the diameter that of the outside of the hook's eye and the angle of the bottom that at which the hook will set. Place the eye therein and make rigid with a much shorter screw than described.

The other method employs the metal eye used by harness makers. They are about the size of a BB shot and flare at one end. File away a quarter of its length from the small end, and just a trifle from one side of the flare; enough to allow it to rake forward at the angle of the hole when that end is placed over it. Place the hook over the small end, pass the screw through and make rigid. The angle from the longitudinal at which the hooks will trail depends on the lure being on the surface or under water. If surface, according to my idea, the angle is downward; if under water, it is slightly upward.

In placing the tail hook, let the last turn of the screw eye find the barb above, and again we introduce a factor designed to frustrate the diabolical intentions of logs and limbs. It will pass over them like a steeplechaser over the water jump.

For coloring matter there is a wide range. Iron bed enamel is good, especially in white and shades; and bath tub enamel in very small friction top cans. Vivid colors are in carriage paints, and a small bottle full will repaint a minnow many times. If you live in a large city you may find products better suited to the purpose, and of which I never heard.

You are not limited to the torpedo-shaped minnow. One of the most successful of mine is made of white pine, shaped like a perch, painted an orange color, with Indian bead eyes of blue. Eyes, originally, but since one of them came violently in contact with a rock, alas! However, the loss is no apparent handicap. Sometimes I think, any way, the eyes are more attractive to the fisherman than the fish. So far as that is concerned, though, the entire lure is, sometimes, and then I don't think.

If you shave yourself, presuming the male member of the family to be doing this work, no matter who reads, you, meaning he, will find the spinners in the tube containing the soap. Break half of each blade from an old pair of shears and convert the tube into a flat sheet. The points of the shears will hinder manipulation, and besides you haven't enough power to operate them beyond the center; also, they will spread. Now she'll let you break them.

If you—he, of course—do not shave at home, surely you are awakened sometimes by that hideous device, an alarm clock. Revenge! Reduce it as per the soap tube. Make models of the designs of spinners you prefer and trace with a lead pencil on the metal, reverse side of the nickel. Apply the shears as you did to produce those wonderful paper dolls, but with added force. Place the distorted spinner between two blocks of hardwood, covering the nicked side with blotting paper and beat it until flat. File the edges smooth.

Fig. 1 mostly resembles the spinner of the trade minnow. Find the exact center and drill

a hole from the nicked side with the small drill. Assuming that we are looking at the nicked side, bend away from you at dotted lines BB, then at AA bend toward each other the ends, causing them to overlap and making a hollow four-sided square. Be sure that it is square and that the drill is held to a perfect perpendicular when you drill through the double bottom. With forefinger and thumb bend the blades to a propeller shape. If you attach both head and tail spinner, reverse the bend of the blades, causing them to revolve in opposite directions and thus negative the tendency toward turning over the lure.

To reduce the friction of the head spinner on the wood, place between them a washer made by drilling a hole in a piece of the nicked metal and cutting around it with the shears. To cause the tail spinner to turn easily, place behind it a bead.

Fig. 2 represents a spinner that may be substituted for Fig. 1, and can be more easily made with accuracy. Looking at the nicked side, bend the ends away from you at dotted lines to a right angle with the surface of the blades, first boring the holes. It makes up well out of sheet copper or brass.

Fig. 3 is easily made, the ends being bent the same as Fig. 2, but is not adapted to the minnow which has been described. To it may be attached flies, bucktails and short, chunky, wooden shapes, made to suit your fancy, with, of course, more or less regard for the fancy of the bass.

Fig. 4 represents the shank on which Fig. 3 spins. It is made of brass spring wire to be had on spools at hardware stores, in various sizes, and costs fifteen cents under the same conditions that apply to the drills and break-fast foods. Straightening a piece of the required length, bend an end into the snap illustrated, then put on a bead, then the spinner, then another bead and bend another snap, or a permanent loop, as this is the line end. Bend it opposite to the first snap. You will, of course, put the spinner on "wrong end to" on the first one you make, and discover the error after the loop is made. Here's where the pliers come in handy. I form the snaps around a screw-driver or ice pick.

If a small line snap is used no care need be taken not to scratch the spinner loop in the making. Otherwise the line will be quickly frayed where it is tied. This snap enables you to change lures quickly. It is represented by figure 6 and may be made of any wire having a slight spring in it, but I prefer very small brass or gold spring wire. To prevent scratching when making the line end loop, place blotting paper in the nose of the pliers. This snap is also very convenient in connection with a casting weight which I make and use with flies. Bass (in Oklahoma) are not prone to come to the surface for flies and a weight to sink them affects adversely the casting qualities of a light fly-rod. I use the casting weight mentioned with a bait casting rod. Make it of cypress, torpedo shape, about one inch and a half long and half an inch in diameter at its center. However, its dimensions are proportioned to the combined weight of the fly, the spinner and the casting weight itself, which is that best suited to your rod. I always take with me one weighing an ounce to be used if

a heavy wind blows, although my rod does not cast it well. Place in each end of the wood a brass screw eye and in its center a weight, the same as in the minnow. A lead or slate color approximates invisibility in the water. I allow mine to soak over night in floor stain. I offset to an unknown degree its visibility by placing it a greater or less degree from the fly and spinner with reference to the clarity of the water. Occasionally a bass will strike it, but this will happen only often enough to justify and lend color to the statement that the fish was the biggest you ever saw.

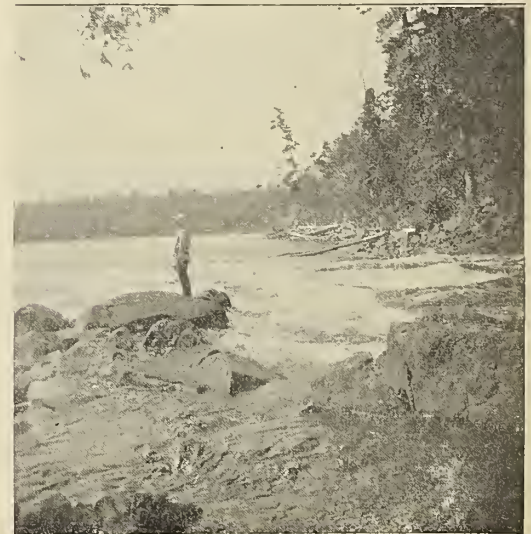
You may connect a casting weight and a spinner more or less permanently with extra heavy line or gut, snapping on the fly and attaching the line with its snap to the other screw eye of the weight. Looping the line to the weight quickly frays the line.

With this combination and a white miller fly, which I also made, on July 4 last, in Maynard Bayou, near Muskogee, Okla., I landed a channel catfish weighing eight and three-quarter pounds. The balance of the tackle was a three-ounce bait-casting rod and a ten-pound test Perry D. Frazer line. I have made and given these lures to several friends and all report its unusual attractive powers for catfish. Only in certain seasons do perch strike. In the spring they take a bright red fly on the apparatus described. This color is successful in luring bass during the winter, but no more so than yellow or orange, which is dependable the year round, and which is my favorite. Possibly I think this about the color, because I use it with greater persistency than any other. A large portion of the water we fish in Oklahoma is murky, and yellow is the most pronounced color for visibility in water, although it is not the quickest to record itself on a photographic plate.

As I said at the beginning, the making of these lures is neither for the rich or the poor, but for those in both classes who can take a justifiable pride in their ingenuity. And, believe me, when you have caught your first bass or had even a strike on one of them you are amply repaid.

#### Australian Crane Decreasing.

It is authoritatively stated that the well-known Australian crane, or "native companion," is becoming very scarce.



# The Dogs from Labrador

## The Rarest and Most Unknown Species of the Whole Canine Family

By H. E. HENWOOD

**T**AKING into consideration their great utilitarian value, it is rather remarkable that there is not an instance on record of the Labrador species having been exhibited at a dog show in this country, or found in the possession of any dog fancier. Although they are decidedly scarce in their native habitat, nevertheless they are to be found there, and a limited number are owned by English kennels. It would seem natural that on account of their usefulness, beauty and amiable disposition, the species would have been carefully propagated here long ago, for outside of the necessary expense there certainly should not be any especial difficulty in importing them.

Comparatively few persons are aware that there is such an animal, and most of those who are—even those well versed in dog lore—are possessed of the opinion that a Labrador and a Newfoundland dog are one and the same animal, which is an exceedingly erroneous conclusion. It is true that they resemble one another in many respects, although not altogether in color, and besides the Labradors display many distinctive characteristics peculiar to themselves, and not to be found in any others of the canine family.

Their heads are very broad, with high foreheads, eyes full and far apart, their jaws at the back are extremely wide and strong, tapering toward the front, and giving a wedge-shaped appearance to the snout; ears moderately large and pendant—not small and upright like those of the Eskimo dogs, which so many believe them to be, having so described them in literature; hair black, long, straight and silky. They stand about twenty-seven inches high at the shoulders, have large medium length legs, very deep chests, and their feet are webbed to the extremity of their toes similar to those of all waterfowl. This last remarkable physical construction gives them great power in the water, and places them at the head of the list of the fast swimmers of the dog family.

Because of the fact that these dogs are covered with unusually long and thick hair, they are provided with almost a water-proof protection for the skin against the icy water in which they are constantly to be seen; indeed, water might almost be said to be their natural element, for they can spend hours swimming about in it, without the slightest inconvenience or fatigue. If they do not plunge in, they can swim all day in calm water without completely submerging their bodies, so that when they come ashore, they will have a dry strip along the entire length of the top of their backs. They are peerless divers, and can keep under water so long that an onlooker will begin to gasp in sympathy for them. Continuous diving produces quite a visible effect upon their eyes, giving them a temporarily blood-shot appearance. Normally, their eyes are most attractive—full and round—and the commissures of their eyelids do not drop, exposing the red canthi or corners of the eyes, which in the St. Bernards is such a disfiguring feature and produces such an unpleasant effect

upon the beholder. Apropos, the St. Bernard dog is often said to look very much like the Labrador species, but in reality there is not the slightest resemblance.

Lord Feversham, of Duncombe Hall, England, possesses an exquisite piece of statuary representing the favorite dog of Alcibiades and displaying a most perfect specimen of the Labrador species, which goes to prove that the species existed as far back as the fourth century, when Greek art was at its height; therefore, it is a subject of considerable discussion among the few persons who are interested and informed how the dogs were originally transported to this continent and became identified with the bleak and barren coast of Labrador.

At the present time there are three species of the canine family in Labrador—the Labrador retriever, the "huskies," which belong to the



A THOROUGHbred LABRADOR DOG.

Eskimo species, and the true Labrador dog. It is exceedingly strange that the Labrador is not classed among the sporting dogs by authoritative writers, for it is unquestionably the best sporting dog extant. In passing, one may explain that the retriever, the Labrador retriever, the Labrador, Newfoundland and St. Bernard dogs all belong to the retriever family, all more or less remotely connected, and in the order given here. As a matter of fact, all dogs have one common origin, and the most highly prized of the various species have been artificially produced by segregation, in different parts of the world, and by the influence of different climates, foods and environments, also by exercising the greatest care in selecting mates, and by destroying aberrant offspring.

No absolute reliance can be placed upon the quality and appearance of an expected litter of pups. Many a kennel has been surprised into a state of consternation by the advent of a litter of young dogs, none of which bore the slightest resemblance to either of their parents, nor could they be likened to any known species. These surprises are not due to unexpected mating, but are attributed to telegony. Many such occasions

transpire when there has been no possibility of earlier mating.

To return to the main subject. The Labrador dog has an unusually active brain, and therefore is capable of receiving a more diversified and wider range of education than any other members of the canine family. These dogs will point as well as any pointer; will show as much sagacity in corralling sheep as the collie; will not be surpassed by land spaniels, working under a gun, and when it comes to retrieving in water, they are simply par excellence; none other can approach them. When out on a duck hunting expedition, a Labrador dog has been known to chase a wounded duck for hours, diving when the duck dived, coming up to the surface each time a little closer to his prey, and finally getting it.

Sometimes a duck will not be so seriously wounded as to prevent it from making use of its wings to help its escape over the water from its persistent pursuer, and whenever the dog will get uncomfortably close, it will fly twenty or thirty yards before being forced to alight again by its crippled condition, but the dog, not the least daunted by these discouraging flights, will keep after it with a Nemesis-like and unswerving intent, never tiring himself, but gradually wearying the duck, until it is finally forced to succumb to the inevitable. Many times, when chasing a wounded duck, he will go so far that his big black head will become invisible to his companion in the chase, and he will remain out of sight for half an hour or more. When eventually the hunter descries a black speck in the distance, gradually getting larger, then he knows that his dog has succeeded in capturing his game, although it will be some little time before he can actually see that the dog is carrying something in his mouth, and still a considerably longer time before he is able to deliver the goods.

In addition to his perseverance when following and hunting down game, another characteristic of this remarkable species is his directness of attack. He will plunge straight through brush and underwood, regardless of the sometimes painful consequences, when in pursuit, never taking his eyes away from the object he is after; in no wise resembling the other varieties of dogs, who generally look around for an easy approach.

On account of his great swimming power, this dog is invaluable as a life-saver from drowning. If his master should accidentally upset his boat or fall into the water, he need have no fear for his life, for he will find his dog right beside him, ready to offer his services, and if necessary quite willing to carry him ashore, besides being able to swim out and tow in the upset boat.

A most pleasing trait in these Labrador dogs is their honesty of purpose in all things. Such a dog will do that which very few animals can do, and many human beings cannot do, and that is, he looks you fairly and squarely in the face,

(Continued on page 545.)



## Sixteen or Twenty.

BY THEODORE GORDON.

TWENTY-BORES are extremely popular at present, and one sometimes hears that they will kill ducks at longer ranges than the old reliable 12-gauge. There is something very attractive about these little guns, and when anything is in fashion, it is in fashion with all its feet. We would all like to try everything that comes out, but only the man with well-lined pockets can afford to own a battery of guns. The average individual has to center his affections upon one shotgun, and his opportunities for shooting are limited. He expects this weapon to answer for all feathered game and wishes to carry no unnecessary weight, yet we do not think that many sportsmen can rest satisfied with an excessively light weapon.

If one intends to order a 20-gauge chambered for three-inch shells, I fancy that he would do well to handle a good 16-bore of about six and a half pounds' weight before doing so. One must have weight if he uses heavy charges of powder for wildfowl or grouse, and it seems to me that six and a half pounds is sufficiently light for any double gun. Some men do good work with short-barreled 20-bores weighing about five and a quarter pounds, but I am confident that the great majority will do better if they add at least one pound to this weight. Many of the best shots at the traps and in the field are using barrels thirty to thirty-four inches in length, and find their shooting improved owing to better alignment and sure pointing qualities, and long barrels do not go with feather-weight guns.

If we can have but one gun I sincerely believe that the old 16-gauge will be found most satisfactory for the average man. It will shoot well with reduced charges if one is in pursuit of woodcock, quail and snipe down even to one-half ounce of shot for rail birds, and seven-eighths ounce is sufficient with a full charge of powder behind it. The difference between a three-inch 20-gauge cartridge and a regular 16-bore shell in the matter of convenience is, I think, in favor of the latter. If at any time you wish to burn a little more powder and throw a few more shot, you can do so with the sixteen. It is a good plan to consult two of our best gunmakers and get their ideas after informing them that you expect to have but one gun. Describe also the shooting you prefer and expect to do. We have had one featherweight full-choke and always wished it was a bit heavier. So much depends upon balance and the "feel" of a gun in the hand. If soft, one will be very tired at the end of the day, no matter how light the gun may be, and in the long run the one-gun man will have more comfort and satisfaction with a well-proportioned six and a half to seven-pound weapon than with a featherweight of any gauge. I should say barrels not shorter than twenty-eight inches and not longer than thirty-two inches for either bore. Bag limits in

addition to game that has become wild allow but a few shots per day, and these are often difficult ones at long range and fast flying birds. We have to be very quick, but steady and sure to make good. Often we are content if we have one or two ruffed grouse or a couple of ducks after a hard fag. A good 16-bore is not to be sneezed at when entered at trapshooting, and with a full charge of shot may be depended upon to smash clay birds with great regularity. In fact, it seems to be the best gun for the greatest number who wish for light weight, convenient ammunition and all around effectiveness.

## Hunting in California.

BY GOLDEN GATE.

THE Lagunitas Rod and Gun Club recently held a formal house-warming of the new club house on Mount Tamalpais, this being attended by the members and a number of invited guests. At this meeting it was decided to hold a varmint hunt some time in April in an effort to clear the club's preserves of bobcats, 'coons, skunks and other small animals that have been increasing in numbers so rapidly of late. A number of hunting dogs are being purchased by the members of the organization, and it is anticipated that fully one hundred nimrods will assist in the hunt.

The rapid extermination of quail on the lands of the Spring Valley Water Company in San Mateo county, where hunting is not allowed, recently led to an investigation of the causes, and it was found that the property was badly infested with predatory animals. Traps were set and during one night sixteen 'coons, ten wildcats and twelve skunks were taken. Twelve trappers have been employed by the water company, and these will hunt in the hills until the varmints are exterminated.

The movement that is on foot to make a game reserve out of Mount Tamalpais where wild life might breed unmolested is meeting with strong opposition from gun clubs and the owners of the mountain. These threaten to retaliate by closing their property to the public.

The present outlook is that but few of the game bills introduced in the State Legislature will be given serious consideration. The non-sale bill has a good chance of becoming a law, but this is not in its original form. It has been amended to permit the sale of wild geese and all kinds of rabbits.

## In Tete Jaune Country.

WEST NEWTON, Ind., April 15.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In case any of your readers should be contemplating a trip this year to the Mount Robson and Tête Jaune Cache country and should ask for advice concerning guides, you could not do better than to recommend J. W. Beattie and Adolph Anderson, care of Hood's Store, Tête Jaune Cache. Anderson was with me a couple of years ago on a trip to the Brazeau region, and he has since been trapping

and prospecting in the Fraser country. Beattie at that time was the hunter for the Pacific Pass Coal Company, and I was with him for some time. In a rather wide experience with such men I have met none that I liked as well or that had as good a knowledge of their business. They now have a good outfit of horses and can care for any party, large or small, at reasonable rates. Furthermore, they know the country, are good hunters, and will work their heads off to get game. I had hoped to take a trip with them this fall myself, but a literary undertaking will prevent. I shall be glad to correspond with anyone who is contemplating such a trip.

PAUL L. HAWORTH.

## 500 Song Birds Imported.

WITH the arrival of 500 song birds of foreign birth in Detroit, the first steps have been taken in the unique experiment of transplanting foreign songsters into this country. Among the arrivals were 161 linnets, 15 brilliant yellow-hammers, 60 greenfinches, 13 bullfinches, 22 blackbirds, 6 bluejays, 54 chaffinches and 15 redpolls.

The birds were brought over at the order of Henry Ford, prominently known as "savior of birds."

Game Warden Daniel, taking one guess, said "these birds will rapidly become acclimated, and although I do not think that the birds will leave the Ford farm just yet, they will multiply and migrate in the course of time."

## Bird Lime.

HANOVER, Pa., April 19.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* John Preston True can make an excellent bird lime from plain linseed oil by boiling it down until it becomes thick and gummy. Can be used on twigs, foot rests of bird houses, etc.  
J. A. MELSHEIMER.

NEW YORK CITY, April 21.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* If your subscriber will get a copy of the Scientific American Cyclopaedia of Formulas, 1911, at the Public Library in Boston, he will find on page 25 two receipts. I believe bird lime can be bought at M. A. McAllester Co., 65 Cortlandt street, New York. H. H. WALKER.

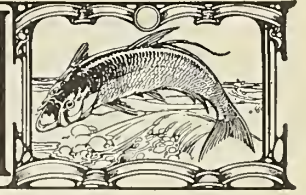
NEW YORK CITY, April 15.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In your issue of April 19 a subscriber in the cultured city would like to get some bird lime. This article is made from the bark of the holly tree, and is made in England by distillation where that evergreen is quite common. It is used to catch gold finches and other song birds that are found there in great numbers. He can buy it from William A. McDonald, 2781 Broadway, New York city. A very good substitute can be made from a distillation of turpentine, but that is a ticklish business. A more convenient way would be to obtain it from the manufacturers of adhesive plaster, or those people that make the sticky fly paper.

WILLIAM SIMPSON.





# SEA AND RIVER FISHING



## A Day Spoiled

By W. J. CARROLL

I SUPPOSE it is because "Angling," as Piscator informs us, "is a harmless recreation—a recreation that invites to contemplation and quietness"; and as the Ettrick Shepherd avers, "It's a maist innocent, poetical, moral and religious amusement"; and because my incursions into "God's ancient sanctuaries" were mainly in quest of "peace, good health and much good fish," I never had in my woods experience any very thrilling adventures by flood or field.

An avocation that is "maist innocent," and that invites to "contemplation and quietness," is not likely to furnish any of the hair-raising escapades that in the ordinary way fall to the lot of those who go far afield seeking big game. Nevertheless, when I was a lad in my teens, I was a participant in a little drama that nearly ended in a tragedy, and that at the time thrilled me as I have seldom been thrilled since.

As a result of many weeks' planning, Sam, a school-fellow of mine some years older, and I found ourselves one lovely summer morning, shortly after sunrise, at the foot of Ocean Pond, which is situated in a remote outpost, some distance from the nearest village. As all the inhabitants were fisher folk and were engaged in their various occupations at the seashore, we were as remote and much alone as if in the heart of Africa.

"Ye'll have the wind down from the 'sou' sou'west', and 'twill be a grand day for the traouts. If you go up to the head of the pon' where the Willow Brook runs in, you'll get 'em there as plenty as caplin, and as big as dogs"; thus Uncle Pierrie delivered himself the night before, when we called on him to arrange about getting his boat. His weather prognostications were verified to the letter, and we were now about to test his prophecies about the "traouts."

Uncle Pierrie's boat lay on the bank. He had cautioned us to be careful of ourselves, as she was easily capsized. She was a locally made clinker-built flat, just as cranky as they make them, and when Sam eyed her, he said, "Look-a-here, laddie, don't you sneeze or look crooked aboard of this one, or I am a gone goose. You can swim all right, but if she goes over, I'm done—I'll go to the bottom like a killock."

I promised to be careful, and we shoved off and boarded her. There were three thwarts in her, and Sam sat on the forward one and took the paddles.

Now a most uncommon thing happened me that day, and it afterward proved Providential for Sam. I had a bran new silk line and had not taken it out till this morning. I started to get it on my reel. It became more hopelessly tangled than ever I saw a line tangled since or

before, and it took me an unreasonably long time to take the kinks out of it. The lake was very large and deep, dotted with islands here and there. Sam rowed up a good bit, and at last got hot and tired, so I proposed to beach the boat on a rocky islet ahead, and he could rest and fish, while I straightened out my line.

We came to the islet and hauled the boat up on a flat ledge that ran out a few feet. Sam slipped ashore and held the boat, while I walked the length of the boat and got out over the bow. We then hauled her up till she was about three parts high and dry. The water was very deep and dark all around the rock, and as it looked a likely spot, Sam threw out, while I still struggled with my line.

Generally when I go fishing my line and gear are made ready days before, so that very few minutes after we strike the chosen waters my flies are skimming the surface. I was very impatient now, and in my hurry once more verified the old adage, "the more haste, the less speed." However, all things on this sublunary sphere come to an end, and after what seemed to me to be an interminable delay, I at last got everything ready and threw out.

In the meantime Sam had hooked a nice mud-trout and had made the rounds of the islet, which was only a few feet in extent. I went to the point furthest from the boat and soon hooked a splendid one. Sam was now impatient to get to the head of the pond, and while trouting, kept on urging me to come along.

All the boys with whom I ever fished have a standing joke at my expense. They say if I get a single bite in a place I want to live there forevermore. Of course, this is exaggeration. But one tells how on an occasion when four of us were camped near a pond, and had Irish pig's head, New English potatoes and new American cabbage for dinner, which event was scheduled for six o'clock. The whole camp, being sick and tired waiting, had to turn out at ten o'clock and come down to the lakeside where I was getting an odd bite and compel me to haul up by firing stones into the water all around where I was fishing. Another tells about the day they had to send a search party from the steamer up the river at four o'clock in the evening to force me aboard to my breakfast, which meal I had forgotten to take before we left in the morning. So the yarns go.

This time I was about to move on, but was having "just one more throw to get the Lord Mayor of Ocean Pond" before I boarded the boat, when I had the experience that made my hair actually and literally stand on end. I was facing up the pond, the boat was on my right-hand side and Sam was sitting in the stern

with his line out. While the boat was beside me and not in my direct line of vision, yet through the corner of my eye I could see her. Suddenly I saw the regular movement of Sam's rod cease, and I said to him, "Have you struck another one?"

He not answering, I turned right around and looked squarely at him. The sight that met my eyes caused my hair to suddenly stiffen and my heart nearly cease beating. His body was shaking violently, his eyes were bulging out of his head, and he was frothing out of the mouth. I was struck dumb with wonder and amazement, and while I was yet gazing at him speechlessly, the rod shook out of his hand, and he slowly fell head foremost out over the stern of the flat into the dark deep water.

Then I awoke like a flash. I sprang aboard the boat and ran the length of her on the thwarts, and just as he was leaving the boat, I pinned him to the edge of the rail and held him. I could get no grip on his coat, which had tightened, to haul him in, so I ran my hand down his back, under the water, and hooked my forefinger into the collar of his coat and hooked him back into the boat. It then flashed on me that if I fooled with him in the boat she would soon slip off the rock and both of us would be drowned sure. In my excitement I put my two hands under him, lifted him as if he were a year-old baby, stepped over the thwarts with my burden as lightly as a cat and laid him on his back on the smooth part of the rock.

It was then I was in a quandary. It suddenly dawned on me that I had heard that Sam was subject to fits of some kind. I did not know what to do. However, I laid him flat on his back, opened his neckwear, chafed his hands and wiped his mouth. After what seemed to me to be hours of anxiety, he came to a little and sat up.

I breathed freely once more and was thanking my stars that I was well out of an awkward predicament, when my sudden hopes were dashed to despair. As he opened his eyes, I saw the light of reason had left them; he looked uncanny, and when I talked to him he answered wildly and incoherently, or muttered unintelligibly. It was then that I realized that I was marooned on a remote rock, single-handed with a companion who had gone suddenly insane. I had no means of binding or securing him, and if he had shown the least violence, the result probably would have been the drowning of us both. I had nothing but the two trout lines to tie him if he had got obstreperous, and I soon decided that for this purpose these were useless.

After a time, seeing that he was quiet and

docile, I got him into the stern of the boat, shoved off and pulled for dear life to the nearest shore, talking to him all the while to keep him steady in the boat. When I got so near that I could beach her at the least sign of danger, I made all haste for the landing place at the foot of the lake.

I do not know to-day whether it is a physical fact or the result of an excited imagination, but I am under the impression that there were more curves and coves and bays in that pond than there are to be found all along the Atlantic sea coast. After ages of hard paddling, we at last arrived at the starting place, and I got Sam ashore. He suddenly sighed heavily, his whole body seemed to be convulsed; he looked around in evident surprise; the vacant look left his eyes and he said quite rationally: "What's the matter? What's happened? Why aren't we fishing up at the mouth of the brook?" I explained to him that he had fainted and fallen into the water, and that I had just caught him in time. He had not the least notion of anything that had happened for hours.

As he was the only son of a widowed mother, who was also a great friend of my own, I promised not to breathe a word of our

misadventure. When he took off his coat and vest we found that his singlet was quite dry, except on the collar, so that instead of his being in the water for ages, as I had imagined at the time, he could not have been immersed for many seconds.

When I got home late that night and got to bed, I was still suffering from jangled nerves. Every time that I would doze, the picture of the man in a fit going out over the stern of the dory would come vividly before me, and before I knew what I was doing, I had sprung right out of bed on the floor three or four times, every nerve in my body tingling with excitement.

At last, my mother, hearing me, came into the room, sat on the side of the bed and got the whole story out of me. This seemed to soothe and relieve me, and I soon fell into a deep sleep and rested easily for the remainder of the night; but for weeks after, it so affected me that I used to start in my sleep nearly every night. And even now, after the lapse of a quarter of a century, when all the parties concerned have been long gathered to their fathers, I often conjure up the picture of that beautiful summer day and think how near poor Sam was to a tragic ending.

rule, exert all their energy to free themselves; some more than others, owing to their superior strength and activity and also by reason of a higher grade of intelligence with which some varieties are endowed.

The fish fauna of North and Middle America embraces 3 classes, 30 orders, 225 families, 1,113 genera, 325 sub-genera, 3,263 species and 133 sub-species as compiled in Bulletin No. 47 of the United States National Museum under the authorship of our leading ichthyologists, Jordan and Evermann. In view of this great number and variety of fishes to select from, it is not strange that there should be a wide diversity of opinion among those who have given the game fish question careful consideration.

We are all agreed in that the brook or speckled trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*) is in every sense of the word a game fish; but I well remember hearing an old angler relate the manner in which the largest brook trout he ever had known of being taken from the streams of Western New York, in which this game fish par excellence had no opportunity of showing his fighting qualities. The incident related was substantially as follows: "The largest genuine speckled trout I have ever known to be caught in this section weighed four pounds and two ounces. It was taken many years ago by a small boy, using a cut pole, heavy line and hook, in the upper waters of Caledonia Creek, N. Y. I knew where this old settler lay, and had hooked on to him two or three times with light tackle, but was unable to hold him. The small boy referred to sneaked up to the bank with his heavy pole, with a worm for bait, and in a twinkling yanked him out over his head, high and dry on the bank. I secured the fish for five dollars, with which the youngster was well pleased."

There are anglers by whom it is claimed that the carp possesses game qualities which would astonish many who are prone to deride his ability along this line, and last summer, while angling for black bass on the St. Lawrence River, I caught a six-pound catfish on light tackle which gave me a wonderful fight, and a fair-sized eel has sometimes convinced me, for a while, that I had hooked the record bass.

The idea is entertained by many people that game fish are not, strictly speaking, food fish, while the truth of the matter is, that a large number of the better class of food fishes are principally those classified as game fish; particularly is this true of the fresh-water varieties.

All waters are not adapted to the production of the most highly regarded food fishes, and attempts to stock waters with fish not suitable for them must always result in disappointment and failure. Fortunately there are comparatively few bodies of water in this country in which some good edible variety will not thrive. They may not be game fish in accordance with the generally accepted understanding of the term, but at the same time they are capable of affording sport and recreation of a quality sufficient to satisfy the average angler.

It is absolutely useless to undertake to acclimatize fish in waters which do not possess the natural qualifications to meet the requirements of their physical organization.

## The Game Fishes

By CHESTER K. GREEN

WHAT constitutes a game fish? Is it the fish itself; the fishing tackle or the viewpoint of the angler? The question as to where the line shall be drawn separating those which shall properly be classified as belonging to that aristocratic circle of game fighters among the fishes and those that are not, is somewhat analogous to the difference between a weed and a plant, as explained by a writer on botanical lore. "A weed is simply a plant out of place. Almost any useful plant may become a weed if it grows in the wrong place; and conversely, almost any weed may be valued as a garden plant under some circumstances."

Drawing our conclusions from this illustration and applying them to fish, it might justly be claimed that under certain circumstances and conditions almost any kind of a fish might be called a game fish. The late Prof. G. Brown Goode says, in his valuable work, entitled "American Fishes": "Game fishes are those which by reason of courage, strength, beauty and solidity of their flesh are sought by those who angle for sport with delicate fishing tackle"; and again he says relative to the subject: "A game fish is a choice fish; a fish not readily obtained by wholesale methods at all seasons of the year, nor constantly to be had in the markets; a fish, furthermore, which has some degree of intelligence and cunning, and matches its own wits against those of the angler, requiring skill, forethought and ingenuity to compass its capture."

Another writer makes this logical assertion: "And it may be generally asserted that any fish is most game when fished for in the

way which gives the greatest chance of resistance and of escape, and which demands the greatest skill and delicacy on the part of the fisherman."

In the Smithsonian Institution at Washington will be found a case of mounted fishes bearing the inscription, "American Game Fishes." This case contains the following specimens: Brook trout, grayling, yellow perch, white perch, sunfish or bream, landlocked salmon, sea bass or black will, pike-perch or wall-eyed pike, Columbia River salmon, quinnat, large-mouthed black bass, small-mouthed black bass, calico bass, Atlantic salmon, lake trout, bluefish, sheepshead, scup or porgy, Spanish mackerel, weakfish or sea trout, cero, spotted weakfish, pickerel, horse-cavallé, channel bass or red drum.

In reading over this list of specimens it is very clear to be seen that it is not intended to convey the impression that the case contains a complete representation of all the so-called game fishes of this country, as many familiar varieties are missing; but they are given to show the kind of fish which certain authorities have named to designate them as such by placing them in a case under the above mentioned heading.

From the opinions expressed above and the list given, it can be safely asserted that it would be a difficult task for one to clearly define the question as to what are and what are not game fishes at all times. It, therefore, appears that the tackle used and the mode of capture have infinitely more to do with the matter than the fish itself. All fish are tenacious of life, and when on the hook, as a



# YACHTING



Forest and Stream will give a weekly digest of Yachting and Motor Boating events from all over the country.

## A Story in Phonautics.

*Not Written by Secretary of the Navy Daniels.*

A JACKEY, having served his time and been discharged from the United States Navy, wandered up the Bowery. He had blown the money coming to him when he stopped working for Uncle Sam. His ruminations led him either to a bench in the park or re-enlistment. He decided on the latter. Two points off his starboard bow paced the immaculate solicitor for Uncle Sam. Jack saluted the blue and brass-bedecked "doughboy" and went up the dark and creaky stairs to a dingy room, sometime known as the recruiting office. He mumbled to the "petty" in charge that he wanted to re-enlist. "Re-enlist?" queried the "petty," "I don't get you," whereupon he took from the shelf a Danielized dictionary of navy terms. "Nothin' doin'; 'tain't here. What's on yer chest, anyhow?" Up spake a grizzled old sea dog tilted back on a frayed cane bottom. "He wants to go back into the navy." "Oh! you desire to be re-engaged for service with the United States Government!" "You got me wid the foist barrel, bunkie," said the applicant. "Kindly give me your family tree insofar as it relates to your qualifications to enter the employ of Secretary Daniels," said the "petty."

Having satisfactorily passed muster, through the help of his discharge papers, he was sent to the Brooklyn Navy Yard. As he got aboard the receiving ship Vermont, the weather beaten old bo's'n's mate sang out, "Go below—I mean descend to the floor underneath and receive your instructions." "Aye, aye, sir." "Stop! that language is not acceptable here; you mean yes, sir." Too bewildered to get the drift of things, Jackie shouldered his dunnage bag and hesitatingly asked, "Where's the companionway to the berth deck?" "The what to which," bawled a nearby "petty." "You must have served your time before sea language was denaturalized; you descend the stairs over to your left and when you reach the floor below turn to your right, where you will observe a row of closets, in one of these deposit your dun—I mean your clothes bag."

Jack, having no wireless to the Navy Department at Washington, too bewildered to go further, dared not ask more questions. His nerves, unstrung from the labor involved in the spending of his pay, now were frazzled to a raw edge. He tottered and would have fallen but for a coxwain who came along in time to buoy him up. "Pleasé, Mr. Coxwain—" "Say, lad, don't call me coxwain; there ain't no such billet—I mean position, since Daniel picked the plum; I'm the man who steers the boat; what can I do for you?" "Take me to the apothecary; I got to go to the sick bay—I'm all in." "Sick bay! This bay ain't sick. Mayor Gaynor has just put in a sewage trunk to an island in the ocean; you must mean the hospital." To the

apothecary they went, and Jack, uncertain as to what was the Danielization of the term in his mind said: "Doctor, splice the main brace." "Man, you need Bellevue or Matteawan; there's no main brace on this ship; she's fast in Brooklyn mud. Tell me your troubles; I can tell by your bewildered expression you are in mental pain. You want a drink. Oh! yes, I see, you are of the old school. You were in the navy last week before our vocabulary was redramatized. When you want a drink, say so. Don't say 'splice the main brace.' It's only lady friends of the officers that dare be nautical these days. Take this dose, and while you rest I'll translate Farragut into Daniels for you: Starboard, right; port, left. To go below, say downstairs; berth deck, say sleeping floor; port your helm is, exert sufficient pressure on the wheel in a lefterly direction to turn the ship to the right. If you want to direct someone to the bow, say go along to the front of the ship. Instead of hammocks each resident of the Government yacht has a folding brass bedstead and instead of a number an engraved brass plate designates the name of the owner. If you belong to the port watch, you must say, 'I am on duty on the left side of the vessel.' The red and green running lights have given way to 'L.' and 'R.' in illuminated letters, the log and lead are now known as speed and depth indicators; in fact, lad, every time I hear an order nowadays I have to do like a policeman when you ask him which direction Broadway is from the Bowery—look in a book. I would advise you the next time a demoted admiral comes around canvassing for the 'revised nautical dictionary,' to buy one. It will put you in strong with Daniels. Now sleep a while and you will feel better."

## Corinthian Y. C.

A SERIES of spring races of the Corinthian Y. C., of Philadelphia, for 1913, open to raceabouts belonging to all organized yacht clubs, follows:

First Series.—Saturday, May 3; Saturday, May 10; Saturday, May 17; Saturday, May 24; Saturday, May 31.

Second Series.—Wednesday, May 7; Wednesday, May 14; Wednesday, May 21; Wednesday, May 28.

Third Series.—Saturday, June 7; Saturday, June 14; Saturday, June 21; Saturday, June 28.

Fourth Series.—Wednesday, June 4; Wednesday, June 11; Wednesday, June 18; Wednesday, June 25.

Opening Day, Saturday, May 24.—Special race for raceabouts and a "bang and go back" race for motor boats. Prizes for the first and second in this class. Circular giving special instructions for these races will be issued later.

May 30.—Special race for raceabouts.

May 30 and 31.—Long distance motor boat race: Overfalls Lightship and return. Open to

all cruising motor boats enrolled in the club and to such other boats as may be specially invited to participate. Race will be run under the rules of the American Power Boat Association, the committee reserving the right to waive any part of the rules which they may deem advisable in this special event. Start to be made off Corinthian Y. C. pier on Friday, May 30. Preparatory signal will be given at 2:55 P. M.; starting signal at 3 P. M. Course: From starting line to red nun buoy No. 2T, thence following main ship channel to and around Overfalls light vessel, leaving same on port hand; return over same course to finish line off club house. Certificate of measurement must be filed with regatta committee before the start of race. Any protest of measurement must be made in writing before start.

Commodore G. W. C. Drexel has offered first prize cups for each raceabout series, opening day race and long distance motor boat race.

Invitation Race, Saturday, May 31.—For a cup presented by Charles Longstreth. Open to any two or more similar sailing yachts that could be considered in a class, who enter for the race prior to 9 o'clock in the morning of the above date. Open to yachts of the Corinthian Y. C. or yachts of other clubs invited to participate, except yachts in the raceabout class. Should there be more than one class of yachts for this race, a cup will be given for each class.

Saturday, June 14.—Motor boat race to Reedy Island and return. For boats enrolled in Corinthian Y. C.

In addition to the prizes above referred to, racing flags will be given to winners of the sailing races. First prize, rectangular blue. Second prize, fishtail red. Third prize, triangular white. Racing flags will be awarded immediately after finish of race.

Raceabouts participating must be remeasured and inspected for equipment, otherwise they will not be considered as entering. Motor boat races are open to cruisers only, and must be measured by Corinthian Y. C. measurer. Measurement certificates by other measurers will be accepted subject to verification by club measurer.

ADDISON F. BANCROFT, Chairman.

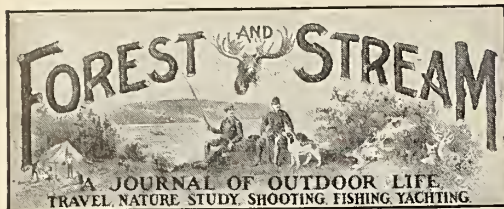
CHARLES LONGSTRETH,

CHARLES D. MOWER,

Race Committee C. Y. C.

## Portland Y. C.

At a special meeting of the Portland Y. C. held March 16 to further the movement for the new power boat squadron, twenty-five motor boat owners were present. A committee was appointed to draw up rules and regulations governing the squadron. The following are the officers of the new power boat squadron: Commander, Holman F. Day; Lieutenant Commander, W. A. T. Hunt; Lieutenant, George A. Gould; Secretary, Frank W. Wardwell; Treasurer, W. A. T. Hunt.



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### THE SPELL OF THE SPRINGTIME.

As the sun in its springtime orbit gathers strength and infuses its magic warmth everywhere, the annual miracle of the revivification of animal and vegetable life begins. The ice-bound waters, snow-clad landscape, leaden sky and frosty winds are forced to give place to waters aglow with the light and warmth of the sun; to fields and slopes and woodlands dressed in vivid green, refreshing and pleasing to eyes and mind; to breezes balmy, gentle and laden with the fragrance of herbs and flowers; and arched over all a deep blue sky, patched with a few fleecy, lazy clouds. The transformation from the cold and sere and dismal season of dearth to the bright and cheerful season of renewing plenty is a period during which all nature rejoices. Hardy flowers burst forth to welcome the first spring warmth of the sun, bravely risking the straggling furies of departing winter. The unfolding of vegetable life follows in quick succession. The buds gradually open, flowers of rare beauty bloom and gladden the scene; the trees blossom, and a new fragrance pervades the air.

There is brightness with beauty everywhere to please the eye. The ear is delighted with the hum of bees, and the melodies of long-absent song birds. All nature is warmth and color and melody.

The enchanting spell of the season infuses a new buoyancy into man. He is most susceptible to the impress of nature in her kindest mood and her most beautiful adornment. Though he enjoys the charm of the present in itself, he enjoys it the more in contrast with the cold, bleak and dormant season which preceded it.

It has more than this. It has its witcheries. The open waters, with the incessant glintings in the sheen of light, and with ducks resting or feeding in the favored nooks, arouse the instinct of the duck shooter. The impulse of the gunner is upon him. He thinks of the sport over decoys, of sport in a blind, of sport in a pass, of the dusky phantom speeding down the wind which he, with a quick shot, sent plowing and splashing into the water; or of the high-

flying "Canada" he so deftly tumbled out of the sky, to the surprise of his companions. And thinking of all this, he is indeed a better sportsman if he will refrain from spring shooting, because he thereby contributes to the general good and will not pawn his own shooting of the future for the momentary gratification of shooting in the present.

In the cold, swift streams the trout, shy, cunning and fastidious, is a worthy prize of the most delicate skill. A miniature demon of a beautiful fish—aggressive, swift of action, predatory and a fighter by nature—he casts a spell over man which reaches from the brooks to the very centers of the towns and cities. The trout fisher prowls about from store to store, inspecting new colors and forms and materials of flies. He holds long and grave conversations on rods and reels. He overhauls his fishing paraphernalia, and although he may not go fishing, he engages in all that appertains to it as earnestly as if it was foreordained that he should go. The witchery of the brooks is upon him. The fever of the season has infected him. He meets a friend, who, pressed by business cares, has forgotten all about the season. A word or two, and in a moment his friend has the fever, too. The little trout in the faraway brook has cast his spell over them. The fever spreads.

It is a healthy malady. Man's mind is diverted from the exactions of business. The fever takes him out among nature's best of the wholesome and the beautiful, where there is quiet and peace and health. The impulses of the springtime, to fly to the woods and fields and brooks, are those which bring him needed rest, a recuperated being and a longer life.

### A NEW SERIAL BY "NESSMUK."

Up to the time of Nessmuk's death, May 1, 1890, of all the contributors to FOREST AND STREAM—and what a host of sterling men and women they were—none ever won quite the place in the affectionate regard of readers that belonged to "Nessmuk." Into his writings was put not alone the lore of the woods—nature's secrets, revealed to such a woods haunter as he had been—but there was more than this—the philosophy and sentiment and wit and wisdom of a shrewd, observant, keen and penetrating student of human nature. A wonderful knowledge of the woodlands and of the ways of the woodland creatures was his, and a remarkable knowledge of his fellow men as well. Someone else might have written "Woodcraft" and another pen have contributed "Forest Runes," but the "Nessmuk" who could write them both may be found not once in a century. It is for this reason we lay particular stress on the narrative by George W. Sears, beginning in this issue, and continuing through several subsequent numbers. To bring "Nessmuk" back among us, if for only a few weeks, is an achievement of which we duly are proud.

### SANS STARBOARD—SANS PORT.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY DANIELS has made a place for himself in the hall bedroom of fame for doing to traditional nautical terms what Andrew Carnegie wants to do to time-honored spelling of English. Possibly Secretary Daniels wants to go down in American history as the father of phonautics.

### INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION OF MIGRATORY BIRDS.

TREATIES between the United States and more than a dozen foreign Governments will be necessary, if a plan for international protection of migratory birds, which is embodied in Senate Resolution 25, is to be fully carried out. This resolution was introduced recently by Senator George P. McLean, of Connecticut, and was favorably reported April 9, by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. There is every reason to believe that it will soon be passed by the Senate.

John B. Burnham, President of the American Game Protective and Propagation Association, has just returned from Washington where he had favorable interviews with President Wilson and Secretary of State Bryan in regard to this matter. Should the resolution be passed by Congress and receive the endorsement of the President, the principal countries with which it will be necessary to open negotiations are Great Britain, with Canada to the north and insular possessions to the south of us, which harbor many of our migrants at different seasons; France on account of her colonies in the West Indies and in Guiana; Japan, with whom we have had trouble in the past because of the activities of her feather hunters in the Hawaiian Islands; Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Columbia and Ecuador. There are other countries with less important possessions to the south, or near our colonies in the Pacific. These include Holland and Denmark, the independent countries in the West Indies, and other Republics in South America.

Now that we have given Federal protection to our migratory birds through the Weeks-McLean law, the next step should logically extend this protection in a way that will prevent a few market gunners and feather hunters from destroying the birds that will forever benefit all countries which they visit, if shooting is properly regulated.

### Shady.\*

BY HENRY WELLINGTON WACK.

THERE is no old town like Shady, asleep within blue hills,  
Nor glen that wakes so blithely to the laughter of cool rills;

For it has nor work nor worry, nor market place nor care,  
And one's soul may thrive in candor while its God and grace are there.

There is just one house in Shady, and it's white and very small,

And its mistress is more gracious than beautiful or tall;  
But there's cheer around her hearthstone and there's love within her walls,

And 'tis there that I'll be straying when the woodland smiles and calls.

You may need the city's glamor and invite its din and dust,

And love its brass and tinsel and its heart of stone and rust;

You may even feel the magic of its throbbing urge and life,  
And with greed in modern fashion plunge into its stress and strife.

Then stay you in the city, while I ramble o'er the hills,  
And you may pluck your neighbor's purse while I pluck daffodils;

And when your dust is in a jar, and I am ninety-four,  
I'll wade the brooks of Shady, casting flies for-evermore.

\*Shady is a beautiful little hamlet in Ulster county, New York State, near Woodstock, and has been idealized in an oil painting of the impressionist school by the author, which we have reproduced on our front cover.

### Ticks From the Ship's Clock.

THE Cape Catboat Association has announced that they will not hold races this season north of Marblehead or south of Hull Bay.

SOMEONE has described the New York Yacht Club as Lipton's tease. That seems to us as a bit strong, in matter wherein water plays so important a part.

UNLESS the arrangements are changed again, the New York Y. C. fleet will rendezvous at New London on Tuesday, Aug. 5, late in the afternoon. There will be the usual formalities of holding a meeting of captains on board the flagship Sea Fox.

OFFICIAL entry of the motor boat Tocsam II., W. D. Mulford, owner, has been filed with the regatta committee of the Philadelphia Yachtsmen's Club for the Bermuda race, which starts on June 7 off Race street pier, Philadel-

phia. She will be in direct command of her owner, Mr. Mulford, and will be entered as a representative of the Ocean City Y. C., whose pennant she will fly.

THIRTY new members were admitted to the Kennebec Y. C. at the regular monthly meeting.

### New Rochelle Y. C.

THE New Rochelle Y. C. has at the commencement of the season taken in fifty-five new members, making the present roll number 283. Before the return of the initiation fee on May 7, it is confidently expected that the membership will be increased to over 300.

The club will go in commission on May 4, on which date there will be held the regular quarterly meeting of the members, and there will be a shad dinner at the club house on Harrison Island.

Ground will be broken for a new club house immediately at the close of the yachting season this fall.

### Yachts Change Hands.

THE Holliss Burgess yacht agency has sold the knockabout Virya, owned by J. M. O'Brien, of South Norwalk, Conn., to Elmer F. Smith, of Marion, Mass.; the Massachusetts Bay 18-foot racing sloop La Chica, built for C. H. W. Foster, of Boston, under the name of Piccadilly, to a Boston yachtsman; the Buzzards Bay Herreshoff one-design class 15-foot knockabout Cat's Paw, owned by Henry W. Harris, of Chestnut Hill, Mass., to Morris Gray, Jr., of Chestnut Hill, Mass., and the Hull one-design class knockabout Kid, owned by Lowell A. Mayberry, of Boston, to Edward J. Wynde, of Boston.

### Atlantic Y. C.

THE following appointments for the season of 1913 are: Fleet Captain, Alvah Nickerson; Fleet Surgeon, Charles E. Gilbert, M.D.; Chaplain, Nehemiah Boynton, D.D.; Regatta Committee, Carlos de Zafra, Chairman, Frank P. Currier, Rudolph H. Weber.

J. STUART BLACKTON, Com.



Forest and Stream is the official organ of the American Canoe Association.

### N. Y. C. C. Accepts Canadian Challenge.

THE New York C. C. has accepted the challenge of the Gananoque and Motor Boat Club of Canada to race for the international cup known as the New York Canoe Club international trophy.

This cup has been defended successfully by the American canoes in every contest sailed since it was offered first in 1886, but there has not been a race since 1895. The Gananoque Canoe and Motor Boat Club of Canada has challenged and named Ralph B. Britton as its representative, and the New York C. C. has accepted the challenge. This trophy is for sailing canoes, and must be raced for always under the rules of the New York C. C., no matter where held.

According to the international cup rules the defender must be selected after a series of trial races open to members of all canoe clubs in the United States. The New York C. C., after accepting the challenge, appointed a committee to take charge of the trial races, select the defender and conduct the challenge races. This committee is Louis S. Tiemann, 80 Maiden lane, Chairman; Paul Butler, Robert J. Wilkin, C. Bowyer Vaux, Austin M. Poole, H. Lansing Quick, George P. Douglass and H. Dudley Murphy.

The Atlantic Division of the American Canoe Association is to hold its annual division meet at Pard's Point, Tottenville, Staten Island, June 28 to July 5, and the officers of that division have extended to the New York C. C. an invitation to hold the trial races at this meet, which has been accepted. The trial races will

be probably on July 3, 4 and 5. All canoeists have been invited to enter.

The officers of the Marine and Field Club, off whose grounds several international races have been sailed, have placed their grounds at

the disposal of the New York C. C. for the big races, and these will be sailed July 11, 12 and 14. The series is two out of three races of not less than eight or more than ten miles, and there is a time limit of three hours for each race. The first canoe to cross the finish line is the winner.

### A. C. A. Membership.

NEW MEMBERS PROPOSED.

Atlantic Division.—J. Durbin S. Wood, 47-49 Liberty street, New York city, by F. C. Buchenberger.

Eastern Division.—Henry George Butler, 278 Cranston street, Providence, R. I., by William A. Heath.

NEW MEMBERS ELECTED.

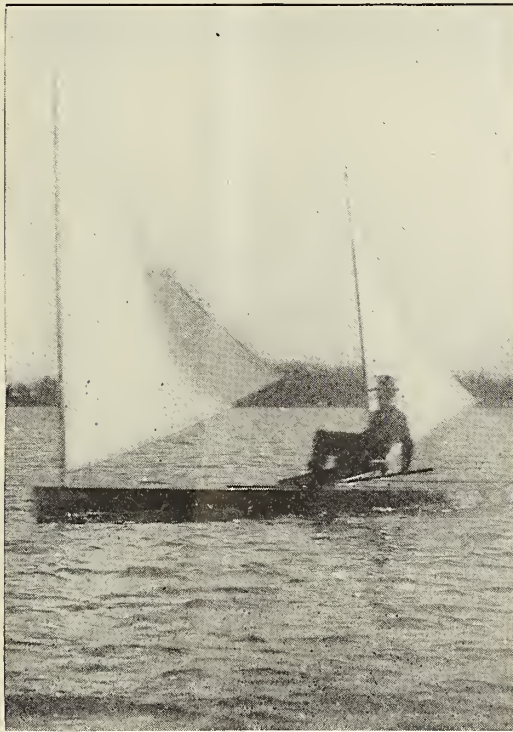
Atlantic Division.—6641, Paul Schwenn, 248 Lawrence avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Western Division.—6642, Gordon A. Van Riper, 227 East Park avenue, Highland Park, Ill.

### California Cork Trees.

THE supervisor of the Angeles National Forest, Mr. Charlton, has begun an experiment on a large scale with a view of determining whether the cork trees that flourish in Spain can be raised in Southern California. He has just reset 1,000 cork trees, each about two feet high, and has planted thousands of cork tree seeds back of San Bernardino.

Mr. Charlton believes that with proper attention and care trees furnishing the cork of commerce can be profitably and successfully raised in this part of the country. Outside of the experiment station at Chico there appears to have been no efforts to raise cork in California.



RALPH B. BRITTON.



Forest and Stream is the official organ of the National Archery Association.

### Olympic Games Archery.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 14.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Plans have been made for the biggest athletic event in the history of the United States. The American Olympic games will be held in Chicago next June 28 to July 6, inclusive.

Partial list of officers of the American Olympic Games Association are: Honorary President, Harold F. McCormick; President, Lawrence Heyworth; Vice-Presidents, Everett C. Brown, A. A. Stagg and others; Director-General, Everett C. Brown (Mr. Brown had charge of the United States contingent at Stockholm last year); Treasurer, Frederick H. Rawson; Secretary, Charles E. Bartley.

Archery will have a place on the program. The number of days given to it, and the program to be shot, have not yet been selected, but will be announced in due time.

The Olympic Games Archery Committee are: Dr. Edward B. Weston, Chairman, 511 Peoples Gas Building; Homer S. Taylor, care of Franklin MacVeagh & Co.; Dr. Carver Williams, Auditorium Building; James H. Pendry, care of Western Union Telegraph Co.; Homer W. Bishop, Insurance Exchange Building; Herman L. Walker, Fine Arts Building; Percival S. Fletcher, Chicago Stock Exchange Building.

Will you probably attend the meeting? If it is impossible, urge others to come.

Please let me know how many archers in your vicinity will probably attend?

A meeting at the time mentioned will not interfere with the National Meeting in Boston under any circumstances.

Those who plan to go to Boston will go anyway, and should they come here first, it will be good practice for the meet to come later.

Please write me at your earliest convenience, so that we may know how many contestants to expect.

Time is short, and we must begin preparations at once.

We need the help and good will of all in this work for archery. EDWARD B. WESON.

### The Duff Arrow.

THE Duff arrow is a replica in sterling silver of a 25-inch lady's target arrow. It was presented to the National Archery Association by James Duff, to be awarded each year to the novice making the best score in the American round at the national tournament. The first competition for it took place in 1910, when it was won by G. L. Nichols. In 1911 it was won by Dr. Elmer, and in 1912 by Ellis Spear, Jr. In those years the interpretation of the word "novice" presented no difficulties, as all of the men who were shooting for the first time in the national meeting had had no chance to shoot in any other. This year and henceforward it may be different, and a more exact definition of eligibility to compete for the arrow seems de-

sirable. The Olympic championships at Chicago and the Eastern championships at Wayne are certainly tournaments, and archers competing in them can scarcely be called novices afterward. Yet it is probable that the men who by dint of hard work during the past year have fitted themselves to try with credit for this novice's trophy will shoot at either of these two places. Inasmuch as Mr. Duff gave the arrow and set the terms for its award, let us call on him for an opinion as how best to provide for these changed conditions.

### Targets.

BY ROBERT P. ELMER.

WHILE shooting in my first tournament at Chicago in 1911, I was surprised on one occasion to see three arrows hit my target simultaneously. This of course was due to the fact that the archers on either side of me had at the same time mistaken my target for theirs and had fired at it with correct aim, but with loss of score. Last year at Boston a similar mistake was made more than once, though by only one person at a time. Indeed, it is a surprisingly easy mistake to make. The English have sought to eliminate this source of annoyance by having painted on each alternate target a round black spot at 12 o'clock white. This, however, creates a slight element of unfairness because in looking at a spotted target one can mentally project a line through the spot and the gold and thus assist himself to find his point of aim. In my opinion an easy and impartial way to overcome the difficulty is to make the outmost line bounding the white of a different color on each target and wide enough to be easily seen. The Wayne archers have had targets rimmed with red, blue, yellow, green or black and no confusion has ever arisen in their use.

With the others who have spoken on the subject in FOREST AND STREAM I heartily prefer canvas facings to those of any other material. Most people use oilcloth. This is easily torn, and in bright sunlight will often appear as a reflector of dazzling brilliancy on which the rings are wholly indistinguishable. Linoleum is used by a few, and is open to the same objections as oilcloth if the shiny side is used. If the rough back is painted in dull finish colors, it makes an excellent face. The superiority of canvas lies in its total lack of luster and in its very great durability. Rebounds practically never occur from linoleum nor canvas, but from soft oilcloth are fairly frequent. For my personal service I use the heaviest sail canvas of two pieces sewed down the middle. For tournament or club work this grade of material is unnecessarily expensive, and may be replaced by light canvas fifty-two inches wide.

One of our archers who is an artist of international reputation painted a target face in such a way that the eye would naturally focus

on the center and not be attracted by the bright colors around it. The gold was brilliant, and the other rings of pale neutral tones that really were clearly defined for accuracy of scoring, but at a distance seemed to merge into one shade. Several archers shot at it, but so far as could be seen the effect on their scores was not appreciable.

When a new target is received the usual custom is to pass a loop of stout cord through one or two turns of the whipping and thereby to hang the target up. This is bad practice because in time after some of the strings have been cut by arrows, the target will sag, becoming slightly elliptical and allowing the straw to separate between the bundles sufficiently to let a swift arrow pass through. The best way is to sew a piece of rope around the edge of the target back for about three-quarters of the circumference and tie the ends together at a point behind the upper black. In this way the weight of the target is supported at the bottom, and if there be any sagging, it tends to greater compactness.

It is difficult to put a target on the stand by one's self. This can be facilitated by the use of a rope and small pulley, care being taken that the pulley does not show above the target where a shaft might break against it.

### Pittsburgh Scores.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 15.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* About the time the novice in archery begins to think himself "some pumpkins," and to have visions of making scores of "Bryantorendtorfic" proportions, watch him. He is due for a slump. Saturday was ideal for archery and had anyone suggested to Mr. Jiles or the writer that either of them would score lower than 86-460 in the American round or under 400 in the York, that individual would have had to cover money.

Mr. Holmes and Mr. Wolf have not reached the big-head stage, although the former has been doing some very consistent work, as his score, which put him in first place in the American round, will testify:

York round, 72 arrows at 100yds., 48 at 80yds. and 24 at 60yds.:

	100Yds.	80Yds.	60Yds.
Jas. S. Jiles .....	16 60	23 99	21 89 60 242
O. L. Hertig .....	43 161	32 118	20 92 95 371

After the 100 yards the writer had fond hopes of making a 500 score, but the slump microbe was at work in his system, resulting in a poor score at 80 yards and a still poorer one at 60 yards.

American round, 90 arrows:

W. J. Holmes.....	85 471	D. A. Wolf.....	52 188
O. L. Hertig .....	84 412	H. Amidick .....	51 161
J. S. Jiles.....	77 377		

A friendly and observing spectator, who had often visited our range, commented on the comparatively poor showing all of us, Holmes excepted, were making, and was told to come to

Boston with us in August and see what a real slump looked like.

Our work on the range is the chief cause of poor shooting, and during the first warm days of spring the temptation to overdo the thing is very strong; however, by the time the new peas are in the pod and the cucumber and head lettuce are crisp in their beds, we will have learned moderation. I must confess, Mr. Editor, I am mighty glad spring is here, and the sentiment herein expressed is the nearest approach to vernal poetry I have ever been guilty of, and it no doubt is the result of a feeling akin in that which prompts the ready rhymester to mold his overflowing vocabulary into joyful verse.

Hark! do you hear that robin?

O. L. HERTIG.

**An Invitation Shoot.**

WAYNE, Pa., April 19.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Responding to the invitation of the Newton archers, two members of the Wayne archers shot a double American round this afternoon. The wind was blowing with great violence, which is a partial excuse for the indifferant scores. Late in the afternoon it slacked up so that the second rounds were better than the first.

	60Yds.		50Yds.		40Yds.		Total
T. Truxton Hare ..	11	41	19	77	20	90	50 208
	15	77	18	76	23	105	56 258
	26	118	37	153	43	195	106 466
Dr. Elmer .....	12	54	16	80	26	120	54 254
	20	86	28	152	29	169	77 407
	32	140	44	232	55	289	131 661

ROBERT P. ELMER.

**Long Flight Shots.**

CHICAGO, Ill., April 15.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Some time ago there was a statement in your archery department from a St. Louis man to the effect that he had many times made flight shots of 300 yards.

This is better than any record made at our national tournaments, but does not speak well for the cast of a yew bow of eighty-four pounds' pull.

Further on he states that he gets 225 yards with a fifty-two-pound bow, but cannot beat 250 yards with one weighing seventy-six pounds. Either there is something wrong with those bows or the man does not know how to handle them.

I have repeatedly made 220 yards with a home-made bow of rock elm of only forty-two pounds' pull, and have made 240 yards with one of Duff's lemonwood bows that weighed forty-eight pounds.

An unfooted pine arrow was used, thirty inches long, weighing almost 300 grains. It had a taper pile or point, and the feathers were of the regular size and shape. G. L. NICHOLS.

**Scottish-American Archers of N. J.**

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 19.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Only six of the above turned out at the range to take part in the mail match arranged by the Newton archers, and one of the six was John McOwan, who tried his prentice hand for the first time under adverse conditions, a miniature gale blowing across the range, and despite ropes and pegs, laying the targets flat

on several occasions. To the writer it seemed not so much a question of hitting the target as keeping on one's feet. However, a single American round was shot, and the magnificent totals piled up. If any member of the above body sees this in print, I'll be a fair subject for Judge Lynch, as the general opinion after the match was that it was a shame to expose our inability to the light of day.

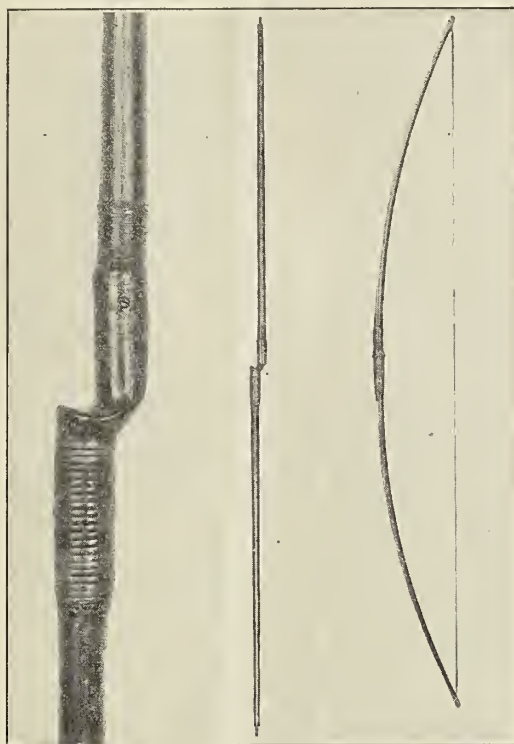
J. Duff .....	84	375	Wm. McOwan ...	42	196
G. Milne .....	50	289	*J. McOwan .....	27	109
J. Cleland .....	50	220	†R. McNeil .....	25	84

\*Shot for first time.  
†Shot only 40yds., arrived late.

JOHN M. CLELAND, Sec'y.

**To Get a Free Cast.**

CHICAGO, Ill., April 6.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In reference to the article by Mr. Rendtorff in a recent issue, in which he assumes that the flight of the arrow is held in the line of original aim because there is an equalizing



Handle, from front. Bow, unstrung, from front. Bow, strung, from left side.

side movement of the bow hand, I cannot agree with him in that conclusion.

I admit that the arrow may bend slightly as it is about to leave the string in an effort to follow the original angle of projection. The string probably has a tendency to draw over a little out of a true line to follow the shaft, and there is a possibility that there may be a similar slight movement of the limbs of the bow. Those movements would be too small and fast for the eye to perceive, but I am quite certain that my own hand has no perceptible compensating motion in any direction. Its position after the arrow has left the bow is the same as when the loose is made. If I forget to hold my bow hand firmly, the usual result is a wild shot; just as likely to go to the right as to the left.

Of course there are some archers who let the bow hand give a little and follow the arrow. If this movement is directly in the line of the arrow's flight, it ought to cause no side de-

viation, but this forward movement will have the effect of altering the elevation of the arrow unless it is exactly the same each time, as the more firmly the bow is held, the sharper will be the cast.

So far as a mechanical release is concerned I should not care to venture an opinion unless familiar with the working details of the apparatus used. I am engaged at present on plans for a mechanically operated bow for use in testing my arrows, and find the matter of a satisfactory release is not a problem to be solved without considerable attention to details.

I have a two-piece jointed bow with an off-set handle, so that the string pulls clear. To have just the proper line of clearance, a line perpendicular with the bow should pass from the string to a point three-sixteenth of an inch (one-half the thickness of the shaft) to the left of the bow at the handle. Such a condition ought to allow a free cast, except for the rub of the feathers against the bow. In actual test the arrow goes four feet to the right in sixty yards. I had to build out the left side of the handle about one-quarter inch to get the arrows to shoot approximately in a correct line. Can someone explain why that should be?

I inclose some photos of the bow to which I refer. It was made about the year 1877 and used in the first national tournament. It is made of Texas osage. Now it has become badly cracked, but when in use it pulled forty-eight pounds.

There is another point not yet mentioned that I believe has a strong influence on the flight of the shaft. That is the amount of rotation given to the arrow by the feathers. At one time I feathered a number of arrows in a mechanical device for that purpose, and gave a considerable set or twist to the feathers, not putting them on parallel to the shafts. This caused so strong a rotation and consequent drift that I had to hold over half the width of the target to the left at fifty yards. The set grouped very well. Most arrows I have seen are feathered to rotate to the right. It is to this fact that I should lay the proper lining up of the arrow rather than to any involuntary side shift of the bow hand.

Anyone can make a test by shooting an arrow feathered so that it rotates to the left along with a set that rotates in the other direction. G. L. NICHOLS.

**Congratulatory.**

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 5.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* FOREST AND STREAM comes every week, and I certainly enjoy it. I do not believe there is another outdoor publication which gets the average—not the highbrow—but the regular American so close to the healthy, enjoyable features of the outdoors as does FOREST AND STREAM, and I read all of them.

H. H. DUNN.

FORT DODGE, Iowa, April 8.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I have not received the number of April 5. Your paper usually arrives on Saturday of the week of publication, but mine is not here yet. Will you send me one? I can't afford to miss a single number.

C. A. BRYANT.



# TRAP SHOOTING



Forest and Stream is an Honorary Member of the Interstate Association for the Promotion of Trapshooting.

## Fixtures.

If you want your shoot to be announced here, send a notice like the following:

### REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.

- April 26.—Pottstown (Pa.) G. C. C. A. Fries, Sec'y.  
 April 29.—Guernsey, Ia.—Du Pont G. C. J. W. Dobbins, Pres.  
 April 29-30.—Moberly (Mo.) G. C. J. A. Melton, Sec'y.  
 April 29-May 1.—Pond Creek, Okla.—Oklahoma State tournament, auspices Pond Creek G. C. Wm. H. Hite, Mgr.  
 May 1-2.—Philadelphia.—Keystone S. L. G. F. Hamlin, Sec.  
 May 3.—Rittersville, Pa.—Lehigh R. and G. C. H. F. Koch, Sec'y.  
 May 3.—Bethel, Conn.—Western Connecticut T.S.L. tournament, auspices of Bethel G. C. C. K. Bailey, Sec'y.  
 May 4-5.—San Diego, Cal.—Pastime G. C. George P. Muchmore, Sec'y.  
 May 5-6.—Laramie, Wyo.—Gem City G. C. T. A. Rogers, Pres.  
 May 6.—Vicksburg (Miss.) G. C. J. J. Bradford, Mgr.  
 May 6.—Pitcairn, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of United G. C. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.  
 May 6-7.—Eagle Grove (Ia.) G. C. A. L. Yearous, Sec'y.  
 May 6-7.—Montpelier (Vt.) G. C. H. B. Moulton, Pres.  
 May 7.—Tyndall (S. D.) G. C. F. F. Chladek, Sec'y.  
 May 7.—Seneca Falls (N. Y.) G. C. G. L. Frantz, Mgr.  
 May 7-8.—Americus, Ga.—Georgia State tournament, auspices of Americus G. C. J. W. Hightower, Pres.  
 May 7-8.—Sunbury, Pa.—Sunbury-Selinsgrove G. C. J. W. Schoffstall, Sec'y.  
 May 8.—Watertown (Wis.) G. C. B. H. Rieck, Sec'y.  
 May 8-9.—Dayton, Ky.—Northern Kentucky G. C. H. R. Irwin, Mgr.  
 May 8.—Camden (Ark.) G. C. J. P. Wright, Mgr.  
 May 8-10.—Hutchinson, Kan.—Kansas State tournament, auspices of Hutchinson G. C. C. T. Rankin, Sec'y.  
 May 8-9.—Kankakee (Ill.) G. C. E. F. Radeke, Sec'y.  
 May 8-9.—Portage (Wis.) G. C. J. Raup, Pres.  
 May 9-11.—Los Angeles (Cal.) G. C. S. A. Bruner, Sec'y.  
 May 10.—Marysville (Pa.) S. A. M. L. Wise, Vice-Pres.  
 May 12.—Mt. Airy (Md.) G. C. Ira D. Watkins, Sec'y.  
 May 13.—Shelbyville, Ill.—Shelby County G. C. Geo. L. Dearing, Sec'y.  
 May 12-13.—Portland (Ore.) G. C. J. E. Cullison, Pres.  
 May 13-15.—York, Pa.—Pennsylvania State tournament, auspices of York City G. C. N. M. McSherry, Sec'y.  
 May 13-15.—Montgomery, Ala.—Interstate Association's eighth Southern Handicap tournament, under auspices Capital City G. C.; \$1,000 added money. Winner of first place guaranteed \$200 and a trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$150 and \$100 respectively. Elmer E. Shaner, Mgr., Pittsburgh.  
 June 14.—Warren (Minn.) G. C. Chas. F. Grinder, Sec'y.  
 May 14.—Fulton (N.Y.) G. C. & G. C. B. O'Grady, Pres.  
 May 14-15.—Waterloo (Ia.) G. C. C. Nick Webber, Pres.  
 May 14-15.—Pipestone (Minn.) G. C. H. T. Ober, Sec'y.  
 May 15.—Riverside (Ill.) G. C. E. M. Collis, Sec'y.  
 May 15.—Freeport (Ill.) G. C. J. W. James, Sec'y.  
 May 17.—Phillipsburg, N. J.—Alert G. C. Edw. F. Markley, Mgr.  
 May 17-18.—Fresno (Cal.) Blue Rock Club. A. S. Tong, Sec'y.  
 May 20.—Albia, Ia.—Monroe County Fish and Game Protective Association. Theo. B. Perry, Jr., Pres.  
 May 20.—Milton Jct. (Wis.) G. C. W. H. Smith, Sec'y.  
 May 20.—Pillow (Pa.) G. C. J. A. Bingham, Sec'y.  
 May 20.—Clayton, O.—Salem G. C. F. C. Koch, Pres.  
 May 20-21.—Columbus (Neb.) G. C. G. A. Schroeder, Sec'y.  
 May 20-21.—Wenatchee, Wash.—Washington State tournament, auspices Wenatchee G. C. C. F. Owens, Pres.  
 May 20-22.—Temple, Tex.—Texas State tournament, under auspices of the Temple G. C. R. I. Tennant, Pres.  
 May 21.—Brazil (Ind.) R. & G. C. W. T. Crabb, Sec'y.  
 May 21.—Windsor (Mo.) G. C. W. T. Jordan, Sec'y.  
 May 22.—Mt. Morris (Ill.) G. C. C. J. Price, Sec'y.  
 May 22.—Aurelia (Ia.) G. C. Frank R. Welch, Sec'y.  
 May 22.—Syracuse, N. Y.—Onondaga County G. C. T. E. Clay, Pres.  
 May 22.—Scranton (Pa.) R. & G. C. M. F. Bohn, Sec'y.  
 May 22.—Altoona, Pa.—Central Pennsylvania T. S. A. tournament, under auspices of Blair County Road Drivers' Association. Jack Waltz, Sec'y.  
 May 22-25.—Winchester, Ky.—Kentucky State tournament, under auspices of Winchester G. C. C. B. Strother, Sec'y.  
 May 23.—Nicholson (Pa.) R. & G. C. L. A. Wright, Sec'y.  
 May 23.—Emporia (Kans.) G. C. Chas. Ford, Sec'y.  
 May 24.—Stratford, Ont., Canada.—Pastime G. C. Wm. Boles, Sec'y.  
 May 24.—Newmanstown (Pa.) G. C. F. S. Rader, Sec'y.  
 May 24.—New Haven, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of New Haven G. C. F. W. Smith, Pres.  
 May 24.—Gananogue, Canada.—Thousand Islands G. C. C. A. Lewis, Sec'y.  
 May 24-25.—St. Louis (Mo.) T. S. A. L. Ebert, Sec'y.  
 May 27.—Fairmont (W. Va.) G. C. Ed. H. Taylor, Sec'y.  
 May 27.—Stoketon (Mo.) G. C. Wm. H. Tanner, Sec'y.  
 May 27-28.—Paragould (Ark.) G. C. C. W. Stedman, Sec.  
 May 27.—Norwich, N. Y.—Chenango County F., G. and G. C. E. D. Borden, Mgr.  
 May 27.—Brodeur (Wis.) G. C. J. B. Pierce, Sec'y.  
 May 27-29.—Peoria, Ill.—Illinois State tournament, under the auspices of Illinois State S. A. R. Scholes, Sec'y.  
 May 27-29.—Fort Dodge, Ia.—Iowa State tournament, under auspices of the Fort Dodge Gun Club. Jos. Kautzky, Mgr.  
 May 27-29.—N. Platte, Neb.—Nebraska State tournament, under auspices of Buffalo Bill G. C. J. C. Den, Sec'y.  
 May 28.—Mt. Holly (N. J.) G. C. A. J. Dellette, Sec'y.  
 May 28.—Chesapeake City (Md.) G. C. H. L. Worthington, Mgr.  
 May 28.—Morocco (Ind.) G. C. Jas. C. Murphey, Sec'y.  
 May 28.—Galion (O.) G. C. H. D. Smart, Pres.  
 May 28-30.—Ogden, Utah.—Idaho-Utah Sportsmen's Association tournament, under auspices of the Ogden G. C. George E. Browning, Sec'y.  
 May 29.—Vergas (Minn.) R. & G. C. C. A. Peterson, Pres.  
 May 29.—Marion (O.) G. C. N. F. Titton, Sec'y.  
 May 30.—Cleveland (O.) G. C. F. H. Wallace, Mgr.  
 May 30.—Menominee Falls (Wis.) G. C. J. A. Pike, Sec.  
 May 30.—Utica, N.Y.—Genesee G. C. E. J. Loughlin, Sec'y.  
 May 30.—Latonia (Ky.) G. C. H. S. Connelly, Sec'y.  
 May 30.—Waukegan (Ill.) S. A. B. Tompkins, Sec'y.  
 May 30.—Austerlitz, Ky.—Hill Top G. C. Thos. H. Clay, Jr., Sec'y.  
 May 30.—Olyphant, Pa.—Social R. & G. C. T. A. Bell, Sec'y.  
 May 30.—Waynesboro (Va.) G. C. S. T. Day, Sec'y.  
 May 30.—Greenwich (Conn.) G. C. J. H. Finch, Pres.  
 May 30.—Buffalo, N. Y.—Buffalo Audubon Club. W. C. Wootton, Sec'y.  
 May 30-31.—Wilmington, Del.—Delaware State tournament, under auspices of the Du Pont G. C. W. A. Joslyn, Asst. Sec'y.  
 June 2.—Bunker Hill (Ill.) G. C. C. E. Pettengill, Sec.  
 June 2.—Utica, Ill.—Interurban T. S. A. A. L. Jaques, Sec'y.  
 June 3.—Maquoketa (Ia.) G. C. E. L. Hinckley, Sec'y.  
 June 3.—Delta (Colo.) G. C. R. A. King, Mgr.  
 June 3.—Capron (Ill.) G. C. Alex. Vance, Sec'y.  
 June 3.—Fulda (Minn.) G. C. H. W. Converse, Sec'y.  
 June 3-4.—Sisseton, S. D.—South Dakota State tournament, under auspices of South Dakota State S. A. Maurice Schindler, Sec'y.  
 June 3-5.—St. John (N. C.) G. C. W. W. Gerow, Sec'y.  
 June 3-5.—Eugene, Ore.—Oregon State tournament, under auspices of Eugene G. C. E. A. Bean, Sec'y.  
 June 4.—Keota (Ia.) G. C. John R. Jahn, Sec'y.  
 June 4-5.—Baltimore, Md.—Maryland State tournament, under auspices of Maryland State S. A. H. L. Worthington, Sec'y.  
 June 4-6.—Circleville, O.—Ohio State tournament, under auspices of Ideal G. C. J. S. Ritt, Sec'y.  
 June 4-6.—Marshall, Mo.—Missouri State tournament, under auspices of Marshall G. C. E. W. Brown, Sec.  
 June 5.—Plattsburg (N. Y.) R. & G. C. F. J. Riley, Pres.  
 June 5.—St. Madison, Wis.—Triangle G. C. H. G. Waterman, Sec'y.  
 June 5.—Bristol (Va.) G. C. H. F. Lewis, Sec'y.  
 June 5.—Lowell (Ind.) G. C. H. O. Burnham, Sec'y.  
 June 5-7.—Red Bank, N. J.—New Jersey State tournament, under auspices of River Side G. C. Albert L. Ivins, Pres.  
 June 5.—Milbank (S. D.) G. C. W. J. Martens, Sec'y.  
 June 5.—Spring Valley (Minn.) G. C. J. Bowden, Sec'y.  
 June 6.—Bradford (Ill.) G. C. H. A. Swearingen, Sec'y.  
 June 6-7.—Worcester, Mass.—Massachusetts State tournament, under auspices of Massachusetts S. T. S. A. F. E. Sheldon, Sec'y.  
 June 7.—Royersford (Pa.) G. C. F. A. Anderson, Sec'y.  
 June 7.—Oneonta (N. Y.) F., G. & G. C. George Wohlleben, Sec'y.  
 June 7-8.—Milwaukee, Wis.—Badger G. C. C. P. Shumway, Sec'y.  
 June 9-12.—Buffalo, N. Y.—N. Y. State Sportsmen's Association tournament. C. F. Lambert, Sec'y.  
 June 10.—Janesville (Wis.) G. C. L. L. Nickerson, Sec'y.  
 June 10.—Brownsville, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of Brownsville G. C. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.  
 June 10-11.—Warm Springs, Ga.—Merriwether G. C. T. B. Slade, Pres.  
 June 10-12.—Buffalo, N. Y.—New York State tournament, auspices Buffalo Audubon Club. C. F. Lambert, Sec'y.  
 June 10-12.—Sioux City, Ia.—Soo G. C. W. F. Duncan, Sec'y.  
 June 10-12.—Spokane, Wash.—Northwestern Sportsmen's Association tournament, under auspices of Spokane Gun Club. C. A. Fleming, Pres.  
 June 11.—Winchester (Va.) G. C. H. B. Thatcher, Pres.  
 June 11-12.—Decatur, Ill.—Central Illinois T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Business Men's G. C. H. P. Hanthron, Sec'y.  
 June 12.—Platteville (Wis.) G. C. C. E. Gilmore, Sec'y.  
 June 12.—So. Charleston (O.) G. C. G. H. Slaughter, Sec'y.  
 June 12.—Brooklyn (Pa.) R. & G. C. M. O. Tiffany, Pres.  
 June 12-13.—Indianapolis (Ind.) G. C. G. A. G. Alig, Jr., Sec'y.  
 June 12-13.—Huntington, W. Va.—West Virginia State tournament, auspices Huntington G. C. I. R. Shepherd, Pres.  
 June 13.—Toledo (O.) G. C. George Volk, Sec'y.  
 June 13-14.—Portland, Me.—Maine State tournament, under auspices of Portland G. C. S. W. Dimick, Sec.  
 June 14.—Minneapolis (Minn.) R. & G. C. Wm. R. McKinnon, Pres.  
 June 14.—Philadelphia, Pa.—Meadow Spring G. C. Wm. F. Letfords, Sec'y.  
 June 16-18.—Boise, Idaho.—Idaho State tournament, under auspices Idaho State S. A. E. F. Walton, Sec'y.  
 June 17.—Thief River Falls (Minn.) G. C. P. O. Myrum, Sec'y.  
 June 18.—Shamokin (Pa.) G. C. C. Rubendall, Sec'y.  
 June 17-20.—Dayton, O.—Interstate Association's fourteenth Grand American Handicap tournament, on grounds of N. C. R. Gun Club; \$1,500 added. Winner of first prize guaranteed \$600 and a trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$500 and \$400 respectively. Elmer E. Shaner, Mgr., Pittsburgh.  
 June 18-19.—Springfield, Vt.—Vermont State tournament, auspices Springfield G. C. I. L. Hall, Sec'y.  
 June 19-20.—Fargo, N. D.—Gate City G. C. A. E. Rose, Sec'y.  
 June 19-20.—Warroad (Minn.) G. C. D. F. Miller, Pres.  
 June 21.—Billings (Mont.) R. and G. C. C. M. Ray, Pres.  
 June 21.—Johnstown, Pa.—Central Pennsylvania T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of Johnstown G. C. Harry A. Shields, Sec'y.  
 June 21.—Baudette (Minn.) G. C. A. M. Hoover, Sec'y.  
 June 21.—Bridgeport, Conn.—Western Connecticut Trapshooters' League tournament, under auspices of Sea Side G. C. Earl R. Lewis, Sec'y.  
 June 21.—Reading, Pa.—South End G. C. H. Melchior, Sec.  
 June 22-25.—Devil's Lake, N. D.—Queen City G. C. J. F. Duis, Pres.  
 June 23.—Ada (Minn.) G. C. A. P. McDowell, Pres.  
 June 23-24.—Pueblo, Colo.—Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming State tournament, under auspices of the Pueblo G. C. C. H. Spoor, Sec'y.  
 June 24.—Fulton (Mo.) G. C. Fred C. Wells, Sec'y.  
 June 24.—Rockaway Beach, N. Y.—Rockaway G. C. Paul von Boeckman, Sec'y.  
 June 24-25.—Crookston, Minn.—Minnesota State tournament, auspices Crookston G. C. T. Morris, Pres.  
 June 25.—Robinson (Ill.) G. C. C. M. Franke, Sec'y.  
 June 25-26.—Du Bois (Pa.) G. C. E. W. Kelly, Sec'y.  
 June 26.—Sedalia (Mo.) G. C. John McGrath, Sec'y.  
 June 26.—Fayetteville (N. Y.) G. C. C. C. Snook, Sec'y.  
 June 26-27.—Adel (Ia.) G. C. Chas. F. Clarke, Sec'y.  
 June 27-28.—Grand Forks, N. D.—North Dakota State tournament, under auspices of North Dakota State S. A. Clarence A. Hale, Pres.  
 June 28.—Catasauqua, Pa.—Bryden G. C. E. C. Jones, Sec.  
 June 28-29.—San Jose (Cal.) Blue Rock Club. O. N. Ford, Sec'y.  
 June 28-July 1.—Niagara-on-the-Lake, Canada.—Canadian Indians. W. T. Ely, High Scribe.  
 June 30.—Grafton (W. Va.) G. C. R. Gerstell, Jr., Sec'y.  
 June 30.—Dickson City (Pa.) R. & G. C. Thos. F. Padon, Pres.  
 June 30-July 1.—Vancouver (B. C., Canada) G. C. C. A. Porter, Sec'y.  
 July 1.—Red Deer (Alberta, Can.) G. C. G. B. Parker, Sec'y.  
 July 1.—McKeesport, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of McKeesport G. C. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.  
 July 3.—Calgary (Can.) G. C. John Barr, Sec'y.  
 July 4.—Waukesha, Wis.—Spring City G. C. Homer E. White, Sec'y.  
 July 4.—Greenwich (Conn.) G. C. J. H. Finch, Pres.  
 July 4.—Coalgate (Okla.) G. C. F. C. Varner, Sec'y.  
 July 4.—Syracuse, N. Y.—Hunters' Club of Onondaga County. Chas. H. Stanard, Sec'y.  
 July 4.—Lynchburg (Va.) G. C. J. M. Fisher, Sec'y.  
 July 4-5.—Harrisburg (Pa.) S. A. L. B. Worden, Mgr.  
 July 4-5.—Hattiesburg, Miss.—Mississippi State tournament, under auspices of Hattiesburg G. C. H. S. Hagerty, Sec'y.  
 July 8-10.—Cedar Point, O.—The Indians. D. H. Eaton, Sec'y.  
 July 8.—Dows (Ia.) G. C. W. J. Wilson, Sec'y.  
 July 9.—Oswego (Kans.) G. C. T. H. Chitwood, Sec'y.  
 July 8-13.—Cedar Point, O.—The Indians' tournament. D. H. Eaton, Sec'y, Cincinnati, O.  
 July 9-10.—Springfield, Ill.—Central Illinois T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of Illinois G. C. M. V. Troy, Sec'y.  
 July 9-10.—Jersey Shore (Pa.) G. C. H. Myers, Sec'y.  
 July 11.—Allentown, Pa.—Lehigh Valley S. A. Allen Heil, Sec'y.  
 July 10-11.—Spencer (G. C.) C. E. Golby, Pres.  
 July 12.—Holmesburg Junction, Pa.—S. S. White G. C. W. E. Robinson, Sec'y.  
 July 15.—Iowa City (Ia.) G. C. C. Bothell, Sec'y.  
 July 15-17.—Wilmington, Del.—Interstate Association's eighth Eastern Handicap tournament, under auspices of Du Pont G. C.; \$1,000 added money. Winner of first place guaranteed \$200 and a trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$150 and \$100 respectively. Elmer E. Shaner, Mgr., Pittsburgh.  
 July 16.—Bottineau (N. D.) G. C. A. Lallum, Sec'y.  
 July 16-17.—Seattle (Wash.) T. S. A. H. Fleming, Pres.  
 July 17.—Jewell (Ia.) G. C. W. S. Hoon, Sec'y.  
 July 17.—Loran (O.) G. C. J. P. Traxler, Sec'y.  
 July 19-23.—Ocean City, Md.—Berlin G. C. A. W. Peters, Sec'y.  
 July 21-25.—Raymond, Wash.—Pacific Indians. F. C. Riehl, Sec'y.  
 July 22-23.—Butler (Pa.) R. and G. C. S. G. Purvis, Sec.  
 July 24.—Lewiston, Pa.—Central Pennsylvania T. S. A. tournament, under auspices of Lewiston R. and G. C. W. P. Steinbach, Sec'y.  
 July 26.—Danbury, Conn.—Western Connecticut Trapshooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Pakquoque G. C. E. H. Bailey, Sec'y.  
 July 28.—Ft. Wayne (Ind.) G. C. W. H. Scherer, Mgr.  
 July 28-31.—Betterson (Md.) G. C. Jas. R. Malone, Mgr.



July 29-30.—Bradford (Pa.) G. C. A. W. Vernon, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 2.—Greenwich (Conn.) G. C. J. H. Finch, Pres.  
 Aug. 5.—Elwood (Ind.) G. C. S. W. Swihart, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 5.—Hicksville (O.) G. C. C. E. Maxwell, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 5-6.—Lock Haven (Pa.) G. C. C. A. Johnson, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 5-6.—Knoxville, Tenn.—Tennessee State tournament, under auspices of Knoxville G. C. Howard Van Gilder, Vice-Pres.  
 Aug. 5-7.—Omaha, Neb.—The Interstate Association's eighth Western Handicap tournament, under auspices of the Omaha Gun Club; \$1,000 added money. Winner of first place in the Western Handicap guaranteed \$200 and trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$150 and \$100 respectively. E. E. Shaner, Mgr., Pittsburgh, Pa.

**DRIVERS AND TWISTERS.**

Yale Gun Club will take a fall out of Piping Rock Club to-day. Great will be the fall thereof—I think.

Here is Holland Gun Club, Batavia, N. Y., program for season of 1913: Saturday, April 12; Saturday, May 10; and June 14, at 1 o'clock; Friday, July 4, at 9 o'clock; Wednesday, Aug. 13, all day (eleventh annual tournament. Saturday, Sept. 13, at 1 o'clock; Thursday, Nov. 27, at 9 o'clock. Percentage totals and must shoot in five of the programs to qualify. J. B. Knickerbocker is President and Chas. W. Gardiner, Secretary.

The Hudson Valley Rod and Gun Club, Inc., Glens Falls, N. Y., will open the season with an afternoon shoot on the old club grounds on Saturday, April 26. Sweeps optional; targets, 1 cent each. Special events if time permits. Shells for sale on grounds. The club grounds are located on the main line of the trolley road between Glens Falls and Hudson Falls. All cars stop at the grounds. J. A. Norton, is Secretary.

W. G. BEECROFT.

**Siwanoy Country Club.**

MT. VERNON, N. Y., April 19.—Poetic weather, perfect light, heavy, irregular breeze, green things growing. Fifteen members and guests enjoyed the extra jump taken by the targets in the breeze. L. G. Bond won the first leg on the Stevens handicap trophy with a total score of 24. E. L. Haas and M. R. Guggenheim tied on the second leg with full scores of 25 each. On shoot-off button was won by Haas. Total high points to date 112 each for Bond, Haas and Guggenheim.

G. L. Yates captured the first leg on the Du Pont handicap trophy with a full score of 25, and C. H. Hadlock and L. G. Bond tied with full scores on the second leg. Total high points to date: Hadlock 71, H. J. Smith 68.

High gun scratch was won by M. R. Guggenheim with 82 out of 100. Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Rodgers, of Stamford, were guests. Scores:

Stevens handicap trophy, 50 targets:			
L G Bond.....	15 48	G L Yates.....	3 42
M R Guggenheim...	4 47	W Thorpe.....	12 39
E L Haas.....	10 46	C H Hadlock.....	7 37
G A Wylie.....	16 44	Miss J Thorpe.....	16 37
Dr A W Currie.....	16 44	H V Morgan.....	16 31
H J Smith.....	13 43		

Du Pont handicap trophy, 50 targets:			
H V Morgan.....	16 47	Dr A W Currie.....	16 43
L G Bond.....	15 46	M R Guggenheim...	3 42
C H Hadlock.....	8 46	Miss J Thorpe.....	16 41
G L Yates.....	6 45	G A Wylie.....	12 39
H J Smith.....	6 43	W Thorpe.....	12 36
E L Haas.....	8 43		

High gun, scratch, 100 targets:			
M R Guggenheim.....	82	G A Wylie.....	55
G L Yates.....	78	H V Morgan.....	54
C H Hadlock.....	71	W Thorpe.....	54
E L Haas.....	71	W M Wylie.....	52
H J Smith.....	67	H D Lent.....	50
F F Rodgers.....	67	Miss J Thorpe.....	34
L G Bond.....	64	Mrs F F Rodgers.....	29
Dr A W Currie.....	55		

**Daniel Boone Gun Club.**

MARTHASVILLE, Mo., April 19.—A. F. Ahmann won the Du Pont fob trophy for the week. The other members have notified him he will have to keep his eye clear if he expects to win it again next week. Scores:

Shot at, Broke		Shot at, Broke	
Bollmann.....	125 85	Wilson.....	50 40
Ahmann.....	75 66	Meyer.....	50 39
J Mutert.....	75 64	F Koelling.....	25 21
Wyatt.....	50 45	Berg.....	25 17
Freese.....	50 42	J. O. WILSON, Sec'y.	
Underwood.....	50 41		

**St. Maries R. and G. C.**

ST. MARIES, Idaho, April 13.—The following scores were made 50 targets per man, \$10 entrance:

R W Hopkins.....	43	*H Cornwell.....	19
A B Annis.....	20	*Dr Gibson.....	28
*Geo O'Dynes.....	25	L Crombie.....	36
Ed McGregor.....	19	Wm Wade.....	23
*Chas Gaskill.....	13		

\*Indicates new members, who have never shot at traps previous to this time. R. W. HOPKINS.

**Manhasset Bay Y. C.**

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., April 20.—Smith, a mighty man is he, and when he shoots he lands, but then what's the use, as Alker says, if you like my performance go round and knock at every trapshooter's door. If you don't like it, don't knock. And so it goes—one day up, next day down. Smith, as we started to rhyme copped every event to-day, and he didn't have to shoot such a much at that, but the wind, she warn't no respecter of pussons—she howled through the inlet likell, and put cute little notions into the bellies of the scalers that lent pain, not to the bellies, but to the shooters. The scores:

Trophy shoot, scratch, 10 birds:			
D E Smith.....	6	C M Gould.....	4
E A Sierck.....	5	F C Richards.....	4
R Howland.....	5	J W Alker.....	4
B G Loomis.....	5		

Trophy shoot, 15 targets, scratch:			
D E Smith.....	7	F L Richards.....	5
E A Sierck.....	6	C M Gould.....	5
J W Alker.....	6	R Howland.....	5
B G Loomis.....	6		

Manhasset trophy, 25 targets, handicap:			
D E Smith.....	2 19	F L Richards.....	6 17
E A Sierck.....	2 18	B G Loomis.....	2 16
C M Gould.....	4 17	R Howland.....	6 15
J W Alker.....	2 17		

April cup, 25 targets, handicap:			
D E Smith.....	2 23	R Howland.....	6 17
J W Walker.....	2 19	E A Sierck.....	2 15
B G Loomis.....	2 19	C M Gould.....	4 12
F L Richards.....	6 18		

Yearly cup, 25 targets, handicap:			
D E Smith.....	2 16	E A Sierck.....	2 15
B G Loomis.....	2 16	C M Gould.....	4 13
F L Richards.....	6 15		

High gun prize, 100 targets, scratch:			
D E Smith.....	66	F L Richards.....	41
J W Alker.....	56	R Howland.....	40
B G Loomis.....	56	C M Gould.....	39
E A Sierck.....	53		

In changing address, the old as well as the new should be given.

# Southwestern Handicap



Adds to Year's Victories With  
*Remington-UMC* Guns and Shells

First Big Interstate Handicap of 1913 Pays Another Tribute to the "Perfect Shooting Combination."

## A Few of the Many *Remington-UMC* Winnings:

**Preliminary Handicap**—Won by R. B. Barnes, Bay City, Texas, 96 x 100, shooting a *Remington-UMC* Pump Gun.

**High Professional on All Singles**—Won by Thomas A. Marshall of Keithsburg, Ill. Mr. Marshall was also high professional in the Preliminary Handicap, 94 x 100, and tied on all targets shot at for entire tournament, shooting *Remington-UMC* Gun and the Speed Shells in all events.

**High Professional on Doubles**—Won by Wm. H. Heer, with *Remington-UMC* Gun and Arrow Speed Shells.

**Southwestern Handicap**—Tied for by Robert Sorenson, 92 x 100, shooting *Remington-UMC* Autoloading Shotgun and Arrow Speed Shells. Mr. Sorenson is a nineteen year old boy and the Southwestern was his first shoot.

**Long Run of Tournament**—Won by Homer Clark, 134 straight, with *Remington-UMC* Pump Gun.

You May Depend Upon *Remington-UMC* — The Perfect Shooting Combination — For Higher Scores at the Traps, Better Field Averages.

**REMINGTON ARMS—UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO.,**  
 299 Broadway - - - - - New York City

### Ridgefield Gun and Game Club.

RIDGEFIELD, Conn., April 12.—Another lusty infant has been added to the trapshooting fraternity, when the Ridgefield Gun and Game Club was launched to-day with a flag-raising and tournament. Two charming young ladies, Miss Jessie Thorpe and Miss Bolles, christened the ship by breaking cartridges over her "bow."

The grounds are picturesquely located on a hill overlooking the country for miles around. The club has a splendid house and two traps, which make the range the equal of any in the country. Fifty-five marksmen came out to-day. The conditions were bad for high scores.

Some of the best amateurs blew in from Greenwich, Bethel, Mt. Vernon, Hartford, and Danbury. The members of the Ridgefield club showed their appreciation in many ways of the interest taken by the members of the Pahquioque Rod and Gun Club, of this city, in their shoot, about thirty members of the local club attending. George Hall, of the Pahquioque Gun Club, acted as cashier and E. H. Bailey kept the shoot going outside, being assisted by some of the members of the Ridgefield club and the professionals.

The feature of the day was the presentation of a large American flag by the Pahquioque Rod and Gun Club. The presentation was made by President W. S. Thompson, of Pahquioque Rod and Gun Club, the response being given by Dr. Mansfield, of Ridgefield club.

In the first open event of 30 targets, W. G. Olmstead won first with 27. L. Brush took second. F. F. Rogers made third.

In the handicap shoot at 30 targets there were ten who had perfect scores and six prizes awarded. R. H. Bennett was first, L. Crossy second and James T. Bowman third.

In the open shoot for 15 targets, L. Brush was first, W. G. Olmstead second, and H. M. Judd third.

The winners of high averages were L. Brush, of Greenwich, first; W. G. Olmstead, of this city, second; Keet Placon, of this city, third.

Jessie Thorpe shot a challenge match with E. H. Bailey at 25 targets and trounced him properly.

The scores:

Open shoot, 75 targets:	
L. Brush .....	65
W. G. Olmstead .....	62
K. Plancon .....	61
W. R. Newsome .....	60
W. E. Day .....	60
Hal Sanford .....	59
H. M. Judd .....	59
W. U. Northcott .....	58
J. Kyle .....	58
J. H. Finch .....	58
R. H. Bennett .....	57
E. H. Bailey .....	56
B. Crane .....	56
F. F. Rogers .....	56
W. S. Thompson .....	55
C. K. Bailey .....	55
G. G. Knapp .....	55
W. A. Gregory .....	54
C. W. Stevens .....	53
W. B. Judd .....	53
W. Thorpe .....	52
W. Rockwell .....	52
C. Cornen .....	51
John Finch .....	51
Professionals:	
Dr. Fink .....	67
H. H. Stevens .....	66
J. Fanning .....	61
Miss Jessie Thorpe .....	50
W. H. Stevens .....	48
A. W. Stevens .....	48
Harold Mecker .....	47
I. Ballantyne .....	46
L. Storer .....	45
S. E. Nichols .....	43
E. Bouton .....	42
H. Ray Bailey .....	42
J. Betts .....	41
H. B. Mills .....	41
E. Versey .....	40
R. Downs .....	40
Miss L. M. Bolles .....	39
W. R. Humphreys .....	38
L. R. Crissey .....	38
James Bowman .....	38
G. B. Knapp .....	38
C. Edmunds .....	35
L. Girard .....	35
J. E. White .....	33
B. P. Humphreys .....	30
L. Abbott .....	25
Neaf Apgar .....	60
H. P. Sheldon .....	56
T. A. Davis .....	53

The scores in the team race follow:

Pahquioque.	Bethel.
W. G. Olmstead .....	62
K. Plancon .....	61
W. E. Day .....	60
W. S. Thompson .....	55
W. A. Gregory .....	54—292
Hal Sanford .....	58
G. G. Knapp .....	55
W. Rockwell .....	52
H. M. Judd .....	59
J. Kyle .....	58
R. H. Bennett .....	57
C. K. Bailey .....	55
W. Budd .....	53—282
C. Cornen .....	51
Storer .....	45—262

### Rochester Gun Club.

ROCHESTER, Mich., April 15.—The Rochester Gun Club held its opening shoot April 13. The club has just been organized and has forty-seven members, and the grounds are located twenty-six miles from Detroit. Visiting shooters were present from Chicago, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Birmingham, Oxford, Orion and Pontiac. Sixty shooters participated, and over 5,000 rocks were thrown. The shooting was most excellent, considering the strong wind that blew the entire day. Mrs. Vogel's shooting was easily the feature of the day. Some of the scores:

	Shot at.	Broke.	Per Cent.
Mrs. Vogel .....	100	84	84
Stonehouse .....	95	79	83
Braddock .....	90	115	78
McIntosh .....	100	78	78
Gaylord .....	30	23	77
Matthews .....	100	77	77
Becker .....	115	86	75
Tyler .....	60	44	73
Bromley .....	140	140	72
Schultz .....	80	56	70
Terry .....	80	56	70
Foster .....	125	86	70
Parker .....	100	67	67
Winslow .....	45	30	67
Cole .....	100	68	68
Seaman .....	40	24	60
Finzel .....	125	68	58
Hadley .....	120	67	56
Boise .....	95	51	54
Jersey .....	140	75	53
Arnold .....	105	57	53
Sipperley .....	40	21	52
Benson .....	80	42	52
Cooper .....	105	53	52
Stark .....	115	59	51
Savigny .....	130	63	50

### Holland Gun Club.

BATAVIA, N. Y., April 12.—Evidently the boys haven't got the habit yet, for only five turned out for our opening shoot. Brugmann was trying out a new gun. If it improves any on coming trials, we will bar him from the pools, for 90 per cent. on 150 targets is a little fast for us. We tied him for the Du Pont picture, but he won on the shoot-off. We also tied him for the regular program trophy and had yellow streaks in the shoot-off. The Du Pont trophy he won with 25 straight. We're going to put a spike in that new gun. Scores follow:

Targets:	25	15	15	20	25	25	25
Brugmann .....	22	14	14	15	25	22	23
Gardiner .....	21	12	14	17	18		
Childs .....	7	5	8	8	12		
Owens .....	7	8	9	5			
Kinney .....	19	9	12	13	18		

CHAS. W. GARDINER, Sec'y.

### Hunters Club.

ONONDAGA, N. Y., April 12.—Thirty-three of the most expert marksmen in Syracuse and Central New York took fire at the clay pigeons at the shoot of the Hunters' Club of Onondaga on their ranges at Onondaga Lake to-day. Five events aside from the strings of practice targets, held the attention of the crack shots during almost the entire day. Under weather conditions which were almost ideal, many good scores were registered.

The banner event of the afternoon was the battle for honors in the Class B division. Dr. Sanford won the medal offered by the club with 42 out of 50. J. M. Sullivan was second with 41.

"Germany" Matt Windhausen took the prize in the Du Pont trophy match with 25 straight. Windhausen was high gun for the day with 102 out of 125.

O. E. Carpenter carried off his share of the spoils of war in the powdery battle over the ownership of the Stevens medal. "Carp." finally won out, leaving Dan Lillis and George Phillip to fight it out to see which should claim second honors. Carpenter broke 24, and Lillis and Phillip each smashed 23.

The doubles shoot was won by Al Meagher with 20 out of 12 pairs. The scores:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	Shot at.	Broke.
A. Davenport .....	16	19	15	23			115	83
B. Auer .....	16	18		11			65	45
J. Sullivan .....	21	20	23	20	50	14	200	147
H. Burroughs .....	32	11		4			50	23
Dr. Sanford .....	21	21		19	20		110	81
P. Windhausen .....	20	18	18		32		125	88
J. Windhausen .....	10	9		10	13		110	42
Dano .....	19	20	17	19	51		175	126
Stevens .....	10	16	18	15		16	125	75
Lundy .....	16	22		13			75	51
George Phillips .....	22	22					50	44
Willards .....	16	18	14				75	48
Meagher .....	19	22	39	38			150	118
Ernshaw .....	18	15	37	34			150	104
Snook .....	21	23					50	44
Nemo .....	16	13	18	17			100	64
B. Fellows .....	21	19					75	61
D. Lillis .....	22	19	21				75	63
A. Prendergast .....	22	22					50	44
H. Pendergast .....	18	18					50	36
G. Whalen .....	19	31	7				100	57
C. Hammond .....	14	6	35				125	55
Dr. Pendergast .....	21	15		16			75	52
W. Windhausen .....	25	23	54				125	102
O. E. Carpenter .....	24		17				50	41
G. Shane .....	14	15					50	29
E. Auer .....		33					60	33
Jutton .....	19						35	10

Events Nos. 1 and 2 were Class B event; No. 3, Du Pont trophy; No. 4, Stevens trophy; No. 5, practice targets; No. 6, doubles.

### Pennsylvania State Sportsmen's Association.

THE program of the twenty-third annual tournament at clay pigeons of the Pennsylvania State Sportsmen's Association, which will be held at York, May 12-16, under auspices of the York City Gun Club differs in many respects from the programs the shooters of Pennsylvania have been accustomed to. But the Association's program committee and the tournament committee of the York Club are confident that the shooters of the State, generally speaking, will indorse the innovation by attending in large numbers.

In addition to adopting the Squier money-back system, the program committee has decided to classify the shooters in the matter of dividing the sweepstakes. The sweepstake winners will be divided into four classes—A, B, C, and D—and the sweepstakes will then be divided by three moneys, 5, 3, and 2, Rose system, in each class. Each day's program will consist of 150 targets, entrance \$11, including targets and \$1 for the Squier money-back purse, leaving \$7 to be divided. Calculating on a basis of 100 entries, there will be \$70 in the purse in each event. If there are twenty 88 per cent. shooters, the purse in Class A will amount of \$14; if there are forty 80 per cent. shooters, the purse in Class B will amount to \$28; if there are thirty 75 per cent. shooters, the purse in Class C will amount to \$21, and if there are ten shooters under 75 per cent., the purse in Class D will amount to \$7.

Each contestant will be required to file a certificate of average with the program committee before his entry will be accepted.

### Enola Sportsmen's A. A.

ENOLA, Pa., April 13.—For a day when old Boreas had been elected premier, the scores to-day were not so rotten. Hoover tore up 210 out of 275; Martin 205 out of 250; Cumberland 186 out of 195, and others in proportion. Twenty-two crackers bored up the ozone with much joy and No. 8s. Scores:

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
Hoover .....	275	210	Kessler .....	110	91
Martin .....	250	205	Earley .....	100	82
R. Smith .....	240	195	Myers .....	100	77
Seidel .....	225	197	Sweger .....	90	64
Miller .....	200	171	Ramsay .....	75	63
Cumberland .....	195	186	Wagner .....	70	55
Kreider .....	155	123	Shank .....	50	39
Rockey .....	145	119	Hawkins .....	50	39
Cupples .....	140	117	Enright .....	60	40
Disney .....	125	105	Eardley .....	25	15
Wilson .....	115	103	Wills .....	10	8

C. R. ROCKEY, Sec'y.



FLAG RAISING AT RIDGEFIELD, CONN.

**Brewster G. C.**

BREWSTER, O., April 17.—The Brewster Gun Club held a very interesting event this afternoon. There were nineteen shooters present. One of the events was a 50-bird shoot for the supper. Two of the club members were chosen as captains, and they chose members of their respective teams alternately. J. Christman was the captain of the winning team, and D. Mossop was the captain of the losing team. The scores of the 50-bird event were as follows:

Winning Team.		Losing Team.	
J Christman, capt., 39	D Mossop, capt., 25	A Glick ..... 39	W Glick ..... 43
A Glick ..... 39	W Glick ..... 43	B Glick ..... 33	A Arnold ..... 30
B Glick ..... 33	A Arnold ..... 30	C Oberlin ..... 25	A Burns ..... 29
C Oberlin ..... 25	A Burns ..... 29	W Spangler ..... 43-179	C Engleman ..... 37-164

The real big score of the day was that made by W. Nutting, who broke 21 out of 45 birds. Mr. Nutting is a one-arm shooter. The amputation of his right arm has made it necessary for him to use his left arm, and he certainly does some pretty shooting. Scores for the full event follow:

Shot at. Broke		Shot at. Broke	
B Glick ..... 125 86	W Glick ..... 60 49	A Burns ..... 119 80	A Arnold ..... 60 33
A Burns ..... 119 80	A Arnold ..... 60 33	D Mossop ..... 110 56	J Lightell ..... 45 16
D Mossop ..... 110 56	J Lightell ..... 45 16	J Christman ..... 94 74	R Gage ..... 45 14
J Christman ..... 94 74	R Gage ..... 45 14	P Cabbut ..... 80 80	W Nutting ..... 45 21
P Cabbut ..... 80 80	W Nutting ..... 45 21	A Glick ..... 75 57	H Harr ..... 35 11
A Glick ..... 75 57	H Harr ..... 35 11	C Engleman ..... 75 57	Allen ..... 25 16
C Engleman ..... 75 57	Allen ..... 25 16	W Spangler ..... 75 63	R Gruber ..... 25 13
W Spangler ..... 75 63	R Gruber ..... 25 13	C Oberlin ..... 75 45	W Corbin ..... 10 2
C Oberlin ..... 75 45	W Corbin ..... 10 2	A. J. BURNS, Sec'y.	

**Pahquioque Rod and Gun Club.**

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 19.—Third leg for Stevens' trophy was held at Tamarack range to-day. Nine shooters made straight scores with the handicap added targets. On the first 25, Hal Sanford and E. Vesey were high men with 24 each. W. A. Gregory, E. H. Bailey and W. S. Thompson followed with 23. C. W. Stevens and C. Howard Daley bagged 22. Dr. Paul U. Sunderland took 21, and Keet Plancon 20.

On the last string of 25, Hal Sanford, C. W. Stevens and Byron Crane made straight scores. E. Vesey took 24, C. Howard Daley 23, E. H. Bailey, W. S. Thompson, Dr. Paul U. Sunderland and James T. Bowman made each a score of 22. The averages made by the shooters were among the highest in the records of the club.

In the scratch shooting Hal Sanford won with 49 out of 50, and also broke 97 out of 100. E. Vesey fol-

lowed with 48. C. Stevens and B. Crane bagged 47. E. H. Bailey, W. A. Gregory, W. S. Thompson and C. Howard Daley made 45. On the 100, C. Howard Daley broke 94, while W. A. Gregory potted 91 and W. S. Thompson 88. James T. Bowman, who has shot clays only three times, broke 20 without a miss, and finished with 22 out of 25. The scores:

Shoot, 50 targets, handicap:			
W A Gregory ..... 0 45	B Crane ..... 5 50	C H Daley ..... 6 50	R Downs ..... 15 50
C W Stevens ..... 0 47	E H Bailey ..... 11 50	Hal Sanford ..... 2 50	K Plancon ..... 7 50
E Vesey ..... 4 50	H Ray Bailey ..... 15 48	W S Thompson ..... 1 46	H Meeker ..... 15 48
Dr Sunderland ..... 7 50	J Bowman ..... 15 50		

Shoot, 100 targets:				
W A Gregory ..... 137	Dr Sunderland ..... 138	C H Daley ..... 135	R Downs ..... 131	
C W Stevens ..... 141	K Plancon ..... 142	Hal Sanford ..... 143	H Ray Bailey ..... 138	
E Vesey ..... 141	H Meeker ..... 135	W S Thompson ..... 140		

**Cincinnati Gun Club.**

THINGS were doing at the grounds on April 20, after the let-up enforced by the flood, and thirteen shooters took part in the several events. Among the visitors were C. O. LeCompte, of Asheville, N. C., and W. R. Randall (The Kid), of Mason, Ohio. For the first time in a number of years, Bleh took his place on the firing line, and showed that he had not forgotten how, although his score was not up to the old-time mark.

The feature of the afternoon was the five-men team match at 50 targets per man. The first round resulted in a tie; in the second string Clark's team got a lead of 2 targets, but in the final round at 20 targets, Schreck's team walked away from their opponents, going out with a lead of 9 targets. High individual scores were made by Clark and Rocky, team mates, who broke 44 each.

In a match at 25 targets per man, between the same teams, Schreck's team was again the winner, with 2 targets to the good. Clark was high man with 25, the only straight score made.

In the practice events Rocky and LeCompte tied for high score on 95 out of 110. Butts was second with 86.

Several of the members will go to Maysville, Ky., on the 24th, to enter the contest for the Kentucky State challenge cup, not held by Wm. H. Hall, of that place, who won it last fall by defeating Thomas H. Clay, Jr., of Paris. The second match in the series of inter-city team contests, which was scheduled for Springfield on April 2, will probably be postponed a week or more,

on account of the conditions caused by the flood in Dayton.

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total.
Targets:	20	20	20	15	15	20	25	
C O LeCompte .....	20	17	16	14	12	16	..	95
C Clark .....	19	17	..	15	13	..	..	64
Butts .....	15	14	14	12	14	17	..	86
Rocky .....	16	17	18	14	15	15	..	95
Ertel .....	13	17	16	12	10	..	..	68
A Gambell .....	14	15	17	13	13	..	..	72
Jones .....	17	18	11	12	13	..	..	71
Schreck .....	17	18	18	13	12	..	..	78
Sampson .....	14	18	..	15	10	..	..	57
Randall .....	..	17	14	12	..	..	..	43
Medico .....	..	..	15	13	..	15	..	43
C O H .....	..	..	12	8	..	20	..	40
Bleh .....	12	..	..	..	..	18	..	30

Team match, 25 targets:	
Clark .....	Schreck ..... 22
Jones .....	Le Compte ..... 22
Randall .....	Butts ..... 20
Ertel .....	Sampson ..... 22
Rocky .....	Gambell ..... 23-109

Team match, 25 targets:	
Schreck .....	Gambell ..... 23
Butts .....	Randall ..... 23
Rocky .....	Clark ..... 22
Le Compte .....	Medico ..... 22-90

Team match, 50 targets:	
Clark .....	Schreck ..... 43
Jones .....	Le Compte ..... 42
Randall .....	Gambell ..... 43
Ertel .....	Butts ..... 43
Rocky .....	Sampson ..... 43-214

**Smith Gun Club.**

NEWARK, N. J., April 19.—Fifteen marksmen managed to break more than 2,500 birds to-day. High gun went to ex-champion J. Thompson. C. T. Day broke a clean 25 straight. The following scores were made:

C. T. Day, Jr., 24, 25, 22, 21; Richard A. Hensler, 23, 19, 18, 22, 18, 21, 22; W. Hassinger, 20, 22, 21, 22, 21, 23, 20, 22; B. M. Shanley, Jr., 23, 23, 23, 21, 20, 21, 21, 23, 22, 22; T. Pryor, 18, 14; W. H. Diepenhorst, 0, 19, 19, 21, 21, 20, 21, 22, 19; C. Von Lengerke, 22, 18, 19, 22, 17, 15, 21; J. C. Weiler, 20, 18, 23, 22; T. Parcels, 16, 17, 19, 16; H. Hassinger, 14, 19, 18, 15; D. Spencer, 21, 12, 18, 18, 16; Dr. Moeller, 14, 17, 19, 20, 19; George Ohls, Jr., 21, 21, 15, 20, 19, 19; J. Thompson, 20, 23, 24, 24, 23, 21, 23, 23; H. Higgs, 18, 21, 20.

Instead of May 6, the match between Charles T. Day, Day, Jr., of the Smith Gun Club, and E. Von Lengerke, of the Orange Gun Club, for the State amateur championship cup, will be shot off over the Orange Gun Club traps on April 26.

# The Southwestern Handicap Won With A **WINCHESTER** Repeating Shotgun

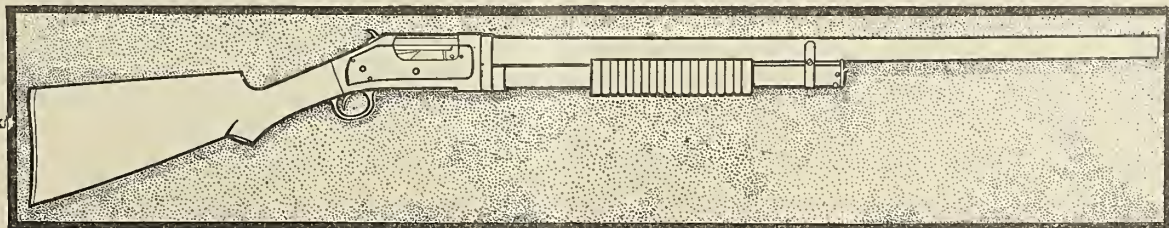
H. R. Bosley of Dallas, Texas, shooting a Winchester Repeating Shotgun, won the Southwestern Handicap with a score of 92 x 100—19 x 20 and 18 x 20 in the shoot-off.

Nick Arie of Houston, Texas, an amateur, shooting a Winchester Repeating Shotgun, won High General Average for the tournament with a score of 560 x 600, and High Average Over All on 16-yard targets with a score of 340 x 350.

R. H. Connerly, who tied with one other shooter, tied Mr. Bosley on 92 targets and was runner-up in the shoot-off, shot Winchester "Leader" Shells and a Winchester Repeating Shotgun.

W. R. Crosby, shooting Winchester "Leader" Shells, and J. S. Day, shooting a Winchester Repeating Shotgun, tied for High Professional Average on the 16-yard targets, their scores being 339 x 350.

## As Usual, W Goods Win The Big Honors



"steel where steel belongs"

Peters Shells

WIN SOUTHWESTERN HANDICAP

The P brand was the "whole cheese" at the Inter-State Association's First Southwestern Handicap Tournament, San Antonio, April 8-10, winning practically all the honors.

SOUTHWESTERN HANDICAP, won by H. R. Bosley, 19 yards, score 92 ex 100

Mr. Bosley tied with two others and won in the shoot-off.

PRELIMINARY HANDICAP, won by R. B. Barnes, 18 yards, score 96 ex 100

HIGH PROFESSIONAL AVERAGE, J. S. Day (tie), - - score 339 ex 350

SECOND HIGH AMATEUR AVERAGE, Barton Lewis, - score 334 ex 350

HIGH AMATEUR AVERAGE, April 11, Barton Lewis, - score 195 ex 200

At New Orleans, April 15-16, HIGH AMATEUR AVERAGE, Barton Lewis, - score 387 ex 400

Peters SHELLS demonstrate their superiority in this, the first big tournament of the season. Trap shooters are wise to the fact that the P brand of shells gives them a "hunch" in any race. Insist on having "steel where steel belongs."

THE PETERS CARTRIDGE COMPANY, CINCINNATI, OHIO

NEW YORK: 98 Chambers St., T. H. Keller, Manager.

SAN FRANCISCO: 608-612 Howard St., J. S. French, Manager.

NEW ORLEANS: 321 Magazine St., Lee Omohundro, Manager.

City Park Gun Club.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 16.—Bart Lewis and Geo. W. Maxwell won high amateur and professional averages at the three-day tournament of City Park Gun Club finished here to-day.

Guy Macmurdo, who last year won the amateur championship of Louisiana, defeated all of the other Louisiana amateurs in a 50-bird race for the championship. He broke 47 out of 50, and W. W. Cocke took second with 46.

An unusual feature of this race was that by beating Mr. Cocke by the one bird in this match, Macmurdo evened up with him exactly on the total for the entire three days. By doing this, too, Macmurdo and Cocke tied for the third high amateur average, which was won by Bart Lewis, the sensational shooter from Sangamon county, Ill., and in which John Livingston of Springville, Ala., was second.

With Maxwell taking the high average among the professionals, W. R. Crosby was second and H. D. Gibbs, of Union City, Tenn., was third.

The shooting Wednesday was the best of the tournament. All conditions were favorable; the weather was just right, bright and warm, and little breeze was blowing to make the flying "birds" do erratic "stunts" in the air. As a result the averages were considerably better in practically every case than were those of either Monday or Tuesday, and the races were closer.

The shooting of Maxwell and Lewis, of course, provided the features of the day, for both put up an article of marksmanship that has seldom been seen over a local range. The idea of Mr. Maxwell, with but one arm, being able to outshoot such experts as "Big Bill" Crosby, "Pop" Heikes, Jim Day, Walter Huff, Ben Schwartz, and the like, seemed almost unheard of, yet this same Maxwell has done this very thing each day of the matches.

Lewis broke 95 45 of the 500 targets that he shot at in the final two days. His record was 479 out of 500.

The match for State championship was the feature event of the tournament for the amateurs of Louisiana, and provided an exciting finish. The strongest contenders were Macmurdo and Cocke. The event consisted of the final 50 birds shot at by the amateurs during the day. Previous to the beginning of this race, Cocke had led Macmurdo during the day's shoot by one bird, and until the race was half over it appeared that he would maintain this lead. Finally he dropped one, however, and a moment later, Macmurdo did likewise. Then both missed again, and once again. Still Cocke had the lead, though they were even in the title race. Shot after shot was made successfully until Cocke overlooked something on a left-quartering bird, and Macmurdo broke straight to the end, and won and tied for the day's average with his competitor.

The tournament was one of the most successful ever held in this city. The quality of the shooting was far better than usual, and the shooters comprised one of the greatest squads ever seen here. Everything moved smoothly, owing to the unceasing efforts of Capt. J. M. Lionnet and Acting Secretary Arthur Saucier, assisted by Sag Harris, the veteran clerk of shooting

tournaments. The shooters, too, were highly pleased with their treatment here, and all promised to come back as soon as they were notified of another shoot, or sooner, if possible. Ten States were represented, including all of the Southern States as well as Nebraska, Kansas, Illinois and Ohio.

There were 21,840 targets thrown during the regular program:

PRELIMINARY.

The total scores of each of the contestants on Monday, 200 targets per man, were as follows:

Table with 2 columns of names and scores for preliminary tournament.

Professionals:

Table with 2 columns of names and scores for professionals.

Scores for the second and third day:

Table with 4 columns of names, 1st day, 2d day, and 3d day scores.

Professionals:

Table with 2 columns of names and scores for professionals.

High professional averages for the meet, possible 500: First, George W. Maxwell, 390; second, W. R. Crosby, Winchester, 387; third, H. D. Gibbs, U. M. C., 380. High amateur averages for the meet, possible 500: First, Bart Lewis, Auburn, Ill., 479; second, J. R. Livingston, 467; third, W. W. Cocke, T. M. MacMurdo (tie), 451.

Independent G. C.

EASTON, Pa., April 19.—The Independent Gun Club held the first of a series of four shoots for the J. Stevens trophy to-day. Maurer and Ivey were tie for

high with a total of 48 out of 50 targets. Maurer and Cross also shot a match for the club's challenge trophy. Maurer won the cup with a score of 64, while Cross was only able to get 54 out of his 75. Heil challenged the winner to shoot for the cup. The match will be shot at the next regular shoot, May 17. The scores of to-day's shoot follow:

Table with 2 columns of names and scores for to-day's shoot.

Event No. 1 was for the Stevens trophy, handicaps included. Event No. 3 was for challenge trophy.

W. R. IVEY, Sec'y.

Roanoke Gun Club.

ROANOKE, Va., April 19.—The weekly trophies offered by the club were won by the following members: Scratch Class—S. C. Atkinson first; P. T. Jamison second.

Class A—Howard Holland first; A. H. Boyd, second.

Class B—J. B. MacFerrin first.

Class C—D. W. Richards first; C. T. Jennings, second.

The Stevens trophy was won by S. C. Atkinson. The scores made were as follows, 50 targets each:

Table with 2 columns of names and scores for Roanoke Gun Club.

\*Willis, professional, shot at 100 targets.

E. W. POINDEXTER, Sec'y-Treas.

Marine and Field—Bensonhurst.

BENSONHURST, April 19.—On the home grounds the Bensonhurst tars got mixed in their nautical terms and called starboard to the trap helmsman. He, having been Danielized, steered the bird the wrong way, with the result that the skippers from the Marine and Field beat 'em to the tune of 47 targets. The weather was—well, it wasn't good enough to talk about. C. Ferguson, Jr., of Bensonhurst, was high gun with 76 out of 100. S. P. Hopkins, of Marine and Field, was second with 73, and C. D. Sayre, third, with 71. The scores:

Table with 2 columns of names and scores for Marine and Field.

A sweep shoot, 25 targets, scratch, was won by Dr. S. P. Hopkins with 22.

**Du Pont Gun Club.**

WILMINGTON, April 19.—There were fifty-five shooters out to-day, among them being A. B. Richardson, champion of Delaware several times, and H. S. Crawford, a new hand at the game, but judging from his work to-day, is likely to remain long in the novice class. As a member of Class D, and as partner of Richardson of Class A, he was a member of the winning team in the E. E. du Pont trophy contest, and was thereby entitled to count four points toward his total.

H. P. Carlon, of Class A, and Dr. A. Patterson, of Class B, were second, with a total of 46. J. H. Minnick, of Class A, and Dr. E. Q. Bullock, of Class D, were tied with Walter Tomlinson, of Class A, and Henry Winchester, of Class B, on 44. W. B. Smith, Jr., of Class B, and E. M. Ross, of Class C, were in fourth place with 38. The full scores follow:

	Points.
A B Richardson .....	1 23
H S Crawford .....	7 25-48 1
R S Wood .....	5 21
W J Highfield .....	3 11-32 0
J H Minnick .....	1 23
Dr E Q Bullock .....	7 21-44 2
H P Carlon .....	1 24
Dr Patterson .....	3 22-46 3
W Tomlinson .....	1 20
H Winchester .....	3 24-44 2
E M Ross .....	5 20
W B Smith, Jr.....	3 18-38 1

The high wind this afternoon was against good scores, but J. H. Minnick was high, with 93 out of 100. Straight scores of 25 were made by J. B. McHugh and A. B. Richardson, excellent work under the weather conditions. The scores made by the fifty shooters present on the first 25 targets shot at were as follows: Curley 11, W. K. Smith 17, Martin 21, Joslyn 22, Squires 13, Lord 16, Crossan 15, Webster 15, Galvin 20, J. W. Mathews 18, Risner 22, King 14, Willis 17, Jenks 6, Foord 18, Simonton 19, Turner 13, Reis 13, Banks 18, McHugh 21, Roberson 20, Magahern 12, Richardson 22, Highfield 18, Wood 16, Crawford 18, T. W. Mathewson 20, Coyne 20, Carlon 23, Massey 12, Dr. Betts 17, Anderson 18, Minnick 22, Baker 14, King 5, Leedom 19, Turner 17, Winchester 21, Tomlinson 21, Pennington 15, Prickett 20, W. G. Wood 17, Dawson 11, W. Edman 18, Dr. Patterson 19, Simon 16, Tughton 17, Dr. Bullock 14, Colfax, Jr., 20, Ross 15, Long 12, Smith, Jr., 15, Dr. Linn 15, Lindsay 10, E. du Pont 22.

**Jersey City Gun Club.**

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 19.—Twenty-three shooters faced a gale to-day at the Jersey City Gun Club and fired at nearly three thousand targets during the afternoon, and, needless to say, nearly half of them found a nice soft spot to rest on the marsh, and in as good condition as when they left the trap. Conditions for shooting were about as hard as we have had them all season, and the only one that didn't seem to mind the wind was Geo. Piercy who led the field with an average of 80 per cent. for the day. Harry Burlington won the final leg on the season trophy and carried it home with him, so as to square himself with the family. It was a prize worth winning, and the competition during the last three months has been spirited, and ownership was not decided until to-day, as Piercy was right after him to the last. Williams, Dr. Ittner and Summerfield tied for the leg on the Du Pont trophy, and in the shoot-off Summerfield won.

The scores follow in strings of 25:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Targets:	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Kearney .....	11	12	15	18	..	..	..	..	..
Dr Ittner .....	16	16	13	15	16	18	19	17	..
Tewes .....	18	15	18	16	20	..	..	..	..
Piercy .....	16	22	23	20	22	18	..	..	..
Metz .....	14	16	17	12	12	..	..	..	..
Alpers .....	14	3	18	10	..	..	..	..	..
Burlington .....	20	17	18	20	21	..	..	..	..
Engle .....	18	16	20	17	..	..	..	..	..
Hubbell .....	14	14	19	17	..	..	..	..	..
Low .....	10	8	10	13	..	..	..	..	..
Huggins .....	8	7	6	17	15	..	..	..	..
Wynne .....	20	17	21	22	23	17	18	18	20
Dixon .....	18	18	17	20	18	..	..	..	..
Smith .....	8	13	8	7	11	..	..	..	..
Pieder .....	11	4	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
McLemore .....	17	12	16	15	..	..	..	..	..
Summerfield .....	15	14	18	19	21	..	..	..	..
Jones .....	13	13	16	9	..	..	..	..	..
Finnegan .....	8	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coleman .....	6	4	5	7	9	..	..	..	..
Harvey .....	13	17	18	19	17	21	..	..	..
Williams .....	1	16	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slater .....	23	16	18	19	21	..	..	..	..

Next Saturday, April 26, will be our regular monthly take-home prize shoot, and we hope to see all present.

**Yale—Greenwich.**

GREENWICH, Conn., April 19.—The Yale gun team lost its match to-day with the Greenwich Field Club by 23 birds. A high wind sweeping over the traps made good shooting impossible, which accounts for the low scores. By this victory the Greenwich Club wins the second leg on a cup, the first of which the Yale team has already won. Clarence Martin, of Greenwich, was high man with a total of 75, while H. B. Scott was high for Yale with 68. The scores:

Yale.	Greenwich.
Scott .....	68
Banks .....	62
Hoyt .....	63
Newton .....	64
Thompson (Capt.) .....	53-310
Ferguson .....	67
Foster .....	64
Martin .....	75
Gallatin .....	55
Pynchion .....	72-333

**DU PONT SMOKELESS POWDER**



OLYMPIC CHALLENGE CUP  
Photo: 1-10 Actual Height.

Winner of the  
**OLYMPIC CHALLENGE CUP**

In Competition with  
The World's Most Expert  
Trapshooters

THE notable victory of the American Team at Stockholm in 1912, and the spectacular exhibition of one of its members, who excelled all previous records for the Olympic Challenge Cup, are significant examples of the superiority of Du Pont Smokeless.

**Endorsed by International Experts**

The velocity, uniform pattern, and moderate recoil of Du Pont Smokeless during this tournament attracted marked attention amongst the experts representing England, France, Germany, Sweden and Russia. They were unanimous in their endorsement of the reliability and regularity of Du Pont Smokeless.

**FOLLOW THE WINNERS**

By shooting Du Pont Smokeless—a powder widely and favorably known because of its conspicuous performances.

Ask your dealer for Du Pont loads. Look at the top shot wad—if it reads "Du Pont," the shell contains the world's leading smokeless shotgun powder.

For further information, ask for Du Pont booklet No. 3.

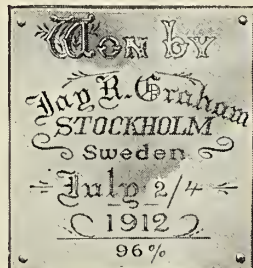
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Established 1802

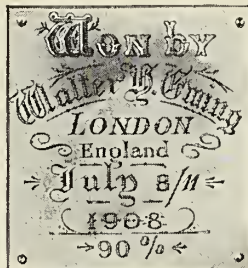
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WILMINGTON - - DEL.



CENTRE PLATE ON BASE



LEFT HAND PLATE ON BASE



RIGHT HAND PLATE ON BASE

**Greensboro G. C.**

GREENSBORO, Ala., April 13.—Walter Huff honored us with a visit on the 9th, but as our dark-skin population was celebrating the anniversary of their freedom, we were unable to entertain Mr. Huff at our club. The club grounds are at the same park at which the negroes were gathered. The following afternoon being our regular practice day, was very bad, having rained all the morning, and but seven shooters were out. R. M. Leland brought us fair weather Friday, and eight of the members went out to the traps with Mr. Leland. The scores on April 10 follow:

Shot at.	Broke
J A Blunt.....	50 43
C W Wheeler....	50 40
C Erwin .....	50 35
Dr A Lowson....	50 34
E C Singley.....	50 31
Dr C Poellnitz..	50 30
Dr E McCollum	50 21

Scores made April 11:

C W Wheeler....	75 64	C Erwin .....	50 36
R M Leland.....	75 53	M Fields .....	50 35
Dr A Lawson .	50 45	E C Singley....	50 37
J A Blunt.....	50 45	R Muckle .....	50 25

E. V. OTTS.

**Herron Hill Gun Club.**

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The Herron Hill Gun Club, of Pittsburgh, has decided to open their club house and grounds to all shooters. We have created an associate membership, fixing the dues at \$5 per year. This membership includes all the privileges accorded an active member with the exception of voting. It has been decided to hold regular shoots on the first and third Saturdays of each month, beginning May 3, and to offer Sterling silver spoons as prizes to be distributed in accordance with the Lewis Class system. Members may shoot at any time, as the grounds will be open the whole year; just telephone the club that you will be down, and you will find the traps ready.

We invite you to be present on May 3, whether you are a member or not. Come and see what we have to offer you.

Shooting will begin upon the arrival of the 1 o'clock Sewickley express, leaving Fifth street and Liberty avenue on the hour.

E. E. LAUTENSLAGER, Asst. Sec'y.

# Parker Gun Victories in 1912

THE highest official average for the season of 1912 at both **Single and Double Targets** was made with **Parker Guns**.

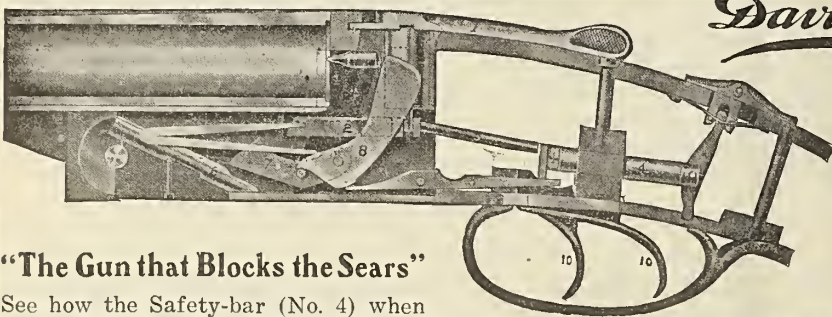
As on every previous occasion, the bona fide **Championship of America** was won with a **Parker Gun**, Mr. W. R. Crosby scoring 198 x 200 targets at 18 yards rise. Same man, same gun, made the World's Record, scoring 98 x 100 targets at 23 yards, which is a truly wonderful performance.

Small bore **Parker Guns** are recognized as the Standard Game Guns of America and are gaining in popularity every season with the most progressive sportsmen. For full information regarding guns in gauges from 8 to 28, address

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## "The Gun that Blocks the Sears"

See how the Safety-bar (No. 4) when pushed back over the L-shaped ends of the Sears (No. 5) completely blocks them, making accidental discharge absolutely impossible. Every Davis Hammerless Gun has the Safety that "Blocks the Sears". It is a **Safe "Safety"**.

**N. R. DAVIS & SONS,** Lock Box 707, Established 1853, **ASSONET, MASS., U. S. A.**

## Messina Springs Gun Club.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 17.—The first handicap registered Squier money-back tournament of Messina Springs Gun Club was held at Syracuse to-day brought out over fifty shooters for program. Total for the day, sixty-six. This proves that if gun clubs wish to draw out the shooters, the way to do it is handicap every one.

Not until the last gun was fired was anybody able to tell who was going to be at the top and get the money. This is something that has not taken place in some time, because heretofore all the really good gunners got the money and the shoots were not well attended.

Results show the advantage of handicapping shooters so as to make clay bird shooting popular. No matter how much money a man has, he likes to have a fighting chance for it. The entry would have been a great deal larger if the weather had been warmer.

Other gun clubs should do something toward giving every shooter an equal chance.

High amateur gun went to E. Snook with 133 out of 150 from 20yd. line. His roll of green for this excellent effort amounted to \$19.50. C. L. Frantz, on same mark, took second with 128, and carried away gold totaling \$14.60. A. C. Denning came into next high lucre with 126 from 18yds., and was handed \$9.75.

High up in the wads-for-professional smiters of the dried clay, was old Brother Neaf Apgar, who with all the other selling talk artists shot from 16yds. Neaf robbed the quarries of 142 rocks, Harry Stevens cleared the ambient atmosphere of 138 black smudges, while good ole McMurchy smote to destruction 135 aerosaucers.

Nine thousand two hundred and ninety-five rocks were pulled and every shooter went away satisfied that he had a fair shake.

	Yards.	Shot at.	Broke.	Mdse.
G H Pumpelly	20	150	118	19
T E Clay	20	150	122	24
G M Phillips	20	150	122	19
W E Corfield	20	150	113	23
A W Meagher	20	150	121	19
W E Hookway	19	150	120	23
Geo H Mann	18	150	103	..
E A Wadsworth	19	150	119	..
S H Loomis	19	150	122	20
R Hunter	18	150	124	19
C L Frantz	20	150	128	24
H W Smith	20	150	117	15
R G Wheeler	20	150	116	19
E Snook	20	150	133	18
J Montgomery	19	150	111	18

J T Scott	18	150	100	..
D Wadsworth	18	150	123	22
A C Denning	18	150	126	23
J S Conley	18	150	122	21
A M Jones	18	150	108	22
T Weiss	19	150	100	17
H Pandergast	18	150	112	16
D E Lillis	18	150	118	20
Marvin	18	150	103	17
J J Harum	18	150	122	23
M J Reddy	18	150	126	..
D Houseman	18	150	113	..
S Fowler	17	150	108	..
G W Parker	17	150	97	19
D Colwell	17	150	115	21
F Earnshaw	17	150	93	17
A T Davenport	17	150	117	23
H T Mallery	16	150	105	24
G W Sherman	16	150	88	21
G Hunter, Jr.	16	150	115	..
Frank Delts	16	150	108	..
Stillwell	19	150	109	16
Pierce Shane	18	150	93	19
C J Dalley	20	150	112	23
R F Fellows, Jr.	18	150	106	20
N Apgar	16	150	142	..
Geo Hassam	16	150	131	..
W D Darton	16	150	134	..
H McMurchy	16	150	135	..
H Stevens	16	150	138	..
A Sauer	..	120	64	..
J Wildner	..	150	118	21
H Connors	..	150	110	13
J Buell	..	150	114	..
C W Hobbie	..	15	12	..
J Breen	..	60	35	16
M Windhauser	..	60	44	17
Geo Bartoo	..	..	..	19
Windhauser, Jr.	..	..	..	20
B J O'Grady	..	75	60	21
H Mills	..	45	25	20
T Lundy	..	60	39	20
L J Sanford	..	..	..	21
Dr Pandergast	..	..	..	20
A J L Pandergast	..	..	..	20
L Casse	..	30	13	..
Dr W M Pandergast	..	..	..	19
F Steves	..	..	..	19
Ed Auen	..	..	..	15
Ben Auen	..	..	..	22
E W Snook	..	30	17	15

Geo. R. Gunn was cashier, and, as always, per-

formed his duties in a manner pleasing to all. The gunners of Syracuse and vicinity extend their most cordial thanks to Mr. Gunn. W. E. HOOKWAY.

## Sea Side Gun Club.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 19.—The last shoot of the winter series was held by the Sea Side Gun Club to-day, and there was something doing from the firing of the first gun. A northwest gale made it a day of low scores, but with several of the season's events to be decided by the results of the day, it kept everybody on edge all the afternoon.

Principal interest was centered in the President's and the handicap cup events, no one having won the second leg in either of these events, except President Lyon, who had won a leg three times, but being the donor of the cup and not caring to win it himself, he withdrew, leaving the other seven winners to shoot off in a 25-targets event. Wilson, scratch, and Adams with 2 handicap tied at 24 each in the shoot-off, and in the next trial Adams won by one target with his 2 handicap. In the handicap cup event, Senior, scratch, Kellogg, 1 handicap, and Adams, 2 handicap, tied at 25, Kellogg winning out in the shoot-off by one bird, giving him the cup, he having previously won a leg in this event.

The Island Brook cup was won by Blatz, he being the only one having won two legs in this event.

The high gun trophy for the season, scratch event, 800 targets, was won by Wilson with a total score of 736. Senior was second with 732.

The high gun trophy for the season, handicap, 800 targets, went to E. Lewis with a total score of 739 actual breaks out of 689.

The two-man team race was won by Senior and Southey with a score of 720 out of 800.

The first shoot of the summer program will be held May 10.

Following are the scores of to-day:

President's cup, 50 targets, handicap:					
Senior	0	43	E Lewis	1	41
Billings	6	48	Kellogg	3	40
W Smith	3	42	Cate	0	39
Fox	2	42	Lyon	0	39
Hall	1	42	R Lewis	1	39
Southey	0	41	Blatz	2	37
Adams	5	41	Vanstone	0	36
Sterling	3	41	Hubbard	7	36

Handicap cup, 25 targets:					
Senior	0	24	Sterling	1	21
Adams	2	24	Billings	3	21
Kellogg	1	24	Hall	0	20
Wilson	0	23	Lyon	0	19
Cate	0	22	Blatz	1	19
W Smith	1	22	Hubbard	3	19
Vanstone	0	21	R Lewis	1	18
E Lewis	0	21	Fox	1	17
Southey	0	21			

Kellogg won the shoot-off.

Island Brook cup, 25 targets, handicap:					
Hubbard	3	25	Cate	0	19
E Lewis	0	22	Adams	2	19
Kellogg	1	22	Hall	0	18
Blatz	1	22	R Lewis	1	18
Senior	0	21	Billings	3	18
Vanstone	0	21	Fox	1	16
Wilson	0	21	W Smith	1	14
Sterling	1	21			

## Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League.

The first tournament of the Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League will be given under the auspices of the United Gun Club, Pitsaurn, Pa. To reach shooting grounds, take Pennsylvania Railroad or Ardmore Express Trolley to Pitsaurn. Shooting grounds are within sight of depot. No sweep entrance is charged. The entrance fee is for targets only. The league donates the money. In 1908 the League paid \$720 average money; in 1910, \$950; in 1911, \$594.30; in 1912, \$890. Of those shooting in four shoots a year 90 per cent. won. This year all who shoot in four of the five shoots should share in the average moneys, because there will be several more moneys to the class. There will be \$20 added to each shoot, and \$100 added to season's purse. The season's purse should be about \$200. You have a chance to win. Four handsome solid gold fobs have been purchased for the winners of the season's average. To each class is assigned a trophy. The five high guns in each class will shoot off for these—100 targets per man. The president's cup, donated by L. Lautenslager, goes to the contestant making the highest season's average. The program consists of ten 15-target events, \$3 entrance, open to all amateurs. The League donates one-half of this entrance to establish a purse, to which will be added \$20. This purse to be equally divided among four classes—A, B, C, and D. One to five shooters, three moneys; 3, 2, point division; six to ten shooters, three moneys; 3, 2, 1; 11 to 15 shooters, four moneys—4, 3, 2, 1; 16 to 20 shooters, five moneys, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1; 21 to 25 shooters, six moneys—6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1. To insure the most equitable division of the average money, one-fourth of the amateurs shooting through the program shall constitute a class. For example, if forty-eight shoot through, the twelve high men shall constitute class A; the next twelve, class B; the next twelve, class C, and the next twelve, class D. An equal amount of money, an equal number of contestants of equal shooting ability. Lunch will be served on the grounds; also loaded shells for sale on grounds. Price of targets included in all entrances. This tournament is registered with the Interstate Association. Further information relative to the tournament will be cheerfully furnished by J. A. Penrod, Pitsaurn, Pa. Guns and ammunition forwarded by express, prepaid, and sent to M. D. Salyards, Pitsaurn, Pa., will be delivered at the shooting grounds without charge. Mark your own name on the box goods are sent in.

**Indianapolis Gun Club.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 12.—Better target breaking conditions prevailed to-day, and scores showed some improvement. The figures given cover practice and trophy scores, as both were made at 16yds. Vietmeyer led with 94 per cent.; Edmonson right up with 93, Parry 90. They and Moller each got a straight. Shooting first time for the members' trophy, with an equalizing number of targets added, Edmonson (scratch) was first with 57 out of 60, Moller (scratch) and Britton (4 added) were next with 56. Scores follow:

Shot at. Broke		Shot at. Broke	
Edmonson .....	190 177	Appel .....	100 76
Moller .....	170 137	Britton .....	80 70
Parry .....	145 133	Alig .....	80 53
Dixon .....	145 126	Neighbors .....	80 45
*Vietmeyer .....	100 94	Rushton .....	50 25
Lewis .....	100 85		

April 19.—To-day was marked by Edmonson's second annual attempt to break 100 straight. The figures given indicate that he missed one, but the boys in cleaning up the field found a target, unbroken, pierced by six pellets of shot, and all agreed that it looked just like the one called lost. Van Nest was the best professional. Scores:

Shot at. Broke		Shot at. Broke	
Edmonson .....	100 99	Alig .....	80 61
Parry .....	100 92	Lewis .....	80 60
Britton .....	100 89	Wilson .....	60 49
Denny .....	100 87	Mitchell .....	60 32
*Van Nest .....	100 85	Hixson .....	60 31
Neighbors .....	100 64		

April 17.—To-day was held the tournament of the club, and it drew a shortage of entrants, but there was quality to spare, as shown by the summary of scores. Of the eleven who shot at 150 or more targets, six broke from 90 to 97 per cent. Vietmeyer was in front up to the seventh frame, when he fell back and was passed by Chamberlain, Edmonson and Straughn, who finished in that order. In the last two events at 50 targets, Chamberlain posted 50, Parry and Moller 49 each. Edmonson

and Straughn 48 each, a total of 244 out of 250. We have in mind others who will do as well during our May shoot. Scores:

Shot at. Broke		Shot at. Broke	
*Chamberlain .....	200 194	Britton .....	150 134
Edmonson .....	200 191	Weaver .....	150 125
Straughn .....	200 186	Voris .....	150 123
Parry .....	200 183	Lewis .....	125 101
Dixon .....	200 176	Stille .....	135 104
Cope .....	200 162	Moller .....	80 74
Hofer .....	200 161	Arnold .....	80 64
*Vietmeyer .....	150 133	Cox .....	50 38

**Piping Rock Club.**

LOCUST VALLEY, L. I., April 19.—Too much, likewise too uncertain a wind, too, substituted dumb luck for science in slaughter of the aerosaucers here to-day, so that scores, mostly, were not fit for publication. Finally the chorus dwindled to a duet with Robert Goelet and Paulding Fosdick on the stage. Three events were shot at 25 discs. It looked like anybody's match, not because the contestants were shooting a close race, but because reversal of form got to be habit with both rock breakers. First Goelet cracked 9 to Fosdick's 6; then Fosdick found 13 scalars crackable in the ambient atmosphere, with Goelet straining badly after 22 that led his charges successfully. In the final string Fosdick decided that an imaginary "too much lead" was better than not enough, with the result that he smeared the horizon with 12 of his pulls, while his opponent disintegrated one less. Final score: Fosdick 31, Golet 23.



PIPING ROCK TRAP HOUSE.

The assemblage on the back line was representative of the gathering found at Newport tennis tournaments. Among the enthusiasts being Vincent Astor, Hermann Oelrichs, Percy R. Pyne, F. L. Hopkins, H. L. Winthrop, A. B. Gallatin, Marshall R. Kernochan, Duncan G. Sloan, Moscs Taylor Pyne, S. T. Frclinghuysen, Robert Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. Paulding Fosdick, McKim Hollins, R. Thornton Wilson.

**Cleveland Gun Club.**

CLEVELAND, O., April 19.—The following scores were made to-day at our shooting park, Stop 16-A, Mayfield road:

Event No. 1, semi-annual trophy, 50 targets, 16yds.:

Hogan .....	47	Stapp .....	38
Burns .....	45	Stone .....	37
Brown .....	44	Thorp .....	36
Ambler .....	42	Tobey .....	36
Rogers .....	40	Weeden .....	34
Stevens .....	39	Noble .....	32
Brainard .....	38	Hartman .....	29
Freeman .....	38		

Event No. 2, annual trophy, 50 targets:

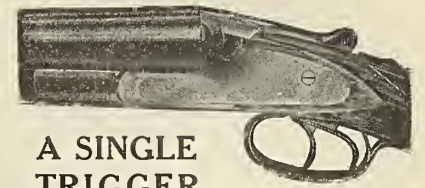
Hogan .....	43	Noble .....	37
Stapp .....	43	Brainard .....	36
Burns .....	42	Stone .....	36
Ambler .....	40	Stevens .....	35
Tobey .....	40	Weeden .....	34
Freeman .....	39	Brown .....	32
Thorp .....	38	Hartman .....	28
Rogers .....	38		

Event No. 3, quarterly trophy contest, added-target handicap:

Thorp .....	8 25	Weeden .....	2 23
Stapp .....	0 25	Freeman .....	1 23
Stone .....	6 25	Ambler .....	2 22
Noble .....	8 25	Hogan .....	0 22
Hartman .....	6 25	Brainard .....	3 22
Rogers .....	2 24	Burns .....	0 22
Stevens .....	2 23	Tobey .....	3 22

Event No. 4, same as No. 3:

Hogan .....	0 24	Stapp .....	2 22
Rogers .....	1 23	Burns .....	2 22
Freeman .....	1 23	Hartman .....	1 20
Stone .....	1 22	F. H. WALLACE, Mgr.	
Wallace .....	3 22		



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The loads were regular factory loads; the LEFEVER bore, famous for the even pattern and penetration, assisted MR. REID to make this record.

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It teaches you *easy familiarity with a gun*—teaches you to shoot *accurately on the wing*—makes a good sportsman of you and leads you to the out-of-doors. There isn't half as much difficulty in learning as some of you seem to think. If you want to be a good wing-shot, this is the way to learn.

At the very beginning make it a point to ask for—and insist upon **DEAD SHOT** powder *in all your shells.* It is a smokeless powder that has the *lightest recoil, the greatest velocity* and insures the *closest pattern.* If you will use **DEAD SHOT** exclusively and allow no one to advise you to the contrary, you will learn trap-shooting in less time, *and with better results,* than in any other way.

Most of the world's best records have been made with **DEAD SHOT.** You can shoot it all day without injury to your shoulder and old hunters know what that means. Better profit by their example and start right. If you use some powder of tremendous explosive force, you will likely tire of the sport mighty quickly. So pin your faith to **DEAD SHOT** and make your beginning *effective.*

All dealers—all hardware stores that sell ammunition—have all makes of shells loaded with **DEAD SHOT.** All you have to do is to ask for **DEAD SHOT,** and your dealer will understand that *you know your business.*

Write us for Rules and Regulations on the 1913 **DEAD SHOT** High Average Trophy we are offering to the Amateurs.

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**Larchmont Y. C.**

LARCHMONT, N. Y., April 19.—Eighty-five dried mud distributors made impressionistic paintings in the atmosphere with wads and fragments to-day as the final of the Larchmont trap season. It was an all day go, the last event being pulled in the dim, damp darkness. An open 200 scaler event, a twenty-man New York vs. Long Island team shoot, and a Larchmont championship contest kept four traps incessant.

New York trimmed Long Island by 3342 to 3146, leading in every string, and in an interclub match Larchmont's squad of five had 23 points up on the Country Club of Westchester. Although the regular Country Club squad was among those absent, some of the best from N. Y. A. C. failed to stop Spotts & Co.

Ralph Spotts was of course high man, and won also Larchmont championship for the third time. He missed only 13 birds in 200, and had three perfect scores. The summaries:

Team race. New York vs. Long Island:	
New York.	
C W Billings.....	162
Dr L Culver.....	165
G F Pelham.....	176
G A Hobart.....	172
G J Corbett.....	165
A E Ranney.....	171
F Hall.....	178
A L Burns.....	167
Dr W B Short.....	169
A W Church.....	173
R L Spotts.....	187
D F McMahon.....	171
R J Held.....	152
O C Grinnell.....	144
T J McCahill.....	171
W B Ogdén.....	167
F Hodgman.....	168
G Lembeck.....	160
W E Ferguson.....	159
O D Munn.....	165-3342
Long Island.	
J H Hendrickson.....	176
F B Stephenson.....	180
P von Boeckman.....	172
Dr Sauer.....	165
J F James.....	162
A S Silkworth.....	170
A V Suydam.....	158
F Hyatt.....	139
J H Vanderveer.....	160
H M Brigham.....	171
D T Leahy.....	160
G S K Remsen.....	151
J F Simonson.....	163
W Simonson.....	154
H H Shannon.....	118
W Hyland.....	141
B Hathaway.....	126
H T Lee.....	166
A L Ivins.....	152
T Lawrence.....	162-3146

Open shoot, 200 birds:	
R L Spotts.....	187
F B Stephenson.....	180
F Hall.....	178
C H Newcomb.....	177
G F Pelham.....	176
J H Hendrickson.....	176
A W Church.....	173
G A Hobart.....	172
P von Boeckman.....	172
H M Brigham.....	171
D F McMahon.....	171
T J McCahill.....	171
A E Ranney.....	171
A J McManus.....	170
W S Silkworth.....	170
J G S Dey.....	168
F A Hodgman.....	168
W B Ogdén.....	167
Dr W B Short.....	169
A L Burns.....	167
H T Lee.....	166
G J Corbett.....	165
Dr Sauer.....	165
O D Munn.....	165
Dr L Culver.....	165
J F Simonson.....	163
J F James.....	162
C W Billings.....	162
H O Allyn.....	162
T Lawrence.....	162
D T Leahy.....	160
G Lembeck.....	160
Dr Martin.....	160
J H Vanderveer.....	160
J L Griggs.....	160
W E Ferguson.....	159
A V Suydam.....	158
H B Cook.....	158
J Hinsdale.....	156
R R Debacher.....	154
Dr R J Held.....	152
A W Fitzgerald.....	152
G S K Remsen.....	151
J B Fontaine.....	151
W Simonson.....	154
W J Elias.....	155
E W Valentine.....	152
W A Flinn.....	154
A L Ivins.....	152
Dr E R De Wolfe.....	149
G Stephenson.....	148
S Freeman.....	147
H L Ferguson.....	146
C W Berner.....	145
D E Smith.....	145
O C Grinnell.....	144
T Lenane, Jr.....	144
J E Barbour.....	143
E A Sierck.....	142
W Hyland.....	141
S Halstead.....	140
G P Granbery.....	139
F S Hyatt.....	139
E L C Robins.....	137
J F Pratt.....	136
T L Denyse.....	136
A B Alley.....	135
I H Chichester.....	133
H H Duden.....	132
B Hathaway.....	126
R K Spotts.....	119
L Antoine.....	118
O Hoyt.....	118
H H Shannon.....	118
B R Stoddard.....	124
J Kissam.....	117
A Chandler.....	116
A E Eldridge.....	116
C M Gould.....	104

Professionals:	
H H Stevens.....	177
N Apgar.....	172
H S Welles.....	171
T Davis.....	145

Morning shoot, High scratch prize: F. B. Stephenson, 92; second, C. H. Newcomb, R. L. Spotts, J. H. Hendrickson, 91 each. High handicap, seven shooters tied.

Afternoon shoot, high scratch score: R. L. Spotts 96, second, F. Hall 92. High handicap, five shooters tied.

Larchmont championship:	
R L Spotts.....	187
A W Church.....	173
D F McMahon.....	171
T J McCahill.....	171
Dr W B Short.....	169
A L Burns.....	167
J H Vanderveer.....	160
G Lembeck.....	160
W E Ferguson.....	159
A W Fitzgerald.....	152
Dr R J Held.....	152
W J Elias.....	155
T Lenane, Jr.....	144
O C Grinnell.....	144
E L C Robins.....	137
A B Alley.....	135
S Halstead.....	140
R K Spotts.....	119
L Antoine.....	118
O Hoyt.....	118

Five-man team match:	
Larchmont Y. C.	
A L Burns.....	167
J H Vanderveer.....	160
R L Spotts.....	187
D F McMahon.....	171
A W Church.....	173-858
Country Club—Westchester	
O D Munn.....	165
A E Ranney.....	171
G J Corbett.....	165
C W Billings.....	162
G A Hobart.....	172-835

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(Trapshooting continued on page 546.)



## Kennel Department

### Dog Show Dates.

- May 30.—Long Island Kennel Club, at Brighton Beach, L. I. A. A. Post, Sec'y.  
 May 31.—Bulldog Breeders' sixth open show at Grand Central Palace.  
 May 31.—Wissahickon Kennel Club All Terrier Show at Philadelphia, Pa. J. S. Price, Jr., Sec'y.  
 June 7.—Nassau County Kennel Club, at Belmont Park, L. I. E. H. Berendsohn, Sec'y.  
 Sept. 9.—San Mateo Kennel Club, San Mateo, Cal. Irving C. Ackerman, Sec'y.  
 Sept. 12.—Lenox Kennel Club, Lenox, Mass. Miss M. Brigham, Supt., North Grafton, Mass.  
 October.—Fourth American Beagle Stake, American Field Publishing Company, Chicago.  
 Oct. 21.—Pennsylvania Field Trial Club. J. B. Sansom, Sec'y.  
 Oct. 23-25.—Colorado Kennel Club, Denver, Col. F. R. Dutton, Sec'y.  
 Nov. 24.—Continental Field Trial Club, Waynesboro, Ga. John White, Sec'y.  
 Dec. 1.—Georgia Field Trial Association, Waynesboro, Ga. S. G. Story, Sec'y.

### THE DOGS FROM LABRADOR.

Continued from page 527.

and steadily holds your eye with his for an incredibly long time—the best index in the world of honesty and a clear conscience, both in man and beast. Another peculiar characteristic which these dogs possess is that they never sit down squarely on their hind quarters, but always flop over on one side or the other, and sit on their thighs.

Their reasoning faculties are wonderful, and they readily acquire a good working vocabulary of their master's language. The following event, enacted not long ago, will illustrate the high order of reasoning displayed by these wonderful Labrador dogs, and proves a clear case of prompt action, without previous teaching for the particular emergency:

A hunter landed from his skiff on an island, accompanied by his young Labrador dog not quite two years of age, to take a look over the extensive marshes, with the hope of surprising some ducks. Upon their return he found that the boat, which had not been pulled up sufficiently on the shore, had worked loose, and by the aid of the wind was being carried seaward. It could be seen floating far out on the water, and drifting further every minute. Believing that he might be marooned there for the night, the hunter started collecting wood with which to build a fire, for the double purpose of keeping warm, and also to attract the attention of anyone who might be passing in a boat, searching for him. In his extremity it suddenly occurred to him that it was barely possible his dog might be made to understand that he was wanted to go after the boat; that is, if it had not drifted too far for him to fix his dog's attention upon it. At least, the chance was worth the effort. So he brought his dog close to the water's edge, took the dog's head between his hands, holding his eyes in the direction of the boat, and then pointing at it, said: "Go and fetch the boat!"

The dog jerked his head out of his master's hands, made one plunge and was off in the water, without another word being said to him, making a beeline for the boat, which it took him at least ten or twelve minutes to reach. The hunter had field glasses, which he always carried on his hunting trips, and while the dog was working industriously on the boat, his master focussed the glasses upon him with anxiety and fear,

eagerly watching the efforts he was making. Knowing what he had to contend with, the hunter was afraid that the dog would throw up his task before he had made any progress. Imagine, therefore, with what anxiety he supervised the dog's contention with his almost overwhelming difficulties!

Through the glass he saw the dog seize hold of the arm of a waterproof coat that was hanging over the bow, in order to pull the boat in that manner, but the coat came away, leaving the boat behind. The dog's reasoning power told him that some other way must be devised, so he turned back and got a grip on a loop of the painter—a trailing rope—and this he tugged at until he had managed to get a longer hold. During these efforts, however, he still held on to the coat. He then turned and swam for the shore, bringing both the coat and the boat in safety to his master's hand.

Could a more interesting sight be imagined? Away out there in the water was that young dog, working alone without a word of encouragement, overcoming almost insuperable obstacles as he met them (possibly swearing a little in the canine language), and bent upon accomplishing the specific task that his master had set him to do. It goes without saying what kind of a reception he received, on account of his wonderful achievement, and no doubt the dog was as proud of his performance as was his master.

Now, that dog did not know what the word "boat" meant in the abstract, never having been taught, but he knew perfectly well the meaning of "fetch," and therefore he associated the object his master pointed out to him with the familiar word "fetch," and consequently grasped his master's wish. The dog had been trained under most rigid rules, by a painstaking master who carefully avoided using synonymous words in his instructions, so as not to confuse the dog's mind by different sounding words that conveyed the same meaning. For instance, if he wanted the dog to "go to heel," he would always use that identical expression, instead of "get back," or "go behind." By adhering closely to that method of teaching, an intelligent dog will acquire a very extensive knowledge of his master's language in a short time.

That boat performance has been repeated by two other Labrador dogs under almost similar conditions, so it will readily be seen that the intelligence of the breed is general and not particular. It is to be hoped that some dog fancier, reading these facts, may be moved to make an effort to acquire a pair of these faithful animals with a view to propagating their species in this country.

### Greyhound Sells For \$5,510.

HUNG WELL, the greyhound winner of this year's Waterloo cup, fetched the record price of \$5,510 at an auction of greyhounds in London after the show.

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**TRAPSHOOTING NOTES.**

**Berlin Gun Club.**

THE Berlin Gun Club, of Berlin, Md., announces a registered tournament for July 19, 21, 22 and 23, at Ocean City, Md., and following almost immediately the big Eastern Handicap at Wilmington. July 19 and 21 will be preliminary days, while the regular program will be continued on July 22 and 23 under the Squier money-back system. It is the intention of the management to add at least \$400. Ocean City is an ideal location for such a tournament. Surf bathing, fishing (both deep sea and bay) and shore bird shooting abound there. It is conveniently located and is within easy access of both Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Wilmington. No pains will be spared by the management to make this one of the most attractive and successful tournaments of the year, and it is expected that many of the entrants in the Eastern Handicap tournament at Wilmington will attend this tournament.

Tournament will be conducted under the direct management of H. Linn Worthington. For further particulars address A. W. Peters, Secretary.

**New Hanover Gun Club.**

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 18.—L. Clayton Grant was high amateur to-day with 92 out of 100. H. A. Keller was high pro with 93. Scores:

Keller	24	23	22	24	93
Grant	22	22	24	24	92
Boylan	21	22	23	22	88
Dreher	21	21	21	21	84
Underwood	12	16	22	21	71
Holloway	13	20	17	20	70
Christian	13	18	19	..	50
Rev. Clauson	..	14	6	17	37

**White Flyer Gun Club.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20.—The White Flyer Gun Club, which was recently instituted, and now has an enthusiastic membership of about sixty, held its opening shoot on the 18th. Seventeen members and visitors were in attendance. Their grounds are at Twentieth and A streets S.E. Lloyd Lewis honored them with a visit. He was chaperoned by M. D. Hogan, of the Anlostan Club. Jos H. Hunter, who has not been in the game

for two years, has obtained a new gun, and with it re-established his reputation as one of the best shots in the city by breaking 98 out of 100. He broke 50 straight, missing his 51st target, and also missed one out of his last 25. On these grounds the shooters had the wind at their backs. This club will shoot every Tuesday morning and Saturday afternoon during the season. Following are the scores:

Shot at. Broke		Shot at. Broke			
W E Miller	130	86	G A Emmons	60	35
J H Hunter	100	98	J Hurst	25	20
Lloyd Lewis	100	84	J E R Purks	90	56
Dr F McQuillan	100	56	G O B Gray	75	55
H N Jett	75	47	W A Wenner	75	52
J E Albrecht	35	18	A Harm	50	45
M D Horgan	50	42	R Livesay	65	33
V G Gaffield	25	22	Chadwick	50	7
A M Ryon	25	15			

MYLES TAYLOR, Sec'y.

**Boston A. A.**

Boston, Mass., April 19.—The all-day shoot of the Boston A. A. Gun Club, at the Riverside traps to-day was the biggest shooting tournament the club has held. There were four different matches and eight trophies.

In the morning shoot, the first take-home trophy was won by G. B. Clark, and the second by J. L. Snow. In the afternoon shoot the first take-home trophy was won by E. E. Staples, and the second by Dr. Ellis.

The 100-target match for the accumulation trophy was won by W. C. Brooks after a tie with L. Davis. The 25-target match for the Ballou trophy was won by G. L. Osborn, and the trophy for the high score of the day by E. E. Staples. The prize for the high handicap was awarded to G. B. Clark. The summary:

**MORNING SHOOT.**

Clark	13	100	Tucker	5	90
Williams	0	95	Whitney	12	89
Snow	0	95	Farmer	6	87
Faye	0	95	Knights	8	87
Osborn	6	94	Davis	5	86
Ballou	5	94	Owen	15	79
Staples	0	94	*Marden	0	77
Ellis	3	93	Munroe	24	74
Adams	0	92	Carlton	16	73

Shoot-off for second prize: Snow 24, Faye 21, Williams 21.

**AFTERNOON SHOOT.**

Ellis	3	94	Davis	4	88
Staples	0	94	Williams	0	88
Snow	0	92	*Marden	0	84
Osborn	6	91	Knights	8	84
Brooks	8	90	Adams	0	83
Whitney	12	90	Carlton	18	83
Faye	0	90	Munroe	24	78
Clark	13	89	Tucker	5	76
Ballou	5	88	Owen	18	67

\*Guest.  
Shoot-off for take-home trophy: Staples (0) 23, Ellis (3/4) 19 3/4.

**Special 100-target accumulation trophy:**

Brooks	8	93	Staples	0	87
Davis	4	93	Osborn	6	86
Ellis	3	91	Ballou	5	83
Williams	0	90	Knights	8	77
Snow	0	90	Whitney	12	75

**Special match for Ballou trophy, 50 targets, handicap:**

Osborn	3	50	Knights	4	45
Clark	7 1/2	49 1/2	Faye	0	44
Staples	0	49	Adams	0	43
Davis	2 1/2	47 1/2	Whitney	6	43
Ellis	1 1/2	46 1/2	*Marden	0	42
Tucker	2 1/2	46 1/2	Munroe	12	39
Snow	0	46	Carlton	8	39
Ballou	2 1/2	45 1/2	Owen	7 1/2	37 1/2
Williams	0	45			

**Totals for the day:**

Clark	28	191	Adams	0	175
Staples	0	188	Davis	9	174
Snow	0	187	Knights	16	171
Ellis	6	187	Tucker	10	166
Faye	0	185	*Marden	0	161
Osborn	12	185	Carlton	34	156
Williams	0	183	Munroe	48	152
Ballou	10	182	Owen	33	146
Whitney	24	179			

April 12.—L. H. Davis won take-home trophy with a full score of 100 by the aid of 5 free ones. Scores:

Davis	5	100	Williams	0	90
Adams	0	98	Knights	8	89
Osborn	6	97	Snow	0	89
Whittemore	10	97	Keeler	16	84
Ballou	5	96	Lynch	5	82
Tucker	5	95	Munroe	24	81
Brooks	8	94	Staples	0	78
Owen	15	93	Achorn	24	78
Ellis	3	93			

April 13.—T. C. Adams was the winner of the Snow trophy with 97 from scratch. T. C. Adams broke 95 without a miss. A new club record was established in this shoot, as follows: Staples 25, Adams 25, Snow 25, Williams 25, Ellis 24; total 124 out of 125.

Snow	0	98	Davis	4	97
Adams	0	97	Staples	0	88
Tucker	5	96	Munroe	24	84
Whittemore	10	95	*Andres	0	83
Williams	0	95	Achorn	24	82
Ellis	3	95	Knights	8	80
Osborn	6	95			

C. B. TUCKER, Capt.



(C) JUDGE

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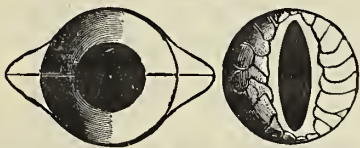
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20.—The rain all day on the 12th inst. prevented the Analostan Gun Club from having its regular shoot on that afternoon. However, the 19th was a good day, barring a very strong wind, directly in the shooters' faces, and a large number turned out to enjoy the sport. During the afternoon twenty-seven were on the firing line, and over 2300 targets were thrown. Frank Huseman, who is now in the professional ranks, led the boys in scoring, having 89 to his credit in the singles and 21 out of 24 in the doubles. Dr. Stine, our amiable and efficient treasurer, was the runner up with 88 out of 100. Several new members and prospective ones were present. Among those who were present and warmly welcomed, was W. S. Duvall, one of our oldest members, nct in years, but in his connection with the club. He has a new gun, and hopes to be with us often this season. He scored 39 out of 50, a splendid score, considering the conditions. Following are the scores:

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
Green	125	67	Duvall	50	39
Stubener	150	124	Wallace	50	38
Ford	125	104	Bray	75	49
Huseman	100	89	Withers	70	44
Stine	100	88	Baum	70	36
Leight	100	82	Kirk	50	36
Parsons	100	79	Miller	50	37
Peck	100	76	Luttrell	50	30
Graves	100	74	Kreg	50	18
Hume	100	74	Wise	30	20
Perkins	100	63	Cassaway	45	10
Bradford	100	53	Dulaney, Jr.	15	7
Culver	100	62	Dulaney, Sr.	50	37

Scores at 12 pairs double: Huseman 21, Kirk 20, Dulaney 15, Ford 15, Taylor 13, Baum 12, Luttrell 10, Bray 10, Parsons 11, Culver 8, Withers 5.  
MYLES TAYLOR, Sec'y.

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**National High School Shooting Competition.**

THE first inter-school competition for the new national trophy presented by the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice brought out an entry of twenty clubs. With a view of equalizing the teams according to their ability as far as known, these schools were divided into classes. What was presumed to be the best ten clubs were put into Class A, and the other ten into Class B. The schools that entered teams were as follows:

Class A: Iowa City (Iowa) High School; Morris High School, New York city; Western High School, Washington, D. C.; Deering High School, Portland, Me.; Brookline (Mass.) High School; DeWitt Clinton High School, New York city; Stuyvesant High School, New York city; High School of Commerce, New York city; Baltimore (Md.) Polytechnic Institute; Eastern High School, of Washington, D. C.

Class B: Business High School, Washington, D. C.; Springfield (Mass.) Technical School; Portland (Me.) High School; Utica (N. Y.) Free Academy; McKinley Manual Training School, Washington, D. C.; Susquehanna (Pa.) High School; Salt Lake City (Utah) High School; Manual Training School, St. Louis, Mo.; Tucson (Ariz.) High School, and Sault Ste. Marie (Mich.) High School.

This proved very satisfactory and the plan will be carried out in subsequent years. The ten or twelve clubs, according to the number of entries, having the highest percentage will be put in Class A. New clubs coming into the league matches will be put in the lower class.

The 1913 matches were successful in many ways. The weekly reports came in more promptly and consequently better notices were given to the daily press. It was to be regretted that the Southern High School of Philadelphia was forced to withdraw from the competitions through the opposition of the Superintendent of the Schools, as they were shooting well and would have given a good account of themselves. Their place in the schedule of matches was taken by the Western High School, of Washington, D. C.

The going to pieces of the Brookline, Mass., High School team was unfortunate, but they were laboring under difficulties, especially in regard to range facilities.

For the second consecutive year victory perched upon the banner of the ambitious and persevering lads of the Iowa City High School. Their victory was well deserved, and the team did conscientious work from the start. Much credit is due to Mr. C. Ellis Williams, for his able management and coaching. The Deering High School boys also deserve great credit, as does also their coach, Mr. Wallace Knight, a former pupil of the school. Their general average for all the matches was the highest of all teams, but they were unfortunate in losing one match. They deserved second place, but under the rules of the match, second honors went to the winner of the second class who shot off with the winner of the first class for the championship. This will be changed hereafter and the second place will be given to the school that stands second in Class A, and the winning teams of classes B and C will receive some recognition for winning in their own class. The final standing of the clubs in both classes were as follows:

Class	Club	Won.	Lost.
Class A:	Iowa City High	9	0
	Deering High	8	1
	Morris High	7	2
	Stuyvesant High	6	3
	DeWitt Clinton High	4	5
	Baltimore "Poly"	3	6
	High School of Commerce	2	7
	Eastern High School	2	7
	Western High School	1	8
	Brookline High	0	9
Class B:	Salt Lake High	9	0
	Susquehanna High	8	1
	Portland High	6	3
	D. C. Technical	6	3
	Springfield Technical	6	3
	Sault Ste. Marie High	4	5
	Business High	3	6
	Tucson High	2	7
	Utica Free Academy	1	8
	St. Louis Technical	0	9

The average score per match for the ten highest teams were as follows:

Deering High School	957.5
Iowa City High School	956.9
Salt Lake City High School	935.2
Portland High School	924.3
Morris High School	915.1
Susquehanna High School	902.5
Springfield (Technical)	900.2
Manual Training, D. C.	893.1
Stuyvesant High School	889.3
DeWitt Clinton High School	871.6

The above clubs will, if they compete in 1914, be put in Class A. Iowa City and Salt Lake City High Schools shot off for the championship with the following results:

Iowa City High.	Salt Lake City High.
L Raymond ..... 195	A Rydaldch ..... 194
Wm Moerschel .. 194	R Spears ..... 192
L Burns ..... 194	J Armstrong ..... 192
P Newberg ..... 191	C Macfarland ..... 189
E Hoover ..... 190-964	A Mays ..... 188-955

The names of the ten highest individual competitors and their averages follow:

P M Johnson, Deering High	195.3
Geo R St John, Deering High	192.3
Don Luscombe, Iowa City High	190.6
Wendall T Smith, Deering High	190.1
Philip Newberg, Iowa City High	189.6
Frank Konvolinka, Iowa City High	189.3
Earl Mellus, Salt Lake High	189.
Everett Hoover, Iowa City High	188.5
Millard Hughey, Deering High	188.3
Wm Moerschel, Iowa City High	188.2

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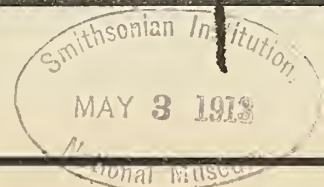
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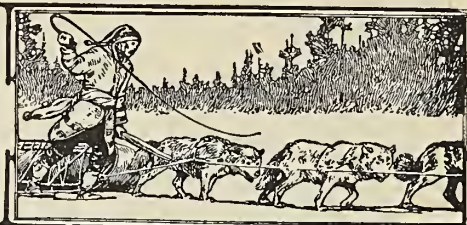
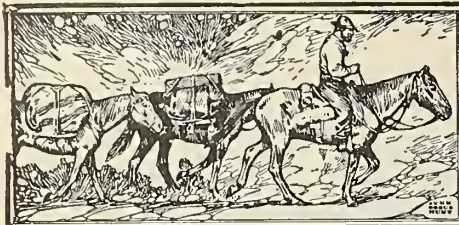
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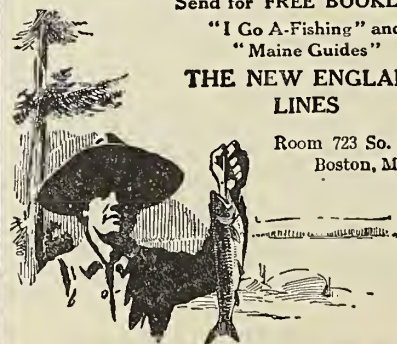
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# Rifle Shooting

## National Shooting Competition for Military Schools.

The first inter-school competition among the military schools of the United States for the new national trophy, presented by the National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice, was a success in some ways, but the fact that there were only sixteen entries from the 115 military schools in the United States was not encouraging. Interest was at first somewhat halting owing to a bad start and to the fact that two clubs, the Girard College Rifle Club, and the Missouri Military Academy did not shoot their matches at all, and the Miami Military Institute and New York Military Academy did not make prompt report of their first few matches.

In the 1913 matches the following sixteen schools were represented: Wentworth Military Academy, of Lexington, Mo.; St. John's Military Academy, Delafield, Wis.; Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind.; Bordertown, N. J.; Military Institute; St. John's School, Manlius, N. Y.; Miami Military Institute, Germantown, O.; New Mexico Military Institute, Roswell, N. M.; New York Military Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson; Kemper Military School, Boonville, Mo.; Harvard Military School, Los Angeles, Cal.; Hitchcock Military Academy, San Rafael, Cal.; Missouri Military Academy, Mexico, Mo.; Randolph Military Academy, Moristown, N. J.; Nazareth Hall Military Academy, Nazareth, Pa.; Kentucky Military Institute, Lyndon, Ky.; and Girard College Rifle Club, Philadelphia, Pa.

As it would have made too long a schedule to have all of the clubs in one league, they were divided into two leagues of eight clubs each. The matches began the week ending Jan. 18, and closed the week ending March 1. The standing of the clubs in the Eastern League at the close of the matches was:

	Won.	Lost.
Bordertown Military Institute.....	7	0
St. John's School .....	6	1
New Mexico Military Institute.....	5	2
New York Military Academy.....	4	3
Randolph Military Academy.....	2	5
Nazareth Hall Military Academy.....	2	5

Miami Military Institute dropped, and Girard College did not shoot.

In the Western League the results were:

	Won.	Lost.
Wentworth Military Academy.....	6	1
St. John's Military Academy.....	6	1
Culver Military Institute .....	5	2
Harvard Military Academy.....	5	2
Hitchcock Military Academy.....	3	4
Kemper Military School .....	2	5
Kentucky Military Academy.....	1	6

Missouri Military Academy did not shoot.

Wentworth and St. John's military academies having tied, it became necessary for them to shoot off for first place in the Western League. The result of this shoot-off was as follows: Wentworth 927, St. John's 896. As a result of this shoot-off, Wentworth shot off for the United States championship with the Bordertown Military Institute, the winner of the Eastern League. This shoot-off resulted in a very close finish between the two schools, with the following result:

Bordertown M. A.	Wentworth M. A.
M C Robinson... 185	R C Goldsberry... 191
H Hohlweg... 185	R N Strickland... 185
J Le R Sadlier... 185	B C Cook... 182
S R Day... 183	C H Slusher... 182
F K Iszard... 184-922	A Lill... 180-920

The best team score was 930, by Culver Military Academy against Wentworth Military Academy. The average score per match for all the teams was as follows: Wentworth 910.2, St. John's 901.4, Culver 896.2, Bordertown 885.2, St. John's School 878.4, Miami 849.5, New Mexico 830.8, New York 828, Kemper 811.7, Harvard 798.2, Hitchcock 787.8, Missouri 701.2, Randolph 651.7, Nazareth Hall 539.4. The Kentucky Military Institute shot in only five matches, and the Girard College and Missouri Military Institute in none.

In the 1914 matches the above ten or twelve clubs (according to the number of entries received), having the highest average, will be put in Class A. Another change contemplated for the 1914 matches is rearranging the prizes so that the winning team in each class will receive medals representing the championship of that class.

Some of the boys did very consistent shooting throughout the league matches. The following are the ten boys who shot and made the team for every match and their average: O. R. Rosaacn, St. John's M. A., 187.7; F. Kasten, Jr., Culver, 184; W. W. Ashurst, Wentworth, 182.2; Wm. Ingalls, Culver, 181.4; R. N. Strickland, Wentworth, 180.7; R. C. Goldsberry, Wentworth, 180.7; F. K. Iszard, Bordertown, 180.5; R. Latham, St. John's School, 179.8; H. Scowcroft, St. John's M. A., 178; M. R. Cardenas, St. John's School, 177.

## TRAPSHOOTING NOTES.

### Pottstown G. C.

POTTSTOWN, Pa., April 26.—Pottstown Gun Club held a registered tournament here to-day; The Interstate Association contributed \$50-50 cents each event; the club contributed 6 cents for each target. Total average money \$25, divided in three classes, \$5.80, \$3.50 and \$2.30. The system of money division in regular events was 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent. The program consisted of ten 15-target events. Number of targets trapped during tournament, including practice events and all other events of any kind, was 6,300. Number of contestants partici-

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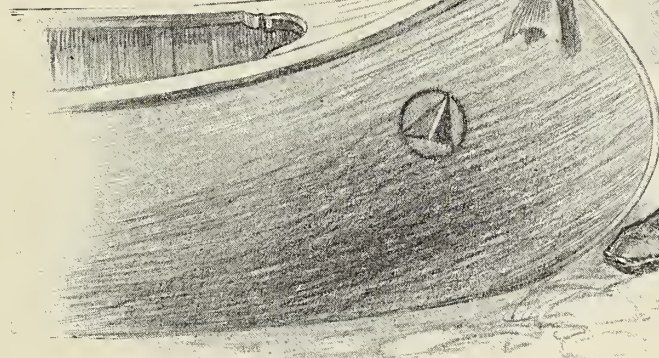
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### Shenandoah Gun Club.

SHENANDOAH, Va., April 26.—Twelve of our members participated in the weekly shoot of the Shenandoah Gun Club on April 25, for one of Du Pont trophy pictures, and J. H. Ramsey was the winner. All of our members are taking great interest in trapshooting, and we hope in the near future to be making extra good scores, and reading with interest in your paper the scores, etc. Scores follow:

C E Wooden..... 5	C H Atwood..... 21
S W Babcock..... 11	T L Hill..... 13
A D Cole..... 8	J R Lynn..... 13
J H Ramsey..... 21	E W Breeden..... 16
D Doble..... 13	J W Breeden..... 13
J M Buchanan..... 19	T T Grimsley..... 7

J. H. Ramsey and C. H. Atwood being tied with 21 out of 25, the tie was shot off.

S. C. HUTCHINSON, Sec'y.

pating in the regular program, thirty-five amateurs and five professionals. Lloyd R. Lewis was cashier. Scores:

*L R Lewis..... 134	W S Behm..... 140
*L S German..... 144	P L Snyder..... 95
*N Apgar..... 142	N L Clark..... 124
*J M Hawkins..... 143	C Charles..... 114
*E F Sleer..... 143	L Johnson..... 118
R J Budd..... 142	H Ball..... 130
Joe Depew..... 94	Jones..... 122
W E Daub..... 142	J Eschbach..... 135
C B Prutzman..... 124	Geo Lessig..... 123
J H Twaddell..... 112	L C Frick..... 115
J J Marberger..... 142	H Christman..... 117
H Richards..... 91	E H Adams..... 136
S J Entriken..... 114	H Melchior..... 117
L L Swartz..... 129	J Young..... 137
H E Buckwalter..... 138	F Levengood..... 130
A Heil..... 144	Edw Emmers..... 126
A Moyer..... 124	M R Freed..... 118
Arrow..... 132	Chas Weinert..... 122
A R Schwoyer..... 64	F Ziegler..... 132
J D Yingst..... 109	F R Anderson..... 116

This shoot proved the greatest trap event ever held here. Allen Hill was topper with 144, tying Lester German, who took professional glory.

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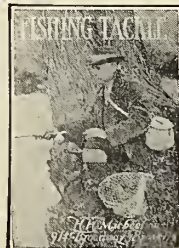
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# Forest and Stream

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1913.

VOL. LXXX.—No. 18.  
127 Franklin St., New York.

## A Contraband Incident—II. A Story of the Forties Written by Nessmuk

*Illustrations from "Woodcraft."*

THE scene I have attempted to describe passed very rapidly, and it could not have been ten minutes from the time of his appearance until the fugitive was on his way to the hiding place of his wife and child, torch in hand, and with fresh hope in his heart. No sooner was he out of hearing than Randolph rose to his feet and said: "Now, boys, we are in luck; you see what the fools have brought themselves to by getting these runaway notions in their heads. They've suffered more on this trip than they would in ten years if they'd stayed at home, and they're bound to suffer if they ever get to Canada. The free States are no place for darkies, and 'twould only be doing them a kindness to feed 'em well, clothe 'em comfortable and send 'em back. That fellow's a darky preacher, I know. What the devil good is he in Canada? Let him go back and preach to the niggers where he belongs. I ain't goin' to turn nigger thief, and I go in for sending 'em back accordin' to law; what do you say, boys? There won't be less than \$300 reward; maybe more, and we may as well have it as anybody else."

"Well," said farmer Kelly, "the first thing is to feed the hungry and clothe the naked; after that we can see about the 'sending back,' though I have a notion that if they ever do go back, they'll start from a p'int a few miles north of this. I'm no nigger catcher, and I ain't greedy for money to be got in that kind of way; I call it blood money."

"The hell you do," said Randolph savagely, "and I s'pose you don't believe in keepin' the law neither, nor in Scriptor."

"Waal, yes, I *du* believe in Scriptor; I believe in doing to others as you would be done by, and I believe in loosenin' the bonds of them that are bound, and in lettin' the oppressed go free. I take it that's good Scriptor doctrine. As to law, I'm my own judge of that. If I break the law I'm willin' to bide the consequences."

"Waal," rejoined Randolph, "it's my opinion that you're just a cussed Abolitioner, and it's my opinion further that the darky 'd better go back to his master. If the rest of you want to play the fool, you can, but—"

Here he was interrupted by the return of the negro, without the torch, but bearing in his arms the almost perished child, and closely followed by his wife. The child was apparently some five years old, and might be described as an intelligent featured bright mulatto. The

woman, save to the eye of an expert, showed no signs of African origin whatever. She was ragged and emaciated, with a look of weary, patient suffering that was most touching, but her form, when in the fullness of health, must have been nearly faultless, and her manners were actually those of a lady. She was still handsome, even in her emaciation and misery. What could have induced her to marry an unmitigated negro of plantation speech and manners?

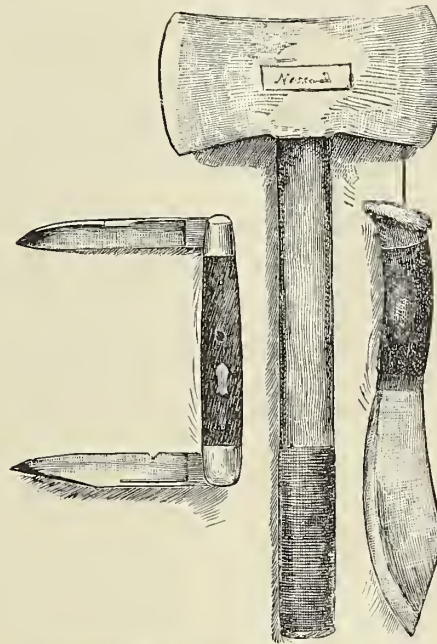
Fearless, straightforward, common sense kindness is very quick at relieving suffering. In a quarter of an hour from the advent of the

conclusion that he had gone for help to arrest and commit the miserable fugitives for rendition in the expectation of a handsome reward. We all believed him mean and unprincipled enough to do any dirty job for money, and we had come to dislike him thoroughly as a companion. He was rude, overbearing, and a most egregious braggart, boasting frequently of the antagonists he had finished with "old bowie" or the "har" he had "raised" when hunting and trapping among the Rocky Mountains. For the rest he could sing tolerably, had a frank off-hand way which frequently enabled him to "wring in," as he expressed it, with better company than he deserved, and was a capital rifle shot.

We had concluded that Randolph had gone for help to arrest the runaways, but though we were well convinced of this, no man spoke his thoughts. We waited on our strange guests assiduously, receiving their thanks in silence and listening with pained hearts to the moanings of the sick child, or brooding savagely on the conduct of the rascal Randolph and what the morrow might bring. We knew that if he came back with legal papers and the proper officer to serve them, we were powerless. Had the weather been favorable, we might have hurried the fugitives to a place of present safety, but the state they were in and the tell-tale snow seemed to preclude the feasibility of this. We were at a nonplus, and I was half inclined to regret that one of us had not seen fit to follow Randolph and shoot him ere he reached the clearings. Taking his own account of himself, it would have been an act of simple justice.

Jason—the only one of the party who had openly avowed abolition sentiments, and who had nightly quarreled with Randolph on politics—was the first to notice the absence of another one of the party, and asked the farmer where his son was. Sure enough, young Kelly had gone—no one knew when or where. "Waal," the farmer quietly said, "he does seem to be missin' jest now; I reckon he'll turn up all right after a spell." He said no more on the subject, but his meaning look and a sort of cool confidence about the man as he sat nursing one leg and smoking placidly before the fire somehow reassured me, and I looked on the absence of the quiet, harmless looking youngster as most significant.

One o'clock came and found the tired fugitives in a deep lethargic sleep. Even the sick child had ceased moaning and slept soundly. The



NESSMUK KNIVES AND HATCHET.

party in camp they were all comparatively comfortable. It was no time for scrupulous delicacy. They were all divested of the wet comfortless tatters which partially covered them, each had a stiff drink of "hot stuff," and all the spare coats, overcoats, blankets and buffaloes were put in requisition to warm, and keep them warm, until other clothing could be procured.

When we had done all in our power to relieve the sufferers, when they were warmed, fed and quietly taking the rest of which they stood in such need, then it was that we first noticed the absence of the man Randolph. Jason had seen him walk out of camp a few minutes before, rifle in hand, and we all jumped to the

three white men watched and waited with different degrees of patience. Farmer Kelly took it coolly and seemed half inclined to sleep on it. Jason on the contrary chafed continually and glared savagely at everything and everybody. He was young, impulsive, a disciple in politics of Joshua R. Giddings, and hated every species of slavery as a Milesian hates snakes. As for myself, I was young, a native of the Bay State, and, although a Democrat in politics, very unsound on the goose. I had never before seen a real fugitive fresh from slavery. I looked at the sleepers as they lay still and death-like in the glare of the forest camp-fire, and asked myself: Should I, who had that very night been rescued from a miserable death with odds great-



INDIAN CAMP.

ly against me—should I turn on these helpless ones and lend a hand to place them in slavery which they dreaded more than death? I did not see the case clearly in all its bearings then, but I saw that it would be a crime scarce better than murder, and I only swore that come what might, law or no law, my mother's son should never see a slave fairly and earnestly seeking his or her freedom without lending a helping hand.

Two o'clock came and found the weary still soundly sleeping, while the white men yet waited and watched. Jason, who had been getting more impatient as the time wore on, at last seated himself by the farmer and relieved his impatience as follows: "Look here, Kelly, we may as well talk matters up a little. Here's three human beings who will need help in the morning if ever three unlucky mortals did; now what's to be done? You know well that scamp Randolph will be back in the morning with a posse of blackguards to jail these people and get the sneak money. Now, if your boy has gone for help, say so, and we'll know what to expect, for I shan't stand by and see 'em taken; it's too cursed beastly and inhuman, so you see I'd like to know who and what to depend on. What do you say, Nessmuk?"

I had made up my mind to fight if there was no other road left open by which the run-

aways might escape, and I said so, pledging myself to stand by him to the best of my ability and see it out fairly if need be to the last.

"Good! That's two, and the darky, if he ain't afraid to fight, is equal to two more. Now, Kelly, let's hear from you. I know there's no fear of you helping the nigger catchers, but you've got a farm and a family hereabout and mayn't want to get into law scrapes, so if you don't want to help, why you can play spectator and hinder the constable a little in some way—"

"You are good boys," said the farmer; "good boys both of you, only don't talk quite so loud, and come a little closer. I'll tell you something."

There was a pleasant twinkle in his eye as he said this, and when we had huddled quite close as though expecting him to whisper, he continued in a low, calm tone: "'Tain't often I get anybody to help keep secrets which I can't keep myself, but you'll do to trust, I reckon, you two. Did you ever hear of such an institution as the underground railroad?"

We had heard of it, and Jason owned to having assisted the conductors of the road on one or two occasions.

"Good! Now, I happen to be one of the conductors on that road; have had an interest in it for more than fourteen years here and in Ohio. In that time I've helped more than 200 passengers on the road to freedom, and I don't know as I'm the poorer for it. In all that time I haven't been arrested, and only once have had to fight. That was when three of us were taking a family through from Terre Haute to the lakes. They got track of us and sent a man by the name of Boyce after us—a tiger of a man he was, and a regular nigger hunter. They came on us in the night on the road above Newport, and Boyce pitched in like a mad bull. If the two men he had along for helpers had a fought like him, we should ha' had to cave, but they didn't seem to care so much about it as he did, and the three nigger men we had aboard of our wagon fought for their freedom like bulldogs. I never thought to see slaves fight like that. Boyce fired his revolver twice and hit a darky both shots, but a big mulatto they called Commodore took him a wipe over the head with a stone and stopped his nigger catching for one while. They went back to Newport and tried to raise a big turnout to catch us, but their leader's skull was crushed, so he was disabled, and the people were glad of it. They wasn't anxious to turn nigger hunters, so we got off without more trouble, and I've heard since that Boyce never got the better of the hurt on his head. I hope it's so, too, for one of the darkies he shot died in about a week after getting to Wellington Square, in Canada, where he had a brother and a wife. I didn't set in to tell a yarn, however; what I was going to say is this: I have been in more than a dozen scrapes when it looked as though a fight couldn't be got over nohow, and yet, by pulling straight ahead, steady and cool, always trying to get away, to the last minute, without a fight, we always got off without a shot or a blow, except the time above Newport. It'll be so now, you may depend on it. My boy has gone out to the clearings for some friends who are true as steel, and he'll be back afore Randolph and his blackguards can get 'round; he'll have a good team along and some clothes, so you see there ain't likely to be a fight unless we meet them on the road, which

may happen. In that case I think we'd better fight if need be, and it might be well enough to cut a good hickory for the darky. He ought to be able to whip four of them alone with a club if there's anything in looks or size."

"Yes, massa," said the negro, who had been awake and listening. "Yes, massa, I'll use de club fas' enuff, nebber you fear dat. Dar can't no fo' men take me back alive, bet on dat. I'se jes' goin' fro' by daylight or die; I'se bin cut up enuff for one darky an' dey won't flog me no more. I cood got fro' long 'fore dis time ef I'd bin alone, but I had to tote de little gal mos' ebery step o' de way, an' it hender'd me mighty bad."

"And how far have you traveled?" asked Jason.

"I couldn't tell how fur, massa; it's a mighty



CAMP FIRE AS IT SHOULD BE MADE.

long way; we b'longed to Colonel J., 'bout twelve mile from Richmond."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

#### Man's Growth.

A MAN'S organs and those of his bones which are not subject to pressure grow continuously until he is 40 years old; that is to say, the heart should become stronger, the capacity of the lungs increase and the brain should develop steadily until the fourth decade of life.

A man, says the Chicago Tribune, ceases to grow tall, however, at the beginning of the third decade, because after that time pressure exerted by the weight of the body while in the erect position compresses the vertebræ or small bones in the spine, the disks of cartilage between them, the pelvis and the thigh bones, and this pressure overcomes the natural elasticity of the disks and the growth of these bones.

However, a British scientist contends that were a man a quadruped, and therefore freed from the downward pressure produced by his weight upon his spinal column, he would continue to grow in height for ten years longer than he does at present, since it has been found that bones not subjected to compression increase up to the fourth decade.

# A Kangaroo Hunt

By AUSTRALIS

I WAS staying with a cousin in the northeast of Victoria a few months ago, in a very wild district, much of it practically untrudden by man. It was formerly a district much favored by bushrangers, and there had been several deadly fights between them and the police. My cousin owns a cattle station extending to 30,000 acres. In addition, he leases from the Government another 30,000 acres of wild mountain country, abutting on his run. This mountain country is extremely rough, the ranges being covered with heavy timber, and a very thick undergrowth of brush. Naturally, it was the home of any amount of wild animals, including kangaroos, wallabies, emus and wombats, besides smaller fry. But so dense was the cover that it was hard to have a go at them.

One fine spring morning my cousin said: "We'll go out to the ranges to-day and camp all night. I have to inspect the water supply. We will take a couple of good dogs and see if we can get a kangaroo." I was delighted, and was up early to make preparations. These were soon completed. We took a pack horse, as the ranges were impassable to wheeled traffic. The pack horse carried sufficient food, and a few cooking utensils. We took no tent, as the weather was warm, and we could soon knock up a shelter of branches. The most important points in our preparation were our horses. My cousin had a beautiful little black mare that was a perfect mountain pony. He gave me a very nice little chestnut. Both of these horses were small, but were as sure-footed as goats. Bred in the mountains, they had become adepts at clambering about their steep sides, and my pony was to show me feats that made my hair stand on end. We had a seventy-mile ride before we got to the mountains. We did not reach a camping place until about one, when the pack was unloaded, the horses hobbled out, and the billy set to boil. It was an ideal spot, beside a pretty mountain spring that gurgled its way down a long valley. Already we had seen a few small kangaroos, called brush kangaroos, but we didn't trouble about them, although our two dogs chased them until they got lost in the forest. A long whistle by my cousin, however, always brought them back. The two dogs, I may mention, were, first a sort of deerhound, and the second one a cross between a foxhound and a greyhound. The deerhound was very fast and strong, and equal to anything we would put up.

After lunch we resumed our trip, and presently came to the water supply that my cousin was to inspect. It was a wind-driven arrangement that drew the water up from a small lake formed by a spring, and then allowed it to run into two troughs. It was in fair order, but needed oiling and a little attention. By the time this was done, evening was drawing on, so we decided to pitch our camp at the spring. The night was beautifully fine, so we didn't need any shelter. My cousin, with his tomahawk, cut down a supply of silky tea-tree, which he made into a couple of beds. A rug thrown over this made a very comfortable resting place. We had brought a gun, and at sunset I had some

good sport at bronze-wing pigeons which came to the spring to drink. I shot half a dozen, and my cousin soon had a couple plucked and broiling on the fire. We made a good meal, and soon after turned in to sleep. I was a good while going to sleep, owing to the strange bush noises, but my cousin was asleep almost as soon as he laid down. However, I followed his example eventually. He woke first, and nudged me sharply, announcing that it was time to get up. It was just breaking day, and about 5 o'clock, and the birds were singing all around us. It didn't take us long to make a fire, boil our billy and broil another couple of pigeons. Then my cousin caught the two horses. It was not quite six when, leaving the camp as it was, and the pack horse feeding quietly around it, we set off for

very big. "There are some foresters," shouted my cousin; "come on," and he leaned forward on his mare and shot off like an arrow. My pony, with very little persuasion, followed, and soon we were both galloping along the mountain side in full pursuit of our prey. The going as yet was not difficult, although once or twice I had to duck my head to avoid being knocked out of the saddle by an overhanging bough. I soon, however, imitated my cousin, who was lying along his horse's neck, Indian fashion. The dogs were now among the flock, which scattered in all directions. My cousin kept his attention fixed on a very big male, that seemed to me to be at least ten feet high. This kangaroo was speeding along at a terrific rate, bounding right over small bushes. The two dogs soon singled



AN AUSTRALIAN LAKE—NOTE THE REFLECTION.

Photograph by Drummond Sharpe.

the mountain, which reared its huge bulk just in front of us. "There are," said my cousin, "some huge kangaroos on this range. They are called 'foresters' or 'old man kangaroos,' and some call them 'boomers'."

The true forester is a huge animal, standing between six and seven feet high, very fleet, and very strong. Though not naturally savage, these kangaroos fight dearly for their lives and use their strong hind legs, and the long toes on them, to rip open their attackers. We rode on and up over shoulder after shoulder of the range until we were about 2,000 feet high. Then my cousin warned me how to behave. "Just sit your pony," he remarked, "and he will look after himself. Do not check him, as he is sure of his feet wherever he goes." He had just finished when the deerhound gave a long growl and bounded off. There the timber was not very thick, and peering through it, we saw a small mob, about a dozen of kangaroos, some of them

him out, encouraged by my cousin's yells, and presently we were all on his track. He turned sharply to the left and made straight downhill, covering huge distances with every bound and crashing through the brush as if it were straw. My cousin followed and my horse took the same way. I have often wondered since how we got down. My pony jumped everything jumpable, and where it was too steep for him to gallop, he gathered his legs under him and just slid until he came to a firmer foothold. Once I must have slid fully thirty yards in this manner. But every time he found his feet so certainly that my heart, which had got up into my mouth, gradually resumed its normal position. Down we all went, and the uproar and crashing could be heard a mile away. Once my pony landed in a cluster of rabbit burrows, into which he sank knee deep, but he was out of them safely next moment. This downhill work suited the kangaroo, who soon got well away in front.

And when at last we got on to the plain, he was out of sight, though we could hear the baying of the dogs. On the flat we soon made up the lost ground. Both of our ponies had a fine turn of speed, and laying their bellies almost on the ground they fairly flew along. Soon the noise of the dogs came closer, and at last after tearing through a thick belt of undergrowth, during which one of my boots was nearly dragged off, we came upon our quarry. He was what is called "bailed" up against a big eucalyptus. When pressed hard, these foresters turn on the dogs, and putting their backs against a large tree, face them. Then, if the dogs come too close, the kangaroo clasps them in his arms, and lifting one leg, rips them open with the long claw that decorates each hind foot. The foxhound had incautiously run in, and the kangaroo had grabbed him and was about to give him the *coup de grâce*, when the deerhound sprang at his tail. This made the kangaroo drop his prey and turn to face his new enemy. But the cautious old deerhound knew the danger and backed off, growling savagely. My cousin jumped off his horse, and picking up a small stick, ran at the kangaroo. Curiously enough, the kangaroo is very soft about the head, a small tap there settling him. But in his hurry my cousin missed, the stick breaking on his shoulder. The kangaroo jumped forward, and was grabbing him, when the deerhound again made a flank attack, thus probably saving his life. My cousin then went to his pony, and took off the stirrup leather. This, with his iron attached, makes a favorite bush weapon, and is used on dingoes, kangaroos and snakes. Swinging it round his head, he watched his opportunity, and presently the iron fell with a crash on the forester's head and ended his career. He was seven feet high. We skinned him, as my cousin wanted the skin to make stock whips of, it being the very best material for that purpose. Tying the skin to the saddle, we set off along the foot of the range, and presently had the luck to put up a solitary forester. This led to another fine chase, nearly as exciting as the first, my pony taking a mountain stream in his stride, and nearly leaving me in it. Eventually this kangaroo took to the water, wading out into a marsh until he was half submerged. Neither of the dogs would follow him, as it meant certain death. The kangaroo would have clasped the dog and held him under water until he drowned, so my cousin rode his mare in after it with a long stick. The kangaroo, however, would not let him come to close quarters, but bounded out and off again. The dogs were soon on his trail and another merry ten minutes' burst saw the end. The deerhound put on a spurt, and jumping at the kangaroo's neck, had brought him heavily to the ground, where he soon killed him. It was still early, so we put in the rest of the afternoon after wallabies, a small species of kangaroos. We caught six of them after fair runs, and duly skinned them all. It was after five when, with quite a pile of skins on his saddle bow, my cousin turned his pony's nose for home. I had no idea where we were, but after an hour's ride the spring and our camp hove in sight, and very tired but very happy, we both rolled off our horses and sat in our bunks for a breath before making tea. Altogether the trip was a most enjoyable one, and one which I always look on as a red-letter day in my calendar.

## Benjamin Trautmann, alias Ben Trout

By J. H. LEEBRICK

"DON'T fish here, and by thunder I mean it." straggled across a rough board emphatically nailed to a sturdy bull pine near a quiet, but deceptively deep pool of crystal mountain water.

"That's the first sign of civilization of that disagreeable kind we've met in Montana. Is it a jest?" I inquired.

"Jest! why no, that's anything but a jest; don't you see those speckled beauties and how fearless they seem? They don't dart under cover of those rocks as you expected."

"Well, who or what protects them?" I queried.

"It's Ben Trout. We want to take dinner

have spent it more as "Ben Trout" had done. "Been fishin'?" he asked, looking at our creels, which we had proudly held up for his inspection.

"We'll have them for dinner," said my companion, "if you say so."

"For your dinner, not mine; no, thankee," said Ben. "I'd about as soon eat a brother as one of them people. I lived with them once, or thought I did, and I reckon that amounts to about the same thing."

Thinking the story was approaching, I thought to draw him on.

"That sounds fishy," said I, with a questioning smile.



THE WAY TO THE FALLS BELOW.

there on our return. I'll try to get him to tell you his story. If I succeed, I'm sure you'll find it unique to say the least."

We passed without as much as taking a single cast in that tabooed pool. After the best morning's fishing I had ever experienced, noon found us nearing that guarded and fascinating aquarium.

A long, low cabin in the midst of a clearing came into view. There was an indication of thrift in the neatly kept out-building, and a curl of light, blue smoke from the broad chimney told that the mid-day meal was in progress.

As we neared the house, a tall muscular man, whose stalwart form seemed well in keeping with the rugged pines about him, approached and gave my companion a hearty hand shake, and me a friendly nod. When I was introduced as a particular friend, that hand shake was extended to me, and a hearty one it was.

He has gained that vigorous frame by hard knocks in the wilderness, I thought, and regretted my shut-in life and wished that I might

"So it does. It be an old story to Bill, there, but reckon ef he kin stand it, I kin."

We sat on a group of socially-arranged boulders in the shade of a pine that had been spared to shade the cabin.

"Wall," began Ben, as he laid his rough hand gently on a beautiful greyhound that was leaning against him, gazing wonderingly at the two strangers, "I was the laziest cuss that ever had to draw breath in Arkansas, and that ain't sayin' no little neither, but I was. That was given up by all the folks for miles round Tarkill, t'other side of Boston Mountains, where I come from 'bout ten year ago. The folks never could get me to go to school or nothin' else, an' it wa'n't my fault neither, for I always 'lowed laziness was a disease. I always feel sorry for anyone that's got it—but I git off my story. I was sayin' I couldn't be made go to school, but I did once in spite of my disease, an' it was that gal in the house yonder that made me. I heard her say once that she'd no use for a man that couldn't read nor write, an' said right afore me

that Jack Smith, whose dad had bought the Gilson place, was a fine scholar an' would some day git the finest gal in the neighborhood an' she was dead sure of it, an' then looked straight at me. I was only fifteen then, but I never had seen any gal that just took my eye as Jane Barnes did.

"The next day I put off to school an' begun my fust learnin' with Jane a-settin' jest in the seat to my left. I expected she'd make fun of me with all the rest when I had to confess I only knowed 'bout half the alphabet. She never laughed, but looked down right hard at Jack Smith when he commenced to giggle on account of my ignorance. I don't blame him now, but then I wanted to punch his head. I knowed Jane didn't like fightin', so I had nothin' to do but dig away at my books, an' I did for nigh six months. By that time I could read better than Jack, and often read the newspapers at the corners where we got our mail an' groceries.

"It seemed to me that I had worked 'bout hard enough to have the best gal in the neighborhood take a little more notice of me, so one day I asked her if she liked any one 'bout here any better'n she did me.

"Waal, the breath was clean tuck out ov me when she brought that durned Jack Smith up again in this way, an' it was cruel, too, for it was always the easiest thing in the world for him to work, an' the very thought o' work almost made me sick."

"What work did you ever do, Ben?" asked she.

"All that ever had to be done," said I.

"You never stripped that cane last sorghum time; you've never helped your dad git wood in; jest tell me what you ever did do?"

"Dad always gits in wood a week ahead, so what's the use of me gittin' in more?"

"Does your dad git in sorghum a week ahead?"

"I was sick last sorghum time."

"Ben, you weren't; you weren't; nothin' but jest lazy, an' I tell you, you'll have to change your habits."

"I had no habits to change, but I went away determined to work as hard as Jack Smith ef it killed me.

"So next day I went out in the woods with dad to cut rails. Mam was tickled nearly to death, an' after I had started out, I heard her say to dad: 'There, didn't I tell you Ben's goin' to make a man of his-self yet!'

"I helped dad saw the first tree down an' cut one length off, then he had to go back to the house to git a wedge. Waal, I knowed a cool place, fifty yards away, so went there for a little rest. When dad come back, I wasn't nowhere to be seen, but I seen him, an' he jest looked round an' shook his head an' I'm sure he said, 'Jest as I told you, old woman.'

"Waal, Jane knowed I'd tried an' failed an' got so she wouldn't even look at me. I tell you I missed her eyes. They were the softest, prettiest eyes in that whole country, an' they belonged to the best gal, too.

"Early that spring several families got the Montana fever. Dad got it, too, an' so did Jane's people. I thought then would be my time to git her sure, but what did Jack Smith's daddy do but conclude to go too. Well, we all went.

"The trip was a hard one, an' it tired me out so that I had 'bout concluded to give Jane up.

"She seemed to grow prettier every day an' my folks was anxious for me to git her, but Jane sort of suspected somethin' was up, an' she jest plainly told the folks that she'd never marry a man that wouldn't work enough to keep hisself, let alone a wife.

"The next day she saw me or rather I saw her, for I went over to her dad's to tell him that dad would be ready to build that division fence.

"Jane said to me: 'Ben, ef you are the smallest part of a man, you'll help build that fence an' do some of the clearin'.'

"The next day I got my axe an' started out in earnest an' worked like a nigger till noon. Jane must have seen me, for when I passed her house she gave me such a smile that I felt well paid for my mornin's work.

"In the afternoon I went it harder than ever. Had jest cut down a tree as big as thisen, when I stopped to brush the sweat from my face, when that smile came back to me as plain as could be, an' I set down a minute to think.

"Those eyes were glorious, so soft an' dreamy-like I closed mine to see hern better, so leaned back ag'in the tree an' 'fore I knowed it, was asleep an' didn't wake up till past supper time. When I passed Jane's, she wa'nt nowhere to be seen. I knowed she'd been listenin' for my choppin', but didn't hear it any more'n I did.

"Waal, next mornin' I set out ag'in, but was too stiff an' tired from workin'. It was misery to move, so I jest set my axe an' myself down an' tried to think of some other way out of it. That gal I knowed was worth cuttin' up that whole forest into tooth-picks fur, but there must surely be some other way, so I giv' up gittin' her by choppin' an' went down to the brook.

"Maybe you saw my warnin'. I fust had it, 'No fishin' aloud here,' but one day I went down to take a look at my old friends, when I saw two fellers a-fishin' away as though my sign weren't there.

"Didn't you see that sign?"

"Yes," said one of them smart Alicks, 'but they don't teach the Injun language in Eastern colleges,' an' then he grinned at me.

"But they teach yellin', rowin' an' swimmin', don't they?"

"Yes," he answered, lookin' puzzled like.

"We'll have a sample of your swimmin', an' I shoved him off the rocks.

"Waal, I had to hand him a pole to keep him from goin' over the falls. I pulled him up the bank an' dragged him to my sign an' I'll be durned if the critter couldn't read as well as you or me—but here I'm gittin' off my story ag'in," said Ben, with an amused twinkle in his eye. "Waal, next mornin' I was more discouraged than I ever was in my hull life, so after breakfast I dragged my weary bones down to the deep pool just above the falls. Maybe you saw it as you passed up the crick. Oh, you did, did you? Waal, in those rocks that hang over the deepest place I found a seat where the rocks jest seemed made for a lazy back like mine. I set there tryin' to study some other way to Jane's affections, while I was studyin' with my eyes on the trout (big lazy fellows). I got to thinkin' what a glorious life theirs must be. Nothin' to do but lay there quiet in that cool water an' occasionally wriggle up an' take in some onlucky grasshopper or fly, then back ag'in

an' float under the cool shady rocks. I was growin' drowsy, when all at once the water seemed to come up all 'bout me an' I felt so cool an' comfortable an' then sure enough I had my wish. I was one of those lucky trout. The fust thing I did was to look up an' see if that feller was a-settin' there on the rock lookin' at us. Waal, there he was but asleep an' I was glad we had changed places.

"I always was sociable, so I swum over where several of my speckled brothers were, an' passed the time of day with them. They nodded an' seemed to think me nothin' uncommon. An' indeed, it didn't seem unusual to me, but I was from Arkansas, an' had to ask questions, so I said: 'Where do you fellers sleep?'

"They looked a little surprised at my question, but answered: 'Why, right here!'

"Yes, but what keeps you from going over the falls?"

"Why, you have to keep wrigglin', of course."

"What! Wriggle in your sleep!"

"Yes, of course."

"Thinkin' they were gysin' me, I started off on a tour of exploration with several fellers 'bout my size. After swimmin' round the pool half a dozen times I begun to git tired in dead earnest an' felt as ef nothin' but a nap would rest me, so turned to my companions an' said: 'I'll be much obliged to you ef you'll show me to a bed room.'

"They all looked puzzled, so I explained, 'I'm tired and want rest. Ef I stop for only a minute I'll go down stream.'

"Look! look!" said one of the fellers. 'Look at that lubber; he's goin' to roll off those rocks an' git a-duckin'.'

"I looked up at the feller I used to be an' he had slipped down. It did look as though the lazy hulk I had left was goin' to foller me. I begun to sympathize with him, for I could see by the way he was lyin' that his back was on the sharp edge of a rock, an' must feel somethin' like mine, for I was gitten most awful tired of wrigglin' against the current. I drifted down a bit when one of the fellers swam to me an' said: 'Say, stranger, don't you know you're gitten too near the falls; you'll be smashed to pieces ef you go over there.'

"Waal, I begun to paddle back to the place where I left the rest, but it was hard work, an' I was hot an' felt sweaty in spite of bein' in the water. When I did git back I was clean tuckered out an' blowin' like a porpoise.

"I'd only been in the water an hour, but it seemed to me an age. I'd a give anythin' in the world to have been out on shore an' said so to one who had kinder looked after me.

"Why," he said, 'you wouldn't last long there; you'd be drowned.'

"I gave a sickly kind of grin an' said I'd risk it ef I knowed how to git out, but I said I've got to have rest of some kind.

"Don't you ever stop wrigglin'?" I asked, wishin' I could rub my back, for it seemed almost broken.

"No," said my friend; 'never! unless you want to go over there,' givin' his tail a twist in the direction of the falls.

"I looked up longingly at my former self an' to my horror saw it had slipped down an' was just balancin' on the edge of the rocks.

(Continued on page 578.)

# Along the Carolina Coast

By WILLIAM PERRY BROWN

**I** SUPPOSE there are few more deserted regions in America to-day than the hundred or so miles of coast line running from Virginia Beach on to Cape Hatteras.

It is as solitary as if it were a thousand miles from the haunts of men, instead of lying on the eastern edge of two populous and prosperous States. There is a strip of sand varying from one hundred and fifty yards to a mile in width—roughly estimated—that separates the Atlantic Ocean from the sounds inland, and along these sands, on top of the highest dunes, are built the life-saving stations of the coast guardsmen.

It had long been my wish to vary certain fall and winter outing trips with something different from the orthodox lake, river, mountain, canoe and other hunting or fishing expeditions. I had spent days in the great Dismal Swamp, had also gone a few trapping rounds amid the swamps and marshes that make the Pedee, Capt. Fear, and other Carolina rivers so popular with the hunting and fishing fraternity, large clubs of whom occupy yearly certain leasing privileges that give them and their friends unequaled hunting and fishing opportunities during the open season.

On a trip from my West Virginia home to Norfolk, one autumn, I met an old-time Florida sportsman whom we will call Ben Bolt, for that is not his name. After confabbing together and finding that we both wanted something new in the line of outing experience, Ben said to me:

"Let me tell you what we'll do. We've tried the swamps, the sounds, the poccasins and the pinewoods, but we've never tried the sea-beach."

"Do I understand that you——" I began.

"You can understand this, Billy. We—you and I—want to go somewhere, not too far from God's country, where we can turn savages, wear what we like, eat as we please, fish, hunt, swim, booze if we wish, and all this amid a sort of life we have not been with before. We don't want it to be too darned expensive either nor do we want it to keep us away from home, and worses things, more than three or four weeks. What say?"

Now Ben being, as I said, a very old friend, with whom I had roughed it in various parts of Dixie, from mountains to sea and gulf, his words put me to studying. Next day, on the street, we met a kindly spoken man whom Ben introduced me to as one of the Superintendents of the Atlantic Coast Life Saving Service. He invited us to lunch with him at his club.

During the hour or two of talk that followed, he gave us more straight pointers upon the wild, free life led by the coast guard, yet which is allied to strict discipline in behalf of man's noblest of human efforts, that of saving life and property along the sea, than I had ever listened to before.

"There's our new next vacation all laid out, said Ben. "Can you get off next month?"

I saw that the superintendent looked a little mystified. So Ben proceeded to explain

what we both, by that time, wished to do during the autumn season, when open game shooting was on.

It met with his instant approval; in so much so, that he politely regretted that the exigencies of his office prevented his going with us, at least for a few days.

"Of course we'd like to have you, Captain, but in lieu of that, you might give us, before we start, letters to the keepers on our route, and that will help us almost as if we had you along yourself."

Ben grinned as he said this, for we both

the best way is to jump right into the middle of it, especially if you are limited as to time. But it was rather a long jump and took us three days to make it from Norfolk. We traveled part of the way by rail, then by steamer to Manteo, thence by rail to Naggshead, where was a hotel, and from there by rowboat to Bodies Island, where was the first station north to which my friend's friend, the superintendent, had given us a letter.

We now began to understand why tourists and hunters are not so plentiful in those parts, for of all tiresome journeys those three days of



A NORTH CAROLINA CABIN.

knew that a good word from the superintendent would smooth out wonderfully many of the little kinks that may occur to two wilderness tramps such as we already proposed making of ourselves.

With an affability that was not less marked than his prompt acceptance of our proposals, he the next day gave us letters to certain keepers along the Carolina coast; and these, when we later came to use them, we found quite as potent as the ring of some far eastern potentate of the Arabian Nights period, in procuring for us the welcome and entertainment we hardly had hoped to find.

In consequence of these things, some two weeks later, the two of us found ourselves at Bodies Island, well along on the North Carolina seaboard. We had concluded to skip the Virginia coastline as being too near the towns and the mainland. If you are out for wild life,

the long jump were about the most wearisome I have encountered.

The station at Bodies Island was at this time manned by a negro crew, the only colored crew along that long stretch of beach. It was under command of an old-fashioned Virginia darkey, who called himself "Cap'n Jake," and claimed to have been, as a boy, the body servant of a certain Major Jennings Wise, who was killed at Roanoke Island during our Civil War. I have heard since that a white crew has replaced the darkies; but know nothing definite.

"Cap'n Jake," after we had read the letter to him, put himself at our disposal. He "lowed" that snipe were plentiful on the lower end of the island, and drove us to the flats himself, putting us in the same blind where he said ex-President Cleveland had sat when making his last visits to the locality. We had but small luck, it being too dry; and both of us

bagged only half a score of yellowlegs. This weighed on Jake's spirits somewhat.

"Why, suh, de las' time Misser Clevelan' was hyur, he plum filled one of our biggest bags, f'om noon ter sunset. Yass, suh. He sho' did."

Driving back to the station and declining Jake's invitation to a late dinner, we gathered together our belongings and pushed on several miles further to New Inlet. Here the ocean breaks through a sandy barrier to pour its tides into the northerly end of Pamlico Sound. On the other side was the next station, and as we had telephoned ahead, a small boat was waiting for us at the inlet.

Captain Wescott received us here; a fine looking man in his thirties, hard as nails physically, and showing the good effects of open air life, even if accompanied by certain perils of the sea. He read our letters, told us to make ourselves at home and make the station our headquarters. At that time most of his crew were away on furlough, so we accepted without discommoding any one else. That evening we spent in getting out our fishing tackle, for the inlet is renowned for the excellence of that kind of sport. Indeed, I have seldom anywhere had better results in hand-line fishing than here.

The inlet is, perhaps, half a mile long and some forty or fifty rods wide. When the tide begins to rise then is the time that the fish make their way up the channel from the open sea. These are principally sea trout, bass, skipjack, sheepshead, red snappers, bluefish with other kinds, all eager biters yet rather capricious from day to day as to the kind of bait they would take most readily. The first day they bit savagely at any bait we offered, from bacon rind to clams. But the next day crab-meat appealed to them most; while on another, it would be live minnows or very small mullet. Now and then we would get a huge eel, which he had to kill with a club, to prevent its tangling our lines.

All fishing was done with a stout hand-line with a heavy sinker. When the incoming or outgoing tides were at their swiftest, the fish would bite most greedily. Sea crabs bothered us some; for unless the fish took the bait at once, the great claws of some crustacean would grip the bait and hang on until we pulled out and put an end to Mr. Crab.

Though we slew many and cussed the whole crab generation, their numbers were countless, and they are always hungry, whether the fish are or not. At slack water the fish would cease biting, but the crabs were still on the job. The fact that we did not want them, made no difference. At last, growing tired of hauling in sea fish, we improvised a trolling line, and with the aid of a big tin spoon, some hooks, a few feathers, and a strand or so of catgut, we made, with the captain's aid, a very good imitation of a trolling outfit and had splendid sport, sailing up and down the inlet or rowing when the wind was slack, with the weakfish. At times we would hook a monster that would wet us from head to foot before we could secure it. Exhilarating? You bet! It put mere bank fishing in the shade.

One morning about dawn Captain Wescott awoke us with the news that the drum were along shore. Quickly we were out and getting ready; for the coming of sea drum is like angels' visits. Just as the sun came up above the

eastern rim of blue water it found us on the beach. Among the incoming billows we could detect the interweaving of fins and tails as the surges swelled and shrank. Fiddlers and sand crabs were to be had for bait, the latter being taken anywhere by digging with a spade down a foot or so and depositing the wriggling crab in a large sack which was soon filled.

The lines used are exactly like those used in cod fishing, thick as a lead pencil and with a large hook fastened to a strand of wire or heavy catgut. The sinkers weighed about a half-pound each. Removing all our clothes but our shirts and hats (there were no women about) we entered the surf to the waist and sent the weighted and baited hook spinning as far as we could out into the boiling surf. The captain, being a deft hand, could cast his line a hundred feet. I was much less dextrous. The point was to cast the hook out beyond the nearest breaker, and it requires practice as well as strength. The line must be held taut, for if a drum gets head to seaward it will almost certainly break away.

My first fish was a big one, and though I knew what was necessary, it gave me such a jerk, that I realized it had turned. I stumbled and went under, but still held on. Yet the loose line a second later told me that my fish had made good his dash for freedom. My hat also had started for Europe, so that I had to swim a few licks to stop that voyage.

The captain explained that the proper thing to do, when the drum strikes, is to run for shore with the line over one's shoulder, then keep on going inland until your drum is landed high and dry on the beach. My second strike, however, was a beauty, its scales sparkling like opals in the sun, and I succeeded in landing it without a mishap. One of the coast-guards with us said it would "go eighteen pounds." Four of us caught seventeen big fellows, and it took several hours of hard work to accomplish this, as eels, sea-crabs, or a shovel-nosed shark would, four out of five times, steal our bait. We fully enjoyed this experience with the sea-drum, but we were rather disappointed when it came to eating them. Something might have been due to the way we cooked them. At these stations there is no regular cook, and with much of the most delectable wild foodstuff close at hand, our meals were by no means up to the Sherry or Delmonico standard.

Fat meat fried, heavy soda biscuit, druggy coffee without milk, were the staple article of diet. When it came to cooking fish, or wild duck, or any other of the naturally delicious game foods which nature so lavishly provided, the same frying-pan or a boiling pot was about the only method which we or the lifesavers could devise to make things unpalatable. Our only drinking water, too, was that which dripped from the roofs into tank cisterns; it was generally too warm, and often impure.

One day Ben, having caught a magnificent sheepshead that weighed over fifteen pounds, asked the captain to turn him loose in the kitchen for an hour or two. He had privately told me that it was a shame that one of the finest fish that swims the sea should be chucked with fat pork in a pot, or fried in a skillet with rancid bacon. When Ben served up that fish it was so good and toothsome a morsel, with its oyster dressing, its gravy, and certain

other spiced and oniony accessories, that Ben was unanimously deputed to be our company cook as long as we remained at the station. Ben grimaced some as if the promotion had its disadvantages, but faithfully accepted the honor on him thus bestowed.

Having had enough of fishing, we started in a cart with our traps and decoys to a place about four miles south of the station. Our route was along a sea meadow, alternating with stretches of dry marsh. Then, striking a shallow lagoon, we followed it down, Ben on foot, I driving, when a brace of mallards rose up. Ben let drive with both barrels, getting the ducks, but so frightened our pony that it started full speed, pitching out most of our things, nor stopping until I steered it into a miry bit of marsh, where it became bogged, and so brought perforce to a standstill.

We placed our decoys in a small pond, sat for an hour or two more without getting a shot, when Ben took his gun and straggled off. I lit my pipe, opened the pages of a recent *FOREST AND STREAM*, and was soon lost to my surroundings.

When I finished smoking and happened to look up, there were a couple of willet standing among the decoys bowing and scraping to each other not unlike a couple about to dance. On my making a move, off they flew. Presently along came one of our coast guards from the station with our dinner. No signs of Ben Bolt, however. While I ate my part, some gray-back snipe flew by, settling on shore several hundred yards away. I gave my gun to the coast guard, who was anxious for a try at them. He actually crawled most of the way, yet, in spite of his care, they rose before he could draw bead. Toward night, Ben appeared, loaded down with snipe and duck, among them teal, widgeon and a real canvasback. About the time we were discussing when we had better start back, a flock of calico-backs sailed by. We fired, and this was the signal for a continued stream of bay-birds. The tide was fast rising, and we had to put our decoys on the higher levels of marsh and stand in water ourselves. The mosquitoes came out in force, late as it was in the season; but the sport was now too exciting for us to give heed to small annoyances. We fired away sixty odd shells, and only ceased when it was too dark to see the birds. Tired and savagely hungry we were, when we reached the station, but we had a dinner of broiled snipe, fried duck, and the ever-present fish, which, badly cooked as it was, we fully enjoyed. After all there is no sauce for good eating like the relish imparted by hard, out-door sport. We sent eight dozen birds to the nearby fishing village of Chickemaconico, as a present to the villagers. Then we slept good and hard all night.

There are two other little villages strung along the lengthy strip of sand between the ocean and the sound. These are Big Kinna-keet and Hatteras. The inhabitants of these are practically cut off from the outer world, living their simple, hardy lives and preserving their old-fashioned ways. In many usages and customs they are fully a hundred years behind the times. The women are hard-working and uncomplaining. They are extremely religious and remind one in many ways of the enduring stoicism shown by their sisters in isolated communities in the Southern Appalachians. In

fact, I have never seen more devout, rigid Methodists or Baptists than one finds in these sea-bound villages, and this applies to men as well as women. I doubt if there is a fiddle or a fiddler anywhere among them. All that goes to make up the social life of average American girls elsewhere—that is, parties, dances and so on—is practically unknown here. The maidens marry as soon as they reach the age where childhood and womanhood meet. Maternity, with all its cares, duties and drudgeries is assumed, and by middle life, many of them are old women. But few vegetables are raised; milk, butter or fruit they seldom taste. These luxuries are not adapted to their storm- and sand-swept coast. Yet they seem happy, contented, and if they do not enjoy life keenly, they are compensated by not feeling too deeply. Can the world, after all, give its children more than content? In all stages of social existence, it is the one thing that makes life more endurable.

Leaving New Inlet, with its hospitable captain and crew, we made our way station by station along that fifty-mile stretch of coast until we finally arrived at Cape Hatteras. Here seemed to be the jumping-off place of creation. Here we were as much cut off, apparently, from the rest of the world, as if we were on an island in the midst of the ocean. The cape itself runs ten miles westwardly toward Pamlico Sound, with the Atlantic waves on either side. It looked to be a mile or so broad. Gazing seaward from the top of the lighthouse we saw, some ten miles away, the dreaded Diamond Shoals, where lie, possibly, as many bones of men and ships as in any other locality of our extensive sea coast. The Cape, jutting out into the Atlantic, catches the warm airs from the Gulf Stream, which, mingling with the colder breezes from the land, produces those fogs and more violent atmospheric disturbances that render this ocean neighborhood, one of the graveyards of the sea.

The sandy coast rim here is more thickly wooded than further to the north, but the timber is dwarfy and storm wrenched, and of scrubby oak varieties. Much of the land is marshy; deer abound in the coppices, and feed amid the tall sea grasses, but they are very wild and shy. As for wild fowl, they fairly swarmed at Hatteras during our stay there. It seemed as if snipe, and other smaller birds having kept along the coast rim, were here cut off from further flight southward by the sea. With a dozen decoys we hunted and shot until we were tired; in fact, we might have killed dozens more each day had we so minded. At that time—and for all I know to the contrary, it may be now—such game laws as were in force were very laxly construed, anywhere outside the leases or game privileges enjoyed by the various clubs, which here and there help the game wardens to regulate in some degree, the predominating tendency on the part of hunters was to overdo the killing of game when wind, weather and opportunity make bird slaughter attractive.

Our friends, the coast guards, told us that during the fall and winter Hatteras is a perfect reservoir for small game. Even deer, from the mainland, for some reason swim the Sound and find refuge there. Wildfowl, storm-driven,

(Continued on page 577.)

## Fur-Bearing Animals Now Protected in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 29.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Our Tennessee lawmakers have recently enacted a law which will afford a great degree of protection to fur-bearing animals and which will go far toward putting trapping on a more humane plane. Of our 132 legislators, only four voted against the bill.

I have reason to believe that a similar law can be enacted in any State in the Union if the same plans are employed that I followed in prosecuting the campaign to secure the enactment of this law. My success in putting this trappers' bill through is due, to a certain extent, to an educational campaign—a campaign of information and enlightenment as to the good fur-bearing animals do farmers and the enormous damage done to stock by steel traps set in the open.

I would be pleased to furnish anyone with information as to how I conducted this campaign. Two years ago there was introduced in our General Assembly a bill somewhat similar to the bill that has just been passed, but there was in the former bill a provision permitting the exemption of counties whose representatives objected to the bill. Only one county accepted the bill; that was Davidson county, whose representatives introduced the bill. That bill was not, by 50 per cent., as strong as the bill that has recently become a law, hence one must realize from the little opposition we had in getting the present bill through that no ordinary means or methods were used in getting the bill through.

I am now publishing a 32-page booklet, entitled "Fur-bearing Animals—the Farmer's Best Friend." This booklet tells of the good that fur-bearing animals do farmers, and reviews bulletins of the Agricultural Department, Washington, warning farmers against allowing their fur-bearing animals to be destroyed.

I believe that the majority of the farmers who read this booklet will, if necessary, adopt drastic measures to stop the setting of steel traps for foxes, skunks, weasels and the like. I shall place copies of this booklet in the hands of all farmers within a radius of ten miles of Nashville. I will take pleasure in mailing a copy of the booklet to any one who desires to see it, and I will also furnish copies in quantities to persons who desire to distribute them among farmers in their localities.

The following is taken from the index of the booklet, which gives one an idea of the subject matter it contains:

A review of some of the bulletins sent out by the Agricultural Department, Washington, which shows the enormous amount of danger done to crops, fruit and forest trees each year by pests that constitute about 90 per cent. of the food of fur-bearing animals.

Contents of the stomachs of 105 foxes.  
Government report on food found in stomachs of thirty-two foxes.

An Ohio farmer tells of the good done farmers by foxes and skunks.

Foreign countries importing from the United States fur-bearing animals to restock their countries.

A ground squirrel and the contents of his cheek pouches.

Weasels save a large nursery.

The farmer who loses \$1,000 worth of alfalfa to get revenge on a fur-bearing animal suspected of killing a fowl.

Foxes schooling their young.  
Story of the fox and the farmer.  
How to make fur-bearing animals move their young.  
Story of the parson and the fox.  
Foxes do not catch pigs.  
Foxes do not kill lambs.  
Birds—the good they do farmers in destroying insects.  
Trapping from a humane standpoint.  
Tennessee law regulating the killing and trapping of fur-bearing animals.  
Fox breeding—hides that bring \$2,500.  
Foxes do not destroy game birds.

Following my signature I give your readers the principal features of the trappers' bill, which has been signed by our Governor.

JOHN F. DRAUGHON.

### A SYNOPSIS OF THE BILL

Prohibits the setting of steel traps, dead falls, nets, spring poles, or the like, and the killing, or attempting to kill with gun, foxes and other fur-bearing animals, on the lands or in the waters of or in the waters adjoining the lands of any person in Tennessee, without first getting from the owner of the lands a written permit to use such devices to catch or to kill fur-bearing animals between noon Oct. 15 and noon Jan. 15 only, which permit must be upon the person using such devices at the time he is trapping for fur-bearing or hair-bearing animals or killing with gun fur-bearing animals. This permit becomes void at the end of the open season, Jan. 15.

Requires a person setting a trap about a hole, cave, den, hollow log, stump, or the like on the lands of another, to place the trap twelve or more inches within the entrance to such hole or the like.

Requires the trapper to inspect his traps at least every thirty-six hours.

Requires the trapper, when he finds stock, fowl or dog in his trap on the lands of another, to make report to the owner of the lands, giving in writing the date of finding such animal or fowl, together with a full description of such animal or fowl.

Prohibits any person from setting a steel trap, dead fall, or similar device in the open, where it is liable to do damage to stock, persons, fowls, dogs, or the like, and makes the trapper liable for all damage done by his traps.

Permits anyone finding traps, dead falls or similar devices set or placed contrary to the provisions of the act, to destroy such devices.

Penalty: A fine of from \$10 to \$25 or thirty days in jail, or both, at the option of the court, for each separate offense. The setting of each trap, dead fall, or similar device constitutes a separate offense; each killing or attempt to kill with a gun a fur-bearing animals upon the lands of another, without his written permission, constitutes a separate offense; and each violation of any provision of the act, such as failure to visit traps every thirty-six hours, the setting of traps in the open, and each violation of any other provision of the act, constitutes a separate offense.

Grand juries are given inquisitorial powers concerning violations of the act and are required to make due presentment of all persons violating the provisions of the act.

Circuit and criminal court judges are required to call attention to the act when charging grand juries.





# NATURAL HISTORY



## A Pestiferous Blackbird.

MONROE, Mich., April 15.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In the early days of the settlement of Michigan were found now and then an individual who had the interest to note many interesting or unusual things and occurrences, and to record them in his diary for the benefit of those who cared to read them for their own pleasure or profit. In this way there has been much preserved of the life and experiences that would otherwise have been lost.

One of those observing and far-seeing old settlers in the county of Monroe, along that beautiful and historic stream, the Riviere aux Raisins, as it was called by the French, who were the first to make homes in this part of New France, was one Ellis, who began publishing a weekly paper in Monroe in 1825. Ellis not only published a weekly paper, but he also kept a journal in which he recorded things that perhaps were used in the paper, or were preserved in his diary independently of the newspaper.

During my researches for historical matters for a history of this county which I have prepared, I came across a lot of Ellis' memoranda and written narratives, written in 1826-27. I find under date of Feb. 21, 1829, the following relative to a peculiar blackbird that is not now known in this part, the particulars of which may possess interest for some of your ornithological readers. Ellis says: "There is a small blackbird infesting the west end of Lake Erie, and the country along the Detroit and St. Clair rivers, and possibly to some extent the interior. It is one of a very insignificant appearance and its weight not much more than two ounces. The male has a red spot on each wing. For capability of destruction there is nothing of the feathered tribe to compare with them. They attack all kinds of grain as soon as it is in the milk stage, yet they have a special fondness for oats, next in favor being wheat and Indian corn, such as is raised by the Indians for their own use. These birds have shown themselves capable of blasting the result of a whole season's work by a farmer in a single day.

"We have seen one bird alight upon an ear of corn, commencing at the top and stripping the husks down as it became necessary to reach the kernel, and then devour the whole ear in less than an hour, constituting a bulk and weight four times the weight of the bird. Their capacity seems without limit, for they appear to be capable of feeding from sunrise to sunset, with very little intermission. Then when their day's feasting is finished, all the birds within ten miles resort to one spot for their night's rest. This takes place among the coarsest grass and wild growths, where they huddle close together at the same spot every night. In November they migrate to a more southern latitude and return about the last of February or first of March, greatly diminished in numbers. In May, the congregation is broken up, the masses disappearing

in pairs to build nests and rear their young. About the middle of July they assemble in fields where grain has been grown, in countless numbers, and recommence the work of destruction. The farmers and their families are kept busy making all kinds of noisy demonstrations, using any sort of firearms that they may be fortunate enough to have on the premises. Scarecrows erected in the fields, they pay no attention to, and soon become accustomed to the firing of guns, shouting and other war-like demonstrations. Thus it results in the farmer and his family having no end of violent exercise of voice and limbs and losing the major portion of their crops. All sorts of expedients were resorted to to break up these annual robbers' visits, but to no purpose. The legislative council once took cognizance of the evil and offered to pay twenty-five cents per hundred for all blackbird scalps, but even this accomplished nothing.

"Numerous cases have been reported where the individual losses from this cause have exceeded \$500 in a single year. Another serious loss to the farmer was through the ravages of the enormous flocks of passenger pigeons, which made this county one of their annual roosting places. After wheat and oat seeding in the fall the great flocks of these birds will sweep down upon the fields and pick up every kernel, necessitating the replanting twice or three times in a season. A dead tree standing in one of these wheat fields would be so thickly covered by pigeons that the tree had the appearance of being in full foliage. To-day nowhere in this country can be found a pigeon, and the blackbirds of the kind described are no longer seen."

BENBROOK.

## Sprigtails and Plum Puddin' Bird.

PACKER, Conn., April 23.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* On page 463 your contributor, Scolopax, tells about a pair of sprigtails he found on the Delaware marshes, the duck dead, and the drake badly injured. The writer was at a loss to account for the incident except that the duck had been wounded by a spring shooter, had fallen and died where found, and that her mate was faithfully staying by her dead body.

No one thinks less of a spring shooter than do I, and this is not written in his defense, but I wish to suggest a possible solution to the problem. Will Scolopax inform us if there are any telegraph or telephone wires in the locality where birds were found? Many birds are killed and badly injured by flying against these wires, usually in the gloaming, as the wires may easily be seen in good light. Such birds as woodcock, duck, quail and ruffed grouse that fly swiftly late in evening and early in morning, and at about the usual height of these wires, are the heaviest sufferers, and not a little of the decimation occurring among these game birds is due to this cause.

The writer on the "plum pud'n'" bird failed

to give one of the names he is known by in the Central West. In Indiana and Illinois it is known as thunder pumper.

Mr. Forbush classes it high among the herons as a useful bird in catching grasshoppers and other insects. Its field of operations is so universally in the marshes, ponds and streams, and so rarely in the cultivated fields, that little value should be given it. And it, as well as the other herons, are very destructive to fish, both game fish and the small fry on which the game fish feed. Some writers also give them credit with eating the dead fish, that but for them would become carrion, and thus a menace to health and comfort of those living near the waters. This is but another example of the sensational bird lovers' nature faking.

E. P. ROBINSON.

## Bird Lime.

DELHI, N. Y., April 23.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In your paper I notice a correspondent asks about bird lime for getting rid of English sparrows. A friend of mine used a big wire rat trap, setting it and baiting it with grain. He would leave it out all night and in the morning it would contain numbers of sparrows which he drowned.

The plan worked successfully until his little girl pitied the birds she found in the trap one morning and let them out. He never was able to catch any more that way.

FRANK FARRINGTON.

## Canoeing

### A. C. A. Membership.

NEW MEMBERS PROPOSED.

Atlantic Division.—S. Traner Buck, 29 N. Thirteenth street, Philadelphia, Pa., by Theodore W. Cook; Milton Arthur Shopp, 53 Brinkerhoff street, Jersey City, N. J., by Edmund vom Steeg, Jr.

Central Division.—William E. Bishop, 104 Dudley street, Syracuse, N. Y., by A. Frederic Saunders; Karl J. Viola, Jr., 2004 Midland avenue, Syracuse, N. Y., by A. Frederic Saunders; Lloyd E. Leland, 335 Hudson street, Buffalo, N. Y.; Norman B. Campbell, 39 St. James Place, Buffalo, N. Y.; Carleton Kelsey, 503 Forest avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.; Harry P. Kerr, 85 Seneca street, Buffalo, N. Y.; Leroy M. Wheeler, 121 Claremont avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., and Harry T. Ramsdell, Jr., 126 Chapin Parkway, Buffalo, N. Y., all by John H. Teach; Charles Haiht, 207 Warham street, Syracuse, N. Y., by Frank Geiger.

NEW MEMBERS ELECTED.

Atlantic Division.—6643, J. Pierson Reed, Vineland, N. J.

### "Labrador for the Sportsman."

MATTEAWAN, N. Y., April 29.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Supplementary to my article "Labrador for the Sportsman," which appeared in a recent issue of FOREST AND STREAM (April 5), it might be interesting to the tourist or sportsman to learn that during the present season of 1913 the Reid-Newfoundland Company will install a double steamer service between St. John's and Hopedale, Labrador, with stops at the intermediate ports on Newfoundland and Eastern Labrador between Battle Harbor and Hopedale. These steamers will sail on Thursday of each week from St. John's. A daily express train service has also been established between North Sydney and St. John's. The steamers Bruce and Lintrose, leaving North Sydney every day except Sunday upon the arrival of the inter-colonial railway express, will connect with these trains.

This increased service with Labrador will make it possible for sportsmen to visit the coast with a much less expenditure of time than formerly, and it offers a possibility of a fairly good trip within a period of four or five weeks that should give ample opportunity for both rod and gun in this new field for sportsmen.

DILLON WALLACE.

### North Dakota.

GALESBURG, N. D., April 18.—*Dear Grizzly King:* We have had a good winter, few storms and not much snow. Prairie chickens have wintered well and are numerous around the big corn fields. If the hatching season is favorable, shooting should be great next fall.

A young man, a friend of mine, who was farming last season up near Regina, Sask., told me he saw some chickens light near his house and took the gun and went to get some. He walked around until the birds flew, and shot and missed with both barrels. Just then he heard a fluttering by his right foot, and looking down saw he had his foot on a chicken's leg. He stooped down, got the bird, wrung its neck and pocketed it, then he heard fluttering by his left foot, looked down, and saw that his foot was on another chicken's head, stooped down, got that one and killed and pocketed it also. That was all the birds he got and he went back to the house. I have known the young man many years and believe him to be truthful.

J. P. WHITTEMORE.

### Congratulatory.

NEW YORK CITY, April 2.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I attended the Travel Show, and found it to be most interesting. Your exhibit was indeed very attractive and seemed to draw the people. The Travel Show number of FOREST AND STREAM is mighty interesting and the cover design the best I have seen you put out. I wish you continued success.

LOUIS K. HYDE.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 6.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Inclosed find three dollars subscription for the very welcome weekly visitor.

As a rather odd nature note I can report seeing during a recent spring ramble near Lansdowne, Pa., a blackbird with a pure white tail. Quite a neat combination for a new style, but not likely to be extensively copied.

W. H. EDDY.



## In the Haunt of the Muskellunge

By E. E. PIERSON

IT was almost to the jumping-off place and nearly beyond the pale of civilization, but with muskellunge and black bass as the lure, distance lends enchantment, and no one objected to the long ride that carried us the entire length of Wisconsin. It was at Mercer in Iron county, the extreme northern point, that the sleeper left us, and, arrayed in our fishing togs and loaded down with our baggage, we boarded the carryall of our guide, Fred Vaughn, for a drive through the wildwood to Long Lake. Vaughn is the owner of an island in Owl Lake, some distance beyond, and is an authority on hunting and fishing. We were fortunate in securing his consideration and chaperonage, as his knowledge of wood lore and the finny tribe proved of immense value to us during our sojourn in the far north. The road was rough and speed was out of the question. It carried us through a forest denuded by fire, and fallen pines, tamarack and other trees, all but blocked the passageway.

We covered the eighteen miles in five hours, regardless of the debris in our way, but there was relief when we halted on the shore of Long Lake, in the heart of the wilderness. Our teamster drove back to Mercer with instructions to return for us one week later, and our party then boarded skiffs and canoes for Vaughn Island, the headquarters of our guide, and which was to be our abiding place for seven days. It required about one hour to paddle across the lake and install our belongings in the comfortable log cabin situated in the center of the small island, the territory not exceeding three-quarters of an acre. No one mentioned dinner, as all were anxious to test out the choice assortments of rods, lines and hooks, and no time was lost in getting into the boats.

The afternoon was spent in casting, but without result until on the return trip, when George Kennedy dropped his hook into a weed-bed. He was rewarded with a vicious strike, and after fifteen minutes' play, landed his first muskellunge, a five-pounder. Another member of the party secured a wall-eyed pike, and these, with a wild partridge, furnished supper. Having missed dinner, the first meal in the primitive was most appealing. Desiring an early start for Owl Lake, the party retired early, and found, upon awakening, an appetizing breakfast of fried muskellunge, bacon, potatoes, graham crackers and loganberries.

It was decided to spend two days on Owl Lake and provisions for that length of time were packed in bags, and loaded into the skiffs. After traversing the length of the lake, five miles, we hit the trail for Owl Lake. To any one but the guide, the trail was a blank, but Vaughn led the way and we followed in single file. In most places the timber was so dense the sun's rays could not get through sufficiently

to operate a camera. We crossed bogs where single tamaracks had been cut and rudely extended by some guide in years preceding. Probably not twenty persons followed this trail during the year. The shade and dampness produced moss upon the bark which resulted in treacherous footing, giving our party the impression of walking over a greased pole. The scene would have enthused an artist. The frost had tinted the leaves, while the aroma of the pines saluted the nostrils refreshingly. Occasionally a startled partridge would be flushed and scuttle away ahead of us. After an hour's tramp, we emerged upon a small clearing, and, in the center found a hunter's cabin. Our guide informed us that it was the property of a Milwaukee sportsman who inhabited it once a year, during the deer season only. Leaving this spot after a brief rest, our party walked for forty-five minutes longer until we reached the south bank of Virgin Lake. Two boats were in storage and were boarded for a trip across the water to the opposite shore, requiring a pull lasting fifty minutes. A large flock of mallards flew off in stately style as we crossed the lake, but the shotguns had been left behind and the birds flew on unmolested. Landing on the opposite shore of Virgin Lake, another portage of three-quarters of a mile was announced by the guide, crossing the ridge which separates Virgin and Owl Lakes. Finally, we emerged from the timber to see Owl Lake, one of the prettiest, wildest and gamiest bodies of water in all Wisconsin. Pine timber, untouched by the lumberman's ax, and water, were all that greeted the eye. Boarding the third set of boats, we rowed thirty-five minutes and then pulled up at Owl City Island, a half acre in extent, with a cabin in the center. The island is located in the exact center of Owl Lake.

We were now at the end of our journey, forty miles from the nearest habitation of human beings. There was no lack of owls, however, and the "Owl City" cognomen was probably given because of the numerous birds of that species in the vicinity. After a hasty meal, we proceeded to fish. A few pike and small-mouth bass were secured—caught with hand lines and grasshopper bait. The real sport was secured on the following day. Kennedy hooked a bass estimated at six pounds, casting with a No. 5 spoon; but after a pretty fight, he got away. He had more bad luck after hooking another bass, using an eight-inch sucker minnow for bait. While lazily trolling the dead sucker, he felt four sluggish jerks. Then the line tightened, the rod was bent almost double, and a fish broke water about seventy feet behind the boat. The guide exclaimed: "There he is; a big small-mouth!" The guide paddled to the middle of the lake and then ensued a fight that will be memorable to the party. That

small-mouth put up the prettiest battle imaginable, lasting fully twenty minutes. There was not a second's lull in the entire period. He rushed and cleared the water two feet in several instances, and then would go straight to the bottom. After taking forty feet of line, he broke for the boat like a flash. Kennedy did his best to reel up the slack, but in an instant he again cleared the water not eight feet from the boat, shook his head vigorously, and again went down and won his fight. Everybody felt badly when Kennedy brought up his empty hook. The guide explained that the bass had fought until he had worked a slot in his mouth and turned the hook out. The hook used was a blue steel, thin variety, about two inches in length.

The next morning at 5:30 o'clock, we were at it again, casting before breakfast. Kennedy and E. K. Crothers in one boat, with the former casting and the latter paddling, had the big experience of the day. At a point forty feet from the bank, Kennedy dropped his spoon close to the shore. There was a huge wallop, but no strike.

"Missed it," murmured Crothers.

The words were no sooner uttered than there was a strike. The fish turned completely over, coming half out of the water in doing it. It was then that Kennedy got the sensation of "some strike." It really appeared as if there was the strength of a man at the other end, and, from then on, there was "something doing."

Crothers yelled, "Let him go!" and commenced paddling vigorously for deep water. Kennedy let him take some sixty feet of the line before checking, and as he did, the fish came out of the water away off to one side. Down he went again, taking more line. Crothers called to his son Kirk to come on with another boat. Crothers was handicapped with the small, hewed paddle, but made good progress, toward deep water. Kennedy had the fight of his life with that fish. After fifteen minutes, his thumb began to ache, and he told Crothers that he was afraid that he could not hold the fellow much longer. He worked from one side of the boat to the other, down and up, then in and out. Kennedy was getting weak, and his face showed a pale hue. There was a .22 rifle in the boat and Crothers asked Kennedy to haul him in toward the boat. He complied and the fish came with steady, short jerks. At a point twenty feet from the boat, he came to the surface enough to show his shining back, but he did not jump, indicating that he was weakening. Crothers seized the rifle and put a bullet through his spine, back of his neck. The shot was a spectacular one and the fish turned over on his side. He was then hauled to the boat and lifted in by Crothers. The monster weighed fifteen pounds and was forty-three inches in length. He took up about all the spare room in the boat. Kennedy let out a whoop like a Comanche Indian and aroused the echoes. The prize was a muskellunge and was too big to eat. He was packed in ice and a week later mounted. He now adorns the dining room of Kennedy's home in Bloomington, Ill. In his mouth dangles the No. 5 skimmer spoon and little triangle of red flannel that lured him to his doom.

That was but one of many fishing incidents that made up a memorable trip. We sighted five wild deer and could have easily secured one

or more of them but for the season (September) protection. Our distance was but forty yards, the group comprising two bucks and three does. They made a pretty sight as they scampered through the timber, after our approach.

Crothers caught two five-pound, red-eye, small-mouth bass after a long battle, one requiring forty-four minutes to land. Kennedy, who was handling the paddle, attempted to take a snap-shot with his camera, but caught him just before the leap from the water, his back barely showing.

We caught eighty pounds of wall-eyed pike while at Owl Lake. On the return trip from the latter lake, we found a porcupine inspecting one of our boats at the north end of Long Lake, but all films were used in the camera and unfortunately we could not photograph him.

It was with regret that the wagon and teamster was descried slowly approaching our camp at the appointed time, at the end of the week, to haul us back to Mercer. After a fond farewell and with warm spots in our hearts for Long Lake and Owl Lake, we hastened back to civilization and the daily grind of our desks.

### Fishing in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 20.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Fishermen, much disappointed by had conditions of weather and water during the first two weeks of April, have been having the best sport of many seasons during the past week. Bass, croakers, perch and green trout are biting well in the bayous, and the streams tributary to the lower Mississippi, despite the cooler weather, but the apparent increased prevalence of the funny tribes, probably is due more to clearing water after the rains of early April than to any real additions to the fish census.

Sunday, T. H. Lyons, Sheldon Thompson and Teddy Lyons, Jr., caught 300 perch and a few green trout at Mr. Lyons' camp near Dunbar. At Chef Menteur, ten boats were out Sunday, and all secured good catches. J. W. Barkdull got 185 croakers, probably the record catch of the day. The water at the Chef is reported muddier than at any of the other fishing resorts. On Baratania, Alfred Petit, William Anderson and Ed Putnam got fifteen dozen perch at Peach Orchard. P. H. Meauglhliln and Alfred Forno, fishing at Walker's Landing, took ten dozen perch, while James McCan and Sidney Rivero, at Bertheud's Landing, hooked twenty-two dozen.

JUAN DEL SUR.

### A Whopping Brook Trout.

VALENTINE, Neb., April 15.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* On Saturday, April 5, while fishing in the Minnechaduzza Creek, a small spring stream tributary to the Niobrara River, in Cherry county, Nebraska, I caught a brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*) weighing five pounds and six ounces. It measured 21¾ inches from end of nose to tip of tail, and 15¾ inches around the thickest part of the body. It is a male fish and a most beautiful specimen. It is so much larger than any brook trout I have ever seen before that the thought occurred to me how large do brook trout grow and what is the record size? It is not infrequent that rainbow trout are taken from the streams in this and adjoining counties

that will tip the scales at five pounds, but the brook trout rarely weighs more than two pounds.

Perhaps you or some of your readers may be able to give some reliable information with reference to what size the brook trout do attain. The trout I caught I have still alive in a tank supplied by spring water where I am keeping him as a proof of this fish story.

M. E. O'BRIEN.

### National Park Publications.

THE following publications may be obtained free of charge from the Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.:

"List of National Park Publications," an annotated list of books, Government publications and magazine articles on the national parks.

"National Park Pictures Collected and Exhibited by the Department of the Interior," a descriptive list of pictures exhibited at public libraries by the Department of the Interior. Contains short descriptions quoted from well-known writers, but does not contain illustrations.

The following information circulars contain data regarding hotels, camps and principal points of interest, list of books and magazine articles, sketch maps and rules and regulations:

General information regarding Yellowstone National Park, general information regarding Yosemite National Park, general information regarding Mount Rainier National Park, general information regarding Crater Lake National Park, general information regarding Mesa Verde National Park, general information regarding Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, general information regarding the Hot Springs of Arkansas, general information regarding Glacier National Park.

THE following publications issued by the Department of the Interior are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.:

"Geological History of the Yellowstone National Park," by Arnold Hague, twenty-four pages, including ten illustrations; ten cents.

"Geysers," by Walter Harvey Weed, thirty-two pages, including twenty-three illustrations; ten cents.

"Geological History of Crater Lake, Oregon," by Joseph S. Diller, thirty-two pages, including twenty-eight illustrations; ten cents.

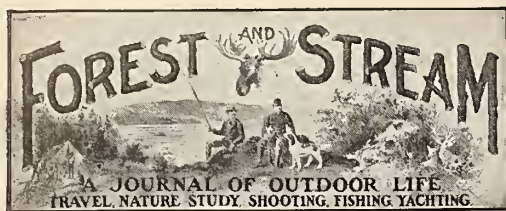
"Some Lakes of Glacier National Park," by M. J. Elrod, thirty-two pages, including nineteen illustrations; ten cents.

"Sketch of Yosemite National Park and an Account of the Origin of the Yosemite and Hetch Hetchy Valleys," by F. E. Matthes, forty-eight pages, including twenty-four illustrations; ten cents.

"Analyses of the Waters of the Hot Springs of Arkansas," by J. K. Haywood, and "Geological Sketch of Hot Springs, Ark.," by Walter Harvey Weed, fifty-six pages; ten cents.

"Proceedings of the National Park Conference Held at Yellowstone National Park, Sept. 11 and 12, 1911," 210 pages; fifteen cents. Contains a discussion of national park problems by officers of the Government and other persons.

Remittances for these publications should be by money order, payable to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., or in cash. Checks and postage stamps cannot be accepted.



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**ADVERTISEMENTS**: Display and classified, 20 cts. per agate line (\$2.80 per inch). There are 14 agate lines to the inch. Covers and special positions extra. Five, ten and twenty per cent. discount for 13, 26 and 52 insertions, respectively, within one year. Forms close Monday in advance of publication date.

money, and won't take it. And yet bills to create a fisherman's license die because the fishermen don't back them up. We can't expect gunners to spend much time pushing these bills. They are so used to paying the freight that they don't particularly mind it, and then they are deterred from action by a certain sense of delicacy. They know the anglers do not realize the situation, and they hesitate about forcing the embarrassing facts upon them. So the bills just die of inanition. Sometimes a futile protest is heard on the ground that a fisherman's license would be hard on the small boy with his fresh-cut pole and can of worms, but these can only apply to silly measures. Of course, exempt the boy. We pay for his schooling without a murmur, and possibly he learns as much in luring the dignified bullhead as he does from his books. Again, a misguided legislator blocks an attempt to put the fishermen beyond the imputation of sponging, because he thinks it will please his constituents. It may please a few fish hogs, but the truth of it generally is that real lovers of the art do not know what is going on, and would not thank him for his officious presumption that they want to let the other fellow buy all the time.

And now, having clarified our ideas on this singular state of affairs, we see the reason for its existence. We are all accustomed to take it for granted that somebody else will see to it that we don't get something for nothing. That has been the case of the fisherman, and, therefore, he hasn't thought much about the matter. It is time for him to assert his self-respect and demand that he be allowed to pay his own bills. Let's have license laws, prepared and introduced and backed up by fishermen. Not till we do will the fishermen get what they want, which is fair play all the time.

#### A PENNSYLVANIA PLUMAGE LAW.

SOMETHING more than a month ago we called attention to the fact that bird protectors were working hard in behalf of a bill to prohibit the traffic in aigrettes in Pennsylvania, and that the millinery people were as strenuously opposing the bill.

As is well known, Philadelphia has been a headquarters from which aigrettes have been secretly sold to dealers in New York, and it has been no secret that a trade in these plumes has been conducted from that center as far west as the Pacific coast, where traffic in aigrettes is prohibited. The Audubon Society has striven earnestly for the passage of the bill amending the non-game bird laws of Pennsylvania in such a way that they shall correspond with the advanced and effective laws of New York and New Jersey.

It is gratifying to learn that this amended bill finally passed the Pennsylvania Legislature without one opposing vote, and is now the law, for it was signed by the Governor of Pennsylvania, April 22.

Members of the Audubon Society, of the Delaware Valley Ornithological Club, and especially members of the Committee on Conservation of Wild Bird Life, and Witmer Stone, the editor of *The Auk*, are entitled to the greatest credit for their efforts in behalf of this bill. They have their reward in its success.

#### A CONTRABAND INCIDENT.

THE surprise and delight of readers of FOREST AND STREAM at the publication of a new serial by Nessmuk is not unexpected.

Dealing with incidents of more than sixty years ago—of a time when Nessmuk was a man in middle life, and with incidents which then were the most burning and vital that the United States had been obliged to face since it became a nation—of these matters it was at that time impossible to speak without harshness. Then, and for many years thereafter, the bitter aftermath of the Civil War endured in a most unhappy feeling of hostility between the North and the South.

Happily this state of feeling has wholly passed away; indeed, is almost forgotten. The people of the South respect those of the North as having expended immense blood and treasure for a principle. The people of the North respect those of the South for having done the same thing and much more—for having nobly and patiently suffered, through their women and children, sorrows and hardships that the North was not called upon to endure. The inhabitants of each section put forth characteristics worthy of the best Americans.

Nessmuk's story, which we are now printing, shows traces here and there of the angry feeling which once existed, and readers North and South will make allowance in the story for the mental attitude of the writer and the conditions existing at the time at which he wrote. The interest of the tale will not be affected one way or the other by the expression of this old and nearly forgotten feeling. We may feel sure that if Nessmuk were alive to-day, his view of those old occurrences would be that of the modern man. Our one feeling about this story is satisfaction that there remains an unpublished story by this great woodsman, which we are able to give to our readers.

#### OHIO HAS HUNTERS' LICENSE.

AFTER an annual pilgrimage to the Ohio Legislature for many years, the hunters' license bill was passed by the present Legislature. The bill has always before been defeated by the farmers, who feared infringement on their rights. They opposed it again this time, and on first vote it was lost, but reconsideration saved it. Ohio hunters must pay an annual license fee of \$1, and those from other States \$15. It is estimated by the State Fish and Game Commission that this will produce about \$60,000 a year and will entirely support that department, soon to be a bureau under the agricultural commission.

#### Optimism.

BY J. W. APPLGATE, JR.

Heavy boots, dusty trail,  
Icy creek, cold as hail!  
Mossy stones make him slip,  
Bark his shins. Catches gripe!  
Playful gnats in his eye,  
"Turkey trot," that's no lie.  
Think he cares? Not a whit—  
Ever see angler quit?

THE circulation of FOREST AND STREAM is world-wide.

**THE OBJECT OF THIS JOURNAL**  
will be to studiously promote a healthful interest in outdoor recreation, and to cultivate a refined taste for natural objects.

—FOREST AND STREAM, Aug. 14, 1873.

#### LICENSING FISHERMEN.

At the first glance there would seem to be no reason for taxing gunners for the privilege of taking game and exempting anglers from similar taxation. But as we were long ago converted to the belief that there is reason behind everything, except a woman's argument, we have set ourself the task of discovering why it is that the man who packs the gun pays all the bills.

Proceeding by a method of elimination, it is easy to clear the hunters of responsibility for placing fishermen in a class which enjoys special privilege at their expense. Much as we like them, we can't believe that out of sheer generosity they have volunteered to establish hatcheries and pay wardens to increase and protect the fish. On the other hand, it is even harder to believe that the fishermen have knowingly tried to avoid paying their own way. Just tell a fisherman he is being pauperized by his license-paying brother, and see what happens. There is no better sportsman than your fisherman and fair play is the basis of good sportsmanship. It is his deep-seated love of fair play that puts red in an angler's eye when he finds some pirate cleaning out a pool with dynamite. No, we positively cannot believe that it is because of opposition by the fishermen themselves that they are not now paying for the fish which the States put out every year to stock streams for their benefit.

This conclusion puts us in something of a quandary. We should naturally suppose that wielders of the rod would be staying up nights writing to the Legislature and demanding their right to pay for their own sport. One would expect them to feel toward the nimrods as the fellow feels toward the man who wins his



# ARCHERY

Forest and Stream is the official organ of the National Archery Association.

### Coming Archery Events.

PROSPECTS are bright for a very successful meeting of the Eastern Archery Association at Wayne on the coming Fourth of July. Most of the foremost archers who are eligible to compete have signified their intention of doing so. Two handsome silver cups have been donated as prizes in addition to the regular medals of the association. The tournament will be held at the same time that a tennis tournament of four or six courts and a track meet are in progress on other parts of the large field. Judging from the attendance at the similar games last year, there will be about 2,000 spectators.

It is unusually fortunate that on the same day the Western archers will be competing in the American Olympics at Chicago. Never before has the rivalry between East and West been as keen as it is this year. In the East are the two men who respectively hold the American record for the York round and the world's record for the American round. In the West are several men who have almost equalled these records in public competition, and one of whom has exceeded them in private, although he has never shot in a tournament.

These two championship matches occurring approximately a month before the national tournament in Boston will provide data on which the archery actuaries can figure to their hearts' content. Doubtless we will all be assured in advance who will be the national winners, whether by points, scores or hits and scores combined.

### The Newton Archers.

THE Newton Archers held their first tournament of the season on their range at the Newton Center Playground on Saturday, April 19, and an indication of the increasing interest which is developing in archery is shown by the fact that twenty-four archers participated in the events. The row of seven targets, all with brand new faces, the long lines of archers, and the fringe of spectators, gave the scene quite the appearance of a national tournament on a small scale.

The Newton Archers have among its membership several enthusiastic archers who are under fourteen years of age, and as it is the policy of this club to cater to their interests as well as to the interests of the adults, two special rounds at short distances were arranged for and termed the "junior team round" and the "special juvenile round." The junior team round consists of 96 arrows at 30 yards and special juvenile round consists of 24 arrows at 40 yards, 24 arrows at 30 yards and 24 arrows at 25 yards.

The morning was threatening, but in the afternoon it cleared, and with the clearing a very high wind came up, which at times assumed

hurricane proportions, and made good scoring an impossibility.

In the morning the men shot the American round, the ladies shot the Columbia and the children shot the junior team round. In the afternoon the men shot the team round, the ladies the national round, and the children the special juvenile round. The following scores were turned in:

American round:		L. C. Smith .....		66 306	
S. W. Wilder	73 376	C. T. Switzler	65 293		
J. P. Gray	77 354	Ellis Spear	64 292		
V. C. Lovejoy	66 306				

Team round:		Ellis Spear .....		53 229	
B. P. Gray	70 294	L. C. Smith	51 195		
S. W. Wilder	61 243	G. P. Bryant	77 351		
C. T. Switzler	60 232				

Columbia round:		50Yds.	40Yds.	30Yds.	Total.
Mrs. L. C. Smith	16 64	23 119	24 136	63 319	
Mrs. B. P. Gray	14 78	18 76	24 140	56 294	
Miss N. Pierce	18 70	20 72	22 120	60 262	
Miss R. Brewer	4 6	3 15	13 49	20 70	

National round:		60Yds.	50Yds.	Total.
Mrs. B. P. Gray	27 105	19 85	46 170	
Mrs. L. C. Smith	44 164			
Miss N. Pierce	23 81	14 48	37 129	

Junior team round:		Total.	
Burton P. Gray, Jr., 10 years—			
10 42 11 39 14 66	9 29	44 176	
Dorothy D. Smith, 10 years—			
10 56 8 26 13 47	12 29	43 167	
Teddy Badger, 12 years—			
12 60 9 25 5 19	8 24	34 128	
E. Anderson, 11 years—			
31 105			
Philip Wilder, 11 years—			
6 20 6 18 10 42	4 18	26 98	
Walter Jones, 10 years—			
0 0 1 1 5 13	5 9	11 23	

Special juvenile round:		40Yds.	30Yds.	25Yds.	Total.
D. D. Smith, 10 years	10 52	9 38	20 103	39 193	
B. P. Gray, Jr., 10yrs.	9 33	12 26	13 45	34 104	
P. Wilder, 11 years	1 3	7 31	5 19	13 53	
W. Jones, 10 years	0 0	2 6	7 25	9 31	

There were several archers who did not finish the rounds and did not turn in any scores.

An indication of the increasing interest that is being developed in archery in this vicinity is shown by the fact that the local archery club, known as The Newton Archers, now has a membership of twenty-two although it was organized only about a month ago. One unique feature of the club is that it has a strong junior department, there being six members under eighteen years of age. These young archers are just as earnest in their shooting as the adults, and most of them have been drilled in the essential points of target practice, so that they handle their bows like veterans. In the interest of these junior members two special rounds have been adopted for members under eighteen years old, one called the junior team round, consisting of 96 arrows at 30 yards, and one called the special juvenile round consisting of 24 arrows at 40 yards, 30 yards and 25 yards, respectively.

On Saturday afternoon, April 26, seventeen of The Newton Archers were on their range at the Newton Center Playground. Several of them were novices, who never drew a bow until this spring, and for this reason did not wish to publish their scores. The others turned in the fol-

lowing scores. It will be noted that some of the men shot the double American round, while the others shot a single American only. Scores:

American round:		60yds.	50yds.	40yds.	Total.
C. T. Switzler	25 117	27 123	28 184	80 424	
	25 123	22 146	30 186	77 455	
					157 879

G. P. Bryant	28 146	23 81	30 184	81 411	
S. W. Wilder	20 94	28 136	30 176	78 406	
	19 74	24 120	28 162	71 356	
					149 762

Ellis Spear	23 107	26 150	29 147	78 404	
L. C. Smith	19 65	24 120	26 144	69 329	
	14 54	23 113	28 134	65 301	
					134 630

Columbia round:		50yds.	40yds.	30yds.	Total.
Mrs. L. C. Smith	19 91	22 120	24 144	65 355	
Mrs. B. P. Gray	15 63	23 113	24 136	62 312	
Miss N. Pierce	20 99	22 104	17 69	59 272	
Miss R. Brewer	2 6	7 25	17 61	36 102	

National round:		60yds.	50yds.	Total.
Mrs. B. P. Gray	34 136	21 105	55 241	
Mrs. L. C. Smith	27 85	21 97	48 182	
Miss Brewer	9 31	7 15	16 46	

Junior team round (96 arrows at 30yds.):		Total.
Dorothy D. Smith (10 years old)		57 240
Norman Cabot (13 years old)		54 227
Burton P. Gray, Jr. (10 years old)		60 224
Philip Wilder (11 years old)		19 76

Special juvenile round:		40yds.	30yds.	25yds.	Total.
Burton P. Gray, Jr.	6 20	17 97	20 97	43 214	
Dorothy D. Smith	9 49	9 33	20 73	38 155	
Philip Wilder	9 31			19 73	

When we planned for the tournament on April 19, I wrote to several archery clubs throughout the country, advising them of the rounds we planned to shoot on that day, and suggesting that it would be a pleasant thing if the archers generally would shoot the same rounds at the same time, and then send in their scores to FOREST AND STREAM for publication. I forwarded to FOREST AND STREAM the scores made on the Newton Center archery range, but too late for publication in the issue of April 26. Since then I have received the following scores from the secretary of the Chicago Archery Club with the request that they be forwarded to FOREST AND STREAM for publication. Scores:

Team round:		60yds.	50yds.	40yds.	Total.
H. W. Bishop	22 142	18 134	20 106	20 108	80 490
E. Rendtorff	21 105	22 104	22 140	23 115	86 464
H. S. Taylor	24 126	21 115	21 101	24 112	90 454
H. L. Walker	20 84	21 99	23 99	16 74	80 356
J. H. Pendry	21 115	21 79	15 79	15 71	72 344
Dr. Weston	19 79	18 84	17 83	22 90	76 336

American round (the two American rounds were shot on different days):		60yds.	50yds.	40yds.	Total.
H. W. Bishop	28 153	29 165	29 167	86 490	
	30 156	30 186	30 198	90 540	

G. L. Nichols	28 148	28 170	30 192	86 510	
	28 132	30 170	30 182	88 484	

J. H. Pendry	24 104	27 157	29 175	80 436	
	25 125	29 183	30 212	84 520	

Dr. E. B. Weston	26 136	29 133	30 162	85 431	
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Columbia round:		50yds.	40yds.	30yds.	Total.
Mrs. L. W. Taylor	23 113	23 129	24 150	70 392	

Women's team record:		Total.		
Mrs. Taylor	18 96	20 112	23 127	83 459

LOUIS C. SMITH,  
Secretary The Newton Archers.



Dr. Weston.

Mrs. Witwer-Taylor.  
6 golds at 30yds.

Robert P. Elmer.

**A Double York.**

SEATTLE, Wash., April 19.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Dr. J. W. Doughty and the writer shot a double York round on the beautiful grounds at Old Fort Steilacoom on Tuesday and Wednesday, April 8 and 9, in beautiful weather, with only a trifle too much wind. Dr. Doughty was deep in his first "slump" and was much discouraged, but his style of shooting is so exceptionally good that I feel sure he will soon again be in full control of his bow. I give you our scores:

J. W. Doughty.....	31 99	28 116	20 98	79 313
	30 98	33 131	21 93	84 322
	61 197	61 247	41 191	163 634
W. H. Thompson.....	49 199	39 189	20 112	108 500
	39 201	36 168	24 114	98 483
	88 400	75 357	44 226	206 983

WILL H. THOMPSON.

**Pittsburgh Score .**

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 21.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In response to a request made by Louis C. Smith, secretary of the Newton Archers of Boston, the shooters of Pittsburgh held a meet on Saturday, April 19, and herein are the scores made. Mr. Smith's idea was to have means of comparison of scores made all over the country.

Owing to the fact that Pennsylvania does not celebrate April 19 as a holiday, the afternoon only could be used, and on that account the full program was not completed.

However, the Beechview Bon Air archers and the Schenly-Bellefield bowmen were well represented, and the shooting was done on the Pittsburgh Athletic Club range, and on the grounds of the Bon Air Club, the idea being to have means of comparison of the two rival sections. The wind was very high, and it would be safe to say that had the day been calm, 50 to 100 points would have been added to each score.

Double American round, Beechview		Bon Air archers:	
60Yds.	50Yds.	40Yds.	H. S.
W. J. Holmes.....	24 116	29 157	20 180
	26 132	28 150	29 189
	50 248	57 307	59 369
			166 924

J. S. Jiles.....	21 93	27 123	30 162	78 378
	24 112	25 121	28 168	77 401
	45 205	52 244	58 330	155 779
D. A. Wolf.....	15 63	22 72	27 113	64 248
	14 58	17 69	26 112	57 239
	29 121	39 141	53 225	121 487
J. T. Monahan ....	4 24	12 48	20 68	36 140
	10 30	7 21	15 57	32 118
	14 54	19 69	35 125	66 258
Team round, 96 arrows, 60yds.:				
W. J. Holmes ...	81 401	D. A. Wolf .....	51 197	
Jas. S. Jiles .....	82 390	S. M. Stauffer ....	45 171	
Schenly-Bellefield bowmen, single American round:				
	60Yds.	50Yds.	40Yds.	H. S.
O. M. Sorber ....	18 60	23 93	21 103	62 256
G. W. Postgate ...	15 69	20 68	29 117	64 254
Milton Sorber ....	15 51	19 77	19 99	53 227
W. H. Haines .....	14 62	17 95	15 63	46 220
F. M. Howard ...	13 61	11 55	20 88	43 204

The low scores of the Schenly-Bellefield men are no doubt due to the fact that this is their first effort of the season. Captain Postgate, Dr. Haines and Milton Sorber have all done better work, and no doubt by mid-summer they will be scoring well over 300 in the single American.

The writer had the misfortune to shoot a section of a broken arrow, some two and one-half inches long into his hand on Friday evening, consequently he will refrain from shooting for some weeks, as the wound while not serious is very painful, necessitating complete rest for the hand during the healing process.

O. L. HERTIG.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 11.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In the April 12 issue of your magazine I read with delight the criticism on Prof. E. J. Rendtorff's recent articles by Robert Page Lincoln. This opens up a new field for arguments between the target archer, who uses every legitimate means of obtaining the most perfect equipment to enable him to make the highest scores possible, and the archer who wanders through woods and over fields shooting "at" anything that strikes his fancy, with a bow, arrows, arm guard, string, quiver and shooting glove made with his own hands.

All archers appreciate Professor Rendtorff's articles as being entirely different from the usual archery stories. Badminton's book on archery, published in England, deals very exhaustively

with every question which may arise in the mind of the beginner as enumerated by Mr. Lincoln, such as the best woods for making bows and arrows, methods of manufacturing bows, arrows, guards, strings, finger tips, etc. The National Archery Guide, published by Spaulding, price ten cents, gives excellent directions for "rank amateurs."

While in Chicago last Christmas week I had the pleasure of meeting Professor Rendtorff, and he certainly has made a study of the scientific points of the sport. During my conversations with this archer, I gained much valuable information regarding serving the string, nocking points and other niceties of the game.

It is quite apparent that Mr. Lincoln imagines that the professor shoots with a Duff lemonwood bow, actually weighing fifty-five pounds. If I were not so polite I would laugh (Ha! Ha!). But if you could see this wonderful Chicago archer, who stands several inches over six feet, and has a physique denoting remarkable strength, you would realize that even this feat of arms might be literally accomplished by him.

With men like Duff, Barnes and Whitman and others, to say nothing of our English experts, who have spent a lifetime in studying how to season wood and make self bows, backed bows, footed arrows, and other equipment, it would be the height of folly for us poor target archers to compete with them, unless we do so for the extreme pleasure some of us gain in making things, like our friends, Dr. O. M. Sober and J. S. Jiles, of this city.

It is hard to decide whether or not the target fiend or the archer of the woods gets the most enjoyment. Personally, I enjoy both forms of recreation, but think that the hunting style appeals more to the country man and the young folks, whereas very few business or professional men have the time to wander over hills and dales with "hum" made outfits.

Permit me to congratulate you on the interesting articles that have appeared in your admirable magazine since you started your archery department.

G. W. POSTGATE.

**The Handy Man,**

Bill Simms was quite a handy man at any sort of trick; Could tinker up a balky watch or fix a windmill quick. Could whittle fancy ornaments or doctor up a calf, Or shoe a horse with lightnin' speed or run a phonograph.

An artist, too, with chalk or brush, quite wonderful was he, The only thing Bill couldn't draw was just a salary.

Bill Simms could make a dandy churn that surely did the work, Could build an automobile that would run without a jerk. Could make a set of bobsleighs that would run as slick as grease, Could cut a pair of trousers that would always hold their crease.

But one thing that Bill couldn't make at all, to save his life— He couldn't make a livin' for himself and kids and wife.

Bill Simms could play the violin and almost any horn— Could imitate each bird or beast that ever had been born. The folks kept him busy doin' odd jobs and all sitch, He had no time to settle down in order to get rich. His neighbors all asked favors and he never turned one down; And Bill spent his declinin' years in livin' on the town. —Chicago Journal.

**FOR ARCHERY SUPPLIES**

Write for Archery Catalogue.

E. I. HORSMAN CO. 365 Broadway, N. Y.

## The Orchard Lake Club

Being the second of a series of articles covering hunting and fishing clubs in the United States and Canada. First of this series appeared recently under the caption, "The Pipe of the Piping Rock," treating of the Piping Rock Club, of Locust Valley, Long Island. Secretaries of clubs are invited to submit articles describing their clubs with a view to appearing in this series.



ORCHARD LAKE.

WITHIN a six hours' journey of New York city, by railroad, wagon route and up-grade all the way, there is a sixty-acre lake which is just coming into its own as a reserve for enviable trout fishing. It is Orchard Lake, Sullivan county, in the foothills of the Catskills, owned and controlled by the Orchard Lake Club, of New York. Large gamy brook trout, from all reports, rise there throughout the season with encouraging rapidity, if only the angler is fortunate enough to select the proper fly.

Orchard Lake was known to many New Yorkers as an exclusive fishing preserve as long ago as fifteen years. Two years ago the property, including 500 acres of timber land, was taken over by the Orchard Lake Club, composed of about fifty well-known business and professional men and have a board of governors selected from New York city.

Aside from its resourcefulness for fly-fishing, Orchard Lake is one of the successful trout-propagating preserves. The lake is filled with native brook trout and the stock is replenished annually from a hatchery situated a short distance above the lake on a little mountain stream.

Orchard Lake is reached by New York, Ontario & Western from the West Shore terminal to Livingston Manor, a four-hours' trip, thence eight miles over hill and dale in a wagon. The elevation is 2,100 feet above sea level. From the departure outside of the city environs, at the juncture with the scenic Hudson to the approach of the wagon trail's end at the club house on a hillock overlooking the beautiful lake, the atmosphere is that which the tired-out business man hails as one of rural sublimity. A winding macadam road follows the Willowemoc River, and leads to the old

wagon road at the mouth of Sprague Brook. From that point on more ox-teams than automobiles are met. The road climbs through the woods beside the brawling brook to the club property. In the spring and summer rabbits bob from the roadside, and in winter both deer and bear frequent the trails to the ponds and streams in the forest.

There are few preserves in the Catskills where the natural characteristics have not been

marred by commercializing in one form or another. This is not true of Orchard Lake. The forests verge the lake directly on three sides, and the old woodmen trails serve as the only short cuts through the dense overgrowth. On the fourth side a grassy approach leads to the club house and other buildings over the brook, which feeds the lake. A boat house stands on this end of the lake and looms up on the approach to the club's reservation, as the first sign of the encroachment on nature. The wagon trail leads directly alongside this boat house.

Of unusual interest is the club's provision for the entertainment of the members' wives and families as well as their guests. In addition to the main club house, a cottage arranged on the apartment plan, has recently been fitted up for extended house parties. An important adjunct to the club is its clay pigeon traps, and among the members are many upper register aerosaucer exterminators, who while away many pleasant hours cracking the elusive clay discs. Bathing in the summer time is delightful.

Beyond the club house and surrounding buildings, the forest again stretches for miles. From the lake, therefore, the angler can see the forest in all directions, rising gradually to the peaks of a range which conforms in almost every detail to the outline of the irregularly shaped trout lake. On one of the highest points, a quarter of a mile from the club house, is a spring of clear, sparkling water, which supplies all the club buildings by gravity.

The preserve and club house is open to members of the club and their guests from May 1 until Oct. 1.

Officers of the club are: William W. Harrison, President; Milton H. Yale, Vice-President; Chas. S. Kneeland, Secretary and Treasurer. Board of Trustees: Term ending 1914—Louis Stearns, Adolph Vietor, Frank S. Smith; term ending 1915—Robeson L. Low, George Hodgman, Milton H. Yale; term ending 1916—William W. Harrison, C. Eustace Kneeland.



THE HATCHERY.



# TRAP SHOOTING



Forest and Stream is an Honorary Member of the Interstate Association for the Promotion of Trapshooting.

### Fixtures.

If you want your shoot to be announced here, send a notice like the following:

#### REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.

- May 1.—St. Johnsbury, Vt.—Mt. Selsby G. C. Carl H. Lyster, Sec'y.
- May 3.—Rittersville, Pa.—Lehigh R. and G. C. H. F. Koch, Sec'y.
- May 3.—Bethel, Conn.—Western Connecticut T.S.L. tournament, auspices of Bethel G. C. C. K. Bailey, Sec'y.
- May 4-5.—San Diego, Cal.—Pastime G. C. George P. Muchmore, Sec'y.
- May 5-6.—Laramie, Wyo.—Gem City G. C. T. A. Rogers, Pres.
- May 6.—Vicksburg (Miss.) G. C. J. J. Bradfield, Mgr.
- May 6.—Pitcairn, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of United G. C. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
- May 6-7.—Eagle Grove (Ia.) G. C. A. L. Yearous, Sec'y.
- May 6-7.—Montpelier (Vt.) G. C. H. B. Moulton, Pres.
- May 7.—Tyndall (S. D.) G. C. F. F. Chladek, Sec'y.
- May 7.—Seneca Falls (N. Y.) G. C. C. L. Frantz, Mgr.
- May 7-8.—Americus, Ga.—Georgia State tournament, auspices of Americus G. C. J. W. Hightower, Pres.
- May 7-8.—Sunbury, Pa.—Sunbury-Selingsgrove G. C. J. W. Schoffstall, Sec'y.
- May 8.—Watertown (Wis.) G. C. B. H. Rieck, Sec'y.
- May 8.—Camden (Ark.) G. C. J. P. Wright, Mgr.
- May 8-10.—Hutchinson, Kan.—Kansas State tournament, auspices of Hutchinson G. C. C. T. Rankin, Sec'y.
- May 8-9.—Kankakee (Ill.) G. C. E. F. Radeke, Sec'y.
- May 9.—Portage (Wis.) G. C. J. Raup, Pres.
- May 9-11.—Los Angeles (Cal.) G. C. S. A. Bruner, Sec'y.
- May 10.—Marysville (Pa.) S. A. M. L. Wise, Vice-Pres.
- May 12.—Mt. Airy (Md.) G. C. I. R. A. Watkins, Sec'y.
- May 13.—Shelbyville, Ill.—Shelby County G. C. Geo. L. Dearing, Sec'y.
- May 12-13.—Portland (Ore.) G. C. J. E. Cullison, Pres.
- May 13-15.—York, Pa.—Pennsylvania State tournament, auspices of York City G. C. N. M. McSherry, Sec'y.
- May 13-15.—Montgomery, Ala.—Interstate Association's eighth Southern Handicap tournament, under auspices Capital City G. C.; \$1,000 added money. Winner of first place guaranteed \$200 and a trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$150 and \$100 respectively. Elmer E. Shaner, Mgr., Pittsburgh.
- June 14.—Warren (Minn.) G. C. Chas. F. Grinler, Sec'y.
- May 14.—Fulton (N.Y.) G. C. & G. C. B. J. O'Grady, Pres.
- May 14-15.—Waterloo (Ia.) G. C. Nick Webber, Pres.
- May 14-15.—Pipstone (Minn.) G. C. H. T. Ober, Sec'y.
- May 15.—Riverside (Ill.) G. C. E. M. Collis, Sec'y.
- May 15.—Freeport (Ill.) G. C. J. W. James, Sec'y.
- May 17.—Phillipsburg, N. J.—Alert G. C. Edw. F. Markley, Mgr.
- May 17-18.—Fresno (Cal.) Blue Rock Club. A. S. Tong, Sec'y.
- May 20.—Albia, Ia.—Monroe County Fish and Game Protective Association. Theo. B. Perry, Jr., Pres.
- May 20.—Milton Jct. (Wis.) G. C. W. H. Smith, Sec'y.
- May 20.—Pillow (Pa.) G. C. J. A. Bingham, Sec'y.
- May 20.—Clayton, O.—Salem G. C. F. C. Koch, Pres.
- May 20-21.—Columbus (Neb.) G. C. G. A. Schroeder, Sec'y.
- May 20-21.—Wenatchee, Wash.—Washington State tournament, auspices Wenatchee G. C. C. F. Owens, Pres.
- May 20-22.—Temple, Tex.—Texas State tournament, under auspices of the Temple G. C. R. I. Tennant, Pres.
- May 21.—Brazil (Ind.) R. & G. C. W. T. Crabb, Sec'y.
- May 21.—Windsor (Mo.) G. C. W. T. Jordan, Sec'y.
- May 22.—Mt. Morris (Ill.) G. C. C. J. Price, Sec'y.
- May 22.—Aurelia (Ia.) G. C. Frank R. Welch, Sec'y.
- May 22.—Syracuse, N. Y.—Onondaga County G. C. T. E. Clay, Pres.
- May 22.—Scranton (Pa.) R. & G. C. M. F. Bohn, Sec'y.
- May 22.—Altoona, Pa.—Central Pennsylvania T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of Blair County Road Drivers' Association. Jack Waltz, Sec'y.
- May 22-25.—Winchester, Ky.—Kentucky State tournament, under auspices of Winchester G. C. C. B. Strother, Sec'y.
- May 23.—Nicholson (Pa.) R. & G. C. L. A. Wright, Sec'y.
- May 23.—Emporia (Kans.) G. C. Chas. Ford, Sec'y.
- May 24.—Stratford, Ont., Canada.—Pastime G. C. Wm. Boles, Sec'y.
- May 24.—Newmanstown (Pa.) G. C. F. S. Rader, Sec'y.
- May 24.—New Haven, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of New Haven G. C. F. W. Smith, Pres.
- May 24.—Gananoque, Canada.—Thousand Islands G. C. C. A. Lewis, Sec'y.
- May 24-25.—St. Louis (Mo.) T. S. A. L. Ebert, Sec'y.
- May 27.—Fairmont (W. Va.) G. C. Ed. H. Taylor, Sec'y.
- May 27.—Sikeston (Mo.) G. C. Wm. H. Tanner, Sec'y.
- May 27-28.—Paragould (Ark.) G. C. C. W. Stedman, Sec'y.
- May 27.—Norwich, N. Y.—Chenango County F., G. and G. C. E. D. Borden, Mgr.
- May 27.—Broodhead (Wis.) G. C. J. B. Pierce, Sec'y.
- May 27-29.—Peoria, Ill.—Illinois State tournament, under the auspices of Illinois State S. A. R. Scholes, Sec'y.
- May 27-29.—Fort Dodge, Ia.—Iowa State tournament, under auspices of the Fort Dodge Gun Club. Jos. Kautzky, Mgr.
- May 27-29.—N. Platte, Neb.—Nebraska State tournament, under auspices of Buffalo Bill G. C. J. C. Den, Sec'y.

- May 28.—Mt. Holly (N. J.) G. C. A. J. Dellette, Sec'y.
- May 28.—Chesapeake City (Md.) G. C. H. L. Worthington, Mgr.
- May 28.—Morocco (Ind.) G. C. Jas. C. Murphey, Sec'y.
- May 28.—Galion (O.) G. C. H. D. Smart, Pres.
- May 28-30.—Ogden, Utah.—Idaho-Utah Sportsmen's Association tournament, under auspices of the Ogden G. C. George E. Browning, Sec'y.
- May 29.—Vergas (Minn.) R. & G. C. C. A. Peterson, Pres.
- May 29.—Marion (O.) G. C. N. F. Titton, Sec'y.
- May 30.—Cleveland (O.) G. C. F. H. Wallace, Mgr.
- May 30.—Menominee Falls (Wis.) G. C. J. A. Pike, Sec'y.
- May 30.—Utica, N. Y.—Genesee G. C. E. J. Loughlin, Sec'y.
- May 30.—Latonia (Ky.) G. C. H. S. Connelly, Sec'y.
- May 30.—Waukegan (Ill.) S. A. B. Tompkens, Sec'y.
- May 30.—Austerlitz, Ky.—Hill Top G. C. Thos. H. Clay, Jr., Sec'y.
- May 30.—Olyphant, Pa.—Social R. & G. C. T. A. Bell, Sec'y.
- May 30.—Waynesboro (Va.) G. C. S. T. Day, Sec'y.
- May 30.—Greenwich (Conn.) G. C. J. H. Finch, Pres.
- May 30.—Buffalo, N. Y.—Buffalo Audubon Club. W. C. Wootton, Sec'y.
- May 30-31.—Wilmington, Del.—Delaware State tournament, under auspices of the Du Pont G. C. W. A. Joslyn, Asst. Sec'y.
- June 2.—Bunker Hill (Ill.) G. C. C. E. Pettengill, Sec'y.
- June 2.—Utica, Ill.—Interurban T. S. A. A. L. Jaques, Sec'y.
- June 3.—Maquoketa (Ia.) G. C. E. L. Hinckley, Sec'y.
- June 3.—Delta (Colo.) G. C. R. A. King, Mgr.
- June 3.—Capron (Ill.) G. C. Alex. Vance, Sec'y.
- June 3.—Fulda (Minn.) G. C. H. W. Converse, Sec'y.
- June 3-4.—Sisseton, S. D.—South Dakota State tournament, under auspices of South Dakota State S. A. Maurice Schindler, Sec'y.
- June 3-5.—St. John (N. C.) G. C. W. W. Gerow, Sec'y.
- June 3-5.—Eugene, Ore.—Oregon State tournament, under auspices of Eugene G. C. E. A. Bean, Sec'y.
- June 4.—Keota (Ia.) G. C. John R. Jahn, Sec'y.
- June 4-5.—Baltimore, Md.—Maryland State tournament, under auspices of Maryland State S. A. H. L. Worthington, Sec'y.
- June 4-6.—Circleville, O.—Ohio State tournament, under auspices of Ideal G. C. J. S. Ritt, Sec'y.
- June 4-6.—Marshall, Mo.—Missouri State tournament, under auspices of Marshall G. C. E. W. Brown, Sec'y.
- June 5.—Plattsburg (N. Y.) R. & G. C. F. J. Riley, Pres.
- June 5.—S. Madison, Wis.—Triangle G. C. H. G. Waterman, Sec'y.
- June 5.—Bristol (Va.) G. C. H. F. Lewis, Sec'y.
- June 5.—Lowell (Ind.) G. C. H. O. Burnham, Sec'y.
- June 5-7.—Red Bank, N. J.—New Jersey State tournament, under auspices of River Side G. C. Albert L. Ivins, Pres.
- June 5.—Milbank (S. D.) G. C. W. J. Martens, Sec'y.
- June 5.—Spring Valley (Minn.) G. C. J. Bowden, Sec'y.
- June 6.—Bradford (Ill.) G. C. H. A. Swearingen, Sec'y.
- June 6-7.—Worcester, Mass.—Massachusetts State tournament, under auspices of Massachusetts S. T. S. A. F. E. Sheldon, Sec'y.
- June 7.—Royersford (Pa.) G. C. F. A. Anderson, Sec'y.
- June 7.—Oneonta (N. Y.) F., G. & G. C. George Wohleben, Sec'y.
- June 7-8.—Milwaukee, Wis.—Badger G. C. C. P. Shumway, Sec'y.
- June 9-12.—Buffalo, N. Y.—N. Y. State Sportsmen's Association tournament. C. F. Lambert, Sec'y.
- June 10.—Janesville (Wis.) G. C. L. L. Nickerson, Sec'y.
- June 10.—Brownsville, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of Brownsville G. C. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
- June 10-11.—Warm Springs, Ga.—Merriwether G. C. T. B. Slade, Pres.
- June 10-12.—Buffalo, N. Y.—New York State tournament, auspices Buffalo Audubon Club. C. F. Lambert, Sec'y.
- June 10-12.—Sioux City, Ia.—Soo G. C. W. F. Duncan, Sec'y.
- June 10-12.—Spokane, Wash.—Northwestern Sportsmen's Association tournament, under auspices of Spokane Gun Club. C. A. Fleming, Pres.
- June 11.—Winchester (Va.) G. C. H. B. Thatcher, Pres.
- June 11-12.—Decatur, Ill.—Central Illinois T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Business Men's G. C. H. P. Hanthron, Sec'y.
- June 12.—Platteville (Wis.) G. C. C. E. Gilmore, Sec'y.
- June 12.—So. Charleston (O.) G. C. G. H. Slaughter, Sec'y.
- June 12.—Brooklyn (Pa.) R. & G. C. M. O. Tiffany, Pres.
- June 12-13.—Indianapolis (Ind.) G. C. G. Alig, Jr., Sec'y.
- June 12-13.—Huntington, W. Va.—West Virginia State tournament, auspices Huntington G. C. I. R. Shepherd, Pres.
- June 13.—Toledo (O.) G. C. George Volk, Sec'y.
- June 13-14.—Portland, Me.—Maine State tournament, under auspices of Portland G. C. S. W. Dimick, Sec'y.
- June 14.—Minneapolis (Minn.) R. & G. C. Wm. R. McKinnon, Pres.
- June 14.—Philadelphia, Pa.—Meadow Spring G. C. Wm. F. Letofords, Sec'y.
- June 16-18.—Boise, Idaho.—Idaho State tournament, under auspices Idaho State S. A. E. F. Walton, Sec'y.
- June 17-20.—Dayton, O.—Interstate Association's fourteenth Grand American Handicap tournament, on grounds of N. C. R. Gun Club; \$1,500 added. Winner of first prize guaranteed \$600 and a trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$500 and \$400 respectively. Elmer E. Shaner, Mgr., Pittsburgh.
- June 17.—Thief River Falls (Minn.) G. C. P. O. Myrum, Sec'y.

- June 18.—Shamokin (Pa.) G. C. C. Rubendall, Sec'y.
- June 18-19.—Springfield, Vt.—Vermont State tournament, auspices Springfield G. C. I. L. Hall, Sec'y.
- June 19-20.—Fargo, N. D.—Gate City G. C. A. E. Rose, Sec'y.
- June 19-20.—Warroad (Minn.) G. C. D. F. Miller, Pres.
- June 21.—Billings (Mont.) R. and G. C. C. M. Ray, Pres.
- June 21.—Johnstown, Pa.—Central Pennsylvania T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of Johnstown G. C. Harry A. Shields, Sec'y.
- June 21.—Baudette (Minn.) G. C. A. M. Hoover, Sec'y.
- June 21.—Bridgeport, Conn.—Western Connecticut Trapshooters' League tournament, under auspices of Sea Side G. C. Earl R. Lewis, Sec'y.
- June 21.—Reading, Pa.—South End G. C. H. Melchior, Sec'y.
- June 22-25.—Devil's Lake, N. D.—Queen City G. C. J. F. Duis, Pres.
- June 23-24.—Pueblo, Colo.—Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming State tournament, under auspices of the Pueblo G. C. C. H. Spoor, Sec'y.
- June 24.—Fulton (Mo.) G. C. Fred C. Wells, Sec'y.
- June 24.—Rockaway Beach, N. Y.—Rockaway G. C. Paul von Boeckman, Sec'y.
- June 24-25.—Crookston, Minn.—Minnesota State tournament, auspices Crookston G. C. T. Morris, Pres.
- June 25.—Robinson (Ill.) G. C. C. M. Franke, Sec'y.
- June 25-26.—Du Bois (Pa.) G. C. E. W. Kelly, Sec'y.
- June 26.—Sedalia (Mo.) G. C. John McGrath, Sec'y.
- June 26.—Ada (Minn.) G. C. A. P. McDowell, Pres.
- June 26.—Fayetteville (N. Y.) G. C. C. C. Snook, Sec'y.
- June 26-27.—Adel (Ia.) G. C. Chas. F. Clarke, Sec'y.
- June 27-28.—Grand Forks, N. D.—North Dakota State tournament, under auspices of North Dakota State S. A. Clarence A. Hale, Pres.
- June 28.—Catasauqua, Pa.—Bryden G. C. E. C. Jones, Sec'y.
- June 28-29.—San Jose (Cal.) Blue Rock Club. O. N. Ford, Sec'y.
- June 28-July 1.—Niagara-on-the-Lake, Canada.—Canadian Indians. W. T. Ely, High Scribe.
- June 30.—Grafton (W. Va.) G. C. R. Gerstell, Jr., Sec'y.
- June 30.—Dickson City (Pa.) R. & G. C. Thos. F. Paddon, Pres.
- June 30-July 1.—Vancouver (B. C., Canada) G. C. C. A. Porter, Sec'y.
- July 1.—Red Deer (Alberta, Can.) G. C. G. B. Parker, Sec'y.
- July 1.—McKeesport, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of McKeesport G. C. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
- July 3.—Calgary (Can.) G. C. John Barr, Sec'y.
- July 4.—Waukesha, Wis.—Spring City G. C. Homer E. White, Sec'y.
- July 4.—Greenwich (Conn.) G. C. J. H. Finch, Pres.
- July 4.—Coalgate (Okla.) G. C. F. C. Varner, Sec'y.
- July 4.—Syracuse, N. Y.—Hunters' Club of Onondaga County. Chas. H. Stanard, Sec'y.
- July 4.—Lynchburg (Va.) G. C. J. M. Fisher, Sec'y.
- July 4-5.—Harrisburg (Pa.) S. A. L. B. Worden, Mgr.
- July 4-5.—Hattiesburg, Miss.—Mississippi State tournament, under auspices of Hattiesburg G. C. H. S. Hagerty, Sec'y.
- July 8-10.—Cedar Point, O.—The Indians. D. H. Eaton, Sec'y.
- July 8.—Dows (Ia.) G. C. W. J. Wilson, Sec'y.
- July 9.—Oswego (Kans.) G. C. T. H. Chitwood, Sec'y.
- July 8-13.—Cedar Point, O.—The Indians' tournament. D. H. Eaton, Sec'y, Cincinnati, O.
- July 9-10.—Springfield, Ill.—Central Illinois T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of Illinois G. C. M. V. Troy, Sec'y.
- July 9-10.—Jersey Shore (Pa.) G. C. H. Myers, Sec'y.
- July 11.—Allentown, Pa.—Lehigh Valley S. A. Allen Heil, Sec'y.
- July 10-11.—Spencer (G. C.) C. E. Golby, Pres.
- July 12.—Holmesburg Junction, Pa.—S. S. White G. C. W. E. Robinson, Sec'y.
- July 15.—Iowa City (Ia.) G. C. C. Bothell, Sec'y.
- July 15-17.—Wilmington, Del.—Interstate Association's eighth Eastern Handicap tournament, under auspices of Du Pont G. C.; \$1,000 added money. Winner of first place guaranteed \$200 and a trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$150 and \$100 respectively. Elmer E. Shaner, Mgr., Pittsburgh.
- July 16.—Bottineau (N. D.) G. C. A. Lallum, Sec'y.
- July 16-17.—Seattle (Wash.) T. S. A. H. Fleming, Pres.
- July 17.—Jewell (Ia.) G. C. W. S. Hoon, Sec'y.
- July 17.—Lorain (O.) G. C. J. P. Traxler, Sec'y.
- July 18-20.—Green Bay, Wis.—Wisconsin State tournament, auspices Green Bay G. & G. C. R. E. St. John, Sec'y.
- July 19-23.—Ocean City, Md.—Berlin G. C. A. W. Peters, Sec'y.
- July 21-25.—Raymond, Wash.—Pacific Indians. F. C. Riehl, Sec'y.
- July 22-23.—Butler (Pa.) R. and G. C. S. G. Purvis, Sec'y.
- July 24.—Lewiston, Pa.—Central Pennsylvania T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of Lewiston R. and G. C. W. P. Steinbach, Sec'y.
- July 26.—Danbury, Conn.—Western Connecticut Trapshooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Pahquoque G. C. E. H. Bailey, Sec'y.
- July 28.—Ft. Wayne (Ind.) G. C. W. H. Scherer, Mgr.
- July 28-31.—Betterson (Md.) G. C. Jas. R. Malone, Mgr.
- July 29-30.—Bradford (Pa.) G. C. A. W. Vernon, Sec'y.
- Aug. 2.—Greenwich (Conn.) G. C. J. H. Finch, Pres.
- Aug. 5.—Elwood (Ind.) G. C. S. W. Swihart, Sec'y.
- Aug. 5.—Hicksville (O.) G. C. C. E. Maxwell, Sec'y.



Aug. 5-6.—Lock Haven (Pa.) G. C. C. A. Jobson, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 5-6.—Knoxville, Tenn.—Tennessee State tournament, under auspices of Knoxville G. C. Howard Van Gilder, Vice-Pres.  
 Aug. 5-7.—Omaha, Neb.—The Interstate Association's eighth Western Handicap tournament, under auspices of the Omaha Gun Club; \$1,000 added money. Winner of first place in the Western Handicap guaranteed \$200 and trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$150 and \$100 respectively. E. E. Shaner, Mgr., Pittsburgh, Pa.

**DRIVERS AND TWISTERS.**

Secretary G. Connelly, of the Robin Hood Gun Club, Staten Island, N. Y., announces a merchandise shoot at 50 targets on Tuesday, June 3. A good program has been arranged, and all powder burners are welcome. To reach the grounds from New York city, take Staten Island Ferry to St. George, then Richmond trolley.

Waterloo Gun Club will give a two-day registered amateur shoot on May 14 and 15, at Waterloo, Ia. \$176 added money. Club officers are: Nic. Webber, President; R. L. Apfel, Treas.; J. F. Libby, Secretary; F. M. Shores, Field Captain. The program will comprise 200 targets each. Shooting commences at 9 o'clock. Open to all amateurs. Professionals cordially invited to shoot for targets only.

The Committee, Foster B. Houston, John S. Brown and Dr. Wm. Francis, announce that the South Charleston Commercial Club will co-operate with the South Charleston Gun Club to make a success of the interstate shoot to be held at South Charleston, Ohio, June 12, 1913. No effort will be spared to make visitors in this little city a most pleasant one should you desire to attend this event.

Final contest in the Philadelphia Trapshooters' League will be held on the grounds of the Meadow Springs Gun Club, Fifty-seventh and Lancaster avenue, Philadelphia. It will be between the Du Pont and Meadow Springs Clubs. Should Du Pont win this shoot it will capture

the championship. Should Du Pont lose, there will be a triple tie for first place between S. S. White, Du Pont and Meadow Springs. W. G. BEECROFT.

**West End Gun Club.**

RICHMOND, Va., April 26.—The following scores were made at a preliminary shoot given preparatory to the regular opening shoot of the club, to be held May 3:

Events:	1	2	Events:	1	2
Targets:	25	25	Targets:	25	25
Storr .....	24	..	Purcell .....	7	17
Leake .....	9	7	Cabell .....	12	14
Hart .....	20	24	Easley .....	17	16
Catlett .....	20	20	Flippen .....	19	19
Hundley .....	15	10	Boyd .....	22	23
H G Anderson .....	12	8	Bagby .....	15	16
Newcomb .....	24	25	S Taylor, Jr. ....	..	12

**Princeton University Gun Club.**

PRINCETON, N. J., April 25.—We opened the season with a triangular match with Westchester and Yale. The outcome was: Westchester 412, Princeton 362, Yale 315. N. R. White, of Princeton and Austin Munn, of Westchester, tied for high gun at 86 out of 100. Bad wind prevailed.

Our next was a seven-man team match with the Smith Gun Club, Newark, which was a very close contest, Smith finally winning by two targets. The day was a perfect one for the match, and three men went straight—C. T. Day, Jr., B. M. Stanley, Jr., and W. Hassinger. The scores:

Princeton.		Smith.	
T L Horne .....	48	B M Sharley .....	50
F B Mimide .....	48	C T Day, Jr. ....	50
N R. White .....	47	W Hassinger .....	50
E R Simpson .....	45	J Baldwin .....	46
R McAlpin .....	43	J Weiler .....	43
D Nichols .....	42	J Wheaton .....	42
W C Sharley, Jr. .	41—314	R Hensley .....	35—316

Five of us entered the championship shoot at Travers Island, and three made the Philadelphia team, composed of the first ten high scores among the shooters of New Jersey and Pennsylvania—E. R. Simpson, T. L. Horne and N. R. White. In the championship event E. R. Simpson, after getting a bad start in the morning, handed in a card of 88 on his second 100 that was second only to Newcomb out of the field of 150 shooters. His total was tenth on the list, 160 out of 200.

On April 22, J. M. Hawkins was good enough to stop over and pay us a visit. For the first few shots

the new grounds bothered him, but after getting his "stride," he broke 102 straight targets. I am afraid the scores of the other members would hardly be representative, as they all seemed to have an off day for some reason or other. Hawkins broke 144 out of 150, and N. R. White 95 out of 100.

On May 10 we hold the intercollegiate shoot here. Yale, Harvard, Dartmouth, Cornell and Princeton are entered. H. Stevens and J. Fanning are to take charge.

May 9 a triangular shoot takes place between Dartmouth, Harvard and Princeton. N. R. WHITE.

**Analostan Gun Club.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27.—The members of the Analostan Gun Club had their troubles on Saturday, the 26th. A stiff wind from the south flattened the targets out—made them low, and many of them were over-shot. We had a number of visitors, including Mrs. McKee, Mr. Coffin, of the Palefaces, and U. M. C. Anderson. The shooting was kept up until dark. Following are the scores:

Shot at. Broke.		Shot at. Broke.	
Huseman .....	115 96	Bradford .....	80 47
E E Reed .....	100 89	Mrs McKee .....	80 40
Anderson .....	100 88	Dulaney .....	65 47
Hunter .....	100 83	Emmons .....	65 33
Ford .....	100 83	Sharpe .....	65 11
Peck .....	100 74	M Taylor .....	50 44
Graves .....	100 70	Parsons .....	55 41
Bray .....	100 62	Luttrell .....	50 36
Barnes .....	95 86	Stine .....	50 36
Duvall .....	95 49	Davis .....	50 32
Greene .....	90 34	Fickling .....	50 25
Kirk .....	80 62	Stubener .....	50 42
Culver .....	80 49	Dulaney, Jr. ....	20 10
Coffin .....	50 41	Spencer .....	15 0

At 12 pairs the following scores were made:

Reed .....	21	Luttrell .....	13
Parsons .....	17	Graves .....	12
Kirk .....	14	Dulaney .....	9
Huseman .....	14	Ford .....	(20) 13
Davis .....	13	Coffin .....	(22) 8

Dupont trophy, 25 targets:

Peck .....	4 24	Huseman .....	2 17
M Taylor .....	5 25	Barnes .....	4 24
Kirk .....	3 19	Ford .....	3 22
Monroe .....	3 20	Stine .....	2 21
Emmons .....	12 23	Bradford .....	12 25
Parsons .....	4 24	Green .....	7 17
Graves .....	5 22	Culver .....	15 25
Stubener .....	4 24	Bray .....	10 24
Luttrell .....	5 25	Duvall .....	1 10
Reed .....	0 23	Hunter .....	0 23
Davis .....	4 23	Fickling .....	14 23



# Warren Team Wins Championship of United States With Remington-UMC

**A**FTER experimenting with various makes of cartridges in preliminary matches, the Warren Team choose *Remington-UMC* the record-breaking ammunition in the shoot-off for the Championship of the Eastern and Western divisions of the N. R. A. .22 Calibre Indoor Rifle League and of the United States, winning with the remarkably high score of

**994 x 1000**

This is the Second Consecutive Winning of the Championship by Shooters of *Remington-UMC*.

REMINGTON ARMS—UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO., 299 Broadway, New York City

Arkansas State Sportsmen's Association.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., April 19.—The twenty-third annual tournament of the Arkansas State Sportsmen's Association was held under the auspices of the Hot Springs Gun Club on April 17, 18 and 19. The attendance was not as large as expected on account of flood conditions, which seriously interfered with many of the State shooters reaching here. There were twenty-six amateurs and twelve professionals present, and the shoot passed off nicely. There were about 25,000 targets trapped in the three days.

At the annual meeting of the State Sportsmen's Association, Geo. W. Clements of Little Rock, was elected President; Dr. Dibbel, of Little Rock, Vice-President, and Paul R. Litzke, Secretary and Treasurer. It was also decided to hold the 1914 tournament in Little Rock. Individual State Championship was won by J. F. Bolton, of Eureka Springs.

FIRST DAY—APRIL 17.

Table with columns for Events, Targets, and names of shooters (G W Clements, J D Procter, Wm Clegg, G E Crosby, S E McGeehan, Carl A Wilson, D G Barstow, Wescott, J R Graham, F M Edwards, Wm W Little, H Whittington, J Lewis, A D Mermod, W H Simpson, W H Deaver, A W Scruggs, W Henderson, W H Heer, T A Marshall, F Gilbert, H J Donnelly, B L Williams, A U Williams, Litzky, Merrett, R L Bennett, Chas Bergstreser, B H Blockson, J F Bolton, W O Creason, F M Moody) and their scores across 11 targets.

SECOND DAY—APRIL 18.

Table with columns for Events, Targets, and names of shooters (G W Clements, J D Procter, Wm Clegg, G E Crosby, S E McGeehan, C A Wilson, D G Barstow, Wescott, J R Graham, F M Edwards, Wm W Little, H Whittington, A D Mermod, W H Simpson, W H Deaver, A W Scruggs, W Henderson, W H Heer, T A Marshall) and their scores across 11 targets.

Table with columns for Events, Targets, and names of shooters (\*F Gilbert, \*H J Donnelly, B L Williams, A U Williams, \*R L Bennett, J P Wright, C C Handy, Chas Bergstreser, B H Blockson, J F Bolton, \*W R Crosby) and their scores across 11 targets.

THIRD DAY—APRIL 19.

Table with columns for Events, Targets, and names of shooters (G W Clements, J D Procter, Wm Clegg, G E Crosby, S E McGeehan, D G Barstow, Wescott, J R Graham, F M Edwards, Wm W Little, H Whittington, A D Mermod, W H Simpson, A W Scruggs, W Henderson, W H Heer, T A Marshall, \*H J Donnelly, B L Williams, A U Williams, \*R L Bennett, J P Wright, C C Handy, F M Moody, \*W R Crosby) and their scores across 11 targets.

South Charleston G. C.

ALL trapshooters are invited to participate in a shoot of unusual attractiveness, to be held on our grounds on June 12. On this day we will have a registered shoot, with \$100 added money. The entrance fee is \$3.50. One hundred and fifty birds under Lewis class system. This system will give sixteen moneys—four to each class. In addition, the club will give four low gun trophies, and at least eight excellent merchandise prizes. A feature of the day will be an exhibition shoot by trade representatives. Three automatic traps will be in operation to eliminate late and hurried shooting.

At this date we have thirty-two entries, all within five miles of our village, and the situation at present indicates a record crowd.

GEO. H. SLAUGHTER, Sec'y.

Toms River G. C.

TOMS RIVER, N. J., April 21.—Six ardents made dents in targets to-day. King was big denter with 42 out of 50. Incidentally this same King won a spoon and a picture by breaking 21 out of 25, which score was tied by Williams, who fell by the wayside in the shoot-off, which said King copped, 7 out of 10.

Ed Dempsey will eat with a silver spoon from now on, as he took one for second high with 17. Third lucre was a mess between Tilton and Shuts, each smearing the sunlight with 16. Scores:

Table with columns for names and scores (O B Shuts, Geo Williams, A C King, R Robinson, I S Tilton, Ed Dempsey, O. B. SHUTS, Sec'y).

Buffalo Audubon Gun Club.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 19.—A gale from the north-west caused many misses to-day, the little clay discs being most elusive. Broderick was high for the day with 81 out of the regular program of 100.

Audubon Club members are making extensive preparations for the entertainment of the visiting sportsmen at the New York State Sportsmen's Association's annual State shoot, June 9 to 11, the first day being practice day. Probably up to date, nearly \$2,500 worth of prizes and cash have been donated for the occasion, and we are counting on the best gathering of any State shoot for years past. The merchandise and added money will be divided according to the Lewis system, and we hope this will insure an equitable division. Scores for to-day's shoot:

Table with columns for Targets, names of shooters (Covert, Rogers, Ebberts, Kelsey, Cox, Eberhardt, Mosher, Lawson, Broderick, Bates, Ward, Blackmer, Hassam, Jerauld, Burke, Immel, Jones, McCutcheon, Smith, Anderson, Cummings, White, Dr Wootton, H Wootton, Talcott, Patterson, Rice) and their scores across 11 targets.

W. C. WOOTTON.

Lawrence F. and G. P. A.

LAWRENCE, Mass., April 19.—High gun money, \$50 was divided as follows: M. Gates, \$25; Dr. W. C. Newton, \$15; A. C. Gray, \$10. The weather was very windy. Scores:

Table with columns for names and scores (J M Gates, Dr W C Newton, A C Gray, J S Fanning, G R Steele, E C Griffith, W J Stainton, \*G H Chapin, S W Putnam, \*A S Stull, G M Proctor, S W Winslow, Jr., \*J E Burnes, W D Hinds, R N Burnes, \*O R Dickey, E E Reed, F R Sweet, E H Archibald, \*W M Hammond, Rob Smith, Geo Golden, G H Bowen, W Parker, A C Spencer, T A Whidden, F H Andres, \*J R Higgins, J M Archibald, C H Littlefield, C R Laguquist, \*A E Sibley, T R Varick, J Spofford, G F Moore, W W Corson, J I Rafuse, H Boynton, A T Foster, A B Colwell, W J McDonald, W F Clarke, C P Blinn, J T Willis, A H Houghton, C Bailey, W W Bradbury, S Hanford, J A Brackett, A B Shuman, W R Hurd, N B Russell, Dr R W Foster, J W Judson, John Blake, J F Chase, F Thompson, B S Drew, O Ruhl, H Litchfield).

Roanoke Gun Club.

A LARGE and enthusiastic crowd of shooters was present on Saturday afternoon, April 26, at the week-end shoot of the club. The sport of the afternoon, however, was somewhat marred by a hard rain that swept the grounds for a short while, after which ideal shooting weather was had. Interest in the club shoots is rapidly increasing and the competition among the members of the several classes is keen.

The weekly trophies offered by the club were won by the following members: Scratch class—No. 1, tie, Jamison and E. W. Poindexter; No. 2, H. C. Elliott. Class A: No. 1, Holland; No. 2, Boyd. Class B: No. 1, Dyer; No. 2, MacFerrin. Class C: No. 1, F. Jones; No. 2, Cooksey. Stevens trophy, Dyer.

The scores made by the respective shooters are as follows:

Table with columns for names and scores (Shot at, Broke, Daniel, Holland, Jamison, E Poindexter, Dyer, Boyd, Elliott, Wilkinson, Bloxton, \*Scholl, Watson, Atkinson, J Poindexter, Shepherd, MacFerrin, F Jones, W S Jones, Dalby, D W Richards, Cooksey, J S Brown).

\*Professionals.



BRYDEN GUN CLUB.

Which will hold its registered tournament June 28.

Hudson Gun Club.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 26.—The final shoot for the Schortemeier prizes was held on Sunday, April 20, with the conditions being the most miserable that we have experienced in several years.

The management of the club wishes to thank every shooter that took part for the able manner in which they supported this contest, as it goes to show the donor, Louis Schortemeier, that the prizes were very appropriate, and his efforts in creating new interest in the Hudson Gun Club, was very much appreciated.

Our next shoot will be held on Sunday, May 4. Everybody is welcome at our grounds to shoot as little or as many as you want to. We have a force of seasoned shots here that are always willing to start the beginner on the right track, so get on the job and come to a real live gun club that is not in the game for the coin, but just a good time with a jolly good bunch of shooters.

Shells for sale on the grounds, and lots of blue rocks to shoot them at. Do not't forget the date, May 4, and every second Sunday following.

Table with columns for Events (Targets, H Pape, J Williams, Dr Culver, D D Engle, J E Smith, W Gebhart, W Raymond, J H Smith, W Eaton, W Roach, A Betti, F Smith) and rows for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Table with columns for names (H Burlington, T Kelley, W O'Brien, T Davis, J Thompson, L Schortey, C Von Lengerke, J Pape, R Young, C Phelps, W Dowse, W Hutchings, J Whitley, A Kuzzell, W Summerfield, R Metz, J Williams, Jr) and rows for 15, 26, 17, 16, 14.

SECRETARY.

Jersey City Gun Club.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 26.—We had a good attendance at the regular monthly prize shoot of the Jersey City Gun Club to-day. The day was almost perfect for trapshooting, as there was very little wind, and the light was good.

Geo. Piercy, shooting from scratch, won the leg on the Du Pont trophy with a straight 25. Scratch high average was won by Piercy also with a percentage of 85. Kearney was second with 81 per cent. Scores follow in strings of 25:

Table with columns for Targets (Burlington, Tewes, Kearney, Sturdevant, Dr Ittner, Kent, Engle, Hallinger, Williams, Jr, Boothroyd, Smith, Piercy, Dixon, Jones, Black, Summerfield, Coleman) and rows for 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25.

Table with columns for names (Budd, Harvey, Finnegan) and rows for 21, 18, 17, 20, 17, 20, 17, 14, 17, 18, 13, 13, 11, 8, 13.

So as not to confuse Smith, mentioned above as a prize-winner, with others of same name in this section, it should be stated that his first name is John. Now we all remember having met him, of course.

Harry Burlington was under the weather to-day and had to give it up after three attempts, which accounts for his poor scores.

Dave Engle had considerable trouble locating the birds, another new gun being the cause. But Dave promises to do better next time, or treat.

Hallinger had a corner on 17s to-day, but found it hard to collect on them.

Fred Kent came out to try his new gun stock and had no kick coming, as he is pretty sure he has it right now.

Williams, Jr., who won second prize last month, was just one bird shy of the same one to-day.

Summerfield wanted to have the right-quarters cut out for the day, but was overruled by the chair.

Grundy Center Gun Club.

GRUNDY CENTER, Iowa, April 23.—High amateur score here to-day was 176 out of 200 rocks, but the wind was the prime anti to good scores. A. H. Cleveland made the above high cracking. The scores:

Table with columns for Shot at, Broke (B Anderson, A L Yearous, C McBride, F M Hamblin, B Rischer, \*C G Spencer, Joe Kantzky, \*J E Dickey, \*W T Garrett, \*F K Eastman, W T Wilson, C Hemmingway, H C Mommer, Robt Page, W S Hoon, Geo Reimers, R C Holck, P C Schmidt, Guv Bailey, G F Rowlett, C Chapman, O Fritzel) and rows for 200, 163, 200, 162, 200, 160, 200, 163, 200, 170, 200, 191, 200, 175, 200, 191, 200, 144, 200, 168, 200, 172, 200, 159, 200, 149, 200, 147, 200, 174, 200, 161, 200, 139, 200, 161, 200, 133, 200, 158, 200, 113, 200, 137.

\*Professionals.

The Southwestern Handicap Won With A WINCHESTER Repeating Shotgun

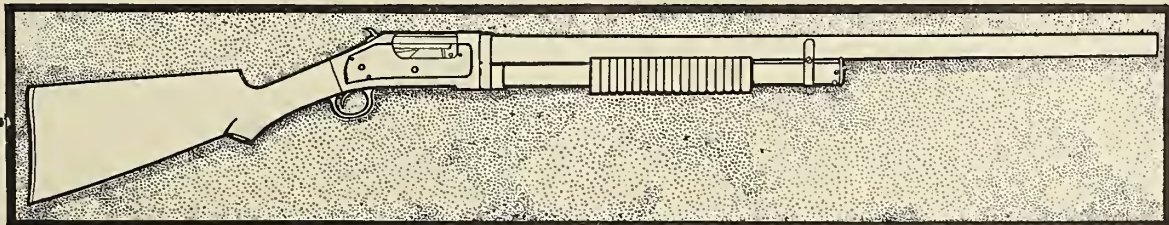
H. R. Bosley, of Dallas, Texas, shooting a Winchester Repeating Shotgun, won the Southwestern Handicap with a score of 92 x 100—19 x 20 and 18 x 20 in the shoot-off.

R. H. Connerly, who tied with one other shooter, tied Mr. Bosley on 92 targets and was runner-up in the shoot-off, shot Winchester "Leader" Shells and a Winchester Repeating Shotgun.

Nick Arie of Houston, Texas, an amateur, shooting a Winchester Repeating Shotgun, won High General Average for the tournament with a score of 560 x 600, and High Average Over All on 16-yard targets with a score of 340 x 350.

W. R. Crosby, shooting Winchester "Leader" Shells, and J. S. Day, shooting a Winchester Repeating Shotgun, tied for High Professional Average on the 16-yard targets, their scores being 339 x 350.


As Usual, W Goods Win The Big Honors



*“steel where steel belongs”*

# Peters Shells

## WIN SOUTHWESTERN HANDICAP

The  brand was the “whole cheese” at the Inter-State Association’s First Southwestern Handicap Tournament, San Antonio, April 8-10, winning practically all the honors.

**SOUTHWESTERN HANDICAP**, won by **H. R. Bosley**, 19 yards, score 92 ex 100

*Mr. Bosley tied with two others and won in the shoot-off.*


**PRELIMINARY HANDICAP**, won by **R. B. Barnes**, 18 yards, score 96 ex 100

**HIGH PROFESSIONAL AVERAGE**, **J. S. Day** (tie), - - score 339 ex 350

**SECOND HIGH AMATEUR AVERAGE**, **Barton Lewis**, - - score 334 ex 350

**HIGH AMATEUR AVERAGE**, April 11, **Barton Lewis**, - - score 195 ex 200

At New Orleans, April 15-16, **HIGH AMATEUR AVERAGE**, **Barton Lewis**, - - score 387 ex 400

**Peters** SHELLS demonstrate their superiority in this, the first big tournament of the season. Trap shooters are wise to the fact that the  brand of shells gives them a “hunch” in any race. Insist on having *“steel where steel belongs.”*

**THE PETERS CARTRIDGE COMPANY, CINCINNATI, OHIO**

NEW YORK: 98 Chambers St., T. H. Keller, Manager.

SAN FRANCISCO: 608-612 Howard St., J. S. French, Manager.

NEW ORLEANS: 321 Magazine St., Lee Omohundro, Manager.

### The Southern Handicap.

THE Interstate Association's Eighth Southern Handicap tournament will be held at Montgomery, Ala., May 13, 14 and 15, under the auspices of the Capital City Gun Club.

Modern Montgomery, the third city of Alabama, furnishes a striking illustration of an historical old community splendidly blended into the new, of a people proud of the venerated past, but living in the present and looking through progressive eyes upon a rosy future. Situated just fifty-seven miles from the exact center of the State, surrounded by fertile fields and virgin forests and at the head of navigation of a noble river, Montgomery early became an important trading post. Indeed, it has never lost its position as the agricultural center of Alabama.

Montgomery, with its wealth of history and tradition, is of the old South, but its people are more boastful that they are foremost in the spirit of the new South. This Capital City of Alabama is pointed out among Southern cities as the most conspicuous example of modern municipal development. It has led the way in sanitary equipment and civic improvements.

There are 52,000 people within trolley car distance of the center of the city of Montgomery, including many planters who go to their farms daily in motor cars. The historic value of Montgomery has made the city for many years the objective point of tourists, and the fine roads of the county have brought many points of interest into accessibility.

Six lines of railroads and navigable river provide ample facilities for the commerce of Montgomery, which approximates in the value \$50,000,000 annually.

The Capital City Gun Club, under whose auspices the 1913 Southern Handicap tournament will be held, was organized in 1905, with a membership of fifty-six. The shooting grounds of the club were then, and are now, located at Pickett Springs, four and one-half miles from the center of the city on the car lines of the Montgomery Traction Company. The grounds are, beyond doubt, among the finest in the United States, with a perfectly clear sky background and ample accommodations for all purposes. The club house is within fifteen feet of the car tracks.

The club is prosperous and flourishing, and its members at all times lend every effort to please and entertain every visiting sportsman. In addition, it is well to bear in mind that Montgomery is the home of one of the oldest shooting organizations in the United States, and that the sportsmen of this locality, as well as the citizens, have at all times been noted for their hospitality and spirit of sportsmanship.

The members of the Capital City Gun Club extend a cordial invitation to all their numerous friends and sportsmen in general to be with them at the coming meet, May 13, 14 and 15, assuring them of a pleasing and jolly time.

The conditions governing the Southern handicap are as follows: One hundred targets, unknown angles, handicaps 16 to 23yds., high guns (not class shooting); \$200 added to the purse; the number of moneys into which the purse will be divided will be determined by the number of entries. Entrance \$10, targets included.

The winner of first money is guaranteed \$200 or more; the winner of second is guaranteed \$150 or more, and the winner of third is guaranteed \$100 or more. If first, second and third moneys fall below these amounts, the difference will be made good by the Interstate Association. A trophy will be presented by the Interstate Association to the amateur contestant who makes the highest score. Regular entries must be made at the cashier's office, on the shooting grounds, before 5 P.M., Wednesday, May 14. Penalty entries may be made after Wednesday, May 14, up to the time the first gun is fired in event No. 5. Thursday, May 15, by paying \$15 entrance, targets included.

#### PROGRAM.

Monday, May 12—Practice Day.—Shooting begins at 1 P.M. Five events of 20 targets each, entrance \$2. Rose system, 5, 3, 2, 1. Sweeps optional. The Squier money-back system does not apply to the above events.

The Columbus Board of Trade, in conjunction with the citizens of Columbus, Ga., offer for competition a silver loving cup, the value of which is \$500, under the following conditions: The trophy is to be known as “the Columbus, Georgia, cup,” and the competition is to be open to amateurs only. To be eligible for the trophy a contestant must shoot in all events called for by the program of the tournament, the Southern Handicap, Preliminary Handicap, and double-target event included, and the contestant making the highest average shooting in all of said events is to be credited with one win of the cup. The trophy is to be contested for at Southern Handicap tournaments only, and it is to become the absolute property of the contestant who wins it three times.

First Day, May 13.—There will be ten 15-target events, entrance \$1.40 in each; extra entrance for Squier money-back system, \$1 each event. There will be also a special event at 25 double targets, entrance \$2. Open to amateurs only. Manufacturers' agents, paid representatives, etc., may shoot in the above events for targets only.

Second Day, May 14.—There will be five 20-target events, on this day, \$1.80 entrance and \$1 extra entrance for Squier money-back system in each event. Event No. 6 on this day will be the Preliminary Handicap, 100 single targets, \$7 entrance (targets included), handicaps 16 to 23yds., high guns (not class shooting), \$100 added to the purse. The amateur contestant who makes the highest score will receive a trophy, presented by the Interstate Association. Regular entries must be made at the cashier's office, on the shooting grounds, before 5 P. M., Tuesday, May 13. Penalty entries may be made after Tuesday, May 13, up to the time the first gun is fired in event No. 5, by paying \$10 entrance, targets included. Entries are not transferable, and entrance money cannot be withdrawn after handicaps have been allotted. These events are open to amateurs only. Manufacturers' agents, paid representatives, etc., may shoot for targets only.

Third Day, May 15.—On this day there will be five 20-target events, \$1.80 entrance and \$1 extra entrance for Squier money-back system, in each. Also will be shot on this day the Southern Handicap (event No. 6), 100 targets, \$10 entrance (targets included), handicaps 16

to 23yds., high guns (not class shooting), \$200 added to the purse. The winner of first money is guaranteed \$200 or more and a trophy; the winner of second is guaranteed \$150 or more, and the winner of third is guaranteed \$100 or more. If first, second and third moneys fall below these amounts, the difference will be made good by the Interstate Association. Regular entries must be made at the cashier's office on the shooting grounds before 5 P. M., Wednesday, May 14. Penalty entries may be made after Wednesday, May 14, up to the time the first gun is fired in event No. 5, by paying \$15 entrance, targets included. Entries are not transferable, and entrance money cannot be withdrawn after handicaps have been allotted. Open to amateurs only; all others may shoot for targets only.

The first Southern handicap was held at Nashville, Tenn., in 1906. Open to all. Total number of entries in the main event, 70. C. G. Spencer, of St. Louis, Mo., handicapped at 20yds., was the winner with a score of 98.

The second tournament was held at Richmond, Va., in 1907 and had 83 entries. G. S. McCarty, of Philadelphia, Pa., was the winner with a score of 92 from 17yds.

The third tournament was held at Birmingham, Ala., in 1908 and had 116 entries. George L. Lyon, of Durham, N. C., was the winner with a score of 94 from 19yds.

The fourth tournament was held at Nashville, Tenn., in 1909, and had 127 entries. S. L. Dodds, of Hickman, Ky., was the winner with a score of 94 from 16yds.

The fifth tournament was held at Columbus, Ga., in 1910, and had 128 entries. J. S. Young, of Chicago, Ill., was the winner with a score of 96 from 22yds.

The sixth tournament was held at Charlotte, N. C., in 1911, and had 100 entries. W. T. Laslie, of Tuskegee, Ala., was the winner with a score of 96 from 19yds.

The seventh tournament was held at Columbus, Ga., in 1912, and had 105 entries. Vassa Cate, of Brunswick, Ga., was the winner with a score of 93 from 19yds.

### Frontier Rod and Gun Club.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 28.—The attendance was all that could be expected, for the weather was cloudy, cold and a continual downpour of rain. Frank Wright was high with 88 per cent. Scores:

Targets:	10	15	25	25	25
Wright .....	8	14	23	20	23
Eichberg .....	7	9	20	18	24
Wakefield .....	..	..	18	15	..
Rapich .....	6	9	12	15	15
Tompkins .....	5	10	16	14	..
Keller .....	4	5	7	10	..
May .....	4	5	10	..	..
Fisher .....	5	8	7	..	..
Squelch .....	..	..	20	17	..
Schlender .....	2	5	8	5	..
Vedder .....	4	9	..	..	..
Utz .....	5	12	16	16	..

The point winners in the cup race are: Class A—Eichberg, 20; Class B—H. Utz, 16; Class C—Squelch, 20. Handicap: Eichberg, 18.

H. C. Utz, Sec'y.

DuPont—Riverside.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 26.—In a team race to-day Du Pont Club defeated Riverside (Pa.) Club, 445 to 436. Delaware's champion, Edward Banks, shot with Riverside and broke 46 out of 50 for high gun on the team. A. B. Richardson and W. S. Colfax, Jr., were high for Du Pont, with 48. The scores of the ten highest men on each side counted for total result. They were:

Table with 2 columns: Du Pont and Riverside. Lists names and scores for various participants.

The Riverside team was captained by Col. G. F. Hamlin, of Philadelphia. The visiting shooters were from Philadelphia, Camden, Trenton, Atlantic City and other places. Each man shot at 50 targets in two events of 25 targets each. The scores of all the contestants follow:

Du Pont.—Bush 37, Worthington 46, Raymond 35, Grier 37, Robelen 32, Hammond 42, Reis 34, Galvin 40, Koss 43, Crawford 27, Webster 25, Torousley 24, Smith 34, Martin 43, J. Mathews 39, Mathewson 35, Carlon 44, Baker 23, Leedom 34, Taggart 25, Bullock 35, Hoopes 41, Richardson 48, Minnick 44, Lawrence 41, Foord 42, Winchestr 39, Tomlinson 32, Doremus 42, Anderson, Jr., 34, Joslyn 43, Skelly 42, McHugh 42, Springer 38, Edmanson 38, Wood 43, Jenks 38, Coyne 31, W. B. Smith, Jr., 29, Dr. Patterson 39, David 26, Gervon 42, Keithley 37, Simon 41, Mayer 28, Touchton 39, Roberson 45, Magahern 41, Colfax 48, Willis 44, Rumford 37.

Riverside.—Jones 28, Dr. Mathews 43, Griffith 41, Henline 41, Cook 43, Dork 36, E. Ford 35, P. J. Ford 43, Pratt 35, Horner 41, Longbotham 31, Lodomson 33, S. Jackson 35, Hause 34, Dougherty 28, Worlow 45, Hamlin 39, Plum 43, Coleman 41, V. Oliver 45, Fisher 35, Bockius 31, Overbaugh 32, Eck 31, Fleming 44, Taylor 34, Newkirk 34, Sidebotham 32, Abbott 34, Waller 30, Stellar 40, Elwell 38, H. Davis 21, Banks 46, Braun 30, Hinkston 38, Waters 43, Torpey 37, Wiltbank 38, Stetter 33.

A. B. Richardson won the Class A Coleman du Pont spoon event by breaking 24 out of 25. The results in the other classes were:

Class B—Wm. G. Wood, 22; Class C—C. H. Simon, 25; Class D—C. C. Gerow, 23; Class E—W. F. Webster 14.

Mason County Gun Club.

MAYSVILLE, Ky., April 24.—The first annual registered tournament of the Mason County Gun Club was held here on April 24. Quite a large number of shooters were on the firing line, considering the recent havoc wrought in this section by floods. The shoot was a success from start to finish, weather conditions being ideal. The wind was at the shooters' backs most of the day, and affected the scores to a certain extent, but it could have been worse. The management wants to thank all those who were present and helped to make their first shoot a success, and can only say, "Come again, boys, the latch string is always hanging out."

Table with 2 columns: Shot at, Broke. Lists names and scores for participants in the Mason County Gun Club tournament.

Events Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 constituted the race for the Kentucky State challenge cup. There were four entries for this trophy, and the scores were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Lists scores for participants in the Kentucky State challenge cup event.

DuPont Gun Club.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 24.—The midweek shoot of the Du Pont Gun Club to-day was ladies' day—not on the side lines, but at the scores, twenty-three of the fair sex being in evidence. This is the second shoot the ladies have attended within a week.

There will be one trap for the exclusive use of the ladies every Thursday afternoon. Following is a list of those who attended: Miss H. O. Hammond, Miss Bessie V. Carson, Mrs. S. Hart, Miss M. V. Lannan, Miss C. Quigley, Miss A. Smith, Mrs. W. A. Joslyn, Mrs. Harry Prettyman, Miss Anna A. Flinn, Miss E. Macken, Mrs. W. F. Jensen, Mrs. F. W. Wilson, Miss J. Hirst, Mrs. J. E. Miller, Mrs. W. L. Adams, Mrs. J. B. Broud, Miss A. E. Riley, Miss M. R. Woodman, Miss Anna G. Dunbar, Miss E. Morris, Mrs. E. L. Riley, Miss Elizabeth Ramsay and Mrs. C. T. Martin.

Among the regulars, Eugene C. duPont broke 90 and 94 out of two tries at 100. J. H. Minnick was second with 93 out of his last 100. Following are the scores:

Table with 2 columns: Shot at, Broke. Lists names and scores for participants in the DuPont Gun Club ladies' day shoot.

Westboro Gun Club.

WESTBORO, Mass., April 19.—First shoot of the Westboro Gun Club was held this afternoon.

The officers of the new association are: President, Howard F. Hemenway; Vice-President, Dr. Charles S. Knight; Secretary, Charles E. Beach; Treasurer, Judge William E. Fowler; Field Captain, John T. Johnson; Lieutenants—J. R. J. W. Fay, Ernest Marsh and Errol Marsh; Committee on Grounds and Traps—Noah Nason, Michael Wagner and Daniel Harrington.

The first 10-target shoot was won by George Taft with 7. The second 10-target shoot was won by Taft with 5. The 15-target shoot was won by Ernest Marsh with 6. The scores:

Ten-targets shoot: Marsh 1, Taft 5, Jones 4, Harrington 1, Wagner 0.

Ten-target shoot: Taft 7, Jones 1, Adams 5, Hemenway 1, R. Harrington 1, Staples 3, Nason 1, Gannon 1, Linz 2, Marsh 2, H. Metcalf 0, Fowler 0, Burgess 1, H. Harrington 1, Rice 0, Parker 0, W. Metcalf 3, Bower 1, Fay 5, Wagner 1.

Fifteen-target shoot: Taft 4, Jones 4, Adams 4, Linz 5, Hemenway 4, Staples 4, E. A. Marsh 1, H. Harrington 2, Nason 3, H. Metcalf 0, W. Metcalf 1, Fowler 1, E. Marsh 7, Rice 3, Fay 1, Barnes 1, Wagner 2,

Fulton Gun Club.

FULTON, N. Y., April 26.—There were four events at 25 targets each shot here to-day. J. C. Hunter was high gun, with 94 out of 100; Fred Weise second, 93. Scores:

Table with 2 columns: Shot at, Broke. Lists names and scores for participants in the Fulton Gun Club events.

April 23.—H. McMurphy was high to-day with 97 out of 100; F. Weise second, 88. Good wind from the north took birds high in the air. Scores:

Table with 2 columns: Shot at, Broke. Lists names and scores for participants in the Fulton Gun Club event on April 23.

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HIGH SCORE OVER ALL

With



By W. H. Heer, Guthrie, Okla. 486 x 500—97.2%.

LONG RUN OF TOURNAMENT—W. H. Heer — 175 straight.

Another Long Run for SCHULTZE 126 by Woolfolk Henderson.

LOUISIANA STATE SHOOT

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### New York A. C.

PELHAM MANOR, N. Y., April 26.—To-day demonstrated once more the growing popularity of handicap shooting among high class athletic, country, golf and yacht clubs. It was the closing of the biggest and most popular trap season ever known at New York Athletic Club. Finals in all trophy events were shot and all awards were popular. Three events went to R. R. Debacher. While neither C. W. Billings nor Ralph Spotts was present, Billings took the J. Stewart Blackton trophy for the highest scratch total on 100 rocks during the season. The winner broke 95 earlier in the season.

To J. Henry Vanderveer, a recently elected member belongs the long-run trophy, with 62, made two weeks ago. Corbett trophy for the season's best handicap 100-bird score ran into a tie between R. R. Debacher, George M. Thomson, Conrad Stein, J. M. Jones and G. Fred Pelham, each with a full total during the season. In the shoot-off, Debacher won.

April Cup, 25 targets, handicap:

W B Ogden.....	2 25	G M Thomson.....	3 23
A J McManus.....	4 25	G F Pelham.....	0 22
J H Duden.....	5 25	A P Walker.....	7 22
J M Jones.....	4 21	E R Pardee.....	5 22
J H Vanderveer.....	2 23	J G S Dey.....	2 20
R R Debacher.....	4 23	Dr L Culver.....	1 18
C Stein.....	0 23	J Meyer.....	0 11

First shoot-off:

W B Ogden.....	2 22	A J McManus.....	4 18
H H Duden.....	5 22		

Second shoot-off:

W B Ogden.....	2 23	H H Duden.....	5 18
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Shoot-off for permanent possession:

W B Ogden.....	1 22	J G S Dey.....	2 21
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Club trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

R R Debacher.....	4 25	E R Pardee.....	5 21
Dr L Culver.....	1 25	J H Vanderveer.....	0 20
J G S Dey.....	3 22	G M Thomson.....	3 18
C Stein.....	0 22	A J McManus.....	3 17

H H Duden.....	5 22	G F Pelham.....	0 17
W B Ogden.....	1 21	J M Jones.....	4 17
A P Walker.....	7 21	J Meyer.....	0 12

Shoot-off:

R R Debacher.....	4 25	Dr L Culver.....	1 20
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Shoot-off for permanent possession:

W B Ogden.....	1 22	R R Debacher.....	3 20
J H Vanderveer.....	0 20		

Spring trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

R R Debacher.....	4 25	C Stein.....	0 19
J G S Dey.....	2 25	G F Pelham.....	0 18
A J McManus.....	4 24	H H Duden.....	5 18
W B Ogden.....	2 23	E R Pardee.....	5 18
J M Jones.....	4 23	J Meyer.....	0 16
G M Thomson.....	3 23	J H Vanderveer.....	1 16
Dr L Culver.....	1 20		

Shoot-off:

R R Debacher.....	4 25	J G S Dey.....	2 24
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Shoot-off for permanent possession:

R R Debacher.....	2 24	J H Vanderveer.....	1 24
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Second shoot-off:

R R Debacher.....	3 25	J H Vanderveer.....	1 24
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Travers Island trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

G F Pelham.....	3 25	J H Vanderveer.....	2 23
J G S Dey.....	3 25	Dr L Culver.....	1 22
A J McManus.....	4 25	A P Walker.....	7 21
G M Thomson.....	3 24	C Stein.....	1 20
J M Jones.....	4 24	E R Pardee.....	5 20
R R Debacher.....	3 24	H H Duden.....	5 19
W B Ogden.....	2 23	J Meyer.....	0 12

First shoot-off:

G F Pelham.....	3 24	A J McManus.....	4 23
J G S Dey.....	3 24		

Second shoot-off:

G F Pelham.....	3 24	J G S Dey.....	3 21
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Special trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

C Stein.....	0 25	W B Ogden.....	2 23
R R Debacher.....	3 25	A P Walker.....	7 21
G M Thomson.....	2 23	J M Jones.....	4 18
G F Pelham.....	2 23	J H Vanderveer.....	2 17

Dav trophy, 100 targets, handicap:

R R Debacher.....	15 97	C Stein.....	1 84
J G S Dey.....	10 92	J H Vanderveer.....	5 82
W B Ogden.....	7 92	G F Pelham.....	3 82
A J McManus.....	15 92	E R Pardee.....	20 81
G M Thomson.....	12 88	A P Walker.....	28 81
J M Jones.....	16 87	H H Duden.....	28 84
Dr L Culver.....	4 85	J Meyer.....	0 51

Shoot-off for possession of the G. J. Corbett trophy for best handicap score, 100 targets, of the season:

R R Debacher.....	3 1/4 24 1/4	G F Pelham.....	3/4 21 1/2
C Stein.....	2 1/4 23 1/4	J M Jones.....	4 20
G M Thomson.....	3 23		

High gun trophy, scratch, 100 targets:

W B Ogden.....	85	G F Pelham.....	77
C Stein.....	83	G M Thomson.....	76
J G S Dey.....	82	J M Jones.....	71
R R Debacher.....	82	H H Duden.....	64
Dr Culver.....	81	E R Pardee.....	61
J H Vanderveer.....	77	J Meyer.....	51
A J McManus.....	77	A P Walker.....	53

### Cleveland Gun Club.

The following scores were made by the Cleveland Gun Club at its shooting park, Stop 16a and Mayfield road:

Event No. 1, Semi-monthly trophy, 50 targets, 16yds.:

Stapp.....	47	Weeden.....	37
Greener.....	41	Brown.....	34
Hutchcroft.....	41	Tobey.....	32
Brainard.....	40	Grant.....	32
Noble.....	43	Rockwell.....	30
Freeman.....	39	West.....	27
Stevens.....	38	Thorpe.....	29

Event No. 2, annual trophy, 50 targets, 15yds.:

Stapp.....	48	Hutchcroft.....	38
Brainard.....	47	Rockwell.....	33
Noble.....	46	Gunner.....	32
Grant.....	43	Brown.....	32
Stevens.....	41	Tobey.....	31
Weeden.....	41	Ward.....	28
Thorpe.....	39	West.....	26
Freeman.....	38		

Event No. 3, quarterly contest, 25 targets, handicap:

Grant.....	1 25	Thorpe.....	6 24
Freeman.....	2 24	Hutchcroft.....	4 22
Weeden.....	2 25	Gunner.....	4 21
Brainard.....	4 25	Brown.....	2 20
Noble.....	6 25	Stapp.....	0 18
Tobey.....	2 25	Stevens.....	2 17

Event No. 4, sixth city trophy, handicap:

Stapp.....	0 23	Brown.....	2 19
Weeden.....	0 23	Gunner.....	2 19
Tobey.....	1 22	Hutchcroft.....	2 18
Stevens.....	5 21		

F. H. WALLACE, Mgr.

### Birmingham G. C.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 18.—There was shooting at the Birmingham Gun Club yesterday and to-day. Friday's shooting was done in a rainstorm. We had with us Mr. W. R. Crosby, who made 96 out of his 100 in the rainstorm. John Fletcher was high amateur with 92.

On Saturday, Gentry Hillman was high. The wind kept some of the scores down, but did not affect the shooting of Mr. Hillman. Scores:

Shot at. Broke		Shot at. Broke			
G Hillman.....	100	97	Mrs. Garl.....	100	65
Dr T Sellers.....	100	81	H Brown.....	100	64
Randolph.....	100	79	Kidd.....	100	64
Jas Hillman.....	100	75	Garl.....	75	60
J C Broyles.....	100	70	Pitt.....	75	55

The Brantley Gun Club's Tournament.

BRANTLEY, Ala., April 26.—The Brantley Gun Club held a registered trapshooting tournament on April 23 and 24, which was well attended. Ideal weather prevailed, with the exception of quite a stiff breeze. Nevertheless, some very good scores were recorded in each day's events.

W. R. Crosby made the long run of the shoot of 145 targets and was high professional on all targets, his record being 391 out of 400; George W. Maxwell, the one-arm shooter, was second high professional on all targets, his record being 389 out of 400; H. D. Gibbs was third high professional with 388 out of 400; A. J. Hill, of Dawson, Ga., was high amateur and winner of the trophy with 373 out of 400; W. T. Laslie, of Tuskegee, Ala., was second high with 370 out of 400, and J. P. Sousa, New York city, was third high with 363 out of 400.

The Interstate Association contributed \$100, as follows: \$5 added to each of the first ten events on the program of each day. The club contributed \$100, as follows: \$15 added to events Nos. 11 and 12, and \$20 to event No. 13.

The scores:

Table with columns: Name, First Day (Shot at, Broke), Second Day (Shot at, Broke). Lists scores for various shooters like W. R. Crosby, W. T. Laslie, G. W. Maxwell, etc.

W. F. RAINER, Sec'y.

Boston A. A.

BOSTON, Mass. April 26.—Owen and Keeler made full scores on 190 rocks to-day, the former from 18, the latter from 16 gratis scalars. On the shoot-off Owen made a full 25 from 4, thus copping the take-home trophy. First team match in series of six, five men to the team, program 100 targets, was won by No. 3, with 446 out of 500. Staples was high on the team with 94. Snow, of No. 2, was top gun of the entire outfit with 95. Team No. 1 was second with 434. Dr. Ellis won Brooks trophy with a full 100 from 3. Weather was all that a targetter could ask for. The scores:

Table with columns: Name, McCrea, Sargent, Total. Lists scores for Owen, Keeler, Osborn, Davis, Ellis, Snow, Blinn, Brooks, Farmer, Carleton, Dickey, Staples, Sibley, Monroe, Ballou, Clark, Tucker, Achorn, Adams, Sweet, Whitney, Clark, Knights.

\*Guests.

Five-man team match, scratch, for the Snow medals; first of the series of six at 100 targets per man:

Table with columns: Team No., Name, Score. Lists team scores for Osborn, Ellis, Faye, Williams, Monroe, Snow, Brooks, Tucker, Clark, Whitney.

C. B. TUCKER, Capt.

Independent G. C.

READING, Pa., April 26.—About twenty trappists turned out here to-day, and some good breakage was recorded. Particularly excellent crushing was done by Eck, Young, Haag, Davis and Murdorf. Eck got a 24 and a 24 out of 25, and a 15 full. Haag broke 16 straight. Du Pont fob, 25 targets:

Table with columns: Name, Score. Lists scores for Firing, Kofroth, Murdorf, Jones, Sloat, High, Davis, Miller, Stricker, Troop, Stevens fob, Handicap, Haag, Blind, Swisher, Murdorf, Jones, Davis, Troop, Kofroth, Young, Handicap, Haag, Swisher, Murdorf, Jones, Davis, Kofroth, Young, Handicap, Haag, Swisher, Murdorf, Jones, Davis, Young, Firing, Handicap, Haag, Swisher, Murdorf, Jones, Davis, Kofroth.

M. F. KOFROTH.

White Plains Gun Club.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 28.—An interesting shoot was held at the White Plains Gun Club on Saturday, April 26. The day was ideal, and brought out a total of twenty-seven shooters. A. L. Burns was high gun, and also won a leg on the Schiefflin trophy. H. M. Ferguson, a new member, won first take-home prize and a leg on the Stevens medal. C. H. Hadlock and A. M. Dalton won second and third take-home prizes in the order named. F. F. Rogers won a leg on the Allyn trophy for doubles. Scores:

Table with columns: Name, Shot at, Broke. Lists scores for A. L. Burns, Dr. G. H. Martin, G. P. Granbery, E. Carpenter, Z. C. Offutt, T. H. Lawrence, T. L. De Nysc, A. B. Hubbell, H. Finch, F. F. Rogers, L. Brush, J. T. Hyland, B. R. Stoddard, A. M. Dalton, Allyn trophy, F. F. Rogers, T. H. Lawrence, J. T. Hyland.

Bon Air Gun Club.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 26.—Not a great many of the boys turned out here at our shoot to-day, but those who did were mighty enthusiastic. On 50 rocks Reshterwald and Stahl tied at 41. Stahl made 25 straight in his last string. In the rifle division, Wolfe made 72. The scores:

Table with columns: Name, Score. Lists scores for King, Stahl, Slater, Rechterwald, King, Stahl, Rechterwald, Bradshaw, Wolfe, Miller, Wolfe, Miller.



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Mason County Gun Club.

THE first annual registered tournament of the Mason County Gun Club was held at Maysville, Ky., on April 24. The attendance was quite good, though not up to expectations, the recent flood, no doubt, preventing some shooters from taking part.

A feature of the tournament was the contest for the \$400 Kentucky State challenge cup, which was won by Wm. H. Hall, of Maysville, on the Cincinnati grounds last fall, T. H. Clay, Jr., of Paris, being the challenger, and two other Kentucky shooters entering the contest.

High score for the day was made by W. Henderson.

professional, 166. High amateur average was made by H. Clark, 163. W. H. Hall was second with 159, and T. H. Clay third with 157.

The Cincinnati Gun Club was represented by Arthur Gambell, J. E. Schreck, M. J. Welch and J. B. Clement. The officers of the club, to whom credit is due for the smooth manner in which everything was pulled off, are: A. Simpson, President; John V. Dea, Vice-President; J. M. Cochran, Secretary and Treasurer.

E. H. Nesbitt was official referee. The grounds were open for practice on the 23d, and several of the out-of-town shooters availed themselves of the opportunity presented to get acquainted with the flight of the targets and the surroundings. The scores:

Table with 2 columns of names and scores. Includes entries like \*C O LeCompte 154, J B Lallance 149, R H Bruns 154, T H Clay 158, A S La Follette 146, A Gambell 143, C B Strother 155, \*W Henderson 166, C R Wheeler 141, J E Schreck 153, H Clark 163, C B Cage 106, \*Professionals.

Table for Kentucky State challenge cup, 100 targets. Includes entries like C B Strother 92, T H Clay 91, W H Hall 90, J E Schreck 85.

Paleface Gun Club.

BOSTON, Mass., April 26.—The two-day shoot held here was a mighty interesting affair. Snow, from Boston A. A., shot a great program, getting 383 out of 400 for the two days, missing 9 the first day, and 8 the second. Ralph Spotts, of New York A. C., was second with 381; E. A. Randall, of Portland, third with 375. Lester German was top for wads only with 378. Scores:

Large table with 4 columns: Name, 1st Day, 2d Day, Total. Includes entries like \*Fanning 171, Largerquist 166, Snow 191, \*Ballou 175, Richardson 155, Proctor 187, Blinn 172, Davis 176, Keeler 163, Marden 177, \*German 187, Hinds 181, Clarke 177, E A Randall 190, \*Hammond 157, Billings 174, \*H A Keller 174, \*Chapin 181, \*Darton 181, \*Stevens 181, Griffith 180, Gray 161, \*Sibley 174, Blanchard 175, Littlefield 157, McArdle 184, Arnold 172, Spotts 188, Hadden 176, McMahon 186, Gilman 160, Burr 187, Weymouth 166, Bowen 179, Staples 187, Brooks 164, S W Dimick 169, Blanchard 169, Biff 157, Bob Smith 157, Bergin 180, Taylor 163, Burnes 177, Steeler 184, Whitney 159, Haines 122, Newton 180, Andres 160, \*Dickey 171, Hilliard 178, \*Fay 183, Searles 177, Spencer 164, Eaton 169, H W Knights 171, \*H Keller 179, S V Putnam 189, Farmer 178, \*Wheeler 177, Charles 167, Osborn 176, Wigglesworth 179, Doten 180, Emory 169, Carlton 52.

Cincinnati Gun Club.

IN spite of the threatening weather on April 27, there was a very good attendance at the weekly shoot of the club. Several of the officers stationed at Fort Thomas were present on April 26 and took part in the various events. In the 100-target race Hammerschmidt was high man with 92, Medico being his nearest competitor with 89. In the team match the civilians put it over the military by a margin of 16 targets, Irwin, of the former team making high individual score of the match.

The day was not the best for shooting, a strong wind affecting the flight of the targets, and heavy rain in the forenoon cut the attendance quite a little. On the 27th, rain about noon kept many from starting to the grounds, and the number was smaller than usual. There was a puzzling wind which made the targets climb skyward every once in a while, and caused more than one of the misses. C. O. LeCompte tied with H. C. Connelly for high gun on 90. Schreck divided second place honors with A. Gambell on 86. L. C. LeCompte, who is pretty nearly as big as his "Pa," gives promise of making "Charlie" go some in the near future. Two team matches were shot, and both were closely contested, but one target separating the teams at the finish.

Hammerschmidt arrived at the grounds late in the afternoon, and only shot at 50 targets. The first 25 he broke straight, and then, in a match with Butz, he broke 21, the latter tying him with the handicap of 2 targets. Davies also made a nice score of 24, shooting with Hammerschmidt. In an extra event at 25 targets, C. O. LeCompte broke 23, Butz 19, Sander 17, Frohlinger 20 and Cox 19.

The next contest in the inter-city team matches between Dayton, Springfield and Cincinnati has been postponed from April 26 to May 24, and will be shot at Dayton instead of at Springfield, as at first scheduled. The flood caused this change in the plans. The last

match will take place at Springfield soon after the Grand American.

Table for April 26, 100-targets race. Includes entries like Donaldson 74, Medico 89, Munson 47, Hammerschmidt 92, Rethers 47, Stegeman 67, Smith 76, Irwin 83, Wilburn 63.

Table for Team match 25 targets per man. Includes Officers (Medico 19, Smith 15, Welburn 12-46) and Civilians (Donaldson 20, Irwin 22, Stegeman 20-62).

Table for April 27, 100 targets. Includes entries like C O LeCompte 90, Frohlinger 75, C Cox 79, Connelly 90, A Gambell 86, Sander 81, Butz 87-163, Schreck 86, L C LeCompte 64.

Table for Team match, 100 targets. Includes entries like Gambell 85, Butz 84-169, Team match, 25 targets: L Gambell 22, Sander 18-40, A Gambell 22, Butz 19-41.

Dead Shot Averages.

THE following have won points on the "dead shot" high average trophy:

Table with 2 columns: Name, Points. Includes entries like Nic Arie, Houston, Texas 6, H Kennicott, Glen View, Ill. 6, II J Rebhausen, North Platte, Neb. 4, Harry Dixon, Oronogo, Mo. 3, Harry H Sloan, Philadelphia 2, J S Young, Chicago, Ill. 1, A J Brown, Kankakee, Ill. 1, J F Wulf, Milwaukee, Wis. 1.

Daniel Boone Gun Club.

MARTHASVILLE, Mo., April 26.—Ahmann again landed the Du Pont job for the week. If he wins it again next week it will be his, and will be out of the competition, but we expect a good attendance and a hard race at that time. Scores:

Table with 4 columns: Name, Shot at, Broke, Name, Shot at, Broke. Includes entries like Ahmann 50, Mutert 50, Bollmann 50, Underwood 50, Fortmann 50, Koelling 25, Berg 25, Wilson 25, Meyer 25.

New Hanover Gun Club.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 26.—The following scores were made at the regular Friday afternoon shoot:

Table with 4 columns: Name, Score, Name, Score. Includes entries like Grant 49, Boylan 45, Penny 45, Grant 43, Underwood 41, Pierce 40, Dreher 43, Underwood 41, Pierce 40.

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about the good points in any particular gun—the proof of its worth to you—is what the gun will do.

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The A. H. FOX GUN CO. 4655 N. 18th St., PHILADELPHIA



**Marine and Field Club.**

GRAVESEND BAY, N. Y., April 26.—Gravesend Bay yachtsmen shot their final match for this season to-day, and some handsome scores resulted. The shoot-off for March cup resulted in a full 100 for J. M. Knox, shooting from a handicap of 12. In this event E. H. Lott broke 95 from scratch. On April cup, at 300 scalers, P. R. Towne won with 280 from 4. C. D. Sayre was second with 270 from 6.

The special shoot from scratch at 25 rocks was a hummer. C. D. Sayre, E. H. Lott and H. M. Brigham each ran 25 straight, and in shoot-off Sayre broke 24, Brigham 23, and Lott 22. Sayre was almost invincible. He ran 49 out of 50, and fell down on his last aerosaucer.

This has been a decidedly successful season among sailing and motor boating clay disc crackers, and augurs well for a big squad next year.

April cup, 300 targets:					
P R Towne.....	4	280	C B Ludwig.....	10	264
C D Sayre.....	6	270	C M Camp.....	8	242
S P Hopkins.....	4	266	J M Knox.....	12	237

Special shoot, 25 targets, scratch:			
C D Sayre.....	25	J M Knox.....	22
E H Lott.....	25	H Davol.....	21
H M Brigham.....	25	C B Ludwig.....	20
P R Towne.....	23	E Delawater.....	18

Shoot-off:			
C D Sayre.....	24	E H Lott.....	22
H M Brigham.....	23		

**Secaucus Gun Club.**

SECAUCUS, N. J., April 27.—At the regular shoot of the Secaucus Gun Club, held to-day, ten of the members took part. Owing to a high wind that blew in from the traps, filling our eyes with dust, the scores are a little below the average. Scores follow:

Shot at. Broke		Shot at. Broke	
Toussaint.....	114 70	Post.....	62 26
Matthies.....	114 63	Morgan.....	62 30
Strobel.....	87 57	Meerbott.....	25 5
Duke.....	87 36	Frohberg.....	25 2
Walhanke.....	75 14	H Kroll.....	62 46

Our next shoot will be held on Sunday, May 3, at 2 P. M. sharp. The club house is situated on Mill Creek. Take White Line car and get off at Lausicker's residence on the Patterson Plank road, near the power house. Plenty of shells. Targets one cent each.

R. MORGAN, Sec'y.

**Day New Jersey Champion.**

ORANGE, N. J., April 26.—C. H. Day, Jr., ripped the nails from the case in which for some little time has laid the trophy designating the Jersey clay bird championship. He shot a good race, winning by one bird, with 47 out of 50.

**ALONG THE CAROLINA COAST.**

Continued from page 560.

congregate in the marshes, sloughs and ponds. The natives kill vast quantities, or did several years back at the time of our visit. But they derive small financial profit therefrom, having few facilities for reaching quickly the best markets. What they sell is usually to professional gunners, who visit the beaches in small coasting boats, both sail and motor, who besides slaughtering much themselves, buy all that is offered at a very low figure, then transport it to Newberne, Beaufort and other convenient railroad towns. How they pass through local restrictions as to exporting undue quantities of game is one of the mysteries, which, while apparent enough to anybody who cares to keep his eyes open, is under the surface difficult to solve.

There are few, if any, canvasback or red-heads about Hatteras. We saw a great plenty of mallard, pintail, black duck, teal, brant, and were told that in the spring, wild geese and swan assembled in this part of Pamlico Sound preparatory to their northward flight.

A few miles southwest of Cape Hatteras is Ocracoke Inlet, with a small village of that name near; and beyond that is another one, Portsmouth. We did not go there, but they present pretty much the same characteristics as those of Chickamacomico, Big Kinnakeet and Hatteras. At Ocracoke is said to be one of the finest ranges for brant shooting on the coast, as many as two hundred having been killed by one gun in one day, so we were told. There are no sporting clubs in this coast section south of New Inlet. The general inaccessibility of the region probably being the reason. It takes a week from Washington; and the time and labor, not to speak of the expense, involved, keeps sportsmen away. So many privileges are offered by clubs along the west shores of Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds, that where time as well as money are an object, these primitive but attractive places on the outer coast rim, are passed by. Again, the exposure to storms that occur during the winter season requires certain qualities of stoic endurance that many do not possess. Yet, to those who are willing to accept the difficulties, and the dangers, there is much good sport and enjoyment to be had at a comparatively small cost.

Another thing I must not pass over. I do believe there are more raccoons on Cape Hatteras than any place I ever hunted over. The inextricably rough, close character of the vegetation, combined with the debris constantly cast up by the sea, and the inexhaustible fish supply washing up against the Sound shore line all go to make Br'er 'Coon wax fat and fierce. Though the pelts are rated low in the fur market, the field for trapping when the fur is at its best is a good one. You will hardly find a domestic cat on the island for, despite pussy's deputed nine lives, the 'coon soon disposes of them all. One moonlight night we went out with a Capt. Etherige and one of his coast guards, and came home in the small hours with

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The standard weaning food.
- Spratt's Pepsinated Puppy Meal**  
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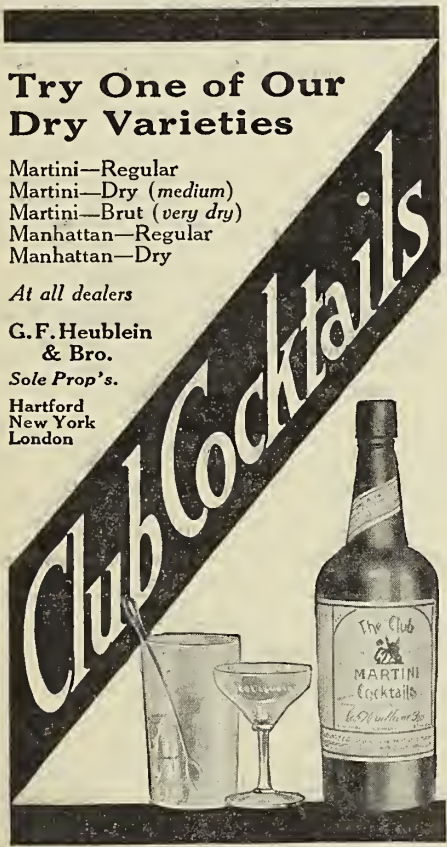
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- Martini—Dry (medium)
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over a dozen 'coons, all fat and fit in every way.

Perhaps one reason for Br'er 'Coon's flourishing so here is that his hereditary foe, the darky and his 'coon dog, is singularly absent. A Southern 'coon hunt without the African and his dog, is not unlike Hamlet with the melancholy prince left out. To us it looked as if the coast rim about Hatteras would be an ideal spot for our colored brother, who likes to live without work. All he would need would be an old army musket, a cast net, a few fish lines, a shanty built out of beach-comber's lumber, and a good 'coon dog. It looked as if this locality would beat even the Yazoo Swamps in Mississippi, as the spot where Sambo might sit back, and out of a "full belly," warble his old song:

"'Possum up a gum tree, 'coon in de holler,  
Rabbit in de briar patch, fat as he kin waller."

But the negro simply is not in it along the seaboard rim of North Carolina, especially about Hatteras. The white natives simply will not have him about at any price—as a permanent residenter. It may be, however, that the driving storms, and the constant thunder of old ocean roaring the year round so nearby, has something to do with it. With all its crude abundance, this narrow eastern edge of the old North State is, in many ways, a strenuous country to live in.

After a final week of enjoyment and open hospitality on the part of our friends the coast guards, to whom we must add the people and families at the lighthouse, Ben Bolt and the writer at last voyaged back toward old Virginia via the inland waters of the sounds.

It being well on toward winter, and northers prevailing, the little coasting sloop that bore us took another week to beat up through Pamlico, Albemarle, Croatan and Currituck Sounds. In fact, it was a "long leg and a short one" all the way up, and the "long leg" was not so lengthy after all. We were zig-zagging from one tack to the other nearly the whole way back; and we realized the perversity of nature when, almost within sight of the railroad that would take us back to Norfolk, the wind veered, backed and finally settled into a steady southeaster, which probably lasted as long as the other. But we did not care. We were back again, safe, well tanned and hearty. If we had it all to do over again another year, it is likely that we would not kick, provided we could spare the time which grubbing after reluctant dollars that "must be had" imposes on our unwilling souls.

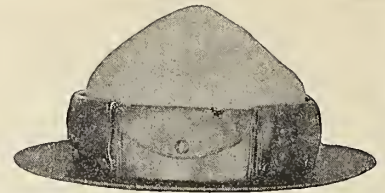
**BENJAMIN TRAUTMANN, ALIAS BEN TROUT.**

Continued from page 557.

While I was watchin' I forgot to keep up that eternal wriggle, an' had slipped down close to the falls. I could feel the cool swift water carryin' me with it. All at once every fish in the pool turned to watch me an' several come as close as they dared.

"You've passed the danger limit, half a dozen of 'em yelled.

"At once they were frightened an' to tell the truth, when I looked over my shoulder an' saw I was not five feet from the falls, I thought my time had come. Why, my hair fairly stood on end. I mean I had that feelin' an' I begun



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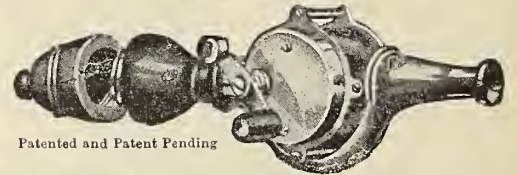
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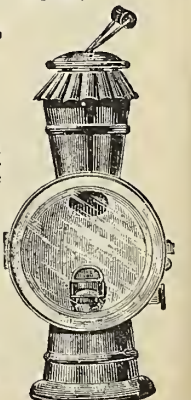
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to put up the swim of my life. But the best I could do did not make much headway against that current. One of the fellers that had been a little more chummy than the rest came closer an' tried in every way to encourage me.

"Try an' make this rock, Ben," he said, "an' I'll try to hold you there a minute till you breathe a spell. Now a little further; quick! Now you'll make it," but here I happened to git my eye on my other self jest in time to see him startin' to roll over the ledge into the water. I forgot to wriggle. My pard shouted: 'You're lost, Ben! Good-bye, old boy!'

"Splash came the body into the ice cold water, an' I was back in my old frame ag'in, but still had the problem of savin' myself from goin' over the falls. I tell you, gentlemen, it was a close call; nothin' but those slippery rocks to hold to an' the falls only ten feet behind me an' a sight of rapid water ahead. I was five minutes makin' that swim of one rod. It seemed like five hours, but somehow I could see Jane before me all the time lookin' more anxious than I ever seen her. Waal, when I got out an'

wrung the water out of my clothes an' got in the warm sun, I felt like another man. Somehow, I knew that every bit of laziness had left my system, an' it really had.

"I walked straight back, found my axe an' went to cuttin' harder than I ever did before. That night when I come in dad an' ma looked at each other, but never said a word. Next mornin' I was the fust one up, an' done the chores 'fore dad got up. Mam looked surprised an' worried like. Didn't say a word to me when I shouldered my axe an' went out. They could hear my axe ringin' all mornin' an' 'bout to o'clock mam come out with a lunch an' set down on the log where I couldn't chop. Said she: 'I've brung you a little lunch, Ben; can you eat it?'

"'Guess I kin,' says I, an' begun eatin' like a wood chopper. Mam kept eyein' me all the time. Seemed as ef somethin' was on her mind. Finally she said: 'What's the matter with you Ben?'

"'Nothin', I said; 'why?'

"'This change,' she said.

"'What do you mean?' says I.

"'Why, all this work inside twenty-four hours. Are you real well?'

"I jest busted out into a shoutin' laugh. Mam she jumped as ef she were afeard of me an' kind of sidled away from me. Then she said: 'I must be goin'.'

"I watched her till she was out of sight, then went to my choppin'. At noon dad says to me: 'Ben, you'd better not go out ag'in; you don't look well.'

"'I never felt better in my life,' says I. 'I done more these last two days than I ever did in a year afore.'

"'We know that Ben, an' that' what's a-worryin' us.'

"Well, that tickled me. To think their worryin' 'bout me for not workin' for ten years, then when I did begin, they'd worry 'bout that. So I jest give another laugh like I did down in the woods. They both looked at each other jest the same way as ef they understood. Dad whispered to mam. Then they both got up an' dad said: 'Will you stay here five minutes, Ben?'

"I said I would. They went out an' in less than no time got back, both of them a-holden to Jane.

"She looked at me quite curious like for a minnte, then said: 'What's the matter, Ben?'

"'Why, nothin,' Jane, only I've been workin' an' what's more, I intend to keep a-workin'. I'm a-goin' to clear this ten acres for dad, an' then I'm a-goin' to clear ten more an' build a cabin ef you'll take care of it for me.'

"This last came out afore I knowed it, an' all the time I was a-sayin' it I was a-lookin' straight into Jane's eyes, as I never had afore. When I fust commenced talkin', she looked kinder surprised like. Then as I kept on, her eyes begun to brighten, gitten' brighter an' brighter till I finished, an' then I realized what I had done. I wished I could have slunk out where dad an' mam couldn't hear me git refused.

"But they didn't hear it, for she walked straight over to me an' took my big hand in hern, an' said: 'You'll do it Ben, I know you will, an' what's more I'll help you make the cabin a home.'

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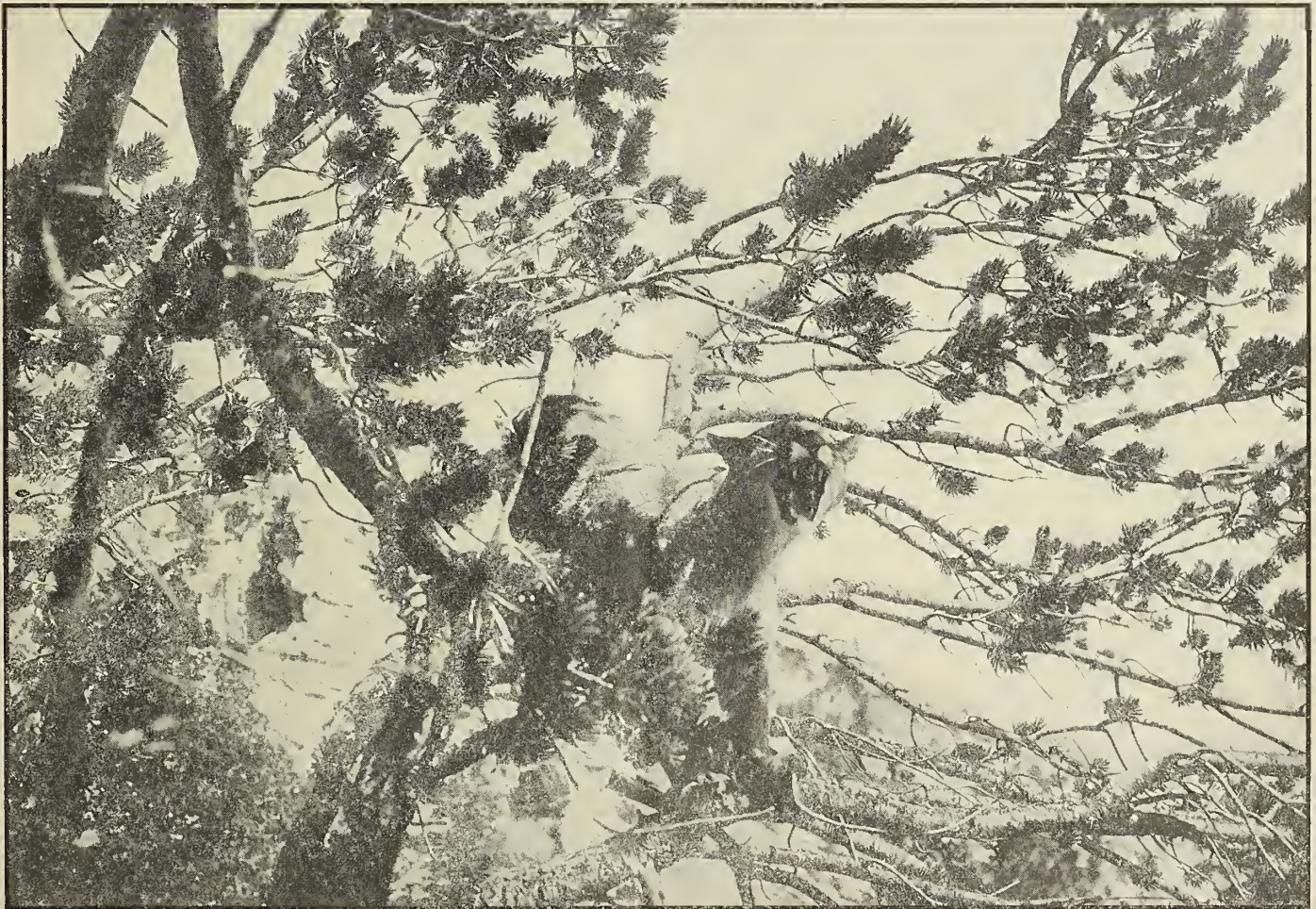
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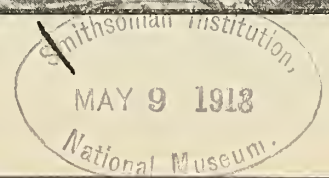
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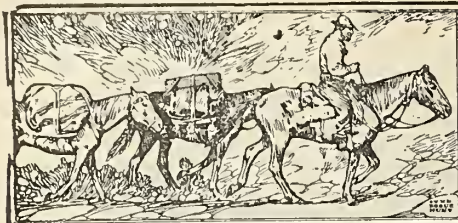
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## Hints for Campers.

BY LORNA.

As usually cooked, dehydrated potatoes result in a soapy mess, reminding one of the watery mashed potatoes of a tenth rate boarding house, only more so. This need not be. Tie the potatoes, or other dehydrated vegetable, in a square of cheese cloth by gathering up the corners and loops; soak the bag of potatoes, so formed, in cold water for two hours or more; place the bag in a kettle of salted boiling water and boil thirty-five minutes. The potatoes in all respects should be equal to good mashed potatoes produced from the fresh vegetable. The "riced" form of the potato may be more perfectly preserved by steaming the bag instead of placing it in the boiling water, but this requires skill and experience, and is apt to result in failure.

**Boiled Cabbage.**—As often cooked at home and in camp, boiled cabbage is yellow, slimy and odorous. To boil it properly, the cabbage should be cut in quarters and placed in a kettle half full of boiling water with half a tea spoon of soda. Do not let the water boil over, but boil with the kettle uncovered hard and steadily for thirty minutes. Add salt during the boiling. Remove the cabbage. If you have not tried this before, you will be surprised at the improvement over the old way, and the family camping on the other side of the lake need not know that you have cabbage for dinner. Note the shortness of time required.

**Hollandaise Potatoes.**—If you are baking potatoes with meat, put an onion with the potatoes. It keeps the potatoes from getting hard and imparts a delicate flavor.

**Polishing Aluminum.**—Rhubarb contains an acid that has its own effect on aluminum. While it is true that aluminum does not oxidize, it does corrode, and it does discolor. To remove corrosion and discoloration, stew rhubarb (some call it pie plant) in the aluminum vessel to be cleaned and rub the nasty slimy stuff over the inside and outside of the kettle or other article. Then wash and dry. A new silver dollar will hide its face in shame.

## New Game Preserve Formed.

THE first public hearing, held under Chapter 470 of the Acts of 1911, State of Massachusetts, relative to establishing fish and game preserves in the State, held by the Fish and Game Commission, was productive of a game preserve upon the land of Frederick Cunningham and Paul B. Morton, a tract of nearly 3,000 acres with three large artificial ponds. Most of the land is ideal cover for ruffed grouse, and these birds should increase rapidly under the protection of the State. All vermin will be killed and the birds given all possible protection. It is the belief of the commissioners that if several of these preserves can be established in each county of the Commonwealth, and birds given all possible protection, that the old New England partridge will remain with us and furnish sport for our children's children.

Chapter 470 provides that any person or persons or any town may petition the commission on fisheries and game to close a certain area for a period not exceeding five years at a time.

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## Plan Game Protection.

THE sportsmen of Dayton, Minn., have organized the Minnesota Game and Fish Protective League, having for its object conservation of game and fish in the State. It plans to co-operate with similar organizations and to aid the State game and fish commission in the enforcement of the laws.

The new league grew out of the feeling that commercialized hunting is being done on a large scale in Minnesota. Members believe that if prompt action is not taken Minnesota game and fish are in danger of extermination. The following officers were elected the other day: Dr. Charles Nootnagel, President; P. W. Guilford, Vice-President; E. H. Bass, Secretary and Treasurer.

## Elk Shipped Into Wyoming.

THE forest office at Custer City, S. D., R. P. Imes, supervisor, has been notified of another shipment of elk from the Yellowstone National Park to the Sundance, Wyo., National Forest Reserve. This shipment contains twenty-five animals and they will be shipped over the Burlington from Billings, Montana, to Savoy, in the Spearfish cañon, where they will be unloaded and when weather conditions permit, they will be driven over the Wyoming line. For some time the matter of obtaining some of these animals for the Harney Peak Forest Reserve has been under negotiation, and it is likely that in the near future a shipment will be secured.

## Want New Game Laws.

A recodification of the Minnesota game laws is urged, and that conferences be held with the legislatures of North and South Dakota and Wisconsin. Among those who have conferred with the legislators were George Copeland, E. E. Bass, Dr. O. R. Bryant and A. M. Packer, of the Minnesota Game and Fish Protective League. The delegation asks that turtle dove be taken from the list of game birds, that the limit on prairie chickens, partridge, grouse and ducks be cut to twenty-five. Protest was made against the bill by Senator Charles Cook, establishing a closed prairie chicken season until 1916. The question of providing for a later opening of the hunting season was also discussed.

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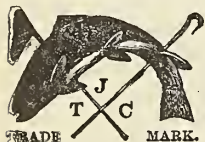
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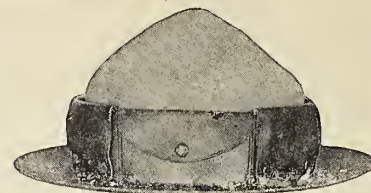
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1913.

VOL. LXXX.—No. 19.  
127 Franklin St., New York

## A Contraband Incident

### CHAPTER III.

#### A Story of the Forties Written by Nessmuk

*Illustrations from "Woodcraft."*

**T**HEN the man told us the story.

"And what did you do that they cut you up in that way?" asked Kelly. "I reckon you must 'a' been a pretty hard case."

"No, massa, I neber was a hard case; allus did my bes' to please 'em an' wasn't sassy. Dey cut me up 'cause I wanted my freedom an' run away. Massa 'greed to let me buy myse'f for seven hun'ed dollars, an' when I'se paid him four hun'ed of de money, he jes' backed out an' wanted me to take de money back ag'in; but he offered me fair, I mus' say dat for him; he offered me five hun'ed dollars in hard money. He said he couldn't let such a boy as me go nohow; I mus' stay wid him till I was an ole man, an' den he'd take care of me, but I wanted my freedom jes' as bad as tho' I was white, an' when I see da wasn't no odder chance, I run away."

"And got caught and flogged?"

"No, sah, not de fust time. Dey cotch me, but massa wouldn't 'low no floggin' 'bout it; he talked to me 'bout my wickedness an' got me to promise an' try to be contented, but I couldn't. It seemed to me as tho' I mus' get my freedom or die, so I run away again, but it 'peared like de Lord had turned ag'in me. Dey cotch'd me an' bro't me back, and dat time massa was gone away, so de oberseer could jes' do as he wanted to, an' he had an ole spite to pay off, so he took me down in de woods out ob hearin' ob de folks at de house an' tied me up. I dunno how long he whipped me; 'pears like it mus' bin half a day—whipped me till I was jes' done gone; didn't know nuffin' 'tall 'bout it, an den washed me down wid salt an' water. Seem's tho, a man couldn't suffer as I did dat night an' live, but de berry next day he took me out an' whipped me ag'in. I hope de wust inimy I hab in de wurl' neber 'll suffer as I did dat day, but it come to an end at last. Massa come home while de whippin' was goin' on an' de han's tole him 'bout it. He neber said a word, but run his hoss down to de grove an' jes' lit on dat oberseer like a mad pointer. De oberseer was grit, too, so he turned an' fit his bes', but Lord! 'twant no good, massa handled him like a baby. He got him down an' choked him till he couldn't git up, an' den jumpt on him wid de boot heels an' kicked him right smart. I neber see a white man git sech a lickin'. Arter dat dey used me well. I was took up to de house an' missus doc-

tored me herself till I got able to work; dat took more 'n' two months. De oberseer was sent off an' dey hired a new one—a peart man he was, an' didn't jaw an' flog like de old one, but when he did flog—oh g'way! wa'n't he ugly! When I got round ag'in, massa took me for his coachman an' promised me dat I shouldn't be flogged nor sold so long as I'd behave myse'f, an' I promised to serve him faithful. I would



SHANTY TENT AND CAMP-FIRE.

'a' done it, too, ef it hadn't bin for de new oberseer."

"What about him?" asked Jason; "did he give you that huge scar there under your shoul-der?"

"Yes, massa, 'twas him did it. De new oberseer took to follerin' my wife an' botherin' her eb'ry chance he could get. She didn't want nuffin' to do wid him, an' tried to keep out of his way, but he wouldn't be put off; he kep' follerin' her up 'till he got so troublesome dat she complained to massa, but he only laughed an' sed he reckoned de oberseer wouldn't hurt her. When we was married, missus made de weddin' for us an' had her own minister to marry us jes' like white folks. She talked to

us, an' de minister he talked 'bout bein' true an' faithful to one anoder like true Christians, so when our trouble come an' de oberseer wouldn't leabe us alone an' massa wouldn't make him behave, Anne (dat's her name, massa), she went to missus an' begged to have her speak to de oberseer so he'd behave hisself decent. Missus was a Christian if dey eber was one, an' she took de oberseer to do 'bout it, an' tole him if he troubled us ag'in he'd be sent off quicker. She gib him a good talkin' to an' tole him dat dat way oughter be 'shamed to show his face 'mong 'spectable white folks. Dat jes' made him sabage; he didn't say much, but de way de han's had to stan' roun' arter dat was a caution.

"'Bout a week arter missus scolded de oberseer, I had to take massa to Richmond in de coach, an' when I got back I foun' Anne in our cabin a-cryin' as ef her heart would break. She was a-layin' on her face an' her back was all covered wid blood where de oberseer 'd bin whippin' her. Oh, Lord! gen'l'men, dat was hard to bear. He'd managed to pick a quar'l wid her 'bout jes' nuffin' at all, an' he knowed she was mos' as bashful like as a white woman, so he made her strip afore all de field han's, an' cut her up ugly wid a cowskin. He wanted to whip her more, but missus cotched him at it an' made him stop. I never see anybody so mad as missus was about dat whippin'. She was a mighty ambitious\* woman, an' she 'clared if de oberseer wasn't turned off, she'd take de pistols an' shoot him herself, but, massa, he wouldn't hear of it. De oberseer got more work out ob de han's dan any oder man could, an' massa knowed it, so he pacified missus an' made believe he'd turn him off as soon's he could find a better one, an' gib orders neber to strike me or my wife ag'in while he staid on de plantation. 'Peared den as ef we might take some comfort yet ef dat oberseer 'd only leabe us alone, but he wouldn't.

"One day I had to go down to de pasture arter de hosses, an' when I got dar I heard a woman's voice in de thicket clos' by a beggin' to be let alone, an' den I heard a man's voice, rough an' sabage, tellin' her to shet up, to hole her tongue, or he'd skin her. I knowed well enuff 'twas dat oberseer makin' us trouble again, but I didn't dar' to get ober de fence. I knowed

\*The slaves and poor whites at the South often used the word ambition for high spirit or temper.

I should kill him ef I did. I prayed de Lord to help poor Anne in her trouble, an' tried to catch de hosses an' hurry away out of hearin' afore I got into mischief, but de Lord ordered it different. Afore I could get away I heard Anne give a screech, an' den I shook like I had de ager, but I wouldn't go dar, 'cause you see 'twon't do for a slave to strike a white man, an' I thought mebbe she'd get away from him arter all, but she didn't. I heard her screech two or three times arter dat, an' den she made a kine of smoderin' noise as ef he had his han' ober her mouf or was a chokin' her. I raily can't tell what happened arter dat. De fust I knowed arterward, 'bout a dozen ob 'em was a holdin' me an' massa was a docterin' de oberseer. He was pounded up mighty bad, was de oberseer. A piece of his ear was gone, an' one eye was clean knocked out ob his head. He looked awful bad, an' dey said I done it. Ef I did, I didn't know it, but dey tied me han' an' foot an' den went arter de doctor for de oberseer. For two days an' nights dey kep' me in an ole log stable, an' when de oberseer got well enough to 'tend to me, dey had some more gen'l'men from Richmond an' 'round de neighborhood to see what should be done wid me. Some of 'em was for giving me up to de law, an' some was for whippin' me an' scillin' me down South. I wanted 'em to sen' me to jail an' let me be tried, but dey wouldn't hear nuffin' I had to say. Dey agreed to let de oberseer whip me an' den sell me for what I'd fetch; 'twouldn't be much, I knew dat mighty well. De next mornin' I was tied up in dat ole log stable an' de whippin' was begun. De oberseer did it. He had much as twenty cowskins an' gads, an' he took his coat off an' rolled up his sleeves jes' as calm like he meant to do a day's work, an' he 'lowed he'd see my backbone afore night. Den I knowed he meant to flog me to death, an' I begged of massa to shoot me right on de spot, for 't 'peared as ef I couldn't stan' sech torment no way, but massa hc'd turned ag'in' me an' dere wan't no hope nowhar. All de forenoon dat debil ob an oberseer whipped me by spells. He'd whip me from de neck down till he got tired, den he'd rest an' take a drink ob whiskey, den hc'd begin an' whip up awhile, an' den take anoder drink. When he knocked off for dinner an' washed me down, dere wan't a spot on my back as big as your thumbnail but was raw, an' de wust was to come yet. I prayed an' agonized wid de Lord to take me right away afore I could suffer any more, but I wasn't to die yet. After dinner dat ole debil come back ag'in, an' he was so drunk he couldn't even flog decent. He took one of de gads an' come at me like a mad bull; he hit me over de head, on de arms an' legs an' everywhere he could. I kep' my face away from him, but he marked me awful."

Here the poor fellow showed a number of ugly welts on his legs, arms and head, after which he continued the simple recital of his wrongs.

"He got tired ob dat arter awhile an' went off to de spring to wash his face an' sober up a little, an' when he come back I see he meant mischief. He took off his coat an' went to whippin' slow an' stiddy, like he did in de mornin', only dis time he picked out de bigges' gad an' struck all de time in de same place. 'Now, damn you, I'll cut your heart out.' Dat's what

he said, an' he meant it true an' airnest. 'Pears as do people couldn't know how wese made to suffer or dey'd rise up ag'in' it. Ebry blow dat debil give me it seemed as ef it went right fro' to my breas' bone, but jes' when I was mos' gone, de door was bust open an' missus come in. She'd bin talkin' to Anne an' got at de whole trufe o' de matter an' her ambition was up awful. She pulled de gad out o' de oberseer's han's an' jes' laid it ober his face an' eyes beautiful, an' when massa come in wid her brudder an' two more gen'l'men an' tried to pacify her, she talked to 'em like a preacher. She tole 'em dat slavery was a cuss an' a disgrace to de Souf, dat it made brutes of de mas'rs, an' de slaves, too, an' dishonor'd deir wives an' darters. She said dat me an' my wife



OUTDOOR COOKING RANGE.

wid twenty more ob de sarvants b'longed to her, an' she called her maker to witness dat she'd free us afore six months was gone ef she lived. She tole massa dat him an' de oberseer 'd murdered me in de face an' eyes ob right an' jestic, an' she made 'em all clar out, massa an' all. Den she got some ob de stoutest han's an' had me carried to my own cabin an' tole Anne she needn't do any more work, but jes' tend me till I got well.

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

Beneath a hemlock grim and dark,  
Where shrub and vine are intertwining,  
Our shanty stands, well roofed with bark,  
On which the cheerful blaze is shining.  
The smoke ascends in spiral wreath,  
With upward curve the sparks are trending;  
The coffee kettle sings beneath  
Where sparks and smoke with leaves are blending.

And on the stream a light canoe  
Floats like a freshly fallen feather,  
A fairy thing, that will not do  
For broader seas and stormy weather.  
Her sides no thicker than the shell  
Of Ole Bull's Cremona fiddle,  
The man who rides her will do well  
To part his scalp-lock in the middle.  
—From "Woodcraft" by Nessmuk.

THERE are two great sources of power—wealth and brains.—Herbert Kaufman.

### An Echo from the Past.

BOSTON, Mass., April 25.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* One of my young joys was that series of fishing yarns known to us as "The Camps of the Kingfishers." In those days I hunted for that first before settling down for my enjoyment of FOREST AND STREAM, and if it contained an instalment, my happiness was complete. Old Knots, Sam and the rest were living friends to me, regardless of the fact that I never met them in the flesh.

Now, a whole generation has come up since then, including, I believe, part or all of the editorial staff. All this condensed happiness is locked away in the pages of the past, and these youngsters know it not. At this late date I have no idea how much page space it would take to reproduce it, and perhaps it might be well to edit out some sections; nevertheless, wouldn't it be worth while to make some issue of FOREST AND STREAM a special number, and give us a reprint of them under one cover? What if it does necessitate a double number. I, for one, would be glad to pay my twenty-five or fifty cents if need be for that special. What does the Old Guard say? (I suppose they'll let me into their ranks now when I claim to have been townsman and friend of J. G. Rich, mighty in bear slaying). Let's all send a postal to the editor about it and let him count noses and see if it would pay. Send yours, brother; yes—yours.  
JOHN PRESTON TRUE.

### A New Protection Organ.

GAME NEWS is the title of an interesting club organ issued monthly by the Erie County Society for the protection of birds, fish and game. It is published from Buffalo, N. Y., under editorship of A. R. Smith. The field covered by this little bulletin is wide, in that it discusses proposed legislation as well as suggesting improvements in game and fish laws already in force. Its present big agitation, and a most worthy one, is reclamation for the fishermen of Niagara River and Lake Erie. Success to this little publication and the greater cause.

### "Traveling" with Nessmuk.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 19.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I want to congratulate you on being able to give us something new from the pen of "Nessmuk," as I do congratulate myself that I am to be able to peruse the same. I have traveled over much country with "Nessmuk"—on paper—and he has seemed very much like an old friend to me and was mourned as such when he passed over the Great Divide.

SAMUEL B. BURNHAM.

WYOMING, Ohio, March 19.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I have been a FOREST AND STREAM subscriber for years on and off. Have been "off" some time and now got "on" again. Used to write letters on gun matters, and you published them, too, without kicking as far as I know. Am an archer also and twenty-nine years ago made a record at Chautauqua, N. Y., at the annual tournament of the N. A. A., which has never been equalled before or since. Hence I am interested in archery, and as you have lifted FOREST AND STREAM up to that first class sport, I am with you again. WM. A. CLARK.

# Trout Fishing in New South Wales

By H. K. ANDERSON

AUSTRALIA is now at the end of the 1912-13 trout fishing season, which extends from Nov. 1 to April 30, and while loth to do so, have to admit that it has been on the whole disappointing as regards the number and size of the trout caught.

Several of our rivers literally teem with rainbow trout, of the famous Shasta River stock, imported some twenty-five years ago, and it is truly marvelous to note the manner in which they have adapted themselves to our climate.

In Monaro the climate is cool, frosty nights occurring right up to Christmas, which conditions seem to suit the rainbow trout admirably. In winter frosts in this part are very severe, and in the higher altitudes the thermometer gets well down below zero. This will be news to many who look on Australia as a "hot country."

Among the rivers which are very heavily stocked may be mentioned the Snowy, Murrumbidgee, Goodradigbee, Jounama and a number of smaller streams. These appear to be particularly adapted to the requirements of the fish, as they have increased enormously, and it is in many places possible when rising three flies to catch a fish on each at one cast many times during a day's fishing.

The result of this over-stocking is that the trout have deteriorated in size, and where five years ago four to six-pounders were common, one is lucky now to secure a trout of one to one and a half pounds in weight. This is of course due to a great extent to the depleted food supply. The native minnows, which were the only fish in some of the streams before the trout were introduced, have all been devoured. The fresh water crayfish, shrimps, beetles and aquatic insects have been so reduced in numbers as to have become an almost negligible quantity, far from sufficient to feed the great numbers of trout which have a continual fight for existence, hence grow long for their weight and not too long at that.

There are one or two streams where this great multiplication has not taken place, which are still only (comparatively speaking) lightly stocked. The Badja River for instance, which is well fished year after year, but contains and will always contain large trout. It is very weedy, the weed beds teem with natural food, and as there are many deep pools, ample harbor is available for big fish.

Another such river is the Upper Queanbeyan, sluggish, weedy and full of sunken snags. Some of the pools are twenty feet deep, fringed right round with weeds over which it is necessary to cast the fly in order to catch a trout. Having hooked him he must be played in the small patch of open water and landed or lost according to the skill (and luck) of the angler.

It was on this stream that the writer and friend, W. Bollard, of Captains Flat, N. S. W., spent their week's holiday in March last, of which trip the following is a brief outline:

Leaving Sydney on March 8 at 8:25 p. m. with the thermometer registering something in the eighties, it was refreshing to step on the

platform at Bungendore, 180 miles away, at 3:30 next morning and find the temperature somewhere about freezing point, at an altitude of only 2,292 feet. An early start was made by coach for Captains Flat, whence a further twenty miles drive brought the party to the Upper Waters of the Queanbeyan River, a distance of forty-eight miles by road, up hill most of the way, and about 5,000 feet above sea level.

Drizzling rain and sleet set in just as the wagonette drew up at the camp (which had been previously occupied on several occasions), but tents were speedily rigged and all made snug. On that night, March 8, the memorable storm which inundated many parts of Sydney and the suburbs and wrought a deal of damage, passed over the camp. Fortunately it was sheltered by a bluff from the force of the storm. The wind roared down the valley, leveling everything before it. Trees were crashing down in all directions for a space of half an hour by which time the storm, in that locality at all events, had expended its devastating power. Rain fell all night and all day Sunday, but after midnight the clouds broke a little, and by 4 a. m. on Monday there was not a cloud in the sky.

At daylight the ground was white with frost. Although so much rain had fallen, the river only rose about a foot, and was almost clear, as it flows through granite country and nothing short of a flood will make it muddy.

The anglers proceeded up stream, Mr. Bollard taking the right bank, the writer the left, and on reaching the first pool, Mr. Bollard hooked a big fish which put up a game fight, rushed into the weeds, out again, leaped a dozen times into the air, and finally came to the gaff, a glittering 8-pound *irideus*, perfect in shape and coloring, and in the pink of condition. A little further up stream the writer rose a fish, but missed him. At the next cast he came again and the hook went home—a wild rush up stream, down again, out of the water time after time, then down he went and remained with his head on the bottom, his tail perpendicularly above, defying the best efforts of the angler to move him for quite three minutes. With a rush he came to the surface and dashed round the pool with a series of leaps. Changing his tactics, he came straight for a bed of weeds some ten feet across, reaching from the angler's feet outward, and penetrated some distance into them. This proved his undoing, as he was getting tired, and after holding him in the dense weeds for about ten minutes, a track was broken through them with a sapling, and the almost dead fish led to the bank. He weighed eight and a half pounds.

Mr. Bollard, who had watched the battle from the opposite bank, moved a little way further up stream, and at first cast struck a splendid fish, which tore off a great deal of line, but fortunately kept out in the open. By skillful handling, she was brought back, and played to a finish, and on receiving the gaff registered nine and a quarter pounds, the best fish of the trip, a lovely hen fish, fat, and with rich salmon colored flesh.

Finding a crossing place, the anglers who had a long way to go decided to bury the fish in a rabbit burrow, so collected a lot of green ti-tree bushes to line the burrow, placed the three big fish in it, and covered them with ti-tree, placing a log over the entrance to keep out any stray fox which might come along, as reynard is partial to trout.

It was some distance to the next pool, and on reaching it a nip and a smoke were indulged in, watching the water the while to see if any trout were moving. Not a rise was seen, but this is frequently the case, and the angler must provide temptation in these waters; not wait for the trout to take the initiative. There is no current, but one soon learns to know where to expect a fish, and a naturally worked artificial fly will very often "draw" a good fish that is lying in his holt surrounded by natural food.

By the end of the day, eight very fine trout weighing 9¼, 8½, 7½, 7, 6½ pounds and three others over 4 pounds were caught besides which quite a number of heavy fish were lost in the snags and weed beds.

On the following days six trout, largest eight and a half pounds, by Mr. Bollard, were caught. This magnificent fish put up the best fight either of the anglers had ever seen. It was in an extremely difficult place, and the fish was a lively one, but Mr. Bollard, who is a very clever angler, after allowing the trout one run of perhaps twenty yards, brought him back and kept him swimming round and round in a circle of open water not more than twenty feet in diameter, thwarting rush after rush, and actually fighting the fish at the rod point. A dozen times it attempted to rush into the weeds, and as often was turned, only to repeat the charge in another direction. It was the finest piece of work the writer, with thirty years' experience among fish of all kinds had ever seen, as the trout was very strong, and the fly, a cochy-bondhu on No. 4 hook, had only a light hold in its jaw. The writer's bag was one seven-pound and one six and a half-pound rainbow.

The next day was bleak and cold, and only one fish was so much as moved. He came to a coachman on the writer's first cast and weighed about six pounds. Not another rise was seen during the whole day.

The last two days' fishing found the anglers with heavy baskets, both securing some large fish, from four to eight pounds. During the trip one half-pound fish and one one and a half-pound fish were caught and returned to the water. There were two three-pound fish and all the rest were over four pounds in weight. Several four to five-pounders, big with spawn, were promptly liberated.

The flies used were the cochy-bondhu, which accounted for 50 per cent. of the fish, claret and teal, teal and red, zulu fished deep, and in the evening the coachman near the surface. The total number of trout for five and one-half days was thirty-five, and the average weight five and a quarter pounds (live weight).

Over a hundredweight of cleaned rainbow trout were taken into Captains Flat on the return journey. Such a fine lot had never been seen there before, and the writer brought to Sydney about eighty pounds of trout which were distributed among friends and neighbors in perfect condition, as they were sprinkled with salt, and the weather was deliciously cool.

# Newfoundland Salmon Fishing

By G. H. F.

I WILL give some information for the benefit of the brotherhood. This is to assist in taking the first degree, and may be uninteresting to those who have it all "by the book." Arthur C. Fox, 175 Claremont avenue, New York city, followed my information obtained from you two years ago, and as he is a man of sober truth, and happy to help anyone in New York desiring to sift me down to the wheat, had best see him. He will be disposed to let the secrets out for the common good. I am a fisherman of sixty-six years of age, forty years at fly-fishing, so many years "young," of inflamed red corpuscles, and so refer to someone to corroborate me.

Now for information. For Newfoundland

other way to journey: Take train over B. & M. at 8 A. M. to Portland; thence Maine Central to McAdam Junction, N. B., where the C. P. R. train takes you to St. John, N. B., arriving about 10:30 P. M., where you change cars in the station and take sleeper to Truro, Nova Scotia, and arrive about 6:30 A. M., where you stop till about 9 A. M. and take same train you would take had you taken the steamer at about noon the second day before. You can calculate the difference in the running time from this as about twenty hours.

The steamers leave North Sydney every day but Sunday, if they do as last year, and as they have put on a new steamer, I have no doubt that they now have two new steamers and leave

within twenty rods. The river is away about a third of a mile. It is an open farming country, not too deep for wading, having sandy beaches, the banks in places fringed with alders, wide enough for casting with a good, long line; boats not used except way down toward the mouth.

The black flies are not very bad, if there is a breeze, and there is usually one after 9 A. M. The mosquitoes are not at all "thick" and scarcely seen at night at the house, and not at all in daytime. One should be provided with "dope," and I have never found any difficulty in fishing at all times on account of flies, although a very sensitive person might find some fault on some days.

The fishing begins about June 25 and lasts until the middle of September, but the best of it is from July 1 to Aug. 20. The fish in Little River are the largest on the island, but they are not so numerous and the "off days" are many. When the fish are "off" we go on the train up to the Grand Codroy in the morning and back at night, or else stop at another boarding place of the Tompkins Bros. at South Branch, called the "Bungalow." That place can accommodate only about ten people. The price of board is \$1.50 per day. Guides get \$2 and board themselves unless you lunch out, when you pay 25 cents for that. Tompkins Bros. hunt you up guides.

There is no camping allowed on that Little River. One can fish without a guide, if he prefers, but he misses the information which he needs, and the knowing ones are apt to get ahead on the pools. It is not best to try it, if comfort and success is worth having. In August there is apt to be all the rods on this stream that it is equal to, but I have never been unable to get a fair chance when the fishing was good, for that makes a greater number of fishing points.

When the water is low, the fishermen get discouraged, and the persistent ones profit by their discouragements. A good guide helps most on those occasions. He braces you up and won't let you fall out by the way.

The temperature on the island is low for summer, about like May in New England. The nights are cool. The rains are not any too frequent to keep the streams up to fishing height, but when it rains, it pours and blows "great guns."

So much for that stream. If one goes as early as the 10th of June, he can go to Doyle's at the lower end of the Grand Codroy and fish up about three miles. Doyle Bros. keep boarders and look after guides and boats. But that is a point where the fishing does not last beyond the last of June with much certainty. Doyle Bros. keep a good place. I have never stopped there, but know that the early fishing is fine. The trains pass only about a half mile from their place. They keep a country store at the station. This station is up about four miles from Tompkins. From Tompkins we go up to their bungalow, twelve miles, and get off at South Branch station. That is the post office. The boarding place is close by. There is no



SOLID COMFORT.

salmon fishing we may as well start the facts from Boston, assuming that anyone can easily find that point.

Two ways of going: By steamer to Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, leaving Boston at about noon, and reaching Yarmouth in the morning, and from there taking Dominion Atlantic train through Digby to Windsor Junction, and from there to Truro, where remain over night and take the train about nine in the morning for North Sydney; arrive there about 7:30 P. M., going to steamer landing. At about 11 P. M. take steamer for Port Aux Basques, N. F., where you will be examined by custom-house officer perfunctorily and have to deposit duty on rods and cameras until your return, when it will be given back to you, if you bring back your rods. Maybe this is a good thing, so as to have some cash to spend on the way home. Pay \$10 for a license to fish, and fish as much as you wish to and anywhere. Get the license there. An-

as above stated. The passage across to Port Aux Basques takes about seven hours and is usually a smooth one. At P. B. take train about 7:45 A. M. and arrive at the first salmon river at 9:15 A. M.—that is, Tompkins, on Little Codroy River. The only boarding place there is with Tompkins Bros., farmers, who cater very well and have quite a number of rooms—enough to take care of all that come. The table is not what is "high grade," but is as good as can be expected in a fishing camp. There is abundance of fairly well cooked food, fairly well served, and the beds are good. Fastidious fishermen are scarce, and must enjoy their own peculiarities as best they may.

The people one encounters there are of a good class, educated and interesting, and accustomed to put up with the absence of luxuries, depending on the substitution of salmon for what they left at home that was "way-up."

The boarding place is close to the train,

other boarding place there. Mike Tompkins runs it, and is a most obliging and attentive host.

The Grand Codroy is in sight there. This is a wide stream, very rocky and ledgy, shallow, and the fishing extends down stream about four miles, and up stream nine. The railroad runs so near the river that one can get off the train at all the larger pools (the trains make a practice of stopping), and by walking half a mile or so, get to the fishing. Then at the end of the afternoon he can flag the train and come back to the bungalow or Tompkins. The trains run every day, or did last season. The best and largest pools are the Forks near the bungalow; next below Big Salmon Pool; next, Spin Top; next, Reynolds; next, Mollychigneck; then Lime Stone. Between these are many chances to fish in "runs."

The Forks Pool is a very long one, and usually affords a chance for three or more rods. There is considerable camping on this river at this point and below, but none above. This occurs usually in June and July, but not much later. Above these lower pools are Smoke House, two miles away; Five-Mile Pool that distance from the bungalow; Seven-Mile Pool, then Six Birches, nine miles away, and the Siding Run a mile further. These are all famous, but a little later than the lower pools. About the 5th of July the salmon are found in these upper pools. The South Branch comes in at the railroad bridge above the bungalow and has some good pools, though somewhat less certain. By going up on that branch four miles the fishing is at an end.

The fishing begins at the lower pools about the 10th of June, and holds good, with interruptions from low water, to about the middle of July. From then on it keeps coming with every rise of water from showers or rains. More grilse are found in this river. Perhaps two-thirds of the fish after July 20 are grilse that one gets. They can usually be got at almost any time whether the water is high or low.

The next rivers are Robinson's and others nearby. These are early rivers—June and the first half of July. The fishing at Robinson's is mainly near the mouth. To go further up one needs a camp, and those are all private, belonging to sportsmen. In August they are used by people who care to go up. It is about ten to twelve miles to the upper fishing, and severe tramping along the stream over rocky bottom. George Shear, address Robinson's, N. F., is a camp owner and guide, and will take the best of care of anyone wanting to go to Robinson's. If one desires fine grilse fishing, with a few salmon, in August he can be pretty sure of it with him. There is no better guide in the country.

There, I guess I have gone far enough for your information bureau.

I am not advertising any of these places, therefore, notwithstanding my exuberance of interest in salmon fishing, I am sure that a man who has the red fishing-blood in him will not go astray from following my speel of information. I won't guarantee that he will catch, but I can say that from a "greenhorn" in Mr. Fox I have got a man who can keep up with any of them, not by crowding other fishermen—which he will never do—but by just patiently

plodding each day where the chance is likely and not getting down-hearted.

I went up there a year ago last season when the rods seemed to be rather plenty, but I just journeyed where they did not think of going and surprised the whole "kit." I just followed the same course last year and did even better. There are lots of lazy men who want to fish where it is easy to get, and they have to endure the sight of rival rods; but there is always a chance to fish somewhere.

The average new hand gets discouraged because he can't get a lot of fish every time he tries, but if he did, the sport would be "plug fishing." That is, it would be no more sport than that. At my age of sixty-six and a weight of 135 pounds, I am no athlete, but no man needs to be an athlete to swing a rod that weighs no more than a pound, using both arms. We don't have to cast a line forty rods to reach fish. No good trout fly-fisherman need be long in getting the "hang" of sending out fifty feet to reach his fish. The fish are usually right in sight and forty feet of line will go where they are. You don't have to keep casting until the fish rises, but let them have time to change their whims. That change comes sooner or later. Lie down and let the flies eat you, and then go at it again. The black flies are sometimes troublesome on the Grand Codroy, but there is more trouble arising from a growling disposition that sets one a chafing than from flies. If one is afraid of dope, then he must suffer at times, but it is all moonshine that it is too insufferable to be endured for good fishing. Get used to using the "medicine" and shut up growling, and all will be happy.

If I were a woman I wouldn't go salmon fishing until I had cut off my hair. But many women fish on the Grand River and find nothing to growl about.

Now for tackle: Rod, split bamboo, 13½ feet long or about; weight, a pound. Don't get one made too stout. Don't get a greenheart of greater length than 13 feet. Flies of size No. 6 and 8. Loop gut. The Pennel-eyed do not set the hook in well. I like Limerick. Need about a dozen of each kind. Kinds: Jock Scott, black dose, silver doctor, silver gray, dusty miller, inky boy, black dog; six of each size.

Leaders: Nine-foot, salmon single X and XX; cost of X, 5s.; XX cost 10 per cent. off. These sizes are strong enough, and of excellent gut. People buy leaders that cost \$3, and I never had one of the kind I buy break from a strain of fish. They are smaller and make less show in the water. One ought to have about eight to stand the wear. I can make one last two or three weeks, but of course a leader will fret some in casting. I keep three soaked up all the time, and shift leaders, instead of shifting flies on the leader. That saves cutting off a part of the leader in shifting, for the better way is to cut the loop off your leader, and tie the fly on the end, and thus have less to fret the water and disturb the fish. Use either long rubber wading boots up to your crotch, or get the wading stockings and large canvas brogans, with hob nails. You will be surprised at the amount of room the hose will take between your wading stockings and brogans. We use heavy yarn hose outside the waders to keep the sand from cutting the waders, and a man who wears seven boots will want about ten and a half

waders, and nine or ten of brogans. Try the waders and stockings and brogans to be sure you are right, because it won't be happy to find the brogans tight. You must not expect them to look pretty. But I have made great use of tall rubber waders, and have found them all right. Only get the heavy ones or they will hurt you against the rocks. If a pair lasts three weeks, they will do well, or you will be pretty careful and quiet. Waders last a long trip.

A gaff of a spread of four to four and a half inches is about right. Those without any handle are best, for you can cut a handle and save carrying a useless piece of wood. I never bother with these fancy handles, for they are not as long as the guides like. A short rubber jacket is better than a long rubber coat to use when it rains. Better have knickerbockers, for long trousers are hot in the waders or rubber boots. I take a pair of disused trousers, and the tailor makes knickerbockers of them.

It is cool enough to wear flannel shirts, and a soft hat is better than any cap that ever burned a man's nose off.

For a reel, get a 4¼-inch diameter, single gear, nickel plate. German silver adds nothing to usefulness. Line, forty yards, vacuum finish enamel, backed by sixty yards of silk or linen, lashed on so to run through the guides and tapered. Size as for trout or landlocked salmon trolling. Don't get the larger size salmon line, for while good in windy weather, it makes too much "splish" in the water. Don't get one too fine, for it won't cast in any wind. *In medio tutissimus ibis*. The English or Scotch lines are better than our enamel lines. I have tried them both.

Now I have given you lots of points of use to those who are new to this fishing. It would not be just right for New Brunswick or Canada, for they use larger flies and rods there, but it fits the demands of Newfoundland to a T. I would not advise a man to get wading trousers, unless he were to fish very early in June, when the water is high. They are hot and heavy in July, and not at all necessary. Soft feeling waders are the best, and the English and Scotch beat us to a "frazzle." Thin silk ones are fine, but I do not think they are so durable, and they cost a good bit. A good wading stocking ought to cost about \$7.50.

A. Barton Hepburn, chairman of Chase National Bank, of New York city, who has been shooting big game in British East Africa, and has a large "bag" to his credit, has started home from Mombassa.





## A New Campaign

### To Stop the Importation of Wild Birds' Plumage for Millinery.

[From Zoological Society Bulletin for May.]

FULLY one hundred species of the most beautiful and curious birds of the world are now being exterminated to meet the demands of the feather trade, for plumes, feathers and skins to use on the hats of thoughtless women. If the American women of society and of fashion could be made to know the details of this trade, and what it means, they would be among the first to support the movement for the protection of birds from the feather trade. The stories published by the Audubon Societies, of the starvation of egret nestlings through the slaughter of parent birds, are incontestably true, and those telling of the extermination of certain birds of paradise are also true.

Remember that the feather trade is attacking the existence of an immense variety of birds, ranging from the condors and vultures, egrets, hawks, owls, birds of paradise and emus, down to the pheasants, ducks, callistes and humming-birds. No beautiful bird is spared unless fully protected by law.

The New York Zoological Society is strongly and permanently opposed to this slaughter. It challenges the right of the feather trade to exterminate the most beautiful birds of the world for millinery purposes. It objects to bird slaughter in New Guinea just as strongly as to bird slaughter in Florida! Every civilized nation has a duty in this matter which cannot be ignored.

On Jan. 30, the Executive Committee of the Society asked the Ways and Means Committee of Congress to incorporate in the new tariff bill, now being framed, a provision that will absolutely stop the feather-millinery traffic throughout the United States. The argument, brief and exhibits of the Society's representative appear in full in "Tariff Hearings No. 23."

The full text of the Zoological Society's proposed provision is as follows:

At the end of Section No. 438 of the new Tariff Law, add the following:

"Provided, That the importation of aigrettes, egret plumes or 'osprey' plumes, and the feathers, quills, heads, wings, tails, skins or parts of skins, of wild birds, either raw or manufactured and not for scientific or educational purposes, is hereby prohibited; but this provision shall not apply to the feathers or plumes of ostriches, or to the feathers of domestic fowls of any kind."

On April 7 the new Tariff bill that was presented to Congress contained this clause.

The Society is now endeavoring to place before the American people an impressive summary of facts regarding the awful extent and destructiveness of the feather trade. A large four-page circular, filled with information, has

gone to every State, and that portion of the newspaper press which pays attention to the needs of wild life has been asked to assist in spreading the facts. We are asking the people to make their wishes known to Congress, and particularly to members of the House of Representatives.

It is important that all the world should know that at least 100 species of the most beautiful and most curious birds of the world are being exterminated for the feather trade. Unfortunately, there is not the slightest exaggeration in this statement. No wild-bird species that is pursued and killed for valuable plumage can possibly escape ultimate extinction. Even the countless millions of the passenger pigeon went down before the guns, clubs and nets of the market-hunters, and only one bird now remains alive.

For years the Royal Society (of London) for the Protection of Birds, aided by James Buckland, has besieged the British Parliament for a law to stop the London traffic in the plumage of wild birds. While considerable progress has been made, success has not yet been attained because of the fierce opposition of the feather trade, backed by the Chamber of Commerce! "The Trade" wants the money!

In America several States have stopped the sale of the plumage of North American birds for milliners' use, but the sale of such foreign birds as birds of paradise still goes on generally! This is entirely wrong.

We have asked Congress to take the action that will forever wash our hands of the blood of these beautiful creatures, so far as millinery is concerned. The National Association of Audubon Societies is with us—or we are with it, whichever it may be! Australia has already enacted such a law as we are asking for. In that country the national watchword is "Advance, Australia!" The Australians have done so, and we are sorry we were not the first to reach the goal.

The cause is a great one—well worth striving for. It is worth while to work for a cause that, when successful, sweeps a shame and an abuse from half a continent! While the matter is not so great as the migratory bird bill, it is still so great, so far-reaching and so admirable when done that it may well claim the attention and the efforts of the best people of America.

The time has now arrived when every American woman, and also every man, who desires to strike a hard blow in defense of the persecuted birds of the world can do so. It can be delivered by writing in behalf of the Society's provision, directly and immediately, to all members of Congress outside the State of New York. New York members need no urging.

Think what it would mean to end, for the whole United States, by only six lines of national law, the disgraceful bird-slaughter that now is going on in response to the demands of the traders in American fashions!

Of course, the National Milliners' Association will vigorously oppose our measure. It will denounce it as "unconstitutional," "confiscatory," "class legislation" and "oppressive." We expect all that, and more. Possibly one-tenth of one per cent. of the American people will be represented by that opposition; but will they prevail against the 99.9 per cent. who are firmly opposed to bird slaughter for the enrichment of "the feather trade"?

Ask your Congressmen to maintain our clause, unchanged!

HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN,  
President New York Zoological Society.  
MADISON GRANT,  
Chairman Executive Committee.  
WILLIAM T. HORNADAY,  
Director New York Zoological Park.

### As to Carp Eating Trout Eggs.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 3.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In your issue of April 19, Verdi Burch, of Branchport, asked if trout spawn ever had been found in a carp's stomach. It seemed to me that I remembered a specimen jar in Dr. Bean's collection when I was secretary of the old Fish and Game Commission, that contained a carp's stomach in which there were trout eggs among those of other species. I wrote Dr. Bean about this and his interesting answer says:

"I do not remember an instance of finding trout spawn in a carp's stomach, although I have no doubt that the carp will eat trout eggs just as readily as the rainbow trout and dolly varden trout and brook trout will eat eggs of other fishes as well as individuals of their own species. The yellow perch and the bullhead are inveterate destroyers of fish eggs of any species within reach. Some of the minnows and the suckers are also very destructive of spawn.

"I doubt if I have seen the bottled specimen to which you refer, as I am not now in possession of the old collections, but we had in the office in the Capitol a box of yellow perch caught in Keuka Lake, and in every perch stomach there were from 150 to 200 or more lake trout eggs. Our men took between 3,000 and 4,000 yellow perch at one haul of a net over a lake trout spawning bed in that lake, showing a probability of the loss of about a half million lake trout eggs on one bed in a single night through the depredations of the perch."

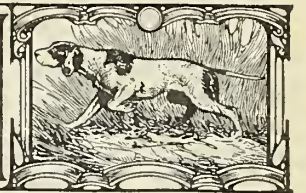
JOHN D. WHISH.

### Mastodon Skull Found in Indiana.

A. C. DAVISON, a dredge owner of Rochester, Ind., has a complete mastodon skull which was uncovered by his dredge on the Charles Yankee farm. The skull, which is in a perfect state of preservation, measures about 27 by 19 inches. Two oval-shaped teeth, one in either side of the lower jaw, carry their enamel almost as well as in life.



# GAME BAG AND GUN



## Observations on a 20-Gauge Shotgun

By H. E. W.

**M**OST shooters with considerable shotgun experience at times acquire a hankering desire to use a 20 rather than a 12-gauge gun. That they don't make the change is because they doubt their ability and the change is expensive. Practically every bird-shot has learned on a 12-gauge; they know its possibilities and its limitations and dependable information as to how a 20-gauge shoots, and how well one can shoot such a toy is not readily accessible outside of the maker's catalogue, and these are notoriously prejudiced.

It is, therefore, worth while to jot down some observations accumulated through several years in the hope that some basis of comparison can be set up, and the average man can determine whether he belongs in the 20 class without the expense and waste of time necessary to make the experiment for himself.

I have shot all my life—for I didn't begin to live till I killed my first bird at the age of eight or nine, and that was forty years ago. For the past thirteen years I have had a 12-gauge low priced Smith hammerless that fits me to perfection, and that I love as I love a member of my family; with it I can shoot quail, woodcock, prairie chickens and partridges under any conditions a little better than I ought to. In other words, it kills at times when it ought to miss. Ever had a gun like that? But, as I give a good deal of time to shooting, and have very dependable sport in a southern club, have for some years felt I ought to shoot a 20-gauge; so, four years ago I presented one to my boy, who was then a shooter in embryo—six years old. By this my self-respect was preserved, for I could try it out on the sly, and still keep "Sweet Love" near by for emergencies. The first autumn I used it in Virginia in company with "the best shot in America" (the quotation is my own). I missed abominably, shot low, killed raggedly, and was frequently greeted with such commiserating comments from my friend as: "You are losing your eyesight, old man—you are getting out by age." This went on till my last morning in the field, when after a nasty miss or two, and a howl of ribald laughter, accompanied by "nothing the matter with the gun—it's the man behind the gun," I retorted, "Gus, for God's sake, let's change guns, and let me find out where I actually am." The change was made, and Gus missed five birds out of six, and killed his sixth like a school boy with a smooth bore. I got five straight with his spatterbox, and we both sat down to study. Gus hit upon the trouble maker almost instantly—the trigger pull was too heavy, and made us both slow and nervous, flinchy, as it were.

First lesson: Don't try to shoot a 20-bore with a trigger pull of more than three to four

pounds. Returning home, I had no further chance to use the gun that year, but the opening of the season in 1910 saw me again in a stubble field in Virginia, with my 20 in the case at the farmhouse and dear old "Sweet Love" under my arm. She was as reliable as ever, and I suppose I averaged 60 to 70 per cent. for several days. One afternoon I reluctantly tried the 20-gauge, and to my surprise, killed birds with wonderful success and speed. I don't recollect, though I keep a record of every shot, but am quite sure I killed six or seven birds straight; it was open and easy shooting, of course, and I suppose the strength

rarely more than one on covey rises, and then either misses or ragged kills on singles. I was shooting a little below my average, but far better than he, until the last day he was with me, when I began to fall off. The day after he left I got eleven out of twenty-one shells, and the next day six out of twenty-eight shells—the worst I had done in years. The following day I got four with ten shells in the morning, seven with fourteen shells right after lunch, when I had a big covey scattered in open ground. I did everything I could think of—aimed carefully, carried the gun through after the shot, watched my footing, led the bird, and worked



FURS WORTH ABOUT TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Photograph by J. C. Tolman.

gained from using a somewhat heavy gun for a week or more made me handle this gun with greater facility. I then put "Sweet Love" away in her case for good, and have never shot a 12-gauge since, except at ducks.

My experience the past three years has been greatly varied—each season I have a rotten spell—this year the worst of all. The past two years I have had a guest each year, different men, both cracks, and both using a 20-gauge for the first time last year. My guest used the gun three days, then gave it up in disgust and went back to his 12 that he fortunately had with him. This year my friend began fairly well, but got worse, and his last few days were worm-eaten and bitter; he only had one gun and I two 20s. He tried his gun and mine, and then his own again, but all with the same results—

every device known to an experienced shooter who gets to missing unaccountably. I was not discouraged for I had passed through just such things before with the 20 and "came back," though without being able to account for my trouble. All at once the truth came over me. I saw the whole trouble, and said to my guide, "Sam, now look out, there will be some business doing from this minute on." Sam doubtfully nodded, "Well, Mr. W., sompin' ought to happen, I never see you shoot so bad." Well, I got the next ten straight—second barrel on two—and am out of that slough for life.

The fact is we all were in the same difficulty. As long as we shot freely and confidently, taking the natural advantage of our light-weight gun, we killed our birds—smothered them, in fact; but when we began to be care-

ful, as happened after we had made an unfortunate miss or two, or had a bad night's sleep, or drank too much of the strong niggerhead coffee we always made for lunch, we got slow, and this is a fatal defect with a 20—with a small-bore gun. If you can shoot quickly, and do shoot quickly, you will kill your birds clean and beautifully. Therefore, I recommend a 20-gauge to a quick shot, and if he has trouble, let him snap his birds for a few times; but a slow shot, however good, has no use for a 20. The average number of pellets is only 2/3 those in a 12, while the pattern is just as wide, therefore it is cruelty to shoot a 20 cylinder when a bird is more than thirty-five or forty yards, and it should not be necessary with a gun weighing 5½ to 5¾ pounds.

I shot for a week longer, and while I had an occasional bad spell, it only lasted three or four shots, when I would become aware that I was slowing up and would begin to pick them off the tops of the grass.

An interesting incident happened on my last day but one. The dog pointed a covey in open oak scrub "cut down land." About thirty feet in front of the dog stood a pine sapling; a small covey of eight or ten birds got up. I picked out a bird, as usual, the leader, and fired as it passed round the sapling. To my surprise, I saw three birds fall together, and out of the corner of my eye got the impression of something like an oak leaf flutter off to my left almost at right angles to my line of shot, and about fifteen feet away. The guide also saw the three birds fall, and was equally astonished. We walked over to retrieve, but only found two birds, the third was evidently crippled. As it was getting dusk and we had several miles to drive, we gave up the search shortly, and started for our horses. I bethought myself of this leaf-like thing I saw as I fired, and casually went over to see what it was, and there found a bird literally shot to pieces. What had evidently happened was that I not only knocked three as the bunch tried to round the sapling and crowded together, but a bird had flown into the charge near enough to the muzzle of the gun to be blown to pieces. Twice before I have gotten three quail at a shot, but this was the first time that I ever seemed in imminent danger of getting four.

### Hunting in California.

BY GOLDEN GATE.

SPORTSMEN throughout the State, and all those interested in the conservation of wild life, are much interested in the many game bills that have been introduced in the State Legislature. The non-sale of game bill is one of the most important of these and the indications are that this will be passed, provided the Legislature can find time to give it attention. The Senate has just passed a meritorious measure which forbids the killing until April 1, 1918, of any dove, woodducks, ibis, wild pigeons or shore birds such as stilts, dunlins, willets, plovers, curlews, killdeers, rails or oyster-catchers. An attempt was made to amend the bill so that doves might be killed in the lower San Joaquin Valley, but this failed.

The prolonged storms in the mountains east of Chico have driven the deer down from the high levels into the foothills section, and farm-

ers are having trouble to protect their orchards and gardens. More deer have been seen in that section of late than for several years past. Quail are also very plentiful in Butte county for reasons not apparent.

### Another Game Warden Sacrifices his Life

BY GOLDEN GATE.

FOR the third time in less than three months a game warden in the employ of the Fish and Game Commission of California has been assaulted with murderous intent, the last attack resulting in the death of the public official and one of his assailants. This grim tragedy occurred off the Marin shore, when Ernest Raynaud and M. S. Clark overtook a boat containing Italian fishermen and placed the occupants under arrest for using nets of an illegal size. Other fishermen came to the rescue of their countrymen and began a sudden attack upon the deputies. Raynaud was knocked down and beaten to death with a heavy club and Clerk was knocked into the bay, but not before he had shot two of the Italians, killing one of them. Repeated attempts were made by the fishermen to run down the deputy struggling in the water, but he managed to keep his head and dived under the power boat each time. Assistance soon came, and he was rescued. It is feared that the fishermen who killed Raynaud have escaped. The killing of Bert Blanchard in the Berkeley hills on Feb. 8, and the shooting of John W. Gallaway on March 10 by desperate Marin county law-breakers, followed by the killing of Raynaud, has aroused a tense feeling and deputies making arrests are being cautioned to take absolutely no chances.

### Buffalo.

LAS ANIMAS, Colo., April 25.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Your correspondent, D. M. Edgerton, in speaking of the buffalo in your issue of April 19, has his data somewhat mixed. The fort he refers to in Western Kentucky was Wallace instead of Russell. Fort Russell is at Cheyenne, Wyo. The old K. P. is a part of the U. P. system. The big killing was made in 1873. During that year tens of thousands of hides were stacked along the railroad tracks at Wallace awaiting shipment.

I rode with old Pete Martin on his engine when he was compelled to stop his train to allow the buffalo to cross the track. The buffalo could be seen at the way stations along the line during a blizzard seeking shelter on the lee side of box cars on the sidings. Many of them were unable to see by reason of the snow and sleet that had been driven into their woolly pates.

Buffalo traveled or fed against the wind. This was the rule except in the most severe storms, as their head and shoulders were protected by long hair and fine wool which was not the case with their hind quarters.

Mr. Edgerton speaks of the buffalo wallows, but says nothing of the more interesting rings. The wallows were made by the animals rolling in a small pool of rain water. The mud adhering to their wool was carried away, and thus a depression was made which was increased by the wind scooping out the soil after it had dried and pulverized, and by successive rollings. The ring was much larger than the wallow, being

sometimes several hundred feet in diameter, and was made by a herd rounded up by wolves. The outside was guarded by the bulls and old cows who broke the sod by pawing, and thus allowed the seed of the long blue stem to take root where had been the short buffalo grass. Many years after the disappearance of the buffalo these well defined rings, like an old circus ring, could be seen on the Kansas prairies. F. T. WEBBER.

### Iowa Fish and Game Laws.

FORT DODGE, Iowa, April 26.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I am sorry to report that our Legislature adjourned without doing much in the way of legislation to improve the conditions for the protection of game and fish. True, the Legislature raised the State game warden's salary and passed an act prohibiting the spearing of carp, buffalo and suckers, except during the months of April and May, and forbidding the use of trot lines within 300 feet of dams. Ducks can be shot in Iowa from Sept. 1 to April 15. Thousands were shot here in the past five or six weeks.

The open season on the fast vanishing remnant of the pinnated grouse, or prairie chicken, in this State is still Sept. 1 to Dec. 1. We need a closed season for at least five years on these birds if we are to have any left. I forgot one act, the Legislature passed. It placed the quail in the song bird class, thus giving protection to these birds the year round.

Our State game warden was credited by the press with saying he could not protect quail if placed in the class with song birds. I can scarcely believe the warden would make such an assertion. However, the Legislature passed an act requiring the warden to protect song birds.

The statute now gives the warden the right to kill or confine wild deer "when found necessary." This measure is evidently aimed at the destruction of a few deer near Wabausee in the southwestern part of the State, which broke out from some private herd and have multiplied to some extent in the timber along the Missouri River. These deer are credited with all sorts of depredations, from murder to missing mass, by the local press, including total destruction of all crops in their range. Hence, the bill for their extermination. Wouldn't it be a pity if these harmless animals were permitted to increase? C. A. BRYANT.

### Three Alaska Trappers.

SEWARD, Alaska, March 31.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I inclose herewith a print which I took on one of my recent trips to Lower Kenai Lake region, checking up the trappers and their catches. These three men had headquarters at what is known as "Kings Co. Cabin" on Lower Kenai Lake, and trapped from there to Kelly River. From left to right is "Windy" Wagner holding red fox and wolverine; Frank Stanifer, silver gray, black and two cross foxes; R. N. McFadden, fifteen mink and twelve ermine. They have been trapping there since November. Their catch should bring them about \$2,000. They shipped them by the last steamer from here. Stanifer and Wagner caught one black fox and quite a lot of lesser valued fur at the same place last winter a year.

J. C. TOLMAN, Sr. Game Warden.

[See illustration on page 591.]





# SEA AND RIVER FISHING

## Conditions in the Trout Country.

SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y., April 26.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* After three days of bitterly cold north winds, we are having June temperatures at the end of April. A warm haze hangs over the hills, and even the nights are not cold. Vegetation is being forced as in a green house or conservatory. The streams are in beautiful order—clear and at a good height for fishing. Insects are hatching in small numbers, but will soon be plentiful.

The outlook for sport is remarkably good at the moment, yet it is quite possible that after this period of calm warm weather we may experience great changes. However, it is surely an early spring, and thousands of anglers are eagerly anticipating the opening of the trout season on May 1. We wish them all good weather and tight lines. Usually the dark flies in duns, browns, etc., kill well early in the season, but conditions are rather unusual this year.

The larva of insects may have suffered again from floods and changes in the stream beds. It is good to be out in such weather, even if one is not very successful in taking trout. One must be prepared for sudden changes in temperature and take a few warm duds with him from the city. I have seen the trout rising.

THEODORE GORDON.

## Fishing in California.

BY GOLDEN GATE.

THE sixth annual picnic, field day and barbecue of the California Anglers' Association was held at Point Reyes, on Paper Mill Creek, a few miles from San Francisco, on April 20, under most favorable circumstances. The weather was perfect for an outing of this kind and fully six hundred enthusiastic anglers were on hand to enjoy the fishing and the program of sports. The day was too bright for successful fly-fishing and most of those who tried their fortune along the crowded stream used bait. A large list of prizes was offered and contestants were allowed to fish on Paper Mill Creek and its tributaries, including tide water. The catches were not as heavy as usual, due largely to weather conditions and the size of the crowd. The morning was given over to fishing and shortly after noon the baskets were examined by the judges, Frank Gorman, F. X. De Witt, Henry Abrahms and Floyd Spence. Prizes were awarded as follows: Best general catch—Charles Urfer; second, J. A. Edmond; third, S. Hermann. Best catch with fly only—L. Lamb; second, C. Stevenson. Largest trout taken—Chas. Arp; second, E. T. Preuse. Women's prizes: Best catch—Miss Sarah Andrews; second, Mrs. V. C. Howe; third, Miss Thelma Berberi, and fourth, Miss Lydia Andrews. Following the distribution of prizes a great barbecue was enjoyed and field sports then occupied the attention of the anglers until time to return home.

Fishing in coast streams generally has been quite satisfactory this season, but the sport promises to be of short duration, as streams are falling rapidly and some will probably be almost dry by mid-summer. While fish seem to be quite plentiful, it is the general report that they are small in size, with but few large ones being landed. Marin county streams seem to be yielding the most satisfactory results at the present time, due to the fact that these are still carrying a fair volume of water. Some of the streams down the coast are also still in good shape, especially the San Lorenzo River. This stream has been yielding limit baskets of steelhead trout ever since the opening of the season, and big catches are still being made there. Coyote Creek is also in good shape and the same large trout are being taken from this stream. Recently E. H. Humphreys landed two beautiful specimens of steelhead trout there, these weighing six and fifteen pounds respectively.

On the Klamath River some large steelhead trout are being taken, but the cool weather and high water is serving to keep all but the most enthusiastic of anglers away. Al M. Cummings has been there for some time and has sent word that the streams are high, but that good baskets of fish are being taken. Cottonwood and Shovel creeks are declared to be alive with fish. After the first of May, when trout will be general throughout the State, a great exodus is expected to Sierra streams, especially those in the Feather River country recently opened to the traveling public by rail. The late snows in the mountains have been quite heavy and the indications are that streams will be in at least as good shape as they were last year.

## New Trout Fishing Laws Proposed for California.

BY GOLDEN GATE.

A BILL has been introduced into the State Legislature designed to make a number of changes of importance in the laws regulating trout fishing, including a re-districting of the State. This bill has been reported favorably out of committee and it is believed that it will be passed. The new districts, with the principal features of the proposed law are as follows:

District No. 1.—Modoc, Lassen, Shasta, Siskiyou, Trinity and Tehama counties. Season commences May 1, and ends Nov. 30. Limit fifty trout or ten pounds in one day.

District No. 2.—Mendocino, Del Norte, Humboldt, Lake, Sonoma, Glenn, Colusa, Solano, Yolo and Marin countries. Season from April 16 to Oct. 31. Limit, fifty fish or ten pounds, steelhead trout excepted.

District No. 3.—Plumas, Sierra, Butte, Placer, Sutter, Yuba, Amador, San Joaquin, Sacramento, Calaveras, Mariposa and Tuolumne. Season from May 1 to Oct. 31. This district

includes Lake Tahoe within its boundaries and special provisions are made for angling in that body of water. The sale of Tahoe trout, cut-throat or black-spotted trout is to be permitted only when these exceed twelve inches in length and twenty will be a day's limit. Dates are named between which it will be unlawful to take trout in any of the streams flowing into the lake for a certain distance from their mouth.

District No. 4.—Tulare, Stanislaus, parts of Kern, Fresno and Kings counties. Season from May 1 to Nov. 30, with a limit of fifty fish, or ten pounds in one day, except steelheads.

District No. 5.—This district comprises the rest of the counties in the State, extending from San Francisco south along the coast to the Mexican line. The open season is from April 1 to Oct. 1, with a limit of fifty trout, or ten pounds in one day.

Steelhead trout are protected above tide water by a close season extending from Nov. 1 to April 1.

## Ice on Lake George.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 25.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Information as to when inland waters freeze over, and when the ice on them breaks up, often is of value to the out-of-door man. Following is the record of recent years for Lake George in this State, furnished me from actual records, by Arthur S. Knight, editor of the Lake George Mirror:

Froze over, Jan. 5, 1908; cleared, April 11, 1908.

Froze over, Dec. 27, 1909; cleared, March 26, 1910.

Froze over, Dec. 30, 1910; cleared, April 26, 1911.

Froze over, Dec. 15, 1911; cleared, April 24, 1912.

Froze over, Feb. 10, 1913; cleared, March 27, 1913.

The year 1913, as the record shows, was a remarkably open winter, and the ice was unusually late in forming, and was far from the usual thickness.

The natives consider the average date for ice to close the lake as Dec. 30, and the average date of clearing as April 10.

The lake is practically a great spring of unusually clear and cold water, having in some places a depth of 180 feet. J. D. WHISH.

## New York Anglers' Club.

THE tournament committee is arranging for the annual spring tournament to be held on the club platform in Central Park on the afternoons of May 15 and 16, and all day on Saturday the 17th. Mark these dates off and be on hand.

An interesting list of events is being arranged, giving the novice as well as the expert a chance for the prizes. A full program of the events will be mailed later.

J. G. FULTON, Chairman.

# The Irish Terrier

By WALTER H. DEARING

*Illustrated by most perfect types in America to-day.*

**T**O say something new, or to advance an original theory, regarding the origin, breeding or general characteristics of the Irish terrier, would be almost as difficult as to present a theory concerning the blending of colors or the relative values of accuracy of detail as opposed to strength of impression in the art of painting that has not already been advanced by the impressionists, post impressionists, futurists and what-nots in their particular fields of endeavor.

I shall not consequently claim originality, unless, indeed, there be originality in the initiative of paying one more tribute to the intelligent, courageous and warm-hearted little fellow, who, like his compatriot the policeman, has helped to make Ireland famous the world over. For the rest I have gathered most of my infor-

Red Sea, he became engulfed when the waters rolled back, and (you couldn't drown him) swam safely to the other side. From thence he may have joined the Israelites and traveled to the Holy Land, and having been taken to by the Romans, eventually found his way to Ireland, where his known history first begins. He may have done all this, because records have been found of a red dog with a green head, represented in an Egyptian cortege, which many lovers of the breed insist can be no other than their little red-coated favorite. Perhaps they are right; they surely have more grounds for claiming him as their own than have the lovers of any other breed.

But, much as it pleases our fancy to roam back in our imagination to the early days in Ireland, and to live for a moment with the

easy to see why the best judges are generally of the opinion that the terrier is descended from this breed of dogs. The Irish terrier of the earlier periods ran strongly to red and fawn although to quote the words of Dr. Carey, secretary of the Irish Terrier Club of that time, the terriers competing in the shows were "of all sorts, sizes and colors."

The type of the Irish terrier of to-day is vastly different from that of the recognized type of the breed when it was being standardized in 1879 and 1880. I have before me the photograph of Ch. Erin, considered the best dog of his time, and said to be one of the best Irish terriers that has ever been bred. Comparing it with the models of to-day, the contrast becomes quite laughable. Erin appears to have been a much stockier dog than the present day type of Irish terrier. He has less of the racy line about the waist, and his head lacks that polar bear-like appearance that characterizes the modern terrier. The length of head has been aimed at in producing the present standard.

As one looks at the old and the new types of Irish terrier, he cannot but be amused at the striking resemblance to two separate types of



mation of a statistical nature, from personal interviews with Singleton Van Schaick, secretary of the Irish Terrier Club of America.

There seems to be no authentic record as to when, or how, the Irish terrier as a breed first sprang into existence, but from all the information that can be gathered from those who have made a close study of the breed, he appears to be a direct descendant of the Irish wolfhound, and may for all that we can conjecture have been roving the high hills and green valleys of Ireland during the time of the old Druids, or sitting by the side of his Celtic master, listening to Saint Patrick's famous exposition on the Trinity during the latter's debates with the learned teachers of the Emerald Isle.

He may have done all this, yes, and more. He may even have strolled by the side of the dusky desert sheiks, or followed at the heels of Egyptian kings, or been a witness to the slavery of the Israelites during the reign of the early Pharaohs, and camped with the army of the pursuing hosts that followed Moses and his colleagues to destruction.

We might follow this hypothesis to a logical conclusion if we so fancied; why not? Having accompanied the hosts of Pharaoh to the

ancient characters of Biblical and early Egyptian times, there to find one of our old friends and playmates basking in the sunlight of the land of Shamrock and shillaly, or walking with his customary air of assurance about the sacred temples of Isis and Osiris, we are forced to abandon this day-dreamy state of mind and awaken to the fact that the object of our reveries is barking right outside our door. At least, he is barking at my door. I hope, for your sake, he also barks at yours. Now, how did he get there?

We have said that he is probably descended from the Irish wolfhound, a dog which inhabited the North of Ireland, and which resembled in appearance a rough, coarse-coated greyhound more nearly than any other breed of dog to which it could be likened. It is rather difficult at first thought to imagine that the alert, audacious little animal that we know as the Irish terrier is descended from an ancestor that bore any resemblance to a rough-coated greyhound. But even the most casual observer of dogs cannot fail to notice, if he looks closely, the hound-like appearance of his head and hind quarters. And when the fact that the wolfhound was red or fawn in color is taken into consideration, it is

the Irishman which we often come in contact with. It was customary to crop the ears of the early Irish terriers, and this appears to have lent a sharpness to their features that makes the contrast between them more marked. I don't know as I can convey the impression that I get by looking at the two photographs, but I almost feel that Erin would say, if he could talk, "G'wan now, get off the grass wid ye, or I'll take ye to the station house," and I feel equally sure the modern dog would reply, "Well, neow, shure ye may be roight, and thin ye may be wrong in ordhering me off the premises, but whither right or wrong, ye'd have to prove yer authority before I'd go." The result of such a conversation between two Irishmen would be too obvious to call for any further comment.

There appears to be some difference of opinion as to who brought the first Irish terrier to America. James Watson claims this honor, as he states that his bitch Kathleen was the first to be brought to this country. Kathleen was shown in America in the year 1880, but prior to that time Singleton Van Schaick had shown a couple of Irish terriers, they being the only ones entered in their class at the time exhibited. The remarkable growth and popularity of the



breed since its advent in America is in itself the highest tribute that could possibly be paid to it.

As a companion the Irish terrier has no superiors and few equals. Since the breed has become standardized, the "Irishman" has found his way into the homes of thousands of people of all classes and stations of life, and no matter what his environments, he fills his place with equal credit to himself and to his master.

He is a "one man dog," and always looks upon his owner as the only person on earth worth bothering about, and his owner will invariably tell you that he "has the greatest dog on earth," and doesn't care who knows it.

Singleton Van Schaick tells of a very amusing incident that happened to a friend of his, just arrived from England, on his first visit to America, and who, despite his English birth, had never had much to do with the Irish terrier, consequently did not understand his ways.

Van Schaick and his friend, following a hearty supper, had decided upon a friendly set-to with the gloves as an excellent aid to digestion, and had gone to the barn where they proceeded to lead and counter. There still remains a difference of opinion as to how the bout might have ended, as just when things were becoming interesting, there was a series of shrill yelps, and ten or more of Van Schaick's Irish terriers came galloping around the corner. Van Schaick saw the danger and warned his friend to cease sparring, but the latter did not take the warning seriously, and started to press what looked to him like a good chance to score some points. The points were all scored by the terriers, however, and Van Schaick was hard put to it to rescue his friend from the irate dogs, who were evidently bent on impressing upon their English guest the fact that home rule had been established in America, if not in Ireland.

As a retriever, the Irish terrier has been trained to give the utmost satisfaction. Indeed, there are many who hold him to be the equal

of any breed on this line of work. His unusual intelligence aids him in learning very rapidly, while his thick coat acts as a great protection in doing any form of water work, as he can swim for long stretches without becoming chilled.

He has also been trained to course rabbits, and while he does not of course possess anything approaching the tremendous speed of the greyhound, a coursing match between a couple of Irish terriers is a most interesting spectacle. He does not toss the rabbit like the greyhound, but catches him as he would any other prey. As a ratter the terrier is on a par with any dog, and will rid a barn of the rat pest almost as effectually as a cat. He makes an excellent coach dog.

Taken all together, he is one of the most useful and companionable members of the canine family, and when I see him, as I often have, stretched out on the door mat of some poor man's home, guarding it as faithfully as he would a palatial dwelling, he always recalls to my mind that famous speech of Senator Vest's, which often has been recognized as one of the greatest eulogies on the dog: "A man's dog stands by him in prosperity and in poverty, in health and in sickness. He will sleep on the cold ground, where the wintry winds blow, and the snow drives fiercely, if only he may be near his master's side. He will kiss the hand that has no food to offer, he will lick the wound and sores that come in encounter with the roughness of the world. He guards the sleep of his pauper master as if he were a prince. When all other friends desert, he remains. When riches take wings and reputation falls to pieces, he is constant in his love as the sun in its journey to the heavens."

#### A New Bird Sanctuary in South Australia.

THE South Australian Ornithological Association has leased the Coorong Islands, South Australia, for a bird sanctuary and has placed them in care of a custodian.

## Let's Be Brothers.

BY A. G. GREEN.

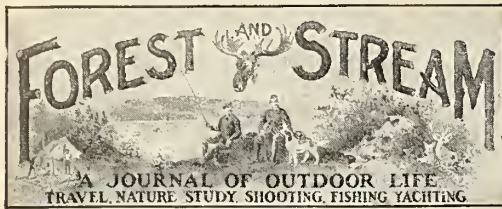
BIRDS of a feather flock together, and in like manner different varieties of the human species tend to fraternize, according to their mutual tastes or interests. I belong, for instance, to a family of the hunter tribe, whose totem is the fish. I am a fisherman, and I love the society of other fishermen. Fishermen usually love one another. Selfishness reigns supreme in most phases of earthly existence, but there is less of selfishness, and less of the other base instincts, among fishermen than among most any other people. In all my life I have known but two fishermen who were asses and not gentlemen.

I am a rather lonesome member of another clan—that of the bowmen. Until recently I had thought this totem was about extinct. But I discovered these columns in *FOREST AND STREAM*, and my heart was glad. Now, I know that I am not the only bow bug left alive. But I also perceive dissension among the bowmen, which is not as it should be. Let us hasten to fan the sputtering flamelet of brotherhood into a warmer life. Let me read a heart to heart lecture to Robert Page Lincoln, whose article I read with pain, for his attitude toward Brother Rendtorff. Judge not, lest you be judged, Brother Lincoln. Remember the fishermen, and be kind. Do not take a brother to task for failing to give you practical information, and monopolize the time of others through four columns of type without yourself offering any meat. Here are a few items of information, suggested by reading your article, that should interest an amateur such as you claim to be.

There probably really have been such things in the world as fifty-five-pound (weight) bows, and even worse than that, Brother Lincoln, believe me. I can cite you to the report of a United States army officer of the early days descriptive of such a weapon. He found it in the possession of an Indian buffalo hunter—a Sioux, if I remember correctly. With this weapon this mighty hunter had shot an arrow completely through the body of a buffalo, which was some bow, you must admit. None but the Indian were able to draw this bow. The white men placed it upon the ground, with their feet upon it, and grasping the cord with both hands were unable to bend it by main strength to any appreciable distance. There were no notches at the end of this bow for the string to slip in, such as Mr. Lincoln speaks of. They would have caused it to split. Only toy bows are made that way by real bowmen, such as savage hunters are. Real Indian bows had the string fixed at either end, and it was looped across the ends to bend the bow. This is the correct way to make a bow, despite the white man's practice of employing a sliding loop and a notched horn cap at the weapon's end.

As to common woods for bow making by amateurs, listen. The best of woods is sassafras. The next best is the osage orange. These are not easy to get, however, and for amateur purposes the best American wood is the white ash, which is common most everywhere. Go to the nearest handle factory, where you will be able to pick out a rough, squared shaft of it of just the right size and length to begin on.

IN changing address, the old as well as the new should be given.



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**CORRESPONDENCE**—FOREST AND STREAM is the recognized medium of entertainment, instruction and information between American sportsmen. The editors invite communications on the subjects to which its pages are devoted, but, of course, are not responsible for the views of correspondents. Anonymous communications cannot be regarded.

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**ADVERTISEMENTS:** Display and classified, 20 cts. per agate line (\$2.80 per inch). There are 14 agate lines to the inch. Covers and special positions extra. Five, ten and twenty per cent. discount for 13, 26 and 52 insertions, respectively, within one year. Forms close Monday in advance of publication date.

### THE OBJECT OF THIS JOURNAL

will be to studiously promote a healthful interest in outdoor recreation, and to cultivate a refined taste for natural objects.

—FOREST AND STREAM, Aug. 14, 1873.

### SOME GUIDES AND THEIR WAYS.

We have adverted before now to the way some Maine hotel keepers have of recommending as guides incompetent individuals who happen to be in their debt for board, and who work it out in this way. The whole subject of the relations existing between the visiting sportsmen, the hotel or camp keeper and the guide might profitably be discussed, for there is no question that some features of the prevailing system are essentially adverse to the interests of the visitor. It would manifestly be a gross error to make any sweeping assertion which should apply to all resorts and all guides. Human nature in Maine is just the plain every day human nature we find the world over. Some men are honest and some are dishonest. Men in the Maine woods have a living to make, and precisely as with other folks outside of the woods some make the living honestly and some dishonestly. Premising that nine out of ten are honest, the tenth is so ubiquitous as to warrant our giving him some attention.

Among the numerous camps for sportsmen in Maine may now and then be found one which is conducted in a way not very different from the manner in which it would be conducted if its chief purpose were to sell as much whiskey as possible in a season. And there are guides whose chief intent appears to be to keep their "sports" within the sound of the dinner horn of the camp to which they are attached. Ostensibly in the employ of the man from Boston or New York or Philadelphia or Chicago, they are actually in the service of the camp proprietor, and look to his interest first, last and all the time. Many an honest fellow, indeed, is in virtual bondage to the camp proprietor, and the slavery galls him. He is not playing fair with

the man he is guiding, and he knows it. When he tells his employer that old stock story that the fish are not biting to-day, but they did last week, he lies, and because he lies he despises himself for the lie and would get out of the necessity of lying if he could. He cannot emancipate himself, however, because of his real or fancied double obligation to his two employers with their diverse interests—the only interest of the camp keeper to keep the visitor at his own place, and the true interest of the visitor to go to some other place. As one guide has well put it, such a person has two fires to tend.

The evils here outlined are very real and very widespread. A correspondent says that his unfortunate experience has been always to employ guides with axes to grind. The remedy he had resort to was to study up his own fishing country, lay out his own routes and persists in pursuing them in the face of the protests of his guide. His experience appears to have made him impatient of all guides and distrustful of their capacity and honesty of intention, a conclusion, we need not say, unnecessary. There are many so-called guides who are lost the instant they stray from a familiar trail or get off from the buckboard road. But there are others who are competent and skilled masters of woodcraft, natural hunters, explorers and woodsmen, and who would be honest, too, with the man who employed them if they were accountable to him alone. They would be thus solely answerable to the sportsman if employed by him directly, without any intermediaries. The remedy of the whole trouble is to be found in direct employment of independent guides, instead of indirect employment through camp keepers. Then the guide will feel that he is answerable to the visitor alone; that he may serve the true interest of the sportsman, and not be in peril of the woods' boycott. For there is a woods' boycott. It works in this way: If the guide hired for the sportsman by the camp keeper does not exploit the sportsman for the camp keeper's benefit, he does not get employment next time.

A system of independent engagements between the guide and the guided would surely work to the benefit of the Maine visitor, and it would as certainly be welcomed by the guides and elevate the standard of the pursuit and the self-respect and responsibility of the men engaged in it.

### AN IDEALIZATION OF SPRING.

CLAD in soft green garments, spring comes tripping o'er the field. Her bright young smile and rippling laughter dispel the deep-set frown and melancholy sigh of winter and drive him back to his barren haunts. She glances upward and the dull gray sky is a transparent blue flecked here and there with a transient, billowy cloud. She beams on the wind-tossed trees with her cheery smile and sends them a kiss with her zephyr breath. The gentle rains come a-wooing and patter like fairy feet upon the timid buds.

Spring opens the gates of the ice-bound brook and frozen stream, and they gurgle and laugh at their glad release. She treads the meadows that were bare and brown and a verdant green bedecks the earth. At the touch of her petal pink fingers, the hard impenetrable earth turns to soft yielding moss. The fern unfurls her banner in the dell and hails the lark

to greet the dawn. The violet looks up and nods her head. The blue flag rises from the marsh to welcome the red-winged blackbird to her home.

Spring's persuading voice is heard from the distant wood and in echoing answer the stream and field and sky sing out, "Awake, arise, be glad, rejoice and live, for spring is here!"

Man is touched by the wondrous spirit and his heart is again made young. He dreams he is out on a long tramp through wood and dell. He reaches the crest of the highest hill just as the sun glances up and gilds the swaying trees with light. The path he traveled is half hidden by the verdant shrubs. He sees the winding mystic stream now blue, now green, running joyously on. He hears the faint but insistent call of the brook, and rod in hand he wades knee deep into the quiet pool just above the falls. He follows the uncertain margin of the brook until he reaches the turbulent river, where he plunges in for an invigorating dip. He goes paddling in a light canoe, down stream to the long chain of lakes and through the ever-varying waterways to the little camp in a hermit spot among the pungent pines. A chorus of well known voices greets him, and he joins his friends at their savory breakfast. Hard by the tent on a mossy bank, and in view of the lake and the hills, he lies down to rest, giving fretful cares to the wind and dreaming of balmy days, the glow of sunset, of grass-grown pools and sunny meads.

[These fluffy sentiments were indicted by Miss Elsie Schneider, of Cleveland, Ohio.—EDITOR.]

### NESSMUK.

IT is no little gratification to us to find how tremendously popular has been the new serial by Nessmuk, now appearing in FOREST AND STREAM. Not only has this story created a demand for the magazine, but it also has renewed the sale of "Woodcraft" and other of George W. Sears' works. The next issue will be the last instalment of "A Contraband Incident," and in all probability the last Nessmuk story ever to be published. If you haven't read it, get a copy of April 26, in which the first chapter was printed. After reading Chapter I, you won't need to be urged to get subsequent numbers. You will kick if you can't get them. Incidentally, we have in the hopper a lot of other great big features that will interest you.

### "THE LONGEST POLE KNOCKS THE PERSIMMON."

AS usual, last month, FOREST AND STREAM carried more advertising than any of the other outdoor publications. This was done under normal conditions without special effort of any kind. We append the customary table, compiled by Printers' Ink, showing the total number of agate lines of advertising carried by six of the sportsmen's magazines during April.

Publication.	April, 1913.
1. Forest and Stream.....	14,822
2. Outing Magazine .....	12,600
3. Field & Stream.....	12,271
4. Outers' Book .....	8,960
5. Outdoor Life .....	7,952
6. Outdoor World .....	6,445

# CANOEING

## International Canoe Race.

CANOEISTS, particularly members of the American Canoe Association, are leaning well to leeward with excitement over the coming race for the international challenge cup. To the tiny craft sailors this event is paramount to the challenge by Sir Thomas Lipton for America's cup with the big single stickers. Conditions in this event are identical to those in the big cup defender matter. The cup has been successfully defended since offered in 1886, and like the inertia among the big sisters, no race has been sailed for some years back, 1895 having been the last international canoe race.

The challenger this time is the Gananoque Canoe and Motor Boat Club of Canada, while the defender will represent the club whose entrant wins the majority of trial races in which any canoe club may start as many boats as it desires. In this respect, conditions are much fairer than those imposed by rules under which the America's cup races are sailed, wherein the defender must be owned by the member or members of the New York Y. C.

The following races for the international challenge cup have been sailed:

1886.

Challengers—W. Baden-Powell (Nautilus), Royal of London; Walter Stewart (Pearl), Royal of London.

Defenders—C. Bowyer Vaux (Lassie), New York; William Whitlock (Guenn), Brooklyn.  
Won by the New York C. C.

1888.

Challenger—Walter Stewart (Charm), Royal of London.

Defender—Reginald S. Blake (Eclipse), Brooklyn.

Won by the New York C. C.

1890.

Challenger—Ford Jones (Canuck), Brockville, Canada.

Defender—H. Lansing Quick (Uno), Yonkers.

Won by the New York C. C.

1891.

Challenger—Ford Jones (Canuck), Brockville, Canada.

Defender—T. E. H. Barrington (Toltec), New York.

Won by the New York C. C.

1892.

Challenger—Ford Jones (Canuck), Brockville, Canada.

Defender—T. S. Oxholm (Glenwood), Yonkers.

Won by the New York C. C.

1895.

Challenger—Charles E. Archbald (Mab), Royal, Montreal.

Defender—Paul Butler (Wasp), New York.  
Won by the New York C. C.

## A. C. A. Membership.

### NEW MEMBERS PROPOSED.

Atlantic Division.—W. Arthur Lyons, 14 West Forty-third street, Bayonne, N. J., by Edmond vom Steeg, Jr.

Central Division.—Fred C. Belmer, 111 West Brighton avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.; Mager V. Gilbert, 405 Cedar street, Syracuse, N. Y., and Curtiss C. Brown, 208 McAllister avenue, Syracuse, N. Y., all by A. Frederic Saunders.

### NEW MEMBERS ELECTED.

Atlantic Division.—6645, J. Durbin S. Wood, 47-49 Liberty street, New York city.

Eastern Division.—6644, Henry George Butler, 278 Cranston street, Providence, R. I.

## Canoeists, Please Write.

"THE Lord helpeth him who helpeth himself" never was said for canoeists. It is what we get from the other fellow that helps us.

With this idea in mind, we have laid out (or rather Mr. Ahrens of the A. C. A. laid out) a series of questions that we—and he—hope all those who have taken trips will fill in and return to our canoe editor. No matter where you have canoed, help the other fellow on his way.

Return the attached blank and accept the gratitude of all canoeists:

### TITLE OF TRIP.

Start .....	Days of paddling .....
Number of Miles .....	Best time of year .....
Guide necessary .....	Fishing License .....
Are maps necessary? .....	Sailing .....
Fishing (kind) .....	Permit to camp on private property .....
Insects .....	Customs Point .....
Drinking water .....	Is territory thickly populated? .....
What kind of country ....	Rapids .....
Hire canoe .....	Outfit necessary .....
Buy at .....	Can food be bought on way through? .....
Total cost .....	Side trips .....
Canoe .....	Transportation .....
Incidentals .....	Food .....
End .....	
Camp Sites .....	

### REMARKS:



NEW YORK C. C. INTERNATIONAL CHALLENGE CUP.



Forest and Stream is the official organ of the National Archery Association.

### Bows and their "Weights."

BATAVIA, Ill., April 20.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The recent article by R. P. Lincoln gave me some amusement, but toward what end was it written, and what was his motive? It is not much less than an attack on all archers belonging to organizations for target practice. And he assumes to seek information for some particular or imaginary body of "downright crude beginners" who evidently judge archery to be a children's pastime. Archery is really not a sport particularly adapted to children. It looks as if his own ignorance was mostly assumed, as he makes a continuous parade of it and seems to take great pride in the exhibition.

If he really wishes to benefit the sport of archery, his remarks and comparisons of "tournament ginks" and "amateurs" are a long ways out of place. Let me here remark that we are all amateurs. The fact that some are good shots does not change their standing.

It would be quite as fair to start a war on the trapshooters on the same grounds as those on which the attack is made on the clubs of archers who practice target shooting, where they may have the good luck to get the ground for a range.

For one, I did not suppose there was any person of mature years with an actual interest in archery who did not know that the weight of a bow is the term commonly used to denote the strength of pull in number of pounds.

That writer is quite correct in one of his statements. It is not possible to pull and shoot a six-foot man's bow by grasping the string between the thumb and fore-finger, as children do their little toy weapons. Anyone familiar with history knows that the great war bows with which the old English archers pierced the armor of the French knights were a long ways from toys.

Mention was somewhere made of a five dollar fishing rod. Why should that be? The writer is not consistent. Why does he not fashion his fish pole from some old wood; even as he says a right true amateur archer should make his bow?

There is no hard wood grown in North America that will make a bow that will approach those made from the hard woods of tropical countries. That most commonly used is known under the name of lemonwood. It lasts very well and has a sharp, strong cast. It is the lemonwood bow that is in use by the majority of archers. If you want to know what a good bow is, just invest four dollars in a lemonwood that is suited to your strength. After you have given it a fair trial, you will just naturally forget about trying to make some old kind of a bow out of our native hard woods, most of which are unfit for bow timber.

My father is an old-time archer and the writer himself has been using a bow for several

years. We have made some fair bows from different kinds of hard woods native to this part of the country.

Hickory and black ash are tough, but are not snappy enough. They also are likely to break off short without warning after a short use. Blue beech, hard hack and rock elm are smarter, but they will not stand the strain much better. Red elm, commonly known as slippery elm, furnishes the best bow timber to be found in these parts. It is fairly smart and will stand the strain well. I shot one recently that was made in 1880, and it is in very good condition now.

Texas osage is a little snappier than red elm, but not in the class with the South American hard woods.

The yew of Oregon is probably the best bow timber that grows in the United States, and it makes a weapon superior to any hard wood.

Kiln dried lumber loses its life and is no good for bows.

It must be allowed to season thoroughly, which process depends on the size and condition of the timber. If it is obtained in the shape of a green plank, it should be sawed up into pieces near the size of the bows and hung from one end to season in a dry place away from sunlight and artificial heat. The seasoning will take at least six months, and double that time would probably be better.

When ready, the bow may be roughly shaped with a double handled draw knife, then finished with a plane and sandpaper. If the strength is found to be right on stringing and pulling it, a couple coats of shellac varnish should be applied to prevent warping.

For a man of ordinary strength a red elm bow ought to pull from forty to forty-five pounds. It should be six feet long, about one and a half inches wide by one and a quarter inches deep at the center, each limb tapering to about one-third that size at the ends.

When ready for use, leather or any other material to suit individual taste may be glued around the center to form a hand hold.

I would advise any beginner to invest a dime in an archery guide. He would find some information that might be of benefit; among other things that it is not necessary to use a moving van to carry a heavy bow.

To judge Mr. Lincoln's skill from the tone of his article, I should say that he might be able to hit the side of a barn if he were inside and the doors were closed, providing he had good luck.

However, I agree with him that a bow if fifty-five pounds pull is certainly "some bow." And my advice to any beginner on how to pull a bow of that strength is—just let it alone.

Unless a man is far above average strength he can do better shooting with a bow that pulls less than fifty pounds, than with one of greater weight. It is always best to use a weapon well within the archer's individual power—one that

can be pulled out the full arrow's length and held steadily while aiming and loosing, and from which you can shoot one hundred arrows in half a day and be physically able to shoot some more if you desired.

A person of average power can control a weapon of from thirty-eight to forty-five pounds. I am quite strong in hands and arms, but cannot hold and shoot a bow to make good scores that pulls more than forty-seven pounds, and can do even better with one of forty-three pounds, unless I am in particularly good condition. At the beginning of the season, when soft and out of practice, I use a "weak thirty-five-pound bow," and have made some large scores with it.

There are books on archery for the beginner as well as the more advanced followers of the sport. The manufacturing side of it has been left for the greater part in the hands of experts who make a business of producing archery tackle.

It is a far more difficult piece of work to make a good reliable arrow than to make a fair bow, and it is many times yet more difficult to make several arrows that will shoot alike.

It takes a good archer, who is sure of his skill, shooting under the best conditions at a target a known distance to test a set of arrows and throw out those that will not shoot like the rest of the set. The most skillful archer that ever lived cannot do good work with arrows that are not tried and known to be true. I test my arrows at fifty and sixty yards, as at a less distance defects are not so apparent, while at a greater range the possibility of personal error is too large.

However slow or weak a bow may be, it will suffice to cast an arrow, but making the arrow itself demands the utmost care and skill. It cannot be made too good.

In conclusion, I may remark that it would be a real pleasure to answer any questions relating to archery, put in good faith with a sincere desire for information from anyone who takes an interest in the sport. G. L. NICHOLS.

### A Single York Round.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 23.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Stirred by the invitation issued by the archers of Newton Center, Mass., to shoot on Saturday, April 19, a "team round" and report the scores to FOREST AND STREAM, I complied in spirit, though not in detail, shooting a single York round instead of a team round, as I get great pleasure out of the one hundred yards and eighty ranges, and none whatever out of the sixty yards' range. The result indicates that I should have been very low in the lists had I completed a team round. The weather was ideal, and my scoring with a 40-pound bow was very good, indeed.

100yds.	80yds.	60yds.	Total.
50	224	22	113
		110	553

WILL H. THOMPSON.

**The Newton Archers.**

NEWTON CENTER, Mass., May 3.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Saturday, May 3, was an ideal day for archery, and fourteen of The Newton Archers took advantage of the fine weather and appeared on the archery range with their tackle in the afternoon.

The men shot the American round first, and then started in to shoot the team round, but most of them found the two rounds rather too much for one afternoon at the beginning of the season, and so did not finish the team round. The ladies shot a Columbia and a national and the juniors shot the junior team round (ninety-six arrows at 30 yards). The following scores were turned in:

American round:					
	60yds.	50yds.	40yds.	Total.	
C. T. Switzler	29 147	30 158	30 202	89 567	
B. P. Grav	27 117	27 155	28 158	82 430	
S. W. Wilder	25 113	28 144	30 154	83 411	
C. E. Dallin	21 97	26 115	29 153	76 365	
L. C. Smith	20 90	23 111	29 157	72 358	
E. L. Ovington	17 78	22 102	28 148	67 328	
Team round:					
C. T. Switzler	22 102	20 96	22 134	22 114	86 446
S. W. Wilder	19 83	21 99	20 88	21 101	81 369
L. C. Smith	17 63	20 92	18 76	19 59	79 290
Columbia round:					
	50yds.	40yds.	30yds.	Total.	
Mrs. L. C. Smith	16 78	23 119	24 152	63 349	
Mrs. B. P. Gray	17 85	21 91	24 131	62 310	
Miss R. Brewer	5 23	6 32	10 46	21 101	
National round:					
	60yds.	50yds.	Total.		
Mrs. L. C. Smith	33 125	18 88	51 213		
Mrs. B. P. Gray	32 150	13 51	45 201		
Juvenile team round:					
N Cabot	53 186	P. Wilder	39 145		

Ellis Spear Joseph Bishop and Charles W. Bond shot, but did not turn in any scores.

There are two of the above American round scores that are worthy of note.

E. L. Ovington (who by the way is the noted aviator) secured his tackle late last fall and used it only once before the winter set in. His first shooting this spring was on April 19, so that he has really had only about three weeks' practice with the long bow, and yet he made a score Saturday in the American round of 67 hits 328 score, with only two misses and a total of 148 at the 40-yard range. The writer ventures the opinion that very few novices have done better than this after only three weeks' practice.

C. T. Switzler took up archery in the latter part of last summer and is, therefore, a novice of less than six months' experience. He has already shot several American rounds over 550, and on Saturday he lost only one arrow, making a total of 89 hits out of a possible 90.

LOUIS C. SMITH,  
Secretary The Newton Archers.

**Archery Meetings Abroad.**

CHICAGO, Ill., April 30.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The following information is taken from the Archer's Register for 1912-1913:

Dates of the prominent archery meetings to be held in Great Britain and France, in 1913.

The Sixtieth Leamington and Midland Counties Grand Archery Meeting will take place June 11 and 12, at Jephson Gardens, Leamington Spa.

The Fifth Le Touquet (France) Archery Meeting will be held June 18, 19 and 20.

The Fifty-first Grand Western Archery Society Meeting will be held July 16, 17 and 18 at Salisbury.

The Grand National Archery Society will hold its seventieth annual meeting July 30 and 31 and Aug. 1, at Edgbaston.

The Northern Counties Archery Society will

hold its thirty-fourth meeting at Derby on Aug. 27, 28 and 29.

The eleventh annual meeting of the Southern Counties will be held at Weybridge, on Sept. 16, 17 and 18.

The Scorton Arrow Meeting, established 239 years ago, will be held at Clitheroe, Sept. 9.

The Nineteenth Annual Hereford Round Meeting will be held at Herefordshire County Cricket Ground, Oct. 1, 2 and 3.

The Hereford Round is not shot in the United States. It is a woman's round, made up of 72 arrows at 80 yards, 48 arrows at 60 yards and 24 arrows at 50 yards.

In the interesting preface to the Archer's Register, the double York round score of 223 hits, 1067 score, made by H. P. Nesham at the Southern meeting, is given as the highest made in forty-five years.

The scores made at our last national meeting, which are reported in full in the Register, show that George Philips Bryant made 230 hits, 1094 score; the highest score save one, made at a national meeting in this country or in England since Ford made his record score in 1857. In 1910, Henry B. Richardson, of Boston, made 231 hits, 1111 score.

EDWARD B. WESTON.

**Effect of Varying Light.**

BY G. L. NICHOLS.

AS I usually use a light bow and a high draw, my point of aim is on or quite near the target at all distances in the American round. I find I can judge distances better and consequently do my best shooting when the day is cloudy. In bright days the reflection from the gold center of the target was a great annoyance and a strain on the eyes. The Chicago archers have removed this source of trouble by using a dull yellow for the center instead of gold. There is also likely to be a confusing reflection from the polished steel pile when the sun is at certain angles. I have tried blackening the piles and find it a very distinct help. So far I have not been able to hit on a method to blacken the pile that would leave it smooth, and yet not be worn off in a short time by the friction when shot through the target (or into the green).

One of our writers has noted the fact that greater elevation is required later in the day than was necessary at an earlier hour in the afternoon. He ascribes this to the poorer quality of light. I think that if he started at 9 A. M. and shot 200 arrows, he would notice that more elevation would be necessary at noon than when he started. Of course, in that case the failing light could not be the cause. And again, if he unstrung his bow and gave it and himself two or three hours' rest, on returning to the range he would find his point of aim right back where it was in the early part of the day.

I know that difference in light does not affect the elevation of my point of sight, though it does affect the general accuracy of my shooting.

All the bows I have ever used will get tired after two or three hours' shooting and lose some of the sharpness of cast. In addition, there is a probability of the bow string stretching a little.

The archer is also likely to have become somewhat weary and not pull his shaft quite so far out. The difference may be only a small

fraction of an inch, but all things work toward the same result. And yet again, tired fingers will not give the sharp, smooth loose that was easy at the beginning of the shooting.

Consequently, it is my opinion that with the strength of light constant, or even increasing, more elevation would be necessary at the end of a couple of rounds than at the start.

**Cattle Ranges in the East.**

"AT one time the New England States furnished nearly all the meat and most of the wool used in the United States, but New England now gets five-sixths of its meat from other States and its wool manufacturers have to depend on other States and foreign countries to provide their raw material," said E. L. Pearson in the Washington Post.

"I have been over the ranges of Wyoming and Montana and I say they cannot compare with the unused ranges of Vermont and New Hampshire. It is rather amusing to hear it said that range cattle or sheep cannot be sustained on the grass that is grown there, and that the snow is too deep.

"For over a hundred years sheep and cattle survived and that country would to-day be producing great quantities of wool and an immense amount of beef if it were in the hands of Western men, who would see that the right kind of grass was grown. In five years the great ranges of those States could with proper attention greatly reduce the price of meat and wool. Some day—and it will not be far distant—Virginia and other Eastern States will tear down fences of abandoned farms and convert them into cattle ranges."

**Revival of Archery**



Archery outfits are now in demand—lovers of the sport and "Country Clubs" are taking it up. Outfits supplied from \$5.00 upwards.

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# TRAP SHOOTING



Forest and Stream is an Honorary Member of the Interstate Association for the Promotion of Trapshooting.

**Fixtures.**

If you want your shoot to be announced here, send a notice like the following:

**REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.**

May 10.—Marysville (Pa.) S. A. M. L. Wise, Vice-Pres.  
 May 12.—Mt. Airy (Md.) G. C. Ira D. Watkins, Sec'y.  
 May 13.—Shelbyville, Ill.—Shelby County G. C. Geo. L. Dearing, Sec'y.  
 May 12-13.—Portland (Ore.) G. C. J. E. Cullison, Pres.  
 May 13-15.—York, Pa.—Pennsylvania State tournament, auspices of York City G. C. N. M. McSherry, Sec'y.  
 May 13-15.—Montgomery, Ala.—Interstate Association's eighth Southern Handicap tournament, under auspices Capital City G. C.; \$1,000 added money. Winner of first place guaranteed \$200 and a trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$150 and \$100 respectively. Elmer E. Shaner, Mgr., Pittsburgh.  
 June 14.—Warren (Minn.) G. C. Chas. F. Grinder, Sec'y.  
 May 14.—Fulton (N.Y.) G. & G. C. B. J. O'Grady, Pres.  
 May 14-15.—Waterloo (Ia.) G. C. Nick Webber, Pres.  
 May 14-15.—Pipstone (Minn.) G. C. H. T. Ober, Sec'y.  
 May 15.—Riverside (Ill.) G. C. E. M. Collis, Sec'y.  
 May 15.—Freeport (Ill.) G. C. J. W. James, Sec'y.  
 May 17.—Phillipsburg, N. J.—Alert G. C. Edw. F. Markley, Mgr.  
 May 17-18.—Fresno (Cal.) Blue Rock Club. A. S. Tong, Sec'y.  
 May 20.—Albia, Ia.—Monroe County Fish and Game Protective Association. Theo. B. Perry, Jr., Pres.  
 May 20.—Milton Jct. (Wis.) G. C. W. H. Smith, Sec'y.  
 May 20.—Pillow (Pa.) G. C. J. A. Bingaman, Sec'y.  
 May 20.—Clayton, O.—Salem G. C. F. C. Koch, Pres.  
 May 20-21.—Columbus (Neb.) G. C. G. A. Schroeder, Sec'y.  
 May 20-21.—Wenatchee, Wash.—Washington State tournament, auspices Wenatchee G. C. C. F. Owens, Pres.  
 May 20-22.—Temple, Tex.—Texas State tournament, under auspices of the Temple G. C. R. I. Tennant, Pres.  
 May 21.—Brazil (Ind.) R. & G. C. W. T. Crabb, Sec'y.  
 May 21.—Windsor (Mo.) G. C. W. T. Jordan, Sec'y.  
 May 22.—Mt. Morris (Ill.) G. C. C. J. Price, Sec'y.  
 May 22.—Aurelia (Ia.) G. C. Frank R. Welch, Sec'y.  
 May 22.—Syracuse, N. Y.—Onondaga County G. C. T. E. Clay, Pres.  
 May 22.—Seranton (Pa.) R. & G. C. M. F. Bohn, Sec'y.  
 May 22.—Altoona, Pa.—Central Pennsylvania T. S. A. tournament, under auspices of Blair County Road Drivers' Association. Jack Waltz, Sec'y.  
 May 22-25.—Winchester, Ky.—Kentucky State tournament, under auspices of Winchester G. C. C. B. Strother, Sec'y.  
 May 23.—Nicholson (Pa.) R. & G. C. L. A. Wright, Sec'y.  
 May 23.—Emporia (Kans.) G. C. Chas. Ford, Sec'y.  
 May 24.—Stratford, Ont., Canada.—Pastime G. C. Wm. Boles, Sec'y.  
 May 24.—Newmanstown (Pa.) G. C. F. S. Rader, Sec'y.  
 May 24.—New Haven, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of New Haven G. C. F. W. Smith, Pres.  
 May 24.—Gananoque, Canada.—Thousand Islands G. C. C. A. Lewis, Sec'y.  
 May 24-25.—St. Louis (Mo.) T. S. A. L. Ebert, Sec'y.  
 May 27.—Fairmont (Va.) G. C. E. D. H. Taylor, Sec'y.  
 May 27.—Sikeston (Mo.) G. C. Wm. H. Tanner, Sec'y.  
 May 27.—Norwich, N. Y.—Chenango County F., G. and G. C. E. D. Borden, Mgr.  
 May 27.—Brodeur (Wis.) G. C. J. B. Pierce, Sec'y.  
 May 27-29.—Peoria, Ill.—Illinois State tournament, under the auspices of Illinois State S. A. R. Scholes, Sec'y.  
 May 27-29.—Fort Dodge, Ia.—Iowa State tournament, under auspices of the Fort Dodge Gun Club. Jos. Kautzky, Mgr.  
 May 27-29.—N. Platte, Neb.—Nebraska State tournament, under auspices of Buffalo Bill G. C. I. C. Den, Sec'y.  
 May 28.—Mt. Holly (N. J.) G. C. A. J. Dellette, Sec'y.  
 May 28.—Chesapeake City (Md.) G. C. H. L. Worthington, Mgr.  
 May 28.—Morocco (Ind.) G. C. Jas. C. Murphey, Sec'y.  
 May 28.—Galion (O.) G. C. H. D. Smart, Pres.  
 May 28-30.—Ogden, Utah.—Idaho-Utah Sportsmen's Association tournament, under auspices of the Ogden G. C. George E. Browning, Sec'y.  
 May 29.—Vergas (Minn.) R. & G. C. A. Peterson, Pres.  
 May 29.—Marion (O.) G. C. N. F. Titon, Sec'y.  
 May 30.—Cleveland (O.) G. C. F. H. Wallace, Mgr.  
 May 30.—Menominee Falls (Wis.) G. C. J. A. Pike, Sec'y.  
 May 30.—Utica, N.Y.—Genesee G. C. E. J. Loughlin, Sec'y.  
 May 30.—Latonia (Ky.) G. C. H. S. Connelly, Sec'y.  
 May 30.—Waukegan (Ill.) S. A. B. Tompkins, Sec'y.  
 May 30.—Austerlitz, Ky.—Hill Top G. C. Thos. H. Clay, Jr., Sec'y.  
 May 30.—Olyphant, Pa.—Social R. & G. C. T. A. Bell, Sec'y.  
 May 30.—Waynesboro (Va.) G. C. S. T. Dav, Sec'y.  
 May 30.—Greenwich (Conn.) G. C. J. H. Finch, Pres.  
 May 30.—Buffalo, N. Y.—Buffalo Audubon Club. W. C. Wootton, Sec'y.  
 May 30-31.—Wilmington, Del.—Delaware State tournament, under auspices of the Du Pont G. C. W. A. Joslyn, Asst. Sec'y.  
 June 2.—Bunker Hill (Ill.) G. C. C. E. Pettengill, Sec'y.  
 June 2.—Utica, Ill.—Interurban T. S. A. A. L. Jaques, Sec'y.  
 June 3.—Maquoketa (Ia.) G. C. E. L. Hinckley, Sec'y.

June 3.—Delta (Colo.) G. C. R. A. King, Mgr.  
 June 3.—Capron (Ill.) G. C. Alex. Vance, Sec'y.  
 June 3.—Fulda (Minn.) G. C. H. W. Converse, Sec'y.  
 June 3-4.—Sisseton, S. D.—South Dakota State tournament, under auspices of South Dakota State S. A. Maurice Schindler, Sec'y.  
 June 3-5.—St. John (N. C.) G. C. W. W. Gerow, Sec'y.  
 June 3-5.—Eugene, Ore.—Oregon State tournament, under auspices of Eugene G. C. E. A. Bean, Sec'y.  
 June 4.—Keota (Ia.) G. C. John R. Jahn, Sec'y.  
 June 4-5.—Baltimore, Md.—Maryland State tournament, under auspices of Maryland State S. A. H. L. Worthington, Sec'y.  
 June 4-6.—Circleville, O.—Ohio State tournament, under auspices of Ideal G. C. J. S. Ritt, Sec'y.  
 June 4-6.—Marshall, Mo.—Missouri State tournament, under auspices of Marshall G. C. E. W. Brown, Sec'y.  
 June 5.—Plattsburg (N. Y.) R. & G. C. F. J. Riley, Pres.  
 June 5.—S. Madison, Wis.—Triangle G. C. H. G. Waterman, Sec'y.  
 June 5.—Bristol (Va.) G. C. H. F. Lewis, Sec'y.  
 June 5.—Lowell (Ind.) G. C. H. O. Burnham, Sec'y.  
 June 5-7.—Red Bank, N. J.—New Jersey State tournament, under auspices of River Side G. C. Albert L. Ivins, Pres.  
 June 5.—Milbank (S. D.) G. C. W. J. Martens, Sec'y.  
 June 5.—Spring Valley (Minn.) G. C. J. Bowden, Sec'y.  
 June 6.—Bradford (Ill.) G. C. H. A. Swearingen, Sec'y.  
 June 6-7.—Worcester, Mass.—Massachusetts State tournament, under auspices of Massachusetts S. T. S. A. F. E. Sheldon, Sec'y.  
 June 7.—Royersford (Pa.) G. C. F. A. Anderson, Sec'y.  
 June 7.—Oneonta (N. Y.) F., G. & G. C. George Wohleben, Sec'y.  
 June 7-8.—Milwaukee, Wis.—Badger G. C. C. P. Shumway, Sec'y.  
 June 9-12.—Buffalo, N. Y.—N. Y. State Sportsmen's Association tournament. C. F. Lambert, Sec'y.  
 June 10.—Janesville (Wis.) G. C. L. L. Nickerson, Sec'y.  
 June 10.—Brownsville, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of Brownsville G. C. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.  
 June 10-11.—Warm Springs, Ga.—Merriwether G. C. T. B. Slade, Pres.  
 June 10-12.—Buffalo, N. Y.—New York State tournament, auspices Buffalo Audubon Club. C. F. Lambert, Sec'y.  
 June 10-12.—Sioux City, Ia.—Soo G. C. W. F. Duncan, Sec'y.  
 June 10-12.—Spokane, Wash.—Northwestern Sportsmen's Association tournament, under auspices of Spokane Gun Club. C. A. Fleming, Pres.  
 June 11.—Winchester (Va.) G. C. H. B. Thatcher, Pres.  
 June 11.—Portage La Prairie, Canada.—Portage G. C. W. H. Burns, Sec'y.  
 June 11-12.—Decatur, Ill.—Central Illinois T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Business Men's G. C. H. P. Hanthron, Sec'y.  
 June 12.—Platteville (Wis.) G. C. C. E. Gilmore, Sec'y.  
 June 12.—So. Charleston (O.) G. C. G. H. Slaughter, Sec'y.  
 June 12.—Brooklyn (Pa.) R. & G. C. M. O. Tiffany, Pres.  
 June 12-13.—Indianapolis (Ind.) G. C. G. Alig, Jr., Sec'y.  
 June 12-13.—Huntington, W. Va.—West Virginia State tournament, auspices Huntington G. C. I. R. Shepherd, Pres.  
 June 13.—Toledo (O.) G. C. George Volk, Sec'y.  
 June 13-14.—Portland, Me.—Maine State tournament, under auspices of Portland G. C. S. W. Dimick, Sec'y.  
 June 14.—Minneapolis (Minn.) R. & G. C. Wm. R. McKinnon, Pres.  
 June 14.—Philadelphia, Pa.—Meadow Spring G. C. Wm. F. Letford, Sec'y.  
 June 16-18.—Boise, Idaho.—Idaho State tournament, under auspices Idaho State S. A. E. F. Walton, Sec'y.  
 June 17-20.—Dayton, O.—Interstate Association's fourteenth Grand American Handicap tournament, on grounds of N. C. R. Gun Club; \$1,500 added. Winner of first prize guaranteed \$600 and a trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$500 and \$400 respectively. Elmer E. Shaner, Mgr., Pittsburgh.  
 June 17.—Thief River Falls (Minn.) G. C. P. O. Myrum, Sec'y.  
 June 18.—Shamokin (Pa.) G. C. C. Rubendall, Sec'y.  
 June 18-19.—Springfield, Vt.—Vermont State tournament, auspices Springfield G. C. I. L. Hall, Sec'y.  
 June 19-20.—Fargo, N. D.—Gate City G. C. A. E. Rose, Sec'y.  
 June 19-20.—Warroad (Minn.) G. C. D. F. Miller, Pres.  
 June 21.—Billings (Mont.) R. and G. C. M. Ray, Pres.  
 June 21.—Johnstown, Pa.—Central Pennsylvania T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of Johnstown G. C. Harry A. Shields, Sec'y.  
 June 21.—Baudette (Minn.) G. C. A. M. Hoover, Sec'y.  
 June 21.—Bridgeport, Conn.—Western Connecticut Trapshooters' League tournament, under auspices of Sea Side G. C. Earl R. Lewis, Sec'y.  
 June 21.—Reading, Pa.—South End G. C. H. Melchior, Sec'y.  
 June 22-25.—Devil's Lake, N. D.—Queen City G. C. J. F. Duis, Pres.  
 June 23-24.—Pueblo, Colo.—Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming State tournament, under auspices of the Pueblo G. C. C. H. Spoor, Sec'y.  
 June 24.—Fulton (Mo.) G. C. Fred C. Wells, Sec'y.  
 June 24.—Rockaway Beach, N. Y.—Rockaway G. C. Paul von Boeckman, Sec'y.  
 June 24-25.—Crookston, Minn.—Minnesota State tournament, auspices Crookston G. C. T. Morris, Pres.  
 June 25.—Robinson (Ill.) G. C. C. M. Franke, Sec'y.  
 June 25-26.—Du Bois (Pa.) G. C. E. W. Kelly, Sec'y.

June 26.—Sedalia (Mo.) G. C. John McGrath, Sec'y.  
 June 26.—Ada (Minn.) G. C. A. P. McDowell, Pres.  
 June 26.—Fayetteville (N. Y.) G. C. C. C. Snook, Sec'y.  
 June 26-27.—Adel (Ia.) G. C. Chas. F. Clarke, Sec'y.  
 June 27-28.—Grand Forks, N. D.—North Dakota State tournament, under auspices of North Dakota State S. A. Clarence A. Hale, Pres.  
 June 28.—Catasauqua, Pa.—Bryden G. C. E. C. Jones, Sec'y.  
 June 28-29.—San Jose (Cal.) Blue Rock Club. O. N. Ford, Sec'y.  
 June 28-July 1.—Niagara-on-the-Lake, Canada.—Canadian Indians. W. T. Ely, High Scribe.  
 June 30.—Grafton (W. Va.) G. C. R. Gerstell, Jr., Sec'y.  
 June 30.—Dickson City (Pa.) R. & G. C. Thos. F. Padon, Pres.  
 June 30-July 1.—Vancouver (B. C., Canada) G. C. C. A. Porter, Sec'y.  
 July 1.—Red Deer (Alberta, Can.) G. C. G. B. Parker, Sec'y.  
 July 1.—McKeesport, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of McKeesport G. C. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.  
 July 3.—Calgary (Can.) G. C. John Barr, Sec'y.  
 July 4.—Waukesha, Wis.—Spring City G. C. Homer E. White, Sec'y.  
 July 4.—Greenwich (Conn.) G. C. J. H. Finch, Pres.  
 July 4.—Coalgate (Okla.) G. C. F. C. Varner, Sec'y.  
 July 4.—Syracuse, N. Y.—Hunters' Club of Onondaga County. Chas. H. Stanard, Sec'y.  
 July 4.—Lynchburg (Va.) G. C. J. M. Fisher, Sec'y.  
 July 4-5.—Harrisburg (Pa.) S. A. L. B. Worden, Mgr.  
 July 4-5.—Hattiesburg, Miss.—Mississippi State tournament, under auspices of Hattiesburg G. C. H. S. Hagerly, Sec'y.  
 July 8-10.—Cedar Point, O.—The Indians. D. H. Eaton, Sec'y.  
 July 8.—Dows (Ia.) G. C. W. J. Wilson, Sec'y.  
 July 9.—Oswego (Kans.) G. C. T. H. Chitwood, Sec'y.  
 July 8-13.—Cedar Point, O.—The Indians' tournament. D. H. Eaton, Sec'y, Cincinnati, O.  
 July 9-10.—Springfield, Ill.—Central Illinois T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of Illinois G. C. M. V. Trov, Sec'y.  
 July 9-10.—Jersey Shore (Pa.) G. C. H. Myers, Sec'y.  
 July 11.—Allentown, Pa.—Lehigh Valley S. A. Allen Heil, Sec'y.  
 July 10-11.—Spencer (G. C.) C. E. Golby, Pres.  
 July 12.—Holmesburg Junction, Pa.—S. S. White G. C. W. E. Robinson, Sec'y.  
 July 12.—Ridgefield (Conn.) G. C. W. L. Rockwell, Sec'y.  
 July 15.—Iowa City (Ia.) G. C. C. Bothell, Sec'y.  
 July 15-16.—Paragould (Ark.) G. C. C. W. Stedman, Sec'y.  
 July 15-17.—Wilmington, Del.—Interstate Association's eighth Eastern Handicap tournament, under auspices of Du Pont G. C.; \$1,000 added money. Winner of first place guaranteed \$200 and a trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$150 and \$100 respectively. Elmer E. Shaner, Mgr., Pittsburgh.  
 July 16.—Bottineau (N. D.) G. C. A. Lallum, Sec'y.  
 July 16-17.—Seattle (Wash.) T. S. A. H. Fleming, Pres.  
 July 17.—Jewell (Ia.) G. C. W. S. Hoon, Sec'y.  
 July 17.—Lorain (O.) G. C. J. P. Traxler, Sec'y.  
 July 18-20.—Green Bay, Wis.—Wisconsin State tournament, auspices Green Bay G. C. & G. C. R. E. St. John, Sec'y.  
 July 19-23.—Ocean City, Md.—Berlin G. C. A. W. Peters, Sec'y.  
 July 21-25.—Raymond, Wash.—Pacific Indians. F. C. Riehl, Sec'y.  
 July 22-23.—Butler (Pa.) R. and G. C. S. G. Purvis, Sec'y.  
 July 23-24.—Caro, Mich.—Michigan State tournament, under auspices of Caro S. A. F. W. Bowles, Sec'y.  
 July 24.—Lewiston, Pa.—Central Pennsylvania T. S. A. tournament, under auspices of Lewiston R. and G. C. W. P. Steinbach, Sec'y.  
 July 26.—Danbury, Conn.—Western Connecticut Trapshooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Pahquioque G. C. E. H. Bailey, Sec'y.  
 July 28.—Ft. Wayne (Ind.) G. C. W. H. Scherer, Mgr.  
 July 28-31.—Berterton (Md.) G. C. Jas. R. Malone, Mgr.  
 July 29-30.—Bradford (Pa.) G. C. A. W. Vernon, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 2.—Greenwich (Conn.) G. C. J. H. Finch, Pres.  
 Aug. 5.—Elwood (Ind.) G. C. S. W. Swihart, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 5.—Hicksville (O.) G. C. C. E. Maxwell, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 5-6.—Lock Haven (Pa.) G. C. C. A. Jobson, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 5-6.—Knoxville, Tenn.—Tennessee State tournament, under auspices of Knoxville G. C. Howard Van Gilder, Vice-Pres.  
 Aug. 5-7.—Omaha, Neb.—The Interstate Association's eighth Western Handicap tournament, under auspices of the Omaha Gun Club; \$1,000 added money. Winner of first place in the Western Handicap guaranteed \$200 and trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$150 and \$100 respectively. E. E. Shaner, Mgr., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 Aug. 7-8.—Dayton, Ky.—Northern Kentucky G. C. H. R. Irwin, Mgr.  
 Aug. 6.—Gouverneur (N. Y.) R. & G. C. W. R. Patrick, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 6-7.—Peoria, Ill.—Central Illinois T. S. L. tournament, auspices Peoria G. C. C. L. Portman, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 9.—Holmesburg Junction, Pa.—Independent G. C. Chas. H. Newcomb, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 11.—Lima (O.) G. C. A. W. Fisk, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 11-14.—Hamilton, Ont.—Dominion of Canada T. S. A. D. A. Wilson, Sec'y.



Aug. 12.—Marthasville, Mo.—Daniel Boone G. C. J. O. Wilson, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 12.—Tarentum, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of Tarentum G. C. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.  
 Aug. 13.—Batavia, N. Y.—Holland G. C. Chas. W. Gardner, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 14-15.—Columbus, O.—New Columbus G. C. W. R. Chamberlain, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 15-16.—Dickinson (N.D.) G.C. J. W. Sturgeon, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 19-20.—Birmingham, Ala.—Alabama State tournament, under management of Indiana R. & G. C. Wm. Gibson, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 16.—Long Hill, Conn.—Western Connecticut T.S.L. tournament, auspices Hillside G. C. H. F. Sherman, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 21-22.—Mason City, Ia.—Iowa State Sportsmen's Association's Post-Season tournament, under auspices of Cerro Gordo G. C. R. P. Monplasure, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 22.—Indiana, Pa.—Central Pennsylvania T. S. L. tournament, under management of Indiana R. & G. C. Wm. Gibson, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 23.—Temple, Pa.—Hercules G. C. A. K. Ludwig, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 25-26.—Sioux Falls (S. D.) G. C. G. A. Olsen, Sec.  
 Aug. 25-26.—Terre Haute, Ind.—Indiana State tournament auspices Terre Haute R. & G. C. R. O. Miller, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 25.—Mechanicsburg (O.) G. C. F. J. Coburn, Sec.  
 Aug. 23.—Sandusky, O.—Ye Oak Meadow G. C. Ira C. Krupp, Sec'y.  
 Sept. 1.—Chicago (Ill.) G. C. W. A. Davis, Sec.  
 Sept. 1.—Expedet, Pa.—Central Pennsylvania T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of Big Bend R. & G. C. L. I. Rodgers, Sec'y.  
 Sept. 1.—Greenwich (Conn.) G. C. J. H. Finch, Pres.  
 Sept. 1.—Ogdensburg (N. Y.) S. A. J. M. Morley, Sec.  
 Sept. 1.—Hartford, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of Hartford G. C. Robt. D. Stevens, Sec'y.  
 Sept. 1.—Hammond, Ind.—Hammond Gun Club. J. C. Becker, Sec'y.  
 Sept. 1-2.—Roanoke, Va.—Virginia State tournament, under auspices of the Roanoke G. C. H. F. Wilkinson, Sec'y.  
 Sept. 4.—Cullison (Kans.) G. C. G. I. Toews, Sec'y.  
 Dec. 1-5.—St. Thomas (Ont.) G.C. W. J. McCance, Mgr.  
 Sept. 4.—London (Ohio) G. C. H. L. Hildinger, Sec'y.  
 Sept. 9.—Canonsburg, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of Canonsburg G. C. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.  
 Sept. 10.—Livermore (Ia.) G. C. O. N. Hildebrant, Sec.  
 Sept. 10-11.—Bloomington, Ill.—Central Illinois T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of McLean Co. G. C. C. A. McDermand, Sec'y.  
 Sept. 11-12.—Cincinnati (O.) G. C. A. B. Heyl, Pres.  
 Sept. 17.—Nevada (Ia.) G. C. E. W. Scott, Sec'y.  
 Sept. 17-19.—Atlantic City, N. J.—Westy Hogans. Bernard Elsesser, Sec'y.

Sept. 25-26.—Indianapolis (Ind.) G. C. G. Alig, Jr., Sec'y.  
 Sept. —Sacramento, Cal.—The Interstate Association's eighth Pacific Coast Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Capital City Blue Rock Club; \$1,000 added money. Winner of first guaranteed \$200 and a trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$150 and \$100 respectively. Elmer E. Shaner, Manager, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 Oct. 2.—Elkton (Md.) G. C. H. L. Worthington, Sec'y.  
 Oct. 14.—Rising Sun (Md.) G. C. H. L. Worthington, Vice-Pres.

Oklahoma State Sportsmen's Association.

POND CREEK, Okla., May 1.—Thirty-five thousand targets scaled into space here yesterday and to-day before the guns of some of the most expert disc exterminators in amateur and pro. scatter-gun army. Seventy-one lined up en squad during the two-day tournament of Oklahoma State Sportsmen's Association. One-quarter of the dried mud distributors were from the "for-wads-and-honor-only" division. Bart Lewis took away the royal sum for high average, with 282 out of 300. Second high went to Joe Appleman, with 276. High pro. getter was R. W. Clancy, who, from a classy field of Gilbert, Marshall, Crosby, Henderson, Spencer, Clark, Heer, and the like, won with 284, while the bases were filled by Spencer, Crosby and Heer with a batting average of 283. The winner of State championship was so carefully concealed that we are unable to pick him from the bunch.

DRIVERS AND TWISTERS.

Boston A. A. will end its season on May 30, winding up with the club championship. The much-talked-up match with New York A. C. will be shot May 10. The usual 200 rocks to the man will be pulled.

If the weather withholds a damp hand and cloudy head, those who shoot at Greenwich Gun Club Decoration Day tournament should make rattling scores. The new traps are so arranged as to give an absolutely sky background, sans trees, buildings and other attention attractors.

The Northern Kentucky Gun Club, of Dayton, Ky., has changed its dates for holding the registered tournament arranged for May 8 and 9 to August 7 and 8. The club grounds were greatly damaged by the flood and it will be impossible to restore trap houses and put the grounds in shape for use in May.

W. G. BEECROFT.

Ossining G. C.

OSSINING, N. Y., April 28.—On May 14, the Ossining Gun Club will hold their annual spring tournament. Program to consist of a 100-target event (added bird handicap). An exceptionally fine assortment of merchandise will be in evidence. The Westchester county championship is the feature of the program, for which high scratch score will be awarded a handsome loving cup, emblematic of the championship. Trade representatives invited to attend (and shoot for targets only). Shooting starts promptly at 1 P. M.  
 R. P. H. Wood, Capt.

	1st Day.	2d Day.		1st Day.	2d Day.
W C Williams..	136	117	*H Clark .....	142	135
W L Halliday..	130	120	H Dixon .....	133	140
H E Whitney...	128	128	G Dixon .....	117	125
J V Hardy.....	106	117	S H Harris ...	108	134
J Strider .....	133	130	T J Hartman...	133	133
E V Fisher ...	120	125	*J Graham ...	136	133
F J Gentry.....	98	119	Wm Campbell...	137	134
J Perrin .....	106	113	J Appleman ...	134	142
J McClelland ..	111	119	S Smith .....	127	131
F Walling .....	85	88	R W Dotts.....	119	...
*R W Clancy... 140	144	144	R Wilson .....	118	118
*Ed O'Brien ... 138	140	140	R Perrin .....	117	129
W M Peck..... 122	137	137	A M Carson.....	132	139
Dr Blood .....	123	130	*J Soucek .....	126	129
J H Moore..... 126	128	128	Sid Heatley ...	118	127
W Henderson... 132	141	141	W Baumgardner	111	122
*C G Spencer... 141	142	142	S S Noble.....	115	127
B Lewis .....	138	144	O B Garrison... 103	...	...
*K L Eagan.... 138	128	128	P J Cairns.....	127	138
E M Congdon... 126	130	130	G W Lewis.....	139	134
*W R Crosby... 140	143	143	S H Houser.... 119	120	125
*Wm Heer .... 138	145	145	J Honea .....	122	125
*T A Marshall... 134	142	142	D Burch .....	109	126
*F Gilbert .....	133	140	J Love .....	118	122
H J Donnelly.. 132	141	141	T B Newton... 126	128	132
L Reed .....	131	137	F Charles .....	113	132
H A Stalker.... 130	144	144	J C Mars.....	113	114
W M Hite..... 120	127	127	J W Eagan.... 112	127	...
Joe Bell .....	128	140	C F Reust.....	96	...
F Watson .....	123	134	F Caldwell.... 121	137	...
H E Snyder.... 132	141	141	G S Morgan... 126	123	...
V H Green .... 108	129	129	G E Gruff.... 125	123	...
Geo Nicoli .... 133	131	131	Ed Robbins ... 121	96	...
Guy Cooper ... 118	120	120	J C Hein..... 106	...	...
*D Barstow.... 125	136	136	B C French....	...	109
*H A Borden... 136	135	135			



# Warren Team Wins Championship of United States With Remington-UMC

AFTER experimenting with various makes of cartridges in preliminary matches, the Warren Team choose *Remington-UMC* the record-breaking ammunition in the shoot-off for the Championship of the Eastern and Western divisions of the N. R. A. .22 Calibre Indoor Rifle League and of the United States, winning with the remarkably high score of

**994 x 1000**

This is the Second Consecutive Winning of the Championship by Shooters of *Remington-UMC*.

REMINGTON ARMS—UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO., 299 Broadway, New York City

Keystone State League.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.—The best of them were out yesterday and to-day at the tournament held by Keystone State League, and quantity did not give up entirely to quality...

FIRST DAY.

Table with columns for State, Ch'p, Reg., and names of participants with their scores for the first day.

SECOND DAY.

Table with columns for Trophy, Reg., and names of participants with their scores for the second day.

Table showing Keystone championship distance handicap scores for various participants.

Hudson Gun Club.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 4.—Appended find scores of the regular bi-monthly shoot of the Hudson Gun Club, held this morning at Jersey City.

to be held at Red Bank, in June, come out and show us what you can do.

Table with columns for Events, Targets, and names of participants with their scores for the Jersey City Gun Club event.

Jersey City Gun Club.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 3.—This was the warmest day of the season to date, and a good crowd took advantage of the fine weather to get in a good day's sport.

Table with columns for Events, Targets, and names of participants with their scores for the Jersey City Gun Club event.

These are great days for shooting now, and as we keep open until the last of June, we hope to entertain good crowds each Saturday and extend an invitation to all who care to try their hand at the game to pay us a visit—either see or show us how it is done.

Detroit Pastime G. C.

DETROIT, Mich.—About fifty shooters gathered at the slaughter at the last club meeting. The day was very fair, but no very great shooting was done, except probably Kirkwood, a Chicago member, who dropped only 6 targets during the entire program.

Table with columns for Shot at, Broke, and names of participants with their scores for the Detroit Pastime G. C. event.

Newburgh Gun and Rifle Association.

THE Newburgh Gun and Rifle Association will hold its first annual two-day shoot on May 20-21. Ten events daily and extra events optional with the shooters.

Platteville G. C.

PLATTEVILLE, Wis., April 27.—Scores of March trophy follow, 50 targets per man:

Table with columns for names of participants and their scores for the Platteville G. C. event.



INDEPENDENCE GUN CLUB.

**Northern Kentucky Gun Club.**

The first shoot held on the grounds since the flood was pulled off on May 3, over thirty shooters taking part. The club entertained two squads of the army officers, stationed at Fort Thomas, at a dinner served in the club house, and in the afternoon the guests gave a good account of themselves at the traps, Capt. Rethers and Lieut. Harmon making high scores of 83 and 81 respectively. Capt. P. L. Smith was not far behind his brother officers, getting the best of both in the last two events, breaking 88 per cent.

A squad of the Westwood Gun Club was also present, J. Schneider setting the pace with a 92 per cent. clip in the last two events. High amateur honors for the day were captured by Fort Thomas, Harry R. Irwin putting up a score of 95, missing only two targets in the last 50. Ralph Trimble, the well-known local professional, was high gun for the day with 96, going straight in his first and last events. L. J. Squier, of Pittsburgh, Pa., was tied with Irwin on 95. Emil Hammerschmidt, the crack of the Cincinnati Club, got in second high amateur place with 93, dropping but one target in the last 50. It was a close race for place between him and Capt. Dameron, the latter losing out by one target in the last 50. "Medico" shot a fine race all the way through, going out with 91.

The conditions early in the afternoon were rather hard, as the wind affected the flight of the targets to some extent, and caused some of the misses. Later the wind died out and scores improved. The Fort Thomas contingent was highly elated over the fact that the list of amateurs was headed by a fellow townsman, and a team from that place is one of the possibilities in the near future. When this materializes the local gun clubs will have their work cut out for them. The grounds were left in very bad shape by the flood, but are now in fairly good condition, although the beautiful lawn is ruined, and it will take more than one season to replace it. The grass was completely buried under a coating of mud and clay, several inches deep, and this has dried into a hard crust through which it is impossible for the grass blades to penetrate. The old stone club house was washed away. The roof now reposes in an adjoining field, and only a small portion of the walls left standing. Managers H. R. Irwin and Capt. George Dameron are sticklers, however, and propose to pull off the series of popular one-day tournaments this season just the same, although they will have to cut the number short.

The scores:

Events:	1	2	3	4	Events:	1	2	3	4
Targets:	25	25	25	25	Targets:	25	25	25	25
Capt. P. Smith	17	19	22	22	J. B. Clement	19	20	13	18
H. R. Irwin	25	22	24	24	Squier	24	24	24	23
A. Stegeman	20	21	20	20	Hammerschmidt	21	23	24	25
J. Andrews	4	1	6	..	Sander	22	15	19	22
A. Donaldson	22	19	18	19	Stockton	21	15	23	..
Capt. Anderson	19	18	12	19	Dameron	24	20	23	25
Capt. Brown	15	13	15	..	Gould	23	23	..	..
Capt. Welborn	13	19	20	20	R. Trimble	25	24	22	25
Capt. Munson	18	12	18	18	T. Barstow	20	20	24	21
Capt. Rethers	16	19	18	20	J. Schneider	21	23	23	..
Lt. Harmon	19	21	21	19	P. Reuhlman	10	6	..	..
Lt. Lewis	19	18	..	..	A. C. Kuball	13	17	20	..
Lt. Hearne	21	24	..	..	Wm. Bohnert	14	16	..	..
Medico	22	23	24	22	M. Stopper	19	13	..	..
H. M. Stegeman	15	22	20	19	Jones	13	..	..	..
J. B. Stegeman	20	17	22	21	Sander	20	..	..	..
Lt. Hobson	14	21	20	18					

**Analostan Gun Club.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3.—Following are the scores of the Analostan Gun Club shoot, held to-day:

E. W. Ford led the members to-day with 94 out of 100. Lieuts. Baum and Withers made goodly scores with 20-gauge guns. Lieut. Baum broke 63 saucers out of 115, while Lieut. Withers broke 55 out of 100. Dr. A. V. Parsons and W. D. Dulaney each broke 16 out of 24 in the doubles.

Shot at. Broke	Shot at. Broke
Peck .....	100 88
Culver .....	100 77
Itner .....	100 82
Green .....	80 38
J. R. Sharpe .....	50 18
*Withers .....	100 55
Bray .....	75 45
Duvall .....	50 31
Stubener .....	130 119
Graves .....	100 75
	*20 yards.
Dulaney .....	100 69
Ford .....	100 94
*Baum .....	115 63
Kirk .....	100 80
Davis .....	100 59
M. Taylor .....	50 38
Dulaney, Jr. ....	20 12
Parsons .....	100 82
D. S. Watson .....	50 31

In an event at 12 pairs of doubles, the following scores were made: Parsons 16, Dulaney 16, M. Taylor 15, Kirk 14, Graves 13, Davis 9.

**Princeton University Gun Club.**

PRINCETON, N. J., April 30.—At a little shoot we had here this afternoon, H. H. Stevens was our guest. He gave an exhibition at fast flying targets (60yds. flight) with a stiff wind blowing, breaking 71 out of 75. There was a competition among the members for two cups, one scratch and one handicap. N. R. White and E. R. Simpson tied for the former at 42 out of 50, White finally won in the shoot-off, breaking 24 to Simpson's 23. D. Nichols also broke 42, and with a handicap of one took the handicap trophy. Scores:

Shot at. Broke	Shot at. Broke
H. Stevens .....	75 71
N. R. White .....	75 66
E. R. Simpson .....	75 65
D. Nichols .....	50 42
T. L. Horne .....	50 40
F. B. Nimich .....	50 40
R. McAlpin .....	50 36
M. Reed .....	50 39
L. Nimich .....	50 32
L. Johnson .....	50 27
	N. R. WHITE.

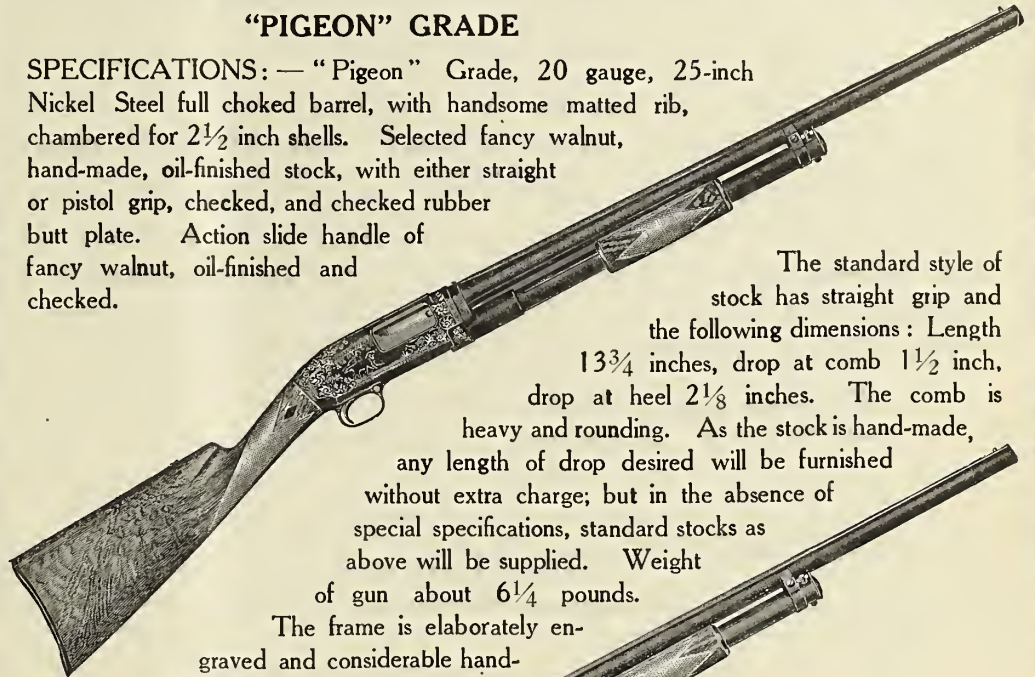
# WINCHESTER

"Trap" and "Pigeon" Grades

## 20 Gauge Model 1912 Shotguns

### "PIGEON" GRADE

SPECIFICATIONS:— "Pigeon" Grade, 20 gauge, 25-inch Nickel Steel full choked barrel, with handsome matted rib, chambered for 2½ inch shells. Selected fancy walnut, hand-made, oil-finished stock, with either straight or pistol grip, checked, and checked rubber butt plate. Action slide handle of fancy walnut, oil-finished and checked.



The standard style of stock has straight grip and the following dimensions: Length 13¾ inches, drop at comb 1½ inch, drop at heel 2⅛ inches. The comb is heavy and rounding. As the stock is hand-made, any length of drop desired will be furnished without extra charge; but in the absence of special specifications, standard stocks as above will be supplied. Weight of gun about 6¼ pounds.

The frame is elaborately engraved and considerable hand-work put upon the gun.

List Price, \$105.00

### "TRAP" GRADE

The specifications of the "Trap" grade, 20 gauge, are the same as the "Pigeon" grade. The only difference in the two guns is that the "Trap" grade is not engraved.

List Price, \$55.00

When specified, barrels with cylinder bore or modified choke will be furnished without extra charge.

Ask your dealer to show you

## The Repeater of Light-Weight, Strength and Beauty

**Stone Harbor C. C.**

In a 25-bird match held at Cape May Court House, N. J., on April 28, Roy Shields broke 22, J. S. Douglass 20, Clarence Springer 20. Scores:

Shot at. Broke	Shot at. Broke
Hurff .....	60 55
Shields .....	60 51
E. Springer .....	60 49
Douglass .....	60 48
C. Springer .....	60 44
Hall .....	40 24
Cole .....	40 21
Swain .....	30 17
Townsend .....	30 13
Ramsey .....	10 6
Price .....	10 4

E. R. STILES.

**Wisconsin and Upper Peninsula of Michigan Trapshooters' Association.**

THE State tournament of the Wisconsin and Upper Peninsula of Michigan Trapshooters' Association will be held at Green Bay by the Green Bay Game and Gun Club, July 18, 19 and 20. This tournament we held in Green Bay in 1912, and the shooters all left the city with all praise for the management of the shoot, hotel service and incidentally the weather.

The club has three traps installed on an absolutely level field with clear background, and all the shooters were a unit in admitting the grounds to be the equal of any in the country.

Last year, with an entry of one hundred shooters, the program was finished by four o'clock. The local club will use every effort to make the coming shoot even more successful and will greatly appreciate any space you may give us in the sporting columns of your publication to announce this tournament.

SECRETARY.

**La Crosse Gun Club.**

LA CROSSE, Wis., April 27.—With a stiff wind blowing in the face of the shooter, which made the flight of the targets very erratic, the following scores were made:

At 50 targets: Mitchell 43, Smith 41, Bozard 40, Bartl 40, Schwalbe 40, Miller 40, Tausche 35, Starr 31, Licht 30.  
At 12 pairs: Mitchell 20, Smith 12, Bozard 11, Bartl 9, Schwalbe 11, Tausche 10, Starr 17, Licht 7.

"steel where steel belongs"

Peters Shells

WIN SOUTHWESTERN HANDICAP

The P brand was the "whole cheese" at the Inter-State Association's First Southwestern Handicap Tournament, San Antonio, April 8-10, winning practically all the honors.

SOUTHWESTERN HANDICAP, won by H. R. Bosley, 19 yards, score 92 ex 100

Mr. Bosley tied with two others and won in the shoot-off.

PRELIMINARY HANDICAP, won by R. B. Barnes, 18 yards, score 96 ex 100

HIGH PROFESSIONAL AVERAGE, J. S. Day (tie), - - score 339 ex 350

SECOND HIGH AMATEUR AVERAGE, Barton Lewis, - score 334 ex 350

HIGH AMATEUR AVERAGE, April 11, Barton Lewis, - score 195 ex 200

At New Orleans, April 15-16, HIGH AMATEUR AVERAGE, Barton Lewis, - score 387 ex 400

Peters SHELLS demonstrate their superiority in this, the first big tournament of the season. Trap shooters are wise to the fact that the P brand of shells gives them a "hunch" in any race. Insist on having "steel where steel belongs."

THE PETERS CARTRIDGE COMPANY, CINCINNATI, OHIO

NEW YORK: 98 Chambers St., T. H. Keller, Manager.

SAN FRANCISCO: 608-612 Howard St., J. S. French, Manager.

NEW ORLEANS: 321 Magazine St., Lee Omohundro, Manager.

Meadow Spring—Du Pont.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—A broken trap upset the entire program to-day, thus postponing the finish of the Philadelphia Trapsshooters' League wind-up. When Meadow Spring and Du Pont lined up for the shoot upon which hinged the championship, a record-breaking list entered for the day. If Du Pont had won they would have taken title to championship. Had Meadow Spring won it meant the tying of Du Pont for first place. Both clubs agreed to shoot the delayed match on May 17, with sanction of the committee.

The League now stands:

Table with 3 columns: Club Name, Points Scored, Targets Broken. Lists Meadow Spring, Du Pont, Lansdale, Highland, Camden, Clearview, and Glen Willow.

Ten Meadow Spring men had shot over the traps at Fifty-seventh and Lancaster avenue, and eight Du Ponts had finished up their scores before the break ended hostilities for the day. The scores follow:

Table with 3 columns: Meadow Spring, Du Pont, and individual shooter names with scores.

Lansdale—Edge Hill.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—Lansdale won the final League match for Highland to-day at Edge Hill, 420 to 415. Many of the home team, as well as all of the visitors, went home with the idea that Highland had won the shoot by two targets, but all had counted in the 47 made by Vincent Oliver, who was the high gun of the day, but who was said to be ineligible, as he had previously shot for the Clearview Club. This score made a big difference, but the Lansdale shooters were of the opinion that competing for Highland, Oliver must necessarily be a qualified member, and they had counted in his score. Oliver belongs to the Edge Hill Club, but he is also a member of Clearview, and it was said that he elected to shoot under the latter's colors in Trapsshooters' League matches, which made him ineligible to be counted for Highland.

Lansdale had seven shooters with totals of 40 or

better, and though they were forced to take in a 35, it was the speed of Munch with 46, the Swartz brothers with 45 a piece, and H. Nice with 44, that helped materially to win. Scores:

Table with 3 columns: Club Name, Shooter Name, Score. Lists Lansdale and Highland shooters.

Glen Willows—White.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—From a wholly unexpected source came the downfall of S. S. White Gun Club team in the race for championship of Philadelphia Trapsshooters' League. Glen Willow, heretofore trodden on by every team in the League, to-day came up with the punch that put away the Dentists. Glen Willon's ten high men did not fall below 43, Steen with 48 leading. The Whites did not have a member fall below the 43 total, but there were three of those with 48, C. H. Newcomb was high for the losers with 48. Scores:

Table with 3 columns: Club Name, Shooter Name, Score. Lists Glen Willow and S. S. White shooters.

Camden—Clearview.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—Camden beat Clearview to-day, 464 to 423. Lawrence, Gideon and Fisher broke 49 out of 50. Scores:

Table with 3 columns: Club Name, Shooter Name, Score. Lists Camden and Clearview shooters.

Herron Hill Gun Club.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 5.—The opening shoot of the Herron Hill Gun Club, of this place, was held May 3 and proved a success with ideal weather and grounds in splendid condition. Twenty-two of the traps shooting fraternity in attendance. The special feature of the afternoon was the sterling silver spoon race, awarded according to the Lewis class system. Geo. Cochran and Oscar Kirsch tied for Class A spoon with 47. In the shoot-off, which was very close, Kirsch captured the trophy. Crothers won the Class B spoon. Pearson the Class C, and Sherrer the Class D.

Jim Lewis was high professional, and being the originator of the class system, comes in very handy around the shooting grounds on such occasions as this, and you will generally find him in the office. Joe Garland was present and redeemed his record of a few weeks ago. Scores:

Table with 3 columns: Shooter Name, Score. Lists Kirsch, Cochran, Painter, Irwin, Crothers, Gillespie, Bishop, Brooks, Denman, Pearson, Bennett, Ullery, Kable, Bradbury, Sherrer, O'Brien, Murray, Thompson, Beck, Lewis, and Garland.

Shoot-off: Kirsch 14, Cochran 13. The next shoot will be held Saturday, May 17. Come and bring your friends.

E. E. LAUTENSLAGER, Asst. Sec'y.

Pahquioque Rod and Gun Club.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 3.—C. W. Stevens won the Stevens trophy at Pahquioque Rod and Gun Club to-day with 188 out of 200. W. A. Gregory took second place with 185. The last leg was won by Harold Mecker, who broke 40 out of 50. His total was 185 out of 200.

W. A. Gregory broke the ground record for the longest run, cracking 77, finishing with 96 out of 100.

Table with 4 columns: Shooter Name, B. H. T., Grand Total. Lists Mecker, Gregory, Stevens, Bailey, Downs, Sunderland, Plancon, Mecker, Bowman, Giard, Coughlin, and Sec'y.

**Lehigh Rod and Gun Club.**

RITTSVILLE, Pa., May 3.—The registered tournament held under the auspices of the Lehigh Rod and Gun Club was a success. The weather was ideal in every respect. A. J. Mengel, of Reading termed it the "Dandelion Garden of the East." A clear background gave the shooters an opportunity to show their ability. High professional honors were won by J. Mowell Hawkins with 147 to his credit. Neaf Apgar won second professional honors with 140. Neaf shot straight in events 1, 2 and 3, an accident in the fourth event reducing his scores during the remainder of the tournament. A. S. Heil, of Allentown, won high amateur honors with 142.

There was some sensational shooting between Heil and Schlicher, of Allentown, Smith, of Easton, and Mengel, of Reading. A. J. Mengel had the bacon in his hand up to the last event, when he dropped two targets, landing 141 to his credit, tying Schlicher and Smith for second honors. J. Heil, of Easton, won third amateur honors for the day, and was followed closely by Englert, of Catasauqua, and G. W. Young, of Easton. J. Maurer shot some classy gait, with 129 from his quota. O. J. Fluck fell some shy with 126, which is below his average.

E. F. Sobers, the heavyweight, shot a good clip with 117, but John L. Englert had him outclassed at the chicken dinner fete. John has no capacity like Sobers, but he got away with the goods. That Leghorn roaster of Mr. Lewis is certainly some cock.

H. F. Koch, Secretary, dropped to 118. John C. Bitterling had some misfires, which caused him to drop to 127 in this race. W. Shrader shot well with 128. H. S. Keiper, of Easton, caused Mr. Young, his chum, to go some, Young leading him but one target.

E. W. Moorhouse, of Allentown, who handles the blasting division of the Du Pont Powder Co., and A. K. Ludwig, secretary of the Hercules Gun Club, of Reading, seemed to have a class of their own to-day. Moorehouse broke 81 out of his quota, while Ludwig led his by 3 targets. Certainly these chums showed some class to these boys.

Frank D. Miller, of Albany, fell some shy, as he hastened to get home at 3:30 P. M. Grainville Brown, of Catasauqua, was missed to-day. E. O. Smith ran straight in four events with a run of 77; Heil ran straight in five events, Mengel and Young in two, as well as J. Heil of Easton, Schlicher of Allentown in four events.

Lloyd R. Lewis had charge of the office and was assisted by A. K. Ludwig on the scores and squad hustling. About 4,845 targets were thrown in practice and regular program.

A number of the boys promised to come to Temple, Pa., Aug. 23, 1913, when the Hercules Gun Club will hold their annual registered tournament. The boys are cleaning their arms now to attend the State shoot next week at York.

The scores at 150 targets follow:

*L R Lewis .....	130	O J Fluck .....	126
*Neaf Apgar .....	140	E F Sobers .....	117
*C Von Lengerke .....	127	A Walker .....	122
*J M Hawkins .....	147	C S King .....	116
*E W Moorhouse.....	81	A S Heil .....	142
J L Englert .....	134	H F Koch .....	118
H Hausman .....	119	H Schlicher .....	141
J Maurer .....	129	A Desch .....	104
J Heil .....	137	J C Bitterling .....	127
C Miller .....	116	H S Keiper .....	133
A J Snyder .....	92	G W Young .....	134
G Kline .....	113	A K Ludwig .....	84
O Miller .....	122	A J Mengel .....	141
O C Neff .....	100	F D Miller .....	122
W Schrader .....	128	G W Steele .....	(45) 28
E Smith .....	141		LUDDY.

\*Professionals.

**Spring City G. C.**

WAUKESHA, Wis., April 27.—To-day ex-State champion Fred Dreyfuss and some of his braves paid us a visit, and it certainly did keep the boys hustling to keep in the winning. The scores:

Shot at. Broke.		Shot at. Broke.	
Kimball .....	150 132	Dailey .....	75 46
Muckelstone .....	150 120	Schober .....	50 46
Eisner .....	125 109	Williams .....	50 40
Dreyfuss .....	125 109	S Muckelstone..	50 36
Blankenheim .....	100 69	C Knight .....	50 31
Toll .....	100 68	E Schmidt .....	50 31
Bow .....	100 63	Cambier .....	25 14
Posh .....	100 59	Bullard .....	25 9
Schnett .....	100 56	Mead .....	25 9
Wolf .....	75 48		

Fred Dailey with a total score of 188 out of 200 won the Stevens trophy. H. E. WHITE, Sec'y.

**Norfolk-Portsmouth G. C.**

PORTSMOUTH, Va., May 2.—The Norfolk-Portsmouth Gun Club held its first weekly shoot of the season yesterday. The fine spring weather drew out a good bunch of shooters. While the scores were not high, enthusiasm ran over, and all predict a live club this season. Gunther was high in the club shoot of 50 targets with 46. Boyd second with 43. The scores follow:

Gunther .....	46	Gallagher .....	34
Boyd .....	43	Talbot .....	32
Laird .....	42	Dr Petty .....	32
Dr Byrd .....	42	Dr Corbell .....	30
Edmonds .....	40	Ballance .....	29
Borrowdale .....	38	Cook .....	26
Jones .....	37	Wiggins .....	23
McCloskey .....	36	White .....	(25) 18
Bagby .....	35		

W. T. E., Sec'y.

**EVERY SOUTHERN HANDICAP**

Has Been Won With



**Smokeless Shotgun Powders**

SUCCESSIVE triumphs prove the superiority of Du Pont, Ballistite, Schultze and Empire—the "old reliable" brands of Smokeless Shotgun Powders which

**MAKE AND BREAK RECORDS AT THE TRAPS**

The Eighth Southern Handicap at Montgomery, Ala., May 13-15, provides another opportunity for Du Pont Powders to achieve fame for themselves and distinguished victories for those who use them.

**LOOK AT THE TOP SHOT WAD**

If it shows DU PONT, BALLISTITE, SCHULTZE or EMPIRE, you are shooting the powders the winners shoot.

**IT PAYS TO SHOOT DU PONT POWDERS**

**E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Co. WILMINGTON, DEL.**

*Established 1802 Pioneer Powder Makers of America*

**Greenwich Gun Club.**

THE amateur championship of Westchester and Fairfield counties, under auspices of Greenwich Gun Club, will be held May 30 at Island Beach, Greenwich, Conn. This shoot is registered by the Interstate Association. Covered platforms and grounds. Two automatic traps, with clear sky background. Program commences at 10:30, and consists of nine events—eight at 20 targets each, entrance 70 cents, and one (No. 9) a special at 10 pairs double, 40 cents entrance, for an engraved silver cup. Nos. 1-5, sweeps optional, \$10; Nos. 6, 7, and 8 are for merchandise prizes. Events 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 constitute the championship; winner to receive the Island Beach cup. Rose system division of sweeps, 5, 3, 2, 1. Targets deducted at one cent each. Contestants may shoot for targets only at 1½ cents. Engraved trophy for high amateur in all events. Engraved medal for high amateur run. Prize for high professional in events 1 to 8, inclusive. Prize for high woman in events 4 to 8 inclusive. Contestants may re-enter in the special; high score to count.

Shoots will be held every Saturday afternoon beginning May 31, regardless of weather. Boats leave Island Beach dock, near railroad station, every half hour, beginning

at 9 A. M. Boats will also leave Scrobogna's dock, Stamford, at 10 A. M. Ship guns or shells prepaid to Island Beach Corporation. For further information address J. H. Finch, 93 East Elm St., Greenwich, Conn.

**Fulton Game and Gun Club.**

FULTON, N. Y., May 3.—A good crowd turned out at the weekly shoot to-day, as the weather was fine. Many good scores were made. The new trap, which will be used on our registered tournament on May 14, was tried out for the first time. Scores:

Shot at. Broke		Shot at. Broke	
F Weise .....	125 114	J Boland .....	50 47
H N Woods.....	100 77	F B Dilts.....	75 70
B Morrison .....	75 61	F Brown .....	50 26
J C Hunter.....	100 85	R Wilcox .....	25 13
J Hunter, Jr.....	100 92	F Mathias .....	75 59
D Hunter .....	50 20	A Beattie .....	50 29
Rob Hunter .....	100 89	G Dingle .....	50 34
H McMurehy....	75 71	B Buell .....	25 15
A P Curtis.....	100 88	H Keeler .....	25 19
I Chapman ....	50 41	G Nichols .....	25 20

# PARKER GUNS BUILT TO ORDER



THE manufacturers of the "OLD RELIABLE" PARKER GUN wish to announce that the present is a particularly opportune time to place orders for guns built to individual requirements, a feature of the gunmaking business to which they have paid particular attention.

Parker Bros. are prepared to supply guns in all gauges from 8 to 28 bore, stocked to suit any purchaser's requirements, and bored to give any distribution of the shot required from cylinder to full choke.

**PARKER GUNS REMAIN UNEXCELLED IN THEIR POWER OF HOLDING TOGETHER THE SHOT CHARGES UNDER HIGH VELOCITY AT EXTREME RANGES.**

## PARKER BROS. Meriden. Conn.

N. Y. Salesrooms: 32 Warren St. A. W. duBray, Res. Agt., Box 102, San Francisco, Cal.

### 3 GRIZZLIES IN UNDER 1 MINUTE



Feb. 10, 1913—Writing to tell you how pleased I am with the .280 Ross. Last season in Cassiar, B. C. I went after 13 head and bagged the lot, at ranges varying from 60 to 500 yards in 27 shots. My bag consisted of 3 Black Bear, 4 Grizzlies, 2 Goat, 2 Cariboo, 2 Moose. In my estimation there is no rifle to compare with the "Ross .280."

The balance is perfect, the action fast and smooth while the flatness of trajectory quite does away with the judging of distances.

I shot a goat at over 500 Yards with exactly same Sight that I take at 100 yards. The 3 grizzlies were killed in under one minute. Cluny C. Luke, Alberni, B. C. (Extract letter to Ross Rifle Co.)

The "Ross" .280 High Velocity is now retailed in New York City, duty paid for \$55.00 and the Ross .280 Ammunition, with copper tube expanding bullet, patented, specially adapted for it, at \$7.50 per 100.

Get one NOW for your next trip. If your dealer cannot show one write for illustrated catalogue.

**ROSS RIFLE CO., Dept. S-14 QUEBEC, Canada.** Wholesale Agents for U.S.: POST & FLOTO, 14 Reade St., New York City.

### The New Columbus Gun Club.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 1.—Johnny Keifer's ox roast and the one-day tournament at the Columbus Gun Club to-day brought out 200 shooters and their friends, who participated in one of the most enjoyable affairs of the season. Fires were started in the big steel oven at four o'clock in the morning, and by the time the first squad was called at 9:45, the bouillon was ready to serve, and was served all day long, together with the finest ox that has been served here. Large tables were set in the club dining room, and dinner served all day, in addition to the serving at the big oven down stairs. The weather was ideal, very little wind, and warm enough to shoot with your coat off. All together in the neighborhood of 20,000 targets were trapped, and the Phellis trophy race, in which six six-man teams were entered, was not completed on account of darkness. Sociability and real enjoyment was the feature of the shoot, and the club was congratulated on all sides for the splendid manner in which it entertained the visitors.

Johnny Keifer, of Columbus, was given a vote of thanks by the club for the way he pulled off the ox roast, as we all found out that "Johnny" was there.

Shooters were here from all parts of the State, and the high man for the amateurs was Dr. F. M. Edwards, of Columbus, O., who went out with the good score of 145 out of 150. K. P. Johnston, of Kenton, O., was second with 144, and C. D. Coburn, of Mechanicsburg, third, with 143. The high professional was John R. Taylor, of Columbus, O., with 145; Chas. A. oYung, of Springfield, O., second, with 144, and Rolla O. Heikes, of Dayton, O., third, with 143.

The Circleville team won the closely contested Phellis trophy race with the fine score of 278 out of 300, each man shooting a good average. Mechanicsburg team was close up with 277, and Springfield, 274. They shot in the fast fading daylight, Columbus finishing after dark, as did also Kenton, Ohio. The Sunbury team, with John A. Loar captain, shot a good race, but were handicapped by the darkness.

The Columbus Gun Club is getting ready for the twentieth century limited shoot on the dates of Aug. 14 and 15, and have already set the mark of attendance at the 500 mark. In addition to being a novelty shoot, in so far as the New Columbus Gun Club pays your round trip fare from any point in Ohio and furnishes your shells (any load) free of charge, and to residents outside of Ohio pay the round trip fare from where they strike the Ohio line coming in to Columbus and return to said point, this shoot will be a live one in every respect, and our large list of applications for programs already demonstrates that "coming events cast their shadows before." We have been asked how many traps we would use for this twentieth century limit shoot. Six traps will be used, and when you get the program you will want to come.

During the summer and fall season the club will

have several social shoots, among them the "corn roast," the "turtle shoot" and the "Boston bean bake." Doc Edwards took an olive oil tablet just before his squad was up first.

Roundy Chamberlain handled the office with the assistance of the old reliable Luther J., and everything went along in the finest fashion.

Charlie North, in addition to having the traps so full of oil and ginger that there wasn't a break, pushed the slow gin fuz squads along the line on the double quick.

Lank Grubbs, of Thornville, owing to the scarcity of honey, disposed of a quarter hay stack and landed in time for the ox.

Bert Cooper just came over to practice a little for the "limited."

Deacon Coffman, the blacksmith from Dublin, was on the job in the regular and the team race.

Frank Ford, in addition to telling a large line of fish stories, took care of the shell game.

F. J. Coburn, of Mechanicsburg, shot his usual good clip.

H. M. Brown showed up to fine advantage in the team race.

F. G. Phellis was pleased with his team's showing and said he had the time of his life.

H. Hildinger was in evidence. He is one of the old regulars.

Pop Heikes is about to introduce his new version on how to keep young. He might tell some of us how, but could we do it like "Pop"?

The congenial Teddy Barstow and his charming wife came over from St. Louis and were with us over the doings. The boys were all glad to see "Teddy" and Mrs. W. N. Camp, of the old East Side Club, was in and said this was sure a time.

J. E. Nutt will have to brush up a little for the "limited."

Billy Webster said he was a little loggy somehow, and he believed if they would let him stand in a tub of water while he shot he would do better, as it might seem more like fishing.

Harry Smith broke 49 out of 50 in the dark. Harry doesn't need any lantern to hunt night crawlers.

Johnny Keifer—well he is some roaster. He is always eating himself, and he'd make you hungry to look at him.

Rolla, Guy, Saxbee, Phellis, C. and F. J. Coburn and H. M. Brown was certainly a fine turnout from old Mechanicsburg. We want to see that squad at the Twentieth Century.

Stouty, Hedges, Ward, Welters, Caldwell and Moeller—the Circleville six—eat like sixty, shot like sixty, and scored eighteen over two hundred and sixty, and that ought to keep them in good humor for a while.

Frank Hall said that he would be ashamed to look an ox in the face after Thursday's roast, for fear he would look at him with suspicion.

Ora Shilling said that on page 92 of "Harry's" latest edition it specifically states that before attending an ox roast the victim should grease his stomach with goose grease to avoid any late discomfort.

John Ritt, the Circleville booster, said, "Keep your eye on us for the Ohio State shoot, June 2, 4, 5 and 6."

Our old friend Purbough, from Mt. Vernon, got the fever and came over. John says there is no place like old Columbus for a shoot.

W. G. Alkire, of Mt. Sterling is showing good form, and we hope to have him with us often this season.

J. H. Loar, Dr. Van Houten, Rudy Rutan, Slaughter and Baird—the Sunbury team—came over in machines and shot through all the events. Sunbury Gun Club are just putting in a new trap, and we will have to look out.

L. W. Cumberland came over from Pennsylvania for the ox roast, and after taking a look at the ox, he ped Roundy and Luther finish up the office. He said that "Bouillon would cure where patent medicines fail." But that did not change Doc Edwards' opinion of "olive oil."

Kent Johnston, of Kenton, O., was sick all day, but his scores did not look sick. Brother Johnston has the faculty of going to one or two shoots a year—always the G. A. H.—shooting into the money without apparently any practice. He may have a blue rock farm, however, concealed about that burg.

J. H. Smith, the hardware man of Columbus, was on hand and had a few stories for the boys, and said, after taking eleven cups of bouillon, he felt much younger—that may be one of "Pop's" receipts.

Charley Young doesn't change any, is getting better all the time and is a good exemplification of what "down on the farm" and a little shooting will do for you.

Billy Poole, of Springfield, is certainly one of the finest. He is not a policeman, but he is a good mixer just the same.

"Bad Bill Weiman" was into everything, as usual, and licked the swearing room door, and Johnny Keifer was looking for an auger to bore his way out or bore "Bill"—hard to tell.

George Tinkham, the angler, fisherman, shooter and all-round sportsman, took in the big show, and said there is nothing to it, you can't stop Columbus—she is bound to be a sport.

Bowman Reinmund was there with his smile and made a hit with the ox. He showed his old friend, Dolson, from Chillicothe, that this was the place to come for excitement, recreation and a sure cure for the blues.

#### The scores follow:

F Shattuck	133	Edwards	145
B Cooper	139	Hall	118
Grubb	93	Shelling	137
W W Coffman	137	Squier	125
F Ford	113	Root	102
I J Coburn	140	L Grubb	125
H M Brown	131	Mansbarger	114
F G Phellis	111	Ward	125
C T Stevens	132	Hedges	125
H Hildinger	121	Purbough	117
*C A North	134	J L Holden	81
*R O Heikes	143	C Reasoner	120
*J R Taylor	129	E E Potts	125
*G G Barstow	119	A B Staely	116
W M Tramp	127	W D Alkire	134
Lawton	106	E M Maddox	129
J E Rutt	116	J Cunningham	125
W Webster	136	T B Baxby	130
H E Smith	136	G Rutan	116
J Keifer	116	C D Van Houten	113
D Wagner	136	J A Loar	127
H Dugkham	131	G H Slaughter	121
C Wagner	125	E M Baird	112
C Carothers	128	K P Johnston	144
C B Coburn	143	F Schindewolf	126
H Bay	125	C A Young	144
R B Guy	137	A B Shobe	137
D D Crawford	103	Wm Poole	128
A D Strosender	105	C E Hayes	137
P O Burren	(105) 76	W Weiman	127
J E Walters	125	J H Smith	119
Jas Smith	139	L A Van Over	(60) 42
Darcy	139	R E Mumm	(60) 41
Caldwell	127	J H Snook	(30) 28
Harris	118	Geo Tinkham	(30) 11
Moeller	123	B F Reinmund	(30) 19
Ritt	116	B R Dawson	(30) 29
Brandon	120*		

FRED SHATTUCK.

### Pipestone G. C.

THE first annual registered tournament of Pipestone Gun Club, of Pipestone, Minn., will be held May 14-15. The program will consist of ten 15-target events each day. There will also be two special 25-target events, \$2.50 entrance, \$20 added, which will be shot on a handicap of from 16 to 21 yds., based on the scores made in the regular program. Prizes will be divided class shooting, four equal moneys. Shooting will begin at 9 A. M. sharp. Regular loads, with leading powders and several makes of shells, will be for sale on the grounds at regular prices. Western McCrear trap and White Flyer targets will be used. A good lunch will be served on the grounds. Bus accommodations from trains to the grounds. Possible chance to win several gold medals. The Squier money-back system will be used in the regular program. Grounds open for practice Tuesday, May 13. Practice targets trapped at one cent each.

At the shoot held April 27, Atkinson won out in the shoot-off for Du Pont job, after a tie in which three others had a finger in the pie; 22 out of 25 did the trick. Shepherd went him one better in practice after an unfortunate start. Schapler, a new man, set his high mark at 21 out of 25. Scores footed up as follows, 50 targets per man: Atkinson 40, Shepherd 40, Kerr 37, Schapler 37, Pratt 32, Nelson 27, Peterson (shot at 75) 51.

A. PETERSON, Sec'y.

Boston A. A.

BOSTON, Mass., May 2.—The weekly handicap shoot and the second shoot for the team prizes were held by the Boston Athletic Association Gun Club to-day. Staples was high gun for the scratch trophy and Farmer won the handicap take-home trophy.

Team No. 2 took the lead in the team shoot, its totals for the first shoot and that of yesterday totaling 889, which is six targets ahead of team No. 1, Capt. Faye, which led in the first shoot. The scores:

Table with 3 columns: Name, McCrea, Sargent, Total. Lists scores for various shooters like Farmer, Staples, Osborn, etc.

Team shoot for the Snow medals: Team No. 1, Team No. 2, Team No. 3, Team No. 4. Lists scores for various shooters like Faye, William, Ellis, etc.

C. B. TUCKER, Capt.

Cleveland Gun Club.

SOUTH EUCLID, O., May 3.—Weekly club shoot of the Cleveland Gun Club was held this afternoon at Shooting Park, Mayfield road, and was a real summer day shoot, the first this year that made the shooters look for shade and the first shoot from under the covered butts, and everybody enjoyed it.

Semi-annual trophy, 50 targets, 16yds.: Blakeslee 47, Doolittle 47, Stepp 45, Ledgett 44, Stott 43, Jones 42, Hogen 42, Rogers 49, Noble 41, Stevens 38, Hopkins 37, Tobey 36, Thorp 35, Rockwell 34, Parks 33, Clark 32, Hall 31, Hartman 29.

Smith Gun Club.

NEWARK, N. J., May 1.—Only a few enthusiasts turned out here to-day in the cracking contest. Scores in the sweep follow: R A. Hensler 16, 20; H. Hassinger 17, 17; J. C. Weiler, 18, 17; L. Colquitt 23, 22, 25, 24, 22, 23; H. Higgs 24, 23, 21, 22, 23, 25; Doc Van Neas 24, 25, 22, 23; George Ohl, Jr., 22, 23, 24, 25; Jim Whetton 21, 24, 23, 21; T. Kelly 24, 22, 21, 23, 20; L. Lawton 20, 19, 18, 19, 16; B. Croft 20, 19, 20, 20, 20; J. W. Alker 22, 24, 23, 25; W. Johnson 24, 22, 23, 25.

Everett Gun Club.

EVERETT, Mass., May 3.—Seven trappists shot in the Stevens trophy event to-day at Everett Gun Club traps at West Everett. Dr. S. won with a full from 2. Harrington was second with 24 from 8. Kempton took the place with 23 from a start of 2. Scores:

Table with 2 columns: Name, Score. Lists scores for Dr S, Harrington, Kempton, Bryant.

Siwanoy Country Club Wins From Orange G. C.

MT. VERNON, N. Y., May 3.—Under beautiful weather conditions, the Siwanoy Country Club defeated the Orange Gun Club by the score of 217 to 186. This was an interclub shoot for 50 targets in strings of 25, the five high men on each club to constitute the team.

Table comparing Siwanoy Country Club and Orange Gun Club scores for individual shooters like Z C Offutt, G F Pelham, etc.

E. L. Haas, of the Siwanoy Club, made 40, which entitles him to a team medal. On shoot-off for the team high scores, Offutt with 23 won the cup presented jointly by Messrs. Haas and Guggenheim. G. F. Pelham with 22 won the club trophy.

Twenty-five targets each for the Stevens and Du Pont handicap trophies were shot at and the following members made full scores:

Stevens trophy: C. H. Hadlock, H. J. Smith, G. L. Yates and A. M. Dalton.

Du Pont trophy: Dr. A. W. Currie, G. A. Wylie, M. R. Guggenheim, W. M. Wylie and H. J. Smith.

Table with 2 columns: Name, Score. Lists scores for C H Hadlock, L G Bond, G L Yates, H J Smith, E L Haas.

Du Pont trophy: H J Smith, Dr A W Currie, M R Guggenheim, L G Bond, G L Yates.

High gun, scratch, 100 targets: G F Pelham, Z C Offutt, E von Lengerke, T Dukes, G L Yates, M R Guggenheim, J H Finch, J Thompson, Dr R J Held, H J Smith, P Gillespie, E L Haas, C H Hadlock, G A Wylie.

Table with 2 columns: Name, Score. Lists scores for high gun, scratch, 100 targets.

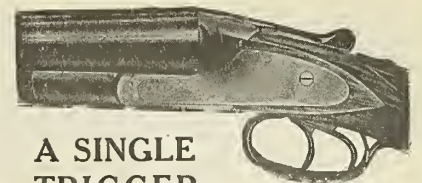


FRANCIS P. O'NEIL, A Booster from Beverly.

Francis P. O'Neil, of Beverly, Mass., is keenly interested in trapshooting. He is a member of United Shoe Gun Club, and has done a great deal in his home city to boost this popular sport. He is a member of several fraternal organizations.

Cerro Gordo Gun Club.

MASON CITY, Ia., May 4.—The weather conditions were only fair, as a strong wind made the targets "very elusive," as expressed by one of the shooters. The business end of the shoot was very efficiently handled by Gaylord H. Ford, now a resident of Cedar



A SINGLE TRIGGER Lefever Gun

in the hands of L. H. REID, Seattle broke 2115 x 2200 = 96.14% with ordinary factory loaded shells purchased from local dealers.

Mr. Reid, shooting at Interstate Association Registered Tournaments throughout the 1912 season, has the high average for the Pacific Coast.

The loads were regular factory loads; the LEFEVER bore, famous for the even pattern and penetration, assisted MR. REID to make this record.

Why don't you shoot a LEFEVER Single Trigger this year?

Write for Art Catalog now

LEFEVER ARMS COMPANY 23 Maltbie Street Syracuse, N. Y.

Advertisement for NYOIL Best Revolver and Gun Oil. Includes image of a bottle and a revolver.

Ask your watch repairer whose Oil he is using on your watch.

Falls, Ia., but a former member of the club. Ford was occasionally referred to as "Snappy," but is deserving of a better cognomen.

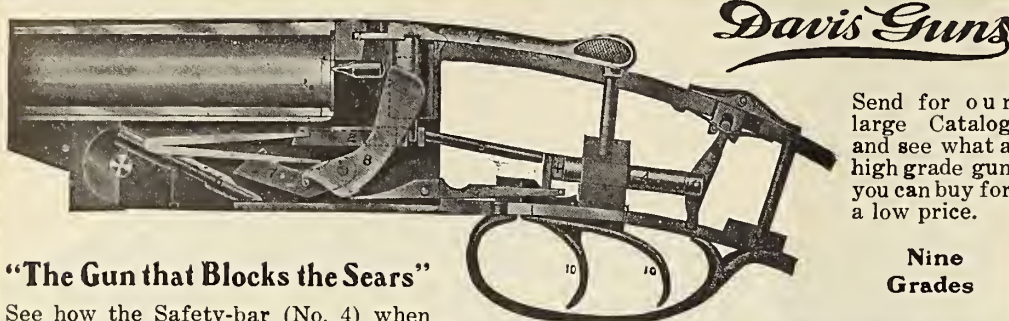
The program consisted of ten events at 15 targets each, with two extras of ten pairs of doubles:

Table with 2 columns: Name, Score. Lists scores for Regular and Professionals.

Professionals: J E Dickey, Harry Kahler.

Table with 2 columns: Name, Score. Lists scores for Doubles, ten pairs.

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**Indianapolis Gun Club.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 3.—The annual election of the Gun Club resulted as follows: J. C. Dixon, President; T. H. Parry, Vice-President; Walter Hofer, Secretary; J. H. Neighbors, Treasurer. These, with H. W. Vietmeyer, C. E. Edmonson and Gustav Moller, will constitute the Board of Directors.

The shooting to-day was a bit ragged, but Edmonson was again high, although Dixon led for a time and was but one behind at the finish. Shooting up a back number in the trophy contest, Dixon broke 58 out of 60, while Parry was best in the current event with 55. Dixon, Barr, Moller, Parry each drew a straight—Edmonson two of them. Scores:

Edmonson	Shot at. Broke	*Vietmeyer	Shot at. Broke
Dixon	140 127	Lewis	100 76
Parry	140 120	Alig	80 62
Moller	140 104	Tanner	60 44
*Barr	100 87	Harcourt	40 34
Neighbors	120 82	*Van Nest	40 31
Stutte	100 80	Teegarden	40 29
Britton	100 78		

April 26.—The summary, which includes both practice and cup scores, shows Edmonson was high in the totals, but Parry beat him by 55 to 54 in the latter event. Parry also posted the only straight of the day. Scores:

Edmonson	165 152	*Van Nest	100 84
Parry	145 132	Hofer	80 64
Stutte	125 83	Wilson	60 45
Appel	120 78	Piel	60 38
*Vietmeyer	100 86	Neighbors	60 39
Lewis	100 85	Coss	20 16
Alig	100 70	Trester	20 14

\*Professionals.

**Birmingham G. C.**

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 3.—Fourteen shooters were at the weekly shoot of the Birmingham Gun Club on Friday, and fifteen shooters on Saturday. On Friday we had with us the noted professionals, George Maxwell and C. E. Goodrich. On Saturday Leland was the only professional. Some good scores were made on each day. C. E. Goodrich was high professional, and John Warren high amateur on Friday. Gentry Hillman still continues his good work, and shot high on Saturday. We had with us on Saturday, Mr. Dickerman, of Chicago and Cleveland, who made a splendid score on both doubles and singles. Also several of the Ensley Gun Club shot with us. We are fast getting two squads in trim for the Southern Handicap, and hope some of the Birmingham club will win out this year.

Scores made on Friday follow:

C E Goodrich	Shot at. Broke	Randolph	Shot at. Broke
J K Warren	100 96	Pitt	100 72
G Maxwell	100 94	Dick Brown	100 71
E M Cornell	100 93	Lee Moody	50 57
Geo Hillman	100 87	Kitchen	50 41
Jas Hillman	100 80	G Hillman	25 32
Dr Sellers	100 79	Garl	25 22

Saturday's scores:

G Hillman	100 93	Garl	75 59
H Ryding	100 92	Kitchell	75 52
J Hillman	100 88	Dickerman	50 48
Dr Sellers	100 85	Sid Lee	75 47
E Cornell	100 80	Oden	75 43
Dick Leland	100 76	Gay	50 40
C Barr	100 69	Pitt	50 33
R Myers	100 67		

**Cincinnati Gun Club.**

THERE was plenty doing at the grounds on May 4, the members turning out well, and several visitors were present, among the latter, Ike Brandenburg and Ed. Cain, of Dayton; R. H. Bruns, of Brookville, Ind., and W. R. Randall, of Mason, O. The conditions were very good, and some high scores were made. First honors went to Brandenburg on 95, just one target better than the score put up by Hammerschmidt, the local crack. Supt. Gambell gave the leaders a run for their money, finishing only one target behind Hammer. Then came Gaskill and Bruns tied on 92, and Cain, of Dayton, with 91. A number of practice events were shot, and a couple of team matches finished the sport.

Butz	89	Brandenburg	95
Gaskill	92	Cain	91
Sander	87	Bagley	38
Hammerschmidt	94	Randall	83
Gambell	93	Bruns	92
Smith	89	Holliday	90
Schreck	81	F. Holliday	17

**Practice events:**

Butz	Shot at. Broke	Brandenburg	Shot at. Broke
Hammerschmidt	120 89	Cain	40 33
Gambell	100 86	Bruns	40 32
Smith	80 68	Holliday	20 17
Schreck	20 14	Holliday	40 28
	20 12		

Team match, 100 targets per man:	Gaskill	92	
Gambell	89	Smith	89-181
Hammerschmidt	90-179		
Team match, 100 targets per man:	Hammerschmidt	3 93	
Gambell	92	Sander	87-180
Butz	76-168		

**Westwood Gun Club.**

E. FROHLIGER put up the high score at the weekly shoot on May 4, breaking 61 out of 75, with G. Oskamp a close second on 57. Bradford made a very creditable showing, as this is only his second trial at the traps. P. Ruehlman was also in good form, going at an 88 per cent. clip. The club has recently installed an automatic trap in place of the set of experts. The Stevens trophy contest was concluded at the last meet, and was won by Gordon Oskamp on a score of 83, and with his handicap a total of 97 out of 100. C. Rybolt was the runner-up with 96. At practice, C. Kuball broke 42 out of 50, and La Boiteaux, 23 out of 25. The members will visit the Cincinnati Club on May 11. Scores:

A La Boiteaux	Shot at. Broke	Frohliger	Shot at. Broke
F Disser	25 14	W Oskamp	75 61
Rabe, Sr.	75 31	G Oskamp	75 46
Rabe, Jr.	75 44	Bradford	50 28
Ruehlman	50 44	Kaufman	50 32

**Roanoke G. C.**

ROANOKE, Va., May 3.—A large and enthusiastic crowd of shooters faced the trap to-day, with ideal weather conditions prevailing. Much interest is being manifested by the shooters of the various classes in the contests for trophies offered in their class. These weekly trophies were won by the following contestants to-day:

Scratch class—Dr. E. C. Watson first; S. Atkinson second.  
Class A—S. H. Holland, first; W. C. Bringman, second.  
Class B—Dyer first; Geo. Moore, second.

Class C—F. Jones, first; D. W. Richards, second. Stevens trophy—Dr. E. C. Watson and P. T. Jamison tied with perfect scores.

The scores made by the respective shooters, 50 targets per man, follow:

Dr E Watson	Broke. Pr.C't.	Moore	Broke. Pr.C't.
Atkinson	49 98.0	Scholl	38 76.0
Jamison	46 92.0	D W Richards	38 76.0
*Willis	113 90.4	Elliott	38 76.0
Holland	45 90.0	F Jones	35 70.0
Wilkinson	44 88.0	Stanley	35 70.0
E Poindexter	44 88.0	Blankenship	33 66.0
Shepherd	43 86.0	J Poindexter	33 66.0
Price	43 86.0	Boyd	32 64.0
Dyer	43 86.0	Cooksey	30 60.0
Bringman	42 84.0	Nelson	25 50.0
W S Jones	40 80.0	Van Pelt	24 48.0
J B Cumble	39 78.0		

\*Professional; shot at 125 targets.

SECRETARY.

**Robin Hood G. C.**

STATEN ISLAND, N. Y., April 26.—In the handicap event on 50 rocks for a Winchester pump, Conelley made a full from a free start of 13. Beyersdorf from 5 made 47.

In the Du Pont fob event on 25 scalers, Conelley again topped the bunch, getting 24 from 7.

Stevens fob went to Beyersdorf with a full 25 from 3, while take-home trophy was "took" by Hutchings with 21 from 1. The scores:

Winchester gun, 50 targets, Handicap:			
Conelley	13 50	Mandelli	5 45
Beyersdorf	5 47	Hutchings	1 42
Gerbolini	5 45		

Du Pont fob, 25 targets, handicap:			
Conelley	7 24	Mandelli	3 19
Hutchings	1 23	Gerbolini	3 21
Beyersdorf	3 21		

Stevens fob, 25 targets, Handicap:			
Beyersdorf	3 25	Gerbolini	3 18
Mandelli	3 24	Conelley	4 21
Hutchings	1 20		

Take-home trophy (Du Pont picture), 25 targets, handicap:			
Hutchings	1 21	Gerbolini	3 18
Beyersdorf	3 19	Mandelli	3 17
Conelley	4 19		

G. CONELLEY, Sec'y.

**Edgefield G. C.**

EDGEFIELD, S. C., May 2.—Only five busied themselves wad putting to-day with a 25-rock event as incentive. J. W. Stewart missed only his 18th scaler, while H. A. Smith missed his 12th and 16th. J. C. Hughes was third with 17 down, and 5 still scaling. Scores: J. W. Stewart 24, A. A. Smith 23, B. F. Zimmerman 16, S. E. Margan 13, J. C. Hughes 17.

**Crows.**

BY SANDY GRISWOLD.

SPEAKING about the crows in FOREST AND STREAM some time ago, reminds me that the "old wild hemp field" a couple of miles north-east of Calhoun, used to be a famous feeding and marshaling place of the crows. Thousands of these ebony-feathered buffoons used to congregate there every afternoon, especially in the fall, and one day late in November, several years ago, I was up there with the Barrister dove shooting. We were up on the little oak ridge that runs along the west side of the old field, and all during the afternoon we saw the crows come scurrying in, with their querulous cawing, and settle down in the big open clover field just north of the hemp pasture, and having my curiosity excited, I told Bill that I was going to make a sneak down through the tall, thick hemp stalks and see what the crows were doing.

"Holding court," said Bill, as I moved off.

I got down in the hemp field and worked myself stealthily to its very edge, without alarming a single crow, and there spread out before me, some of them almost within touching distance of my hand, were at least several thousand crows. I stood and watched them closely for something like an hour, and when the birds quit coming in, there seemed to be some sort of an understanding among them; in fact, it seemed as if a meeting had been called, and although I couldn't make out which of the innumerable big black fellows was the leader, I



felt that they had one. Prior to this action they had all been busily harrowing the clover for beetles and other insects, but suddenly, at a commanding squawk from some quarter, they all came to a halt, sat up straight and were all attention, and the roll was called, each member answering that same shrill, imperative squawk, separately, and when this was over, they all joined in a chorus of caws, hopping contentedly about over the sward for a few moments, and then rising, flapped their way in long, streaming lines of black, to the woods along the further ridge, where they roosted.

One evening last fall, while duck shooting in the Loup with Sam Richmond and Charlie Dollarhide, we noticed three crows in a row on the limb of a tree, two of them being strangely perturbed, and making all kinds of fuss, while the other was perfectly quiet and looked like an invalid. His feathers seemed all to grow the wrong way, and a more miserable looking crow I never beheld. Sam wanted to rake the trio off the limb with his old Parker, but I restrained him, and told him that I thought the middle crow had already been wounded by some hunter or was sick, and the other two were looking after him. So we waited and watched. After a while we saw the two outsiders make a start to fly, like starting for a race, but as the one in the middle did not start, they immediately came back to score over. This they repeated four or five times, the center crow paying no attention to them, and suddenly they turned on him and began to give it to him with wings, beak and claws, until he squawked for mercy, and then they started again, and got away finely, all going together in a line just as they sat on the limb of the tree. I have thought much about this incident, but have never

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been able to satisfactorily explain it to myself, but you can rest assured it raised many degrees the high esteem in which I have always held this bird since my earliest boyhood.

The duck shooters in February are waiting for the ides of March, with their boisterous winds and the oncoming of the ducks and geese. Until then there is nothing to it but recollections of the past fall, with its beautiful golden days and joyous comradeship. Then again, perhaps, we may tread the old paths and look once more upon those familiar scenes, now marvelously changed by the mysterious alchemy of nature from what they were a brief four months ago.

But it is almost as pleasing to look back and in imagination once more gather about the big log fire. We see the tule and rice stalks yet standing breast high, stripped of leaves and fluffy tassels, still bordering the open bayous, and a matted mass of dank hay, once fresh and fragrant, lies on the ground, showing where our tent stood. An old broken oar and abandoned tent pins are scattered about, and a headless decoy or two adds a touch of sadness to the scene. Yonder is a pile of empty tomato, pea and corn cans and off yonder is a heterogeneous assortment of bottles bearing familiar labels with the magic word "Yellowstone," prominent among them. The old well or water hole where we kept our butter is unchanged, and the winding river, though man may come and man may go, flows on forever. There are not so many birds in the air as there were the last time we were there, or as much of anything else, unless it be memories. The marsh spreads out before us cold and uninviting, but when the winds blow balmy from the south at daybreak and nightfall, we will expect to see them again pouring in and out in thrilling flight.

There are but two sounds that break the stillness of the old camp the first night out—the ludicrous medley of the coyote, and the weird wail of the winds around the canvas corners and over the verdureless plain.

There are lots and lots of men who do not know the most effective way to dry out a pair of wet rubber boots or waders; there are others who do not understand how to make the safety on a gun independent; who do not know the proper load for different sorts of game; the best ground on which to camp; how to build a blind; the habit of birds and so forth. And there are anglers who don't know one fly from another, how to string a hook or attach a leader, the proper seasons and the bait for certain fish and a thousand and one other things that would only adopt my plan. For instance, I learned while shooting in the sandhills one fall that the best way to dry a wet pair of waders is to stuff them full of old newspapers, set them by a warm fire until heated through, then pull the paper out and hang the boots in a tree or on the fence or on top of the house with the open leg pointing in the direction the wind is coming from. Try it when you have occasion.

The robins that have already put in appearance in this locality according to report, are undoubtedly a bit premature, although I know that they often remain here all winter, and when the weather is much tougher, too, than it has been at any time this winter. However, I have

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Dayton hotels were not affected by the recent floods and are open and doing business as usual.

Four leading hotels of Dayton have entered into an agreement with the N. C. R. Gun Club to take care of 1,000 G. A. H. visitors.

Dayton Hotel Association has requested commercial travelers to stay away from Dayton during G. A. H. week.

Amateur shooters from Yacht Clubs, Country Clubs, Golf Clubs, etc., will enjoy this opportunity to shoot in fast company, and to meet the select of the trap shooting fraternity.

Programs ready for mailing May 17th, and can be secured by addressing

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not heard of any of the birds staying here this winter, and it is safe to say that the few that have come in will again be hurrying southward at the first intimation of blast from the polar regions. As I intimated above, I think the birds left the neighborhood completely the past fall, for on my frequent trips up into the woods they usually haunt, I have failed to see a sign of a single bird.

But he is a noble little fellow under any circumstances and in the dark days of early spring comes to us like a beacon of hope. See him throw out his chest and rear back. How proud he is! Possessed of such a well knit figure, fine head and erect carriage, who can blame him if he exhibits a trifling conceit? What a familiar figure he is in April, May and June days on our lawns, now hopping quickly along, now running swiftly, pausing after each dash, and rearing up to look around. See him as he makes another swift run of a few feet, then bends eagerly forward, appearing to listen intently. Suddenly he darts his bill down, and we see him drag a long worm from out the roots of the grasses. I have never been able to determine with any satisfaction to myself whether it is his sense of hearing or sight which guides him to his food. His attitude of intense attention for a moment before darting on his prey would seem to indicate that the former was the case, but again, he may be only watching intently, as it is possible that the squirming of the worm as he pushes his way to the surface may cause a tremor among the blades of grass, not visible to our coarser vision, but easily perceptible to our little keen-eyed friend. At all events, there is a moment's pause each time before the final lunge, which almost invariably results in capture. This is always in May. If the tender morsel happens to be an extra large one, it is amusing to see him freshen his grip, as it were, and back off, until stretched to its utmost, out comes the worm, and its wiggling length appears but a second only, as redbreast unceremoniously grips him down.

A good songster, he is at his best during the breeding season, and it is a surprise to many who, familiar with only his monotonous short-noted chirp, to hear him launch into such an ecstasy of delight, but later, along in the late fall, his whole nature changes, congregating in large flocks, he becomes exceedingly shy and wary, and is really a hard bird to approach. At this season he is indeed a rare morsel for the table, but here with us it is considered a crime to kill him. The robin, well, I guess he is the most beloved bird of all the feathered family.

#### Quail for Rhode Island.

THE Chief Deputy Bird Commissioner of Rhode Island, Frank W. Hennessy, and Deputy Bird Commissioner, William Murray, liberated 500 quail in the northern part of Rhode Island. This section has been practically depleted of this species of bird for some years past.

The majority of the quail are young birds, although there are a plentiful number of older ones included in the shipment. They are all properly mated. The quail will be put in coveys by the commissioners and plenty of food, consisting of barley, oats, rye and buckwheat, has been scattered in such a way that the birds will become accustomed to the vicinity and remain there.

#### Plant of Many Uses.

IN 1830 the Congress of Mexico issued an order that none of the State documents should be indited upon any material other than the paper made from maguey. This is the national plant, and some have insisted that the very word Mexico was derived from the word mex-til, which means maguey.

The stalk of the blossoms grows twenty-five feet high and looks like a giant candlestick. It often carries several thousand blossoms. There are fields or maguey miles in length in Mexico, and scarcely a bit of the plant cannot be utilized.

It makes splendid fodder for cows; portions of it are baked and prove very palatable. It is used to thatch roofs, burn as fuel, and out of it are manufactured thread and paper. The sharp spike at the tip of the stalk often is made into a needle, its tall pole used for the ridge-pole of a peasant cottage, and the favorite Mexican drink, pulque, is manufactured from the honey water by cutting a hollow in the stem and fermenting the juice.

#### Quinine Factories in Java.

JAVA produces about two-thirds of the world's supply of cinchona, and it has for years been regularly shipped to Holland. The large quinine manufactories, mostly situated in Germany, supply themselves with the raw material in the Dutch market, and of late years the manufacturers have combined to keep the prices at such low level as to render the cinchona cultivation unprofitable, although the manufacturers of quinine have been earning large dividends.

To meet this combination, says the New York Sun, it was resolved to establish a quinine factory in Java, says the British Consul at Batavia, and this has been done at Bandung, where the first Java quinine has been produced. This is described as of excellent quality and equal in all respects to the best European brands. Last year the total production of cinchona in the islands was over eight and one-half million pounds avoirdupois.

#### Lured Dogs to Death.

VAN NELSON, of East Pittsfield, Me., lost a valuable Texas foxhound in a peculiar manner. The dog was giving a fox a hot chase when Reynard took to the railroad track and led him close up to an approaching train. Just as the train was about to strike the fox, writes a Waterville correspondent of the Portland Press, it jumped to safety; but the hound, intent on following the trail, was run over and killed.

Subsequently it has been learned that the mangled remains of several other dogs with sporting blood in their veins have been found on or beside the tracks on the same stretch of railroad.

Tracks found in the snow and other indications all go to show that they met their fate in a similar manner. It is the current opinion here that the same cunning old fox deliberately led them all to their doom. Nelson's dog was valued at \$500.

#### Cleaning Gun Barrels.

I HAVE been told by an expert who has been doing nothing for years but plating guns for a firm that turns out thousands of guns and rifles that you cannot have a better all-round oil than pure neatfoot oil, allowed to stand and clear in the sun, and then poured off; and another, the most fashionable in London, I am told puts nothing else in the barrels but pure vaseline. I may say I have up to now used chiefly the latter for years, but of course if there is a better, I am only too glad to hear of it. My gun is a hammerless ejector, and the oil we want is one you can get into the parts freely and not corrode.—A. T. C. in Shooting Times.

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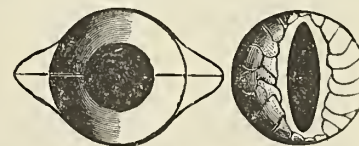
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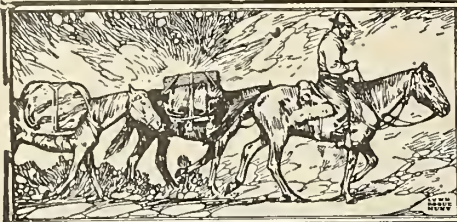
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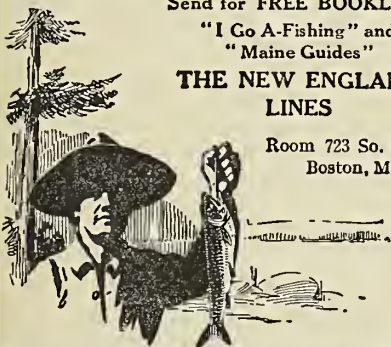
Pete knows how to make a fellow comfortable on a bed of hemlock boughs under a tent beside a camp-fire.

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### Temptation of Noah.

One day old Mister Satan come a-walkin' 'cross de brine;  
He say, "Good mawnin', Noah! De fishin's mighty fine.  
Why don't you git dem two worms out fo' ketch yo'sef  
some fish;  
An' live as high upon de ark as any man could wish?"

"Good mawnin', Mistah Noah!  
De fishin's mighty fine,  
Why don't you git dem two worms out  
An' set yo'sef a line?  
Can't you heah de catfish seratchin'  
Dey backs again de keel,  
An' de punkinseeds jess bellerin'  
Fo' git deyselves a meal?"

You should a-seen ol' Noah light on a marlin spike;  
He made dat fellow Satan pick up his heels an' hike.  
He hit him one big wallop across de horns an' say,  
"Git out o' hyah, Temptation, an' mind you stay away!"

Git out o' hyah, Temptation,  
An' mind you stay away!  
Dis chile ain't goin' fishin',  
No matter what you say.  
De Lawd's done put his faith in him  
To bring dem worms asho',  
An' don't you make no such fool cracks  
Aroun' hyah any mo'."  
—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

### Hot Days in the Arctic.

"JULY was intolerably hot. We had no thermometer, but I feel sure," says Stefansson, the explorer, in Harper's Magazine, "that many a day the temperature must have been over 100 degrees in the sun, and sometimes for weeks on end there was not a cloud in the sky. At midnight the sun was what we would say an hour high, so that it beat down on us without rest the twenty-four hours through.

"The hottest period of the day was about 8 o'clock in the evening, and the coolest perhaps 4 or 5 in the morning. The mosquitoes were so bad that several of our dogs were completely blind for the time through the swelling of their eyes, and all of them were lame from running sores caused by the mosquito stings on the line where the hair meets the pad of the foot. It is true that on our entire expedition we had no experience that more nearly deserved the name of suffering than this of the combined heat and mosquitoes of our Coppermine River summer."

### When the Fishin' Pole is Noddin'.

Through the scented woodlands, far away from town,  
Rest in the world, and you will win it;  
The cork's a-goin' down, boys, the cork's a-goin' down.  
For the fishin' pole's a-noddin' every minute.

Wish time,  
And fish time;  
Don't call me back to town,  
Fishin' pole's a-noddin',  
An' the cork's a-goin' down!

I hear the far-off tinkle of drowsy cattle-bells,  
The river keeps the oak's cool shadow in it;  
To the trouble of the city I am waitin' my farewells,  
For the fishin' pole's a-noddin' every minute!

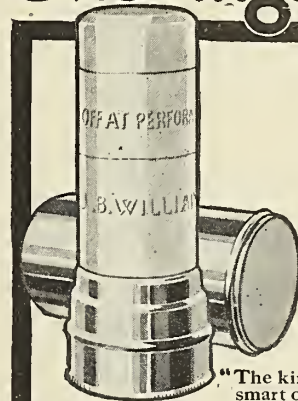
Beams here,  
And dreams here—  
Don't call me back to town,  
Fishin' pole's a-noddin',  
An' the cork's a-goin' down!  
—Atlanta Constitution.

### Queer Eskimo Customs.

EVERY ten years the Eskimos hold the Dance of the Dead, when ghosts are supposed to come out of their coffins and visit the Kos-ga, are given a feast, and retire for another ten years well filled. Sometimes the food is taken to the burying-ground to save the spirits the trouble of moving.

When a child is born among the islanders it takes the name of the last deceased member of the family, and on it devolves the duty of feeding its foster-father's spirit. The Eskimos, says the Wide World, have a horror of being childless, because their spirits will languish and their name be forgotten. As they say, "Spose no mik-a-nina (children)—ghost plenty hungry." Often an Eskimo will beggar himself, giving a great feast in honor of his illustrious ancestor; but he gains great renown thereby, and places all his visitors under life-long obligations to him.

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Six Months, \$1.50.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1913.

VOL. LXXX.—No. 20.  
127 Franklin St., New York.

## A Contraband Incident

CHAPTER IV.—Conclusion

### A Story of the Forties Written by Nessmuk

*With illustrations from "Woodcraft."*

"**T** WAS a year ago las' 'July dat I took sech an awful whippin', an' ef I hadn't bin mighty tuff, I shouldn't be alive now. I'se a little lame 'bout dat shoulder yet, but ef I can get to Canada I'se good for two men's work any day."

"And did your mistress keep her word about freeing her share of the slaves?" inquired farmer Kelly.

"No, sah. She tried to, but massa an' de lawyers made her a heap ob trouble about it, an' kep' puttin' her off. Finally massa got it made up to send ten ob us down to Orleans an' sell us dar, an' we happened to find it out de very day afore we was to go. De next mornin' dere was ten niggers missin' on dat plantation, bet on dat! Missus didn't know nuffin 'tall 'bout it. Oh, no! Ob course not! She come round arter we was done work an' shook han's wid us kind a sly an' quiet like, an' sed she knowed we wouldn't neber think ob runnin' away, 'specially you, Jim,' she said. 'You've bin used so nice an' neber flogged, you know, an' your wife has bin treated like a lady on dis plantation; you'll neber turn your face to de norf star.' And den she looked so knowin' an' raily handed me ten dollars. Lord! She might jes' as well tole me to run in plain words. She said five hun' red dollars was safe in de bank at Richmond, an' ef I ever got in a place whar I needed it, to let some frien' dat I could trust send to her for it, an' she would see dat I got it all safe, but Lord! I reckon de ole colonel 'll take care ob dat money. You see, it will help pay for some niggers dat he lost one night. Arter dark missus come roun' ag'in wid her yaller gal Nance, an' dey had as much cake an' bread an' sech stuff as dey could carry in a big basket. She allus trusted Nance wid ebery t'ing, 'cause she said, mebbe we hadn't had any dinner an' might get hungry 'fore mornin'. When she was goin' away she jes' jumpt up an' cotched hole ob my wool an' pulled my head down an' whispered dat I'd find a team an' wagin up de road 'bout 10 o'clock, ef I should happen to feel like takin' a ride. Lord! But she was cute, massa, an' de lawyers didn't fool her so bad arter all. We found de team jes' as she said, an' a man wid his head all bundled up was dar a-waitin' for us an' tole us to jump in quick. I knowed who de man was, but I didn't let on to know dat 'twas missuses brudder, so we got in an' de man druv all night. He druv de hosses right smart, an' 'bout an hour 'fore daybreak he stop-

ped clost to a big piece of woods an' tole us he couldn't go no funder; we mus' take our chance alone de rest ob de way. De Lord knows how we eber got so fur as dis wid dat poor little chile to tote, but He led us on an' we'se got 'mong frien's at las'."

As the man told of his adventures in a simple, childlike manner that carried conviction with

girl and sleep till we call you; you needn't be uneasy; you shan't be hurt or taken; I'll give you my word for that."

The great hulking black fellow lay down by his child and drew the coarse blanket about her shoulders, oh, how tenderly, and patted the crisp damp hair on the little suffering head, gently as you, oh mother, in Israel, member of a most respectable church, patted the head of your own darling when you watched her calmly sleeping after hovering for days on the confines of the grave, and the humble, heartfelt words of gratitude which you offered at His shrine then were no more sincere, no more heartfelt than the low-murmured, broken, prayerful words with which that poor fugitive thanked his Maker, as with his great black hand resting lightly on his child he fell asleep. We all slept. The three white men leaning against the crotched posts or log sides of the shanty, the contrabands on the more luxurious bed of dried marsh grass and spruce boughs.

We—the whites—hardly thought to do more than to get partially rested and catch a light cat-nap or two, but we were roused from rather sound sleep by a rough voice which startled us with "Hurrah, there! turn out and gaze round."

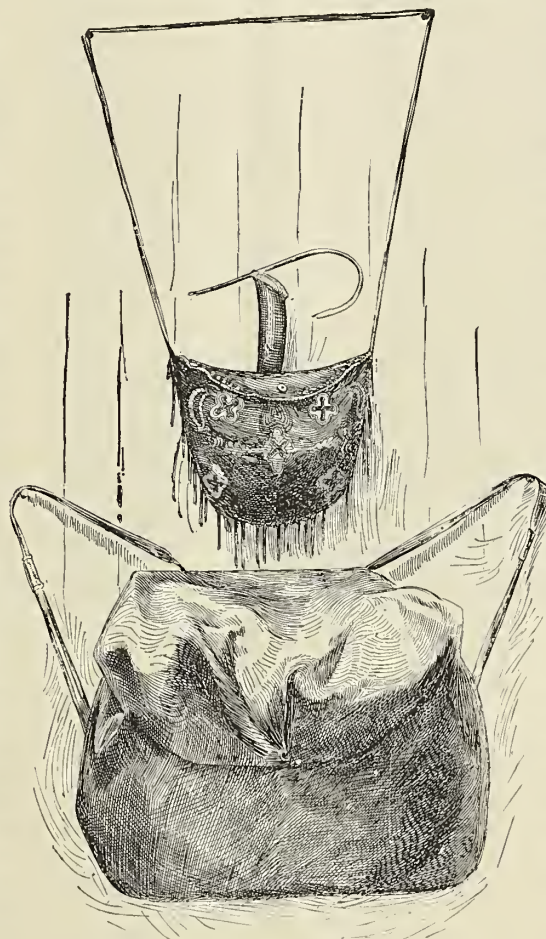
In an instant we were on our feet, and instinctively grasping for our weapons before our eyes were fairly open, but a glance convinced us it was all right. Slave hunters do not usually travel on horseback with bundles of clothing tied up in home-made counterpanes at their saddle bows and baskets of ready cooked provisions on their arms. The newcomers were four in number—all mounted—and the rough speaker, whom farmer Kelly addressed as Bell, stirred himself with a handy readiness which left a suspicion on the mind that he was an "auld used hand" at this sort of thing.

"There," throwing a huge bundle into the shanty. "That's woman's gearin' and some duds for the little gal. And here's shirts, trousers and an old overcoat for the man; reckon they're too small for him, but they'll do till he can get some bigger and better ones, and—got some hot water on that fire? Good! Make 'em a strong cup of tea and put a drop of something in it, while they're dressin'; there's no time to lose."

"And what about my Ben? You've seen him, of course, and that other chap?" said Kelly.

"Your Ben's all right, and the other chap's in jail by this time," answered Bell.

"Well, that is neat; how did it happen?"



KNAPSACK AND DITTY BAG.

every word, one felt not only that it was true, but that much had been passed over which was well worth listening to.

"Well, boys, it's nearly 4 o'clock, and some of this crowd may have a good piece to go afore another night. You, Jim, if that's your name—"

"Yes, massa, dat's my name."

"Well, you'd better lay down with your little

"Oh, he got in too big a hurry for Shank's mare, and borried one of my hosses to help him on. You see, Ben got to my house 'bout 1 o'clock, and nothing would do but I must jump up and get the team harnessed. While I was gettin' my dry goods on, Ben he told me the story, 'short and sweet, and when we got out to the yard where the hosses was, there was my gentleman's track in the snow, and my best hoss gone. Ben he knowed the track by the moccasin, so he left me to manage matters 'bout raisin' the party, and some fixin's for the darkies, while he went on to Smith's for a warrant and the constable. The chap was headin' for Crown P'int, and had about an hour the start. They've nailed him afore this, and I'll appear ag'in him for hoss stealin'. How do I know he meant to fetch the hoss back? I don't b'lieve he did; a slave hunter's mean enough to steal hosses or sheep, either."

"So you see," said farmer Kelly, "it's just as I told you. There won't be any scrimmage. It's as well to be lively, though. No telling but we may be overhauled by parties from below with reg'lar papers and a posse to back 'em. Jason, you tend to the breakfast, while I—"

He was interrupted by a wail of anguish so wild, so full of agony, that we all paused involuntarily, and for a moment every man of us seemed frozen in his tracks. A glance at the back end of the shanty explained all.

There sat the poor octoroon mother, her hair in long disheveled waves flowing over her nude arms and shoulders, moaning and rocking to and fro in her misery, and frantically hugging her little girl to her breast. The child was dead, had been dead, none of us could even guess how long. It was pitiful, heartrending.

But there was brief time for mourning. The fugitives were made to drink some hot tea and whiskey, hustled into clean, dry clothes, and hurried off through the woods to where a spring wagon and a smart team awaited them. As the woman utterly refused to leave her dead child behind, it was wrapped in a blanket and committed to the strong arms of the father for a last, sad journey, and the mournful procession disappeared in the direction of the main road, leaving me alone in camp.

In a couple of hours farmer Kelly returned with Jason, and reported the party safely off—not for Canada, but Wisconsin, where they would be helped in settling a claim, and just as safe from pursuit.

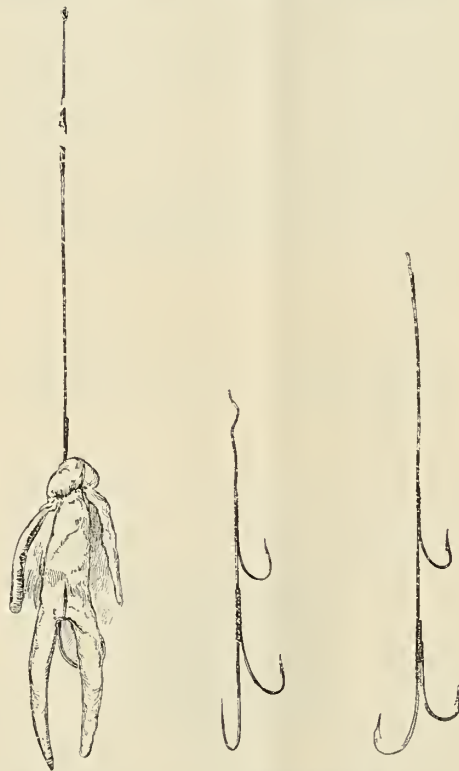
I had given the woman my address, and she had promised to write without fail, for she could write a little, but I never expected to hear from her. In a little less than two years, however, a letter came from a remote town in Wisconsin to say that they were settled on a quarter section of land, with a log cabin, barn and ten acres of cleared fields. But the climate did not agree with them, and there was a despondent, homesick tone throughout the letter that led me to believe they were pining for the South. I wrote them a cheerful, encouraging letter, and there the correspondence ended.

Nineteen years passed away. It was in May, 1861. The country was in a warlike ferment, and more men were volunteering than could be mustered in under the law, or armed. A Massachusetts regiment—mostly unarmed—had been mobbed in the streets of Baltimore. Camp

Curtin, near Harrisburg, was alive with troops, and regiments from the West were daily coming and going, making this camp their objective point of armed departure.

Among others, the ——th Wisconsin unloaded from the cars near camp one morning, and taking possession of the road that was ankle deep in dust, proceeded to practice the tactics of "street firing" for three mortal hours. They were going through Baltimore on the morrow, armed, and with sixty rounds of "buck and ball" to the man. They thought it well to be prepared for mobbing. As a regiment, it was heavier and taller than any that had yet stopped at Camp Curtin, and attracted a good deal of attention.

When they had their tents up and campfires going, I walked over to their quarters to scrape acquaintance and do a little interviewing. It was a pleasant surprise to run against an old schoolmate, Johnny S., who was Lieutenant of



FROG BAIT.

THREE-HOOK GANG.

Company E. Together we sauntered up the narrow street between the tents, stopping at the fires for a minute to chat with the men, until arriving at the officers' quarters, my attention was attracted by a tall, stooping ducky, busily engaged in cooking. For a minute I was in doubt. But as he looked up and our eyes met, I knew him at once.

It was the fugitive of more than twenty years ago.

It was not strange that I should know him, for a grown ducky does not change like a white man, but I thought it a little remarkable that he should recognize me at once, as he did, and he could not have been more rejoiced had I been an own brother. Short stories must suffice in war time. Lieutenant S. had duties that called him to his company. Jim managed, while attending to his duties as cook, to give me a few brief notes of his free life. His wife had died soon after they had received my letter, and he could not write. He still held his land, but farming had not been a success with him. The

war, however, had stirred him thoroughly, and he talked almost insanelly about it. He had not enlisted, but had "hired out" as cook, and to look after the colonel's things generally. "What I mos'ly wants ter see is a battle," he said. "I wants ter see de anger ob de Lord come down on de 'pressor. I does so. An' when de day ob battle comes, I'se goin' to be dar. Dat day dey'll hab to do deir own cookin'."

In the early dawn of the next morning the regiment piled on to a train of flat cars and left for Washington. I was told that their march through Baltimore was grand. They marched in close order, to martial music, in slow time, and it was thought best not to assault or insult them.

It was in July, two days after the battle of Bull Run, that I found myself in Washington. The state of the city beggars' description and the general demoralization was almost past belief. It was a terror-stricken city. Five thousand well disciplined troops could have taken it almost without loss. The streets were filled with beaten, broken up, disorganized volunteers. No man seemed to know where his regiment was, or if he had a regiment or company, and all were unarmed, save officers, who mostly retained their side-arms.

I met several acquaintances who had been through the fight and got a different version of the affair from each one, as each saw it from his individual standpoint, I suppose. All agreed that the day was virtually with the Federals, until the Confederate reinforcements came on the field; also as to the terrible flight and panic which ensued, and they agreed on little else.

I met several of the ——th Wisconsin, and at last found Lieutenant S. in a drinking saloon, with a corporal and several privates of Company E. He was trying to get his company together for mustering out, as their three months had nearly expired. When questioned about his regiment, he said: "Regiment! Well, I don't know as we've got one. At best I can't find it. We are badly cut up. We fought until late in the afternoon and took three batteries, but I think they were taken back for lack of troops to hold them. Perhaps we may muster half the regiment when the stragglers are all in."

"Do you know what has become of big Jim, the ducky?" I asked.

"Oh, him. Yes; he's accounted for. He would have done well enough had he obeyed orders, but he left the officers' baggage to take care of itself, and came straggling on to our left flank just as we were going to charge a battery. He had picked up an old Harper's Ferry musket, and was just boiling over with fight. I didn't see him killed myself, but—oh, here's Sergeant Boyce. Sergeant, Jim was right near you when he was killed, wasn't he? Here's a gentleman would like to hear particulars."

The sergeant was a tall, fine looking fellow, with one eye in a patch and his left arm in a sling. At my invitation he got himself on the outside of some commissary whiskey, and then briefly told his little story about as follows:

"Jim tailed on to our left flank just afore we made our first charge, and I told him to go back to the wagons; he hadn't any business there. But he allowed he was the sword of the Lord and Gideon, and was jest goin' in. I must say he fought like the devil. It was encouraging to see the way he went in, with the old musket

clubbed, and he didn't get a scratch on the first charge. Second time he wasn't so lucky. We were on the run, within fifty yards of the battery, when a shell busted right in front of us. Me and four others went down mighty quick. Two of the boys was killed; one had a leg broke and we left him. I got my arm tore and an eye badly hurt, and Jim, the darky—worst sight I saw that day. Piece of shell took him in the face and scattered wool, skull and brains all over us."

[THE END.]

### At Anchor.

I am going a journey, brother. Or, would it be better to say,  
I am just ending up a long voyage, and dropping my keedge in the bay.  
Coming home, and in debt to the purser, with never a dollar to pay.  
Six decades. 'Twas a wearisome voyage, made over a mystical sea,  
In a poorly rigged, plebeian lugger, that always was drifting a-lee;  
And where are the lofty square-riggers that started the voyage with me?  
They passed me far up to the windward, with stunsails aloft and alow,  
Some heading for tropical islands, some bound for the islands of snow.  
And where are the weatherly clippers, the merchants delighted to know?  
Some drowsily swing to their anchors, as the meandering tides go by;  
Some battle in frozen oceans, where the northerly gales are high;  
Some drift in the seething tropics, with keels upturned to the sky.  
Oh, grand is the lofty clipper, as she dashes the yeasty brine  
From the crest of the midnight billow, where the waters flash and shine.  
But I love the plebeian lugger—the little lugger is mine.  
And lofty clipper or lugger, it comes to the same at last,  
Or whether we count as wreckage, or hold to our moorings fast,  
When we swing to a final anchor, and the voyage of life is past.

—From "Forest Runes," by "Nessmuk."

### Hens That Hatch Fish.

As is generally known, a big quantity of fish spawn is annually lost. To avoid this, fish rearers in China, says the Scotsman, carefully collect spawn from the surface of the water, and when they have secured a sufficient quantity, they take a number of hens' eggs, the contents of which have been carefully emptied through a small aperture, and refill the shells with the spawn. The holes are then sealed up, and the eggs put under broody hens. The hens are allowed to incubate the eggs for a certain number of days, when the eggs are again broken and their contents put into water that has been previously warmed by the sun. In a very short space of time the spawn hatches, and the young fry are then kept in pure fresh water until they attain a sufficient size to be put into the ponds containing older fish. The Chinese have long understood all the intricacies of incubation, and were among the first to use incubators for the hatching of hen eggs, long before such machines were made in this country. At one time a considerable business was done in this style of spawn hatching.

# The Land of the Pleasant Sunrise

By ROBERT PAGE LINCOLN

THE call of the outdoor world is never so strong as in the early summer or late spring, when the earth has universally caught the spirit of resurrection and spends every sunshiny day at its command to fill the cup of goodness to overflowing. Leaving the staid old winter to its own unfathomable dreams and unpromise, the return of the mystic season of warmth and cheer is felt by everyone; there is an inspiration in everything one may turn to; there is a breadth and view and fullness of expression in every movement of the transcending nature. Those who are able to leave behind them their business worries and cares, and hie away to the sequestered places now for a month or so, are indeed fortunate, I may say,

would find me belittling this feature of the great American pastime. You will name far away places, but I well remember that I have written on and experienced the glories of near-to-home camping, so I know a little something about it. But there is a class of people who are able to take their vacations in other parts of the country sufficiently far from home that they deem themselves in primeval grounds. I will not try to tell you how these people are able to do this. There are a number who are not so very well off, as far as the money question is concerned, who become reckless and have recognized, as I have recognized, that giving to yourself all there is in it as a gift—make a stake and then blow it on yourself. If this stake is used to good



ONE OF MANY STREAMS TEEMING WITH FIGHTERS.

doubly fortunate. When we remember just for one minute that there are thousands upon thousands who never have a vacation of the true sort, much less in summer than in winter, even of one week or two weeks, we who are able to take a sojourn into the quiet spots should count ourselves kings. A little rumination on this vividly emphasized fact should make it possible for you to enjoy your liberal lease all the more; a tour of the woods, a tent by some lake, where one might rest and recuperate, fish and idle to the fullest limit of contentment—such pleasures as these are for kings, and not for everyone to gain by.

To the average man vacation in the outdoor world means the taking of a tent to some neighboring lake and setting it up in some quiet and secluded spot, his companions the trees; or it may be that he is so fortunate as to have a wife and a child. Such vacations as these are wonderfully appealing, and far be it from that you

effect, your body will gain and not be trampled over.

I will not tell you how the majority of those who take the train and some time later find themselves in ideal country made their money; it does not matter. To such as are able to get away, outdoor pilgrims, reckless single men and others with some outdoor bug or another on the brain, I am here to drop in a word regarding the wonderful beauty and the countless opportunities that lie in wait for one in the country directly to the north of us—Canada and Ontario especially. You have heard of Ontario, and I charge you to tell me for what Ontario is famous. Her outdoor aspect, of course. You mention Ontario, and directly you see a land of clear blue skies, a thousand sparkling lakes, crashing streams, big forests, and the many other things that the Creator endowed this blessed country with. Ontario is an outdoor kingdom—the true king-

dom of God, whether this personage be abstract or concrete. My God is not a God of written creeds, you know. I am nothing, if not plain in my edict; my God is a God where the giant mountains tower toward the sun, losing their peaks in floating mists and mellowed sunshine; where the great pines pierce the atmosphere and stand there like immortal sentinels, guarding intrinsic treasures; where water-falls crash, and where the fish lie fanning the clearest of water; where the sky looks down into transparent lakes and forgets itself in a rapt reverie, startled by its own likeness; where there are no rumbling wagons, drays, automobiles, cars, smoke, dust, commercialized humans, frozen smiles, mocking voices—out where everything is free and still, so still that you can stand in those great aisles and drop a pin and hear it fall upon the tender carpeted earth. In such places I am brought face to face with nature God. In such a place I hear the immortal voices, and the call is strong within me for striving for the greater things in life; it is only there you will realize the bigger ideals.

The great wilderness territory of the past has been drowned by the tides of civilization; further and further into those blessed aisles of the forest man has intruded with his methods and mechanical devices, his improved methods of making the land yield its utmost in one thing or another—and I presume it must be so, for there is no stopping the great, great reaching out for power and supremacy. These factors level the forests, uproot nature and her immortality and plant cabbages where once the mighty pine held sway. To the set of people on one side of the fence this looks highly encouraging, I presume. To the lovers of nature this looks about as much the opposite as anything in the world could. I never see a tree chopped down without feeling a sense of the greatest sorrow; the biting ax-blade sneers me into insignificance, the plow-share contemptuously turns the furrows in my face. So much to the nature lover is just memory upon memory, what was at one time and what hints one may have of her before the final curtain is drawn. To such of you as love nature and have the wherewithal to see such a place, you will find it in Ontario. This is the last big primeval ground to which the people of the East might look, and the eyes of many a nature lover is yearly fixed upon this region. Take Algonquin National Park, for instance; this is the pride of Canada. Had Canada nothing else behind it but Algonquin National Park, it would be sufficient to put it on the map for all time. God grant that this last great wilderness be conserved and allowed to remain as it is, unstained by the bitter commercial spirit and guarded and "pampered," to safe-guard its survival. And I think this region will remain as it is—a bright spot on the map of Canada, to which lovers of nature might turn with confidence and hope.

Algonquin National Park contains in the neighborhood of two million acres of almost complete wilderness, a land of numerous lakes and streams, where the fisherman, canoeist and the camper revel in opportunities untold. To either of the three there is an abundance of territory to choose from—a virgin country and one of the few left in the world to-day—where one is assured of the best and nothing else.

There is also a fullness and completeness benignly associated with it, and a summer spent in Algonquin is a summer well spent.

Tapped on the south by the Grand Trunk Railroad, one finds that it is easy to start out from this point and hit for the interior without any inconvenience whatsoever. The railroad, until it was built to enter this region, was the missing link. Now the chain is complete and the years to come will witness the putting of Algonquin National Park on the list to stay. As year by year goes on, its popularity must become more and more pronounced, for with its magnificent outlay of virgin forest land, inimitable lakes and picturesque streams, it yields to the ardent lover of the big, vast, unconquered earth a hint of how close one is able to get to God and still remain in human flesh and blood. Truly a region of plenty. Here one may revel in the fruit of the out-of-doors and



OUR PERMANENT CAMP.

the fullness thereof. Here you will be able to regain your lost youth and your strength, if you have worn your body out on the grindstone of commercialism, and realizing the emptiness of your life, have chosen the long, long trail as the means of resurrecting the vigor and health everyone worships before. This sounds like a railroad advertisement, does it not? Well, it is a scheme to separate you from your home and loved ones, which may be your blessed cartwheels. It is the indissoluble fact. I come to put you next. I am the guy with one foot in heaven and one on good solid earth, and I am jealous of the fact that some sneering wrath, actuated by human thought and action, would say, "Now where is your wilderness?"

I have come to tell you it is right to the northward, and if you ever come to go there, you will find out how true is every word I have used. This is the home of the good old pugnacious black bass—"inch for inch the gamest fish that swims." If you belong to the clan who yearly paste the lily-pads with frogs and various and sundry artificial baits, then let your mind rest long and lovingly upon this region, the lakes of which teem with an abundance of the right sort—fish that are worthy of being called "inch for inch the gamest fish that swims."

I have taken quite a number of black bass in my day. Black bass have been my specialty for years, and I have studied, fished and lived with the critter, and I flatter myself to say that in outfitting for bass I could give you some valuable pointers; but this is not pre-eminently an outfitting article. As I say, you will find the true black bass here with some dash and vim in every atom from tail to tip of the nose. None of the sluggish fellows you are used to calling bass which lay drowsing away in half stagnant waters, but bass alive and alert and born fighters; the water is always cold, and that is the infinite reason they are different. The water is transparent to such an extent that you can bend over the edge of the boat and see the bottom as clearly as though it were but a few feet down. Such water as this one is able to call water without being assaulted.

The brook trout found in Algonquin Park are certainly some of the finest in this country; in the lakes they will run up to four and five pounds in weight, though the general run is, of course, far smaller, to create a set average. They are well turned, and live up to the name of being one of the most beautiful and poetic fishes that swim. They are caught by trolling with spoon hooks, with minnows, still-fishing, and with flies, casting. The salmon trout taken here run up to fifteen pounds in weight and are notable for the gameness they show. The angler who gets a salmon trout on the end of his line is certain of a tussle and no end of excitement.

It is hereby made note of that there are two hotels in the park, for the accommodation of such tourists, or outers, not inclined to tap the region further in by means of canoe, camping or fishing, and one has but to be there once to realize the completeness of it, and the courtesy and good-will manifest will bare the fact that this is a place where you can live, leaving hide-bound conventionality behind. "Live in comfort and let style take care of itself," is the motto. All seem to live up to it.

You will find here stores where you are able to outfit for your trip inland; there is nothing you desire in the line of an outfit that is not there. Canoes, tents, clothing, fishing paraphernalia, supplies, etc., are procurable upon a moment's notice; so if you think of going there and do not want to ship an outfit you are able to get things there almost as cheap, some things cheaper, and you will be assured of the best, remember that. Shipping an outfit to the starting point is one thing and to get it right at the spot is another. The man who has tried it will know that a whole lot of bother is saved by choosing the latter course.

For the nature lover who is in search of variety, who is a student of the ways of the wild animals and birds, who finds rapture in adding to his store of experience as a wood-crafter, and who has a penchant for taking pictures, I certainly would recommend this section of the land. For the simple reason that it is what you might call primeval grounds; you have it here seemingly the same as when the Creator left it "on the seventh day"—to add a phrase from the written creeds. When you get the picture of an animal here, it is one of innocence and charm depicted in every feature—no self-conscious and shrinking types brought on by the intrusion of man, but the nobility of

the world of nature, amply illustrated. There is an abundance of deer, moose and caribou within the confines of the reserve, and night flashlight pictures have been taken time and time again here by well-known artists of the camera school. This being an era of photography, no person should enter this region without a picture machine of some sort, for one will be amply repaid, since there is nothing in the world that will equal a story told in photographs—the mute film depicts as no human tongue can serve to depict every gloried sensation the trip made possible.

The birds found here are many and varied, among them being the ivory-billed woodpecker, the cardinal, the hermit-thrush, the merganser duck, the eagle, the golden pheasant and a multitude of other songbirds. All these serve to keep the bird lover in touch with the infinite. The Government of Canada is introducing into the park all varieties of well known, and almost extinct birds, for it is realized that with such a magnificent place wherein to breed, the opportunities for the future are manifold, if a little care and concentration is taken in the beginning. A bird named the capercailzie has been introduced from Norway to the park. This bird is a species of the grouse family, and it is said it is certain to live and become abundant there.

Beside there being found deer, moose and caribou in the park, there are also black bear and any number of beaver, the latter being protected, and which has multiplied to such an extent that rivers have been dammed over and rangers have been forced to trap some of them off to keep the population in trim and at a more reasonable average. It is also noted that there are any number of wolves in the park. One ranger trapped and poisoned in the neighborhood of fifty-three the winter of 1911.

Nor is this park entirely a summer resort. It has become associated so closely with the pastimes of summer that anything else may seem out of place, but the fact remains that many are enjoying Algonquin in the winter with as much fervor as the summer brings on. Rugged old King Winter is a gallant soul, but he woos you pretty vigorously; if you are of the right grain, he holds for you a treasure store of wealth and beauty the languid summer never could impart to you. Snowshoeing fills in many odd nooks for the person who would greet winter in the right spirit, but one must brave the battalions of the north with a smile and not a curse. Undoubtedly there are many enjoying Algonquin in the winter and finding there something life withholds for those of a more tender ilk.

Such an immense tract as that furnished by the Algonquin National Park offers within its limits about all that the man of outdoor tendencies desires; but its twin brother, the Temagami Forest Reserve, has become so famous that a word about it here would not be amiss. Formerly access to this reserve was a matter of more or less difficulty, but the building of a railroad into the heart of it banished this undesirable feature, and now, if one cares to enjoy the wonders of Temagami, he can do so without the great difficulty of the past. Within the boundary lines of this famed region the angler, camper, canoeist and nature lover will find the out-of-doors complete in every respect—there is nothing he need wish for and find

lacking. This is a region written of in prose and in song by some of the brightest lights in the literary world, idealized by the redmen who lived in that fabled region, and remembered by all who have been within its confines as one of the most enchanted spots in all the world.

The reserve is practically an entire wilderness and contains something like 5,900 square miles of forest and water. The lake itself contains about 100 square miles of water, has about 1,400 islands dotting its sparkling surface and over 3,000 miles of shore line. The hills of this region are of solid rock—no opportunity for the sneering man who would deride you for mentioning that there are still places where man has not intruded. This region was evidently meant by the Creator as a place where the work-worn and unhealthy could come and recuperate in peace—away from the sound of whistle and automobile horn, away from the



GETTING A BITE.

clash and clangor. It is the playground triumphant, the paradise of the outdoor man.

Crystal Temagami—peerless Temagami—the land of summer charm and fulfillment. One could sit by those shores and write forever, and still have something to say of its manifold wonders, and its blessed opportunities. The encroaching of civilization has left this spot unharmed; it will always remain as it is, to invite and bring joy to the hearts of untold generations, for it is immortal.

In speaking of this region one is called upon to use superlatives; one cannot think of it without uttering melodious adverbs, adjectives or phrases, for the simple reason it is complete. This would make a kingdom for the lumberman, but the ax is withheld. Through those solemn aisles will ring no ax-blades, only the wind stirring those funereal tops into beaded music, the morning to lend its benediction and the lowering shadows to call forth the vesper. Hill upon hill, blue water on blue water, and green upon green—it is nature in her unstinted magnificence, revealed in an unspoiled wilderness and open to the care-worn and jaded. Yet do not think for one minute that accommodations are lacking. The accommodation is of the best and a credit of no mean order. A fleet of steamers ply from place to place, on their route being three splendid hotels with all up-to-date propensities and modern improvements

to satisfy the most exacting nature. It is a region of charm untold—the revel of the canoeist, angler and camper.

The climate is of such an order as to furnish clear, warm days and invigorating, cool nights. It is a geological wonder; the air is light and has not the pressure so often found in the climatic atmosphere in the States. The water of the lake is of the most transparent clearness one could imagine, and the bottom is either rocky or is formed of sand—there is no mud and other disagreeable features one cannot but couple with our lakes in the States. As a canoe glides over those shimmering reaches you may gently lean over and gaze down, down into the water, to the depth of thirty feet, and see the rotund fishes idly moving along the watery trails, content and sleek. It is a charmed picture, once beheld, always remembered.

A scribe in speaking of the dry, clear atmosphere, has said:

"The writer has frequently carried on conversation with people camped on an island a full mile away. To appreciate this, measure off in your mind a mile from where you sit, and imagine shouting to and being heard by a person sitting at the other end of that mile. This is wireless telegraphy without sending or receiving instrument, except the ears and the throats of two lusty campers. In the still, clear Temagami evenings the weird cry of the solitary loon, the sharp yelp of the questing wolf, the hoarse bellow of the angry bull-moose come over the quiet waters, mingled with the incessant bark of the Indian dogs, the lightsome laugh of some care-free tourist, and the dip, dip of some belated paddle. Everywhere in Temagami is the echo rock. Anywhere between the islands you can get as many as six distinct echoes. Some August nights, when the moon is sailing between fleecy clouds, and the planets shine like points of light in the crystal depths below your canoe, let a clear baritone voice roll over the waters, and you might think the gods themselves had awakened and that every rock and islet was the home of some musical spirit, voicing the theme of the night in silver song."

It is in such places as these that we learn to love nature in her various moods; nature gay, always, the strength and ruggedness showing in every feature, and the superb grandeur making this part of her the home of a great peace. You will find many of your kind here in the summertime; you will find their tents here and there showing white against the background of blue or black; you will hear their voices, see their craft upon the inimitable waters, and at night witness the gleam of their fires. But one will travel sometimes for weeks without sight or sign of human presence. If you are seeking utter wilderness, you will find it here. The revel of the canoeist, truly!

There are bays and inlets without number; quiet places where the ghostly canoe will tinklingly part the waters and creep forward like an apparition from the deep. There are hours of reverence; the beauty of nature personified. By all means, remember Temagami if your vacation takes you to the land of the North.

In changing address, the old as well as the new should be given.

# The Behavior of Surf Lines

First Paper

By SWITCH REEL

**T**HE choice of line for the best work in surf tournament casting is an easy matter. It is apparent at once that the most suitable line is the smallest in caliber, the smoothest and the lightest. When the casting is done over water, a line in which the sizing has been well worked out gives the best results, but since accurate measuring is impossible in casting over water, and sometimes for reasons of convenience, many surf-casting contests are held on grass courts.

In the latter class of work a well-sized line cast dry is by far the best line. Unless a line

an effort is to moisten only a few of the outer layers of the line, the degree of moisture rapidly decreasing beyond the first layer.

Even though the sea or other body of water be conveniently handy to permit a thorough wetting of the entire cast, it is clear that the slight advantage gained in dispensing with the thumb-stall is lost after the first cast because the line is half dry by the time it is rewound upon the reel. Although a half dry line can probably be thumbed with the bare thumb, yet every surf-caster knows how dangerous it is to put "shoulder" into a cast when the line is in

The necessity for the delicate thumbing of the heavy line toward the end of the cast is due to the drag of the line on the flying sinker. After the sinker has reached the highest point in its trajectory, its downward course is rendered more abrupt with a heavy line behind it than it would be with a light line.

This failure of the sinker to maintain the speed of its forward progress is what renders delicately increasing thumb pressure necessary at the reel. And it is also the justification for the wet line argument.

One point upon which the exponents of the wet line must agree with their opponents is that it is next to impossible to keep the line wet enough for good results after the first or second cast without going over to the lake for another soaking.

Right here, then, let us consider the behavior of the lines in their flight behind a well cast sinker. First, there is a rapidly moving weight of lead imparting something of rigidity in motion or tension to the line following. Second, a rapidly revolving reel, whose tendency is to deliver line faster than the lead takes it, and thus destroy the rigidity of the line, must be checked to just the right point. And, third, a tendency of the line moving forward to fall. This tendency is probably proportionate to the weight of the line into its rigidity in motion, if that expression may be permitted. Stiffness is hardly the term, but a condition of the moving line exists similar to that which maintains a bicycle upright as it moves forward.

Now, let us imagine the caster, having put his power into the lead, standing at the casting point, thumbing his reel. The line we will say is a 21 special, and he has imparted a little extra weight to it by wetting it. If his thumbing is correct, he is just controlling the reel and not retarding the sinker. But the weight factor in the line causes it to fall away from the trajectory of the lead. Thus a certain area of line, equal to its diameter multiplied by the length of its fall at any given instant, is acting as a drag or retarding influence on the sinker at that instant. This causes a loss of speed in the sinker which in turn means a loss of rigidity in the line, which in its turn permits a greater fall from the trajectory, and so occurs a progressive slackening of speed in the lead, and its somewhat abrupt drop after it has reached the highest point in its flight when the wet line-caster gets in his delicate work on the reel with his unprotected thumb.

Now, let us drag the forty-pound striper through this state of affairs and see if we can't improve things a little. Here is the big fact. The casters of dry nine-thread line have found that they can remove their thumbs entirely from the reel when the lead has reached the highest point in its flight, so that the thumb-stall is not interfering during the finish of the cast. But it is there to prevent a blister when the thumb is jammed down good and hard as the lead hits the ground.



THE SURF CASTER.

is particularly smooth, its minute projecting threads add perceptibly to the air resistance and may easily rob a long cast of one or two feet. Some casters argue that as the fisherman's line is constantly wet, and that as delicate thumbing is only possible with an unprotected thumb on a wet line, therefore, the line should be wet down well in casting on the turf.

There are holes in this argument large enough to haul a forty-pound striper through if it be carefully examined.

In the first place it is impossible to thoroughly wet a line wound on a reel by squeezing a few spongefuls of water on it, or by holding the reel under a tap. The result of such

a sticky, half dry state. An "over-run" and a "back-lash" with the possibility of parting the line are all too frequently the result.

It is a noticeable fact that the advocates of the wet line, in casting over the turf, speak from experience based entirely upon the use of the heavier lines, such as 15 regular and 21 special.

In so far as such lines are concerned, their position is good. The delicate thumbing toward the end of a long cast with a heavy line is best performed with the bare thumb, while to cast a dry line without a thumb-stall or other protection means a big blister and no more casting for a couple of weeks.

## The Muskoxen

Go through the previous study with a dry nine-thread line substituted for the wet 21 special. In the first place, there is a reduction in weight, consequently a greater speed, which means more rigidity and less fall from the trajectory. Its smaller caliber means less drag on the lead, consequently less abruptness in the downward journey. The thumb-stall has been doing yeoman work early in the cast, but the pressure has been lightening until the speed of the reel just equals that of the sinker and the thumb is no longer touching.

Modified by the influence of the wind, this ideal can be reached by any one who will devote a little time to study and practice. It would seem that one glimpse of the nine-thread line hanging for an instant high in the air as the lead strikes the earth, and then crumpling and sinking slowly downward, should be enough to convert the last advocate of the wet line to the dry.

The prophetic eye perceives, stepping to the casting point, a contestant with a dry nine-thread line. His rod is powerful, tried and true, an American surf rod. His reel oiled and adjusted to a hair. A light air is blowing on his back. All the conditions are in his favor, as he measures with his eye the length of line from tip to sinker. Carefully he throws the switch on his reel and takes a long reach backward. Then, swinging the power of every muscle in legs, hips, back, shoulders, arms and wrists in succession, into that rod as it moves forward, he sends through it a wave of force, which terminates in a pronounced "whip" as it reaches the tip, and away goes the lead. A hundred, two hundred, three hundred feet—will it never stop? The measurers turn and run toward the back of the lot as it passes them. One of them throws his hat into the air. Excitedly, they measure back to the 300-foot line. They announce the cast is 350 feet, and a great shout breaks out as it is realized that the world's record has come to America.

"Fine!" say the wet line casters. "Why don't you do it?"

"Somebody will do it," reply the dry line fellows, "but perhaps he is still losing chances with a wet line."

### Shooting in British Columbia.

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 1.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 19th ult., and note that you are contemplating a hunting trip this fall.

I have no hesitation in advising you to go into the Cassiar District, where you are quite certain to obtain good sport—moose, caribou, sheep, goat and bear, and you will also have no difficulty in obtaining a reliable guide and equipage.

I would suggest that you communicate with Messrs. Hyland and Belfrey, outfitters at Telegraph Creek, as they are in touch with all the guides and have always given satisfaction to sportsmen in making arrangements for them. They will also give you full information as to communications, etc., and prices for the trip.

If you have not the time to spare to go into the Cassiar, you could take a shorter trip in the Lillooet District, where you would be certain to get good sheep and mule deer.

A. BRYAN WILLIAMS,  
Provincial Game Warden.

PERHAPS no naturalist has done so much to throw light on the larger, hoofed game of North America as Dr. J. A. Allen, of the American Museum of Natural History. His monograph on the American Bison, Recent and Extinct, is the final word on this group. He has written much on the wild sheep of America, and recently has published as one of the Memoirs of the American Museum of Natural History a large and interesting quarto volume on the muskoxen, dealing with their development and variations, and giving a systematic review of the muskox group, recent and extinct.

Of late years, since the Arctic regions came to be more and more frequently visited and crossed, much has been learned about the muskoxen, which were once scattered over northern North America, as well as northern Europe. They constitute a circumpolar group, formerly

forms; tells of the prospects of the extermination of the species, something of the methods of hunting it, and of the muskox in zoological gardens, of which New York probably has the largest representation of specimens. Following this is a description of fossil forms closely related to the muskox, an explanation of the eight beautiful plates, and of the 45 text figures, and a bibliography of the muskox, running from 1720 to 1912.

Although the muskox is a species of circumpolar distribution, and although its ancestors were distributed over the old world and the new, recent muskoxen are known only from North America and Greenland. Up to within a comparatively short time it was believed that the Mackenzie River was its westernmost limit, although as long ago as 1826 muskox remains were found in Alaska. Since that time abundant



MUSK-OX CALVES.

Photograph copyright by New York Zoological Society.

found, in one form or another, as far south as the Ohio River, Arkansas and New Mexico in the new world, and France, Germany and Austria in the old. Of recent material, the American Museum of Natural History possesses nearly 140 specimens, and in other museums there is additional recent material, besides several so-called fossil forms.

Dr. Allen's paper opens with a discussion of the development of the horns, from the foetal stage to old age, of the teeth, skull, pelage and coloration. It considers individual variation, as indicated by the skull; gives tables of measurements and conclusions drawn from them, and has something to say about secondary sexual differentiation. The second part of the work, from page 157 to its close, page 226, is devoted to a systematic review of the muskox group, discussing its discovery, geographical distribution, relationships, and a comparison with certain fossil forms. He gives descriptions and the distribution of the existing recognized

remains have been found there, and recently Dr. R. M. Anderson and V. Stefansson brought back from Alaska accounts which seem to show that within forty or fifty years these animals ranged over the tundra of northern Alaska. Mr. Stefansson tells of a man who died near Cape Smythe (Point Barrow) who had seen live muskoxen in that neighborhood. He is supposed to have been born between 1845 and 1850. Another northern traveler, Frank Russell, quotes the natives at Point Barrow as saying that their fathers killed the muskoxen, which were then abundant. There is much more interesting material about the distribution of the muskox and its extinction within modern times from regions where once it was abundant.

The systematic position of the muskox has been much discussed by naturalists, none of whom had adequate material for the study of the species. This material, as already stated, Dr. Allen possesses, and he finds that the commonly accepted statement that the muskox is

intermediate between the cattle and the sheep is not founded on fact. The truth is that the nearest living relative of the muskox appears to be the American bison, though in certain respects—especially in the development of its horns—it resembles the Cape buffalo.

An extremely interesting point about this species is that although it has been supposed that it could not endure the climate of temperate regions, it nevertheless seems to be doing well in captivity in the park of the New York Zoological Society, where six specimens are now on exhibition. One of these is a female, now four years old; the other five, four males and one female, which are three years old. It is hoped that the muskoxen may breed in captivity. If this should happen it would be a fact of extraordinary interest.

The question of the extermination of the muskoxen, a form as unique as is the vanishing prong-horn antelope, merits careful consideration by the only government that can take up the matter—the Dominion of Canada. The species ought to be rigidly protected by law, and traffic in the skin of the muskoxen should either be absolutely forbidden, or so heavily penalized as to make it unprofitable.

Naturalists and big game hunters are to be congratulated on the appearance of this most interesting contribution to the literature of one of America's most peculiar mammals. The splendid paper, gotten out in the sumptuous style of all the productions of the American Museum of Natural History, is worthy of the great reputation of its author, and of the institution which publishes it.

Sometimes it is all for naught, and again from one to four foxes are driven to cover under the flag, surrounded by a wall of men two to four deep. Often the foxes are auctioned off to the highest bidders, the money paying for notices, or going to some worthy charity. No shooting is permitted, and dogs are tabooed except on chain and led by the owner. At times many rabbits and other game are seen, and the whole occasion is one of reunion, jollity and enjoyment to all.

Not strictly in accord with the heading of this article, but more lucrative to its devotees as well as more serious to the fox population, are two other methods of getting them and their valuable skins—i. e., trapping and snaring. Catching them in steel traps is quite an art, and requires more than casual knowledge of their habits to be successful, while the use of snares demands little skill, and knowledge only of best places to set them. A noose is made of fine, pliant copper wire, three or four strands, and hung where Sir Reynard is likely to pass, and when once he feels "the halter draw," he is more secure than a dog on chain. Much cruelty is occasioned by this method, the snares costing so little as compared with traps, that they are set in far larger numbers and over a greater territory, thus not being attended so frequently, and some are quite forgotten, while others are carelessly left at the end of the season to hold the unlucky victim until starvation ends his agony. Foxes are found in these snares with the skin nearly cut through, yet alive. The snarer usually drags behind him the carcass of some animal, a rabbit or muskrat from which the skin has been taken, when setting and attending his snares, and every fox that crosses this trail is likely to have enough curiosity to follow it.

Many dogs are caught in these snares, some to starve, while others are found by their owners and liberated. Some men have regretted their attempts to do kindness to a strange dog fast and angry in a copper wire snare. This winter a farmer missed his dog, and suspecting he might have been caught in a snare, hunted his woods over and found him as expected. He found also twenty-five snares and learned they had been set by a man from Massachusetts, who had them set for thirty miles from home in several directions, and some of the more distant ones attended by local trappers and boys on shares.

The first two classes of fox hunters named above, the fashionable set and lover of foxhound music, have the greatest contempt for the man who can descend so low as to kill a fox in cold blood with a shotgun, but then as Mark Twain remarked, "If it were not for a difference of opinion, there would be no horse racing."

The lover of shooting over dogs, whether his favorite game is the speedy, bustling quail, the booming, startling ruffed grouse, whistling woodcock or bounding rabbit, may contemplate with equanimity the enhancing values of fox skins and activity of the classes above described, for the sly reynard hunts when the ground is covered with snow to appease his or her hunger, and fully as hard in May and June when our game birds are nesting to satisfy the hunger of themselves and several whelps as well. Many a quail, grouse and rabbit is lifted from its nest of eggs or young to make a reynard's breakfast.

## The Many Phases of Taking Foxes

By E. P. ROBINSON

**N**OT every kind of hunting is conducted in as many various ways as is fox hunting. The society man and woman in fashionable attire, astride their well-bred hunters, follow the hounds o'er hill and dale, across brooks and ditches, over walls and fences, deeming the sport as great a social function as ball or reception.

The lover of fox hunting usually hunts in smaller parties, making not so much a horse race of the hunt as do the society people, but more of the hounds' work and music. He hunts sometimes at night, the music in the stillness

forts to get some sleep, and is likely to expose himself fatally.

Another kind of old-timer, instead of rifle will take with him a spade, or probably trust to borrowing one at a nearby farmhouse, and dig out the fox he has tracked to his burrow or den. One of my neighbors last winter got a fine fox in this way, and found evidence of his having eaten four ruffed grouse the night before.

Yet another method practiced largely in the Middle West is to get up fox drives, usually during February or March. Notice is given in



GATHERING FOR AN OHIO FOX HUNT.

being at its best. The actual catching of a fox is to him not important; in fact, if foxes are not plentiful, he thinks:

The fox that runs and gets away  
May furnish sport some other day.

The New England style of fox hunting in most common practice is for one or more hunters to follow the hound or hounds on foot, and when a fox is started to watch in some likely place and kill with coarse shot as he runs by. If he can find a fox's track not too old, he will follow it all day if necessary, and one shot usually is enough. The fox will grow more and more careless if repeatedly disturbed in his ef-

the local paper or by bills posted in conspicuous places that on a certain day a fox drive will take place, naming hour of starting, boundaries and field in which round-up is to take place. In the center of this field a few sticks of wood or some brush is placed, barely enough for a fox to hide in, and marked by a flag. The hunters, farmers for miles around and city lovers of excitement, gather at the boundary nearest to them and walk slowly in a direct line for the round-up, striking bushes, kicking brush piles, blowing horns, etc., to drive any fox unlucky enough to be within the boundaries toward the field selected for the finish of the





**Trout Season Two Weeks Early.**

SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y., May 13.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Gather ye roses while ye may, for time is still a-flying" (or fleeting).

May has come in with a burst of heat, which if continued will shorten the period of best fishing for trout this season. The trout are in fine condition and fed freely from about 11 A. M. on the 1st of May, but each day is warmer, and there was a short rise at dusk last night; very unusual for early May. In the afternoon it was so warm that the fish were lazy and indifferent, but put up a good fight if they could be persuaded to rise. The streams have become so rapid of late years that at times the wet fly is very killing in good hands early in the season.

If I dared to forecast the weather I would advise anglers who can do so to visit their beloved streams as early as possible.

At the moment, indications point to dry, sunny days and falling waters. You remember the protracted heat in May two years ago, followed by rain and cool weather after the 9th of June? The flies out have been varied in size and color and of several species—ephemeridæ, perlidæ, caddis, etc., and I have not seen a really good rise, yet I know that there has been such for a short time. Of course, I speak only from observations confined to a few hours each day. If the trout flop at the floating fly or are not well hooked, try reducing the size. If one finds rising trout and they refuse or do not notice the fly on the cast, it may pay to spend a little time getting the color of the natural. To me this is most interesting and amusing. I spent two hours over half a dozen trout that were rising occasionally on Friday, and at last caught four of them. One wants only a few fish if he is near a stream. It is only on short trips that the angler wishes to kill a basket of trout.

THEODORE GORDON.

**Jewfish Kills Shark.**

A FIGHT to the death between a large oil shark and a monster jewfish took place off the Municipal Pier at Santa Monica, Cal., recently. Mackerel fishing was good and several schools swarmed in the waters near the pier.

Soon after the mackerel began to bite a large oil shark put in an appearance. Then a huge jewfish was seen and the battle was on. For thirty minutes the battle waged and then their struggles grew weaker and finally ceased.

A few minutes later the body of the shark was seen floating near the end of the pier dead. Later the jewfish, almost dead, was washed up on the sand near the pier. The jewfish measured about six feet in length. The shark measured more than seven feet.

IN changing address, the old as well as the new should be given.

**San Francisco Fly-Casting Club.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Herewith is a complete list of dates of contests for the season of 1913 as follows:

Saturdays.—March 29, April 12, April 26, May 10, May 24, June 7 (re-entry), Aug. 30, Sept. 13, Sept. 27, Oct. 11, Oct. 25, Nov. 8 (re-entry).

Sundays.—March 30, April 13, April 27, May 11, May 25, June 8 (re-entry), Aug. 31, Sept. 14, Sept. 28, Oct. 12, Oct. 26, Nov. 9 (re-entry).

Medal contest series: Contest No. 1, held at Stow Lake, Saturday, March 29. Wind variable, weather fair. Scores:

	No. 1. Distance, Feet.	No. 2. Accuracy, Per Ct.	No. 3. Delicacy		No. 4. ½-ounce, Lure, Per Ct.	No. 5. Average, Feet.	No. 6. Dry Fly, Accuracy, Per Ct.	No. 7. Dist'ce, Lure, Feet.
			Accuracy, Per Ct.	Net, Per Ct.				
T. C. Kierulff.....	82	98.48	98.36	99.20	98.58	97.8	95.4	132
James Watt .....	..	98.44	96.52	97.40	97.16	97.7	92.2	144
C. G. Young.....	..	99.16	97.24	99.00	98.12	98.4	97.0	..
E. A. Mocker.....	..	97.48	98.12	99.00	98.36	96.3	92.6	78
Stanley Forbes .....	..	98.24	98.16	96.20	97.18	94.8	95.2	55
F. A. Webster.....	70	98.48	98.12	100.00	96.60	97.8	97.4	..
Paul W. Shattuck.....	..	98.12	96.28	97.50	97.90	88.7	92.8	89
Geo. C. Edwards.....	..	98.40	97.24	98.20	97.54	96.3	93.2	..
C. H. Kewell.....	..	99.24	98.80	98.20	98.14	93.0	95.4	146
J. F. Burgin.....	..	99.00	96.32	96.10	96.21	94.4	93.6	75
Dr. W. E. Brooks.....	..	98.56	97.52	99.00	98.26	94.7	95.0	90
F. V. Bell.....	..	99.00	97.20	95.50	96.35	..	90.4	..
F. J. Cooper.....	..	99.32	..	..	..	..	94.0	156.6

Longest Cast—Distance lure: F. J. Cooper, 175ft.; heavy fly, E. A. Mocker, 92 feet; light tackle, T. C. Kierulff, 82 feet.

Judges, J. F. Burgin, E. A. Mocker, S. Forbes; Referee, C. G. Young; Clerk, Paul.

Medal contest serie: Contest No. 1, held at Stow Lake, Sunday, March 30. Wind variable, weather fair. Scores:

	Accuracy	Accuracy	Accuracy	Accuracy	Accuracy	Accuracy	Accuracy	Accuracy	Accuracy	Lt. Tackle	
										Lg. Dis.	Ft.
C. G. Young.....	98.44	98.40	98.20	98.30	97.40	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4	66
James Watt .....	98.40	96.12	96.50	96.31	98.10	125	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	83
E. A. Mocker.....	98.24	97.00	98.00	97.30	96.30	..	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	83
J. F. Burgin.....	98.16	97.56	95.40	96.48	95.90	141	97.6	97.6	97.6	97.6	83
Dr. W. E. Brooks.....	98.40	97.52	98.10	98.10	86.20	94	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	75
Stanley Forbes .....	98.28	98.80	96.10	97.90	87.00	112	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	75
T. C. Kierulff .....	98.12	99.80	99.40	99.24	97.90	117	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	77
C. H. Kewell.....	98.40	97.00	98.00	97.30	95.50	146	97.6	97.6	97.6	97.6	69
Paul M. Nippert .....	95.12	96.44	96.10	96.27	89.20	118	96.8	96.8	96.8	96.8	77
Paul W. Shattuck.....	98.00	97.12	96.20	96.46	97.20	102	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	78
Samuel Wells .....	98.32	97.52	95.40	96.46	97.40	..	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4	..
C. A. Kierulff.....	98.52	97.44	98.40	98.12	92.20	..	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	..
F. M. Haight.....	98.80	97.12	96.00	96.36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
H. B. Sperry.....	106	98.24	98.32	98.00	98.16	98.10	98.2	98.2	98.2	98.2	81
F. J. Cooper.....	98.48	98.00	97.40	97.50	94.90	164	89.8	89.8	89.8	89.8	67
F. H. Reed.....	97.12	97.12	98.00	97.36	96.60	..	98.2	98.2	98.2	98.2	..
W. D. Mansfield.....	98.56	99.80	99.20	99.14	..	..	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	..
F. V. Bell.....	98.12	95.48	95.40	95.44	..	..	94.6	94.6	94.6	94.6	72

Longest Cast—Distance lure: F. J. Cooper, 200 feet; heavy fly, distance H. B. Sperry, 106 feet.

Judge, T. C. Kierulff, Paul M. Nippert, C. A. Kierulff; Referee, C. G. Young; Clerk, Paul.

Medal contest series: Contest No. 2, held at Stow Lake, Saturday, April 12-13. Wind still, weather rainy. Scores:

C. G. Young.....	98.48	98.56	99.40	99.18	98.52	..	..	..
J. F. Burgin.....	98.32	96.56	95.40	96.18	98.52	..	..	..
C. H. Gardner.....	97.24	92.40	95.20	94.00	99.40	..	..	..
H. Thompson.....	96.56	97.48	94.30	96.90	94.52	..	..	..
Stanley Forbes .....	98.12	97.56	96.40	97.18	96.44	..	..	..
C. H. Kewell.....	98.16	97.56	97.10	97.33	98.48	..	..	..

Judges, J. F. Burgin, C. H. Kewell, S. Forbes; Referee, C. G. Young; Clerk, Edwin C. Porter.

Medal contest series: Contest No. 2, held at Stow Lake, Sunday, April 13. Wind still, weather fair. Scores:

C. G. Young.....	98.36	98.40	99.40	98.52	98.10	..	96.2	..
J. F. Burgin.....	98.52	96.12	95.40	96.56	98.30	70.8	98.4	88
Stanley Forbes .....	98.56	98.36	97.50	98.13	96.70	107.0	97.2	75
Dr. W. E. Brooks.....	99.40	98.28	96.40	97.34	93.60	121.0	94.2	89
James Watt .....	97.12	98.24	96.30	97.27	98.00	145.8	95.8	63
Paul M. Nippert .....	99.40	96.32	96.20	96.26	90.70	..	95.2	63
F. H. Reed.....	98.40	97.56	98.10	98.30	86.40	..	98.0	..
C. H. Kewell.....	98.44	98.40	98.50	98.45	94.10	122.0	97.8	77
F. V. Bell.....	98.48	92.48	93.10	92.53	..	..	93.6	..
W. D. Mansfield.....	98.24	98.40	100.00	99.20	..	..	95.6	..
Samuel Wells .....	98.00	98.32	97.20	98.56	96.40	150.6	95.2	90
F. J. Cooper.....	99.40	..	..	..	95.10	169.2	95.8	78
C. H. Gardner.....	97.36	..	..	..	97.90	112.4	..	..

Judges, F. H. Reed, J. F. Burgin, F. V. Bell; Referee, C. G. Young; Clerk, Edwin C. Porter.

Medal contest series: Contest No. 3, held at Stow Lake, Saturday, April 26. Wind variable, weather fair. Scores:

C. G. Young.....	98.44	98.32	98.50	98.41	96.90	.....	.....	...
E. A. Mocker.....	88	97.44	97.52	99.00	98.26	90.60	.....	.....
F. A. Webster.....	..	98.32	98.56	99.10	99.30	96.90	.....	74
C. H. Kewell.....	..	99.12	98.24	99.00	98.42	.....	.....	81
Geo. C. Edwards.....	..	96.44	98.12	99.00	98.36	96.80	.....	75
Paul W. Shattuck.....	..	99.40	98.24	97.40	98.20	92.10	.....	.....
J. F. Burgin.....	78	98.24	98.20	96.50	97.35	92.70	.....	.....
James Watt.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	98.50	.....	.....
C. H. Gardner.....	..	97.40	93.32	97.30	95.31	97.80	.....	.....
Stanley Forbes.....	..	98.44	99.12	98.20	98.46	96.60	.....	82
J. B. Kenniff.....	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*E. A. Mocker.....	..	96.36	96.40	98.30	97.35	96.50	.....	.....
*James Watt.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	97.60	.....	.....

Judges, Paul W. Shattuck, J. F. Burgin, F. A. Webster; Referee, C. G. Young; Clerk, E. O. Ritter.

Medal contest series: Contest No. 3, held at Stow Lake, Saturday, April 27. Wind variable, weather fair. Scores:

C. G. Young.....	75	98.52	98.36	99.40	99.86	97.80	.....	.....
J. F. Burgin.....	75	98.48	95.44	96.20	96.20	94.60	107.0	84
E. A. Mocker.....	..	97.40	97.44	98.30	98.70	98.40	.....	.....
Dr. W. E. Brooks.....	84	99.16	97.80	95.00	98.70	94.20	97.4	.....
Stanley Forbes.....	76	98.24	97.32	98.00	97.46	96.70	87.0	73
C. H. Kewell.....	80	98.40	97.24	99.10	98.17	97.20	64.0	80
F. H. Reed.....	..	97.24	97.36	98.50	98.13	91.70	.....	.....
F. V. Bell.....	..	98.28	.....	.....	.....	89.80	.....	.....
Paul M. Nippert.....	..	98.20	96.28	97.10	96.49	89.80	57.0	.....
James Watt.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	95.80	.....	.....
Samuel Wells.....	102	97.60	98.40	97.40	97.52	96.70	77.0	91
C. A. Kierulff.....	..	96.32	97.56	97.50	97.53	.....	.....	.....
C. H. Gardner.....	..	96.00	.....	.....	.....	97.90	100.0	.....
Austin Sperry.....	..	98.40	94.36	96.50	95.43	96.50	.....	67
*C. H. Kewell.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*E. A. Mocker.....	..	96.36	97.44	99.20	98.32	81.70	.....	.....
*A. Sperry.....	..	97.24	97.20	96.40	97.00	97.10	.....	.....
*Paul M. Nippert.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	95.50	.....	.....

\*Re-entries. Longest Cast—Long distance lure: C. H. Gardner, 150ft.; long distance fly: Samuel Wells, 102ft.

Judges, F. V. Bell, James Watt, C. H. Kewell; Referee, C. G. Young; Clerk, E. O. Ritter.

## Notes from New Zealand

By DRUMMOND SHARPE

JUST at the time when anglers in older countries are looking forward to months of sport, the New Zealand fishing season is getting near its end; but we have received much to make us thankful, and have every reason to expect more of the same. The mid-season fishing has been first class right through, and the big migratory trout are now coming up from the sea, so there is good hope of record specimens. I have seen thirty-pounders—have seen them weighed, and tested the scales afterward—though, sad to say, they were not caught by any legitimate means. I think the bait employed in their capture was a rifle or spear, according to the manner of the back-blocks where they lived; but always in the last months of a New Zealand season, one goes down to a snow river, with an idea of some such prize as a reward for scientific effort. In a single year, the Pollock brothers landed six, weighing between twenty and thirty pounds each, from the Rangitata and Opihi; and at the present moment I am almost on speaking terms with four great fish, who have taken up a temporary home under a traffic bridge. Doubtless, after a long sojourn in the South Pacific, they want to see a little life.

The chief and important bar to a successful campaign against these big migratory trout, is their undesirable possession of a most capricious appetite. When they feed at all, it is usually at night, and though I never saw a New Zealand thermometer mark more than one degree below, even a half inch by scale of autumn frost is not conducive to an angler's comfort. I speak feelingly on the subject, for recently I stood in a river from dark to dawn, with a

result of several eight- or ten-pounders among the rest, and a vivid recollection of numbed fingers. Night fishing is an eerie chilly business, and the hour before dawn seems longer than all the others put in one. Horrible to relate, an evil black ten-pounder contained a tiny day-old kitten, which probably had been thrown into the river from a farm above. Here, perhaps, is a new "deadly bait," but no, perish the thought, I could not angle with a kitten.

Another curious incident occurred. A friend who fished with me hooked a trout, or thought he had, and this fish was supposed to be sulking obstinately near some willows; so, after a long time he gave me the rod, with many cautions to deal gently with his prize. Then he retired to warm himself upon the bank, and putting on a strong helping strain, something seemed to come toward me and then go back. It was a sullen sort of movement, but I was not prepared to say that it might not be an exceedingly big fish, and spent many moments in trying to make sure. Several times we managed to play the capture almost within stroke of gaff, but always it succeeded in escaping back under the branches, and my friend alternately was in a state of wild excitement and awful fear of losing his "record fish." Presently dawn came, by which time I had got rather more than three-quarters wet, in vain attempts to use the gaff, so I forded the river lower down and went around by the willows. There I found a cord attached to the eel basket that had given us this exciting sport; and in spite of all my friend said to the contrary, it was a good hard working basket of its kind, for besides our minnows, it had already trapped a couple of big eels.

Preparations for the deer stalking are proceeding apace, a number of hunters having already gone south to the Otago ranges. In each succeeding year stalkers are on the ground at an earlier date, and it is becoming usual to send a man on ahead to make a camp, as long as a month before it is likely to be wanted. Such a camp is supposed to give a right to the stalking over certain territory, and it would also follow that a man might occupy a favorite camping ground throughout the years; so in future a limit is to be set. Most New Zealanders might be very willing to undertake the job of seeing poor little old England through any little trouble with all the rest of the world; but among themselves, they have exceedingly definite ideas of equal rights, and on one occasion a match removed a standing camp from a district and led to ill feeling all round. However, this matter is to be regulated, and many fine heads are reported both in the northern and southern hills. Two exceptionally big stags exist on the Mākaroza run, where a twenty-pointer was shot a year ago. We are told that the ordinary shooting season will be opened for a month in various districts, and not at all in others. The different acclimatization societies will order this arrangement according to the quantity of game in their own part of the country. Licenses to shoot or trap opossums are being issued at a sovereign each. These animals have become extremely numerous, and are mischievous in orchards and gardens; now the trapper will take a hand.

I was shown a sale note for seventy skins at a price of about three dollars each—twelve shillings and sixpence—so it seems probable that New Zealand may soon develop a fur trade of its own kind.

### The Asbury Park Fishing Club.

THE seventh annual casting tournament of the Asbury Park Fishing Club will be held on Aug. 2, at the corner of Eighth and Park avenues, Asbury Park, N. J., from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. The program follows:

Event No. 1.—The best average of five casts in a lane thirty feet in width with three-ounce lead for club members only.

Event No. 2.—The best average of five casts in a lane thirty feet in width with a four-ounce lead, for club members only.

Event No. 3.—Three casts at a stake 140 feet from the starting line, nearest cast recorded, for club members only.

Event No. 4.—The best average of five casts in a V-shaped court, said court to be thirty feet wide at 100 feet, 60 feet wide at 200 feet, and 90 feet wide at 300 feet; three or four-ounce lead, open to all.

Event No. 5.—The longest individual cast, five casts allowed each contestant, in open field; three or four-ounce lead, open to all.

Event No. 6.—The best average of five casts in open field, three or four-ounce lead, open event for ladies.

For further information apply to J. C. English, Chairman, 9 Embury avenue, Ocean Grove, N. J.

In changing address, the old as well as the new should be given.

**The Bass are Gettin' Wise.**

BY JOSEPH CAWTHORN.

I've thought it out for many days  
 And here's the way I size  
 The fishin' situation up—  
 The bass are gettin' wise.  
 Each man has got some theory  
 Why the fishin' is so poor.  
 "The seinin' in the rivers," or  
 "They hain't along the shore";  
 But all that talk is "moonshine";  
 No use to swear and cuss,  
 The whole thing in a nutshell is  
 The bass are on to us.  
 There's plenty of 'em out there  
 And just 'twixt me and you,  
 From the looks of Seger's bass list  
 They're goin' to stay there, too.  
 They say they're gettin' scarcer,  
 But put that talk in hock  
 For there's no one 'round these diggin's  
 That's depletin' of the stock.

And that don't happen often,  
 For a bass' strike, b'jove  
 Is just about as scarce  
 As draught beer in Ocean Grove.  
 The bass are gettin' wise, boys,  
 They've got it down so fine  
 They know we're on the beach before  
 We even wet a line.  
 Before a rigin' settles  
 They could tell, if they was asked,  
 The name, and age, and address  
 Of the man what made the cast.  
 You'd hear 'em say, "Look out, boys!  
 Jim Gentle's on the beach;  
 He's always on the job  
 So we'd best keep out of reach."  
 "And here's our o'd friend Scotty,  
 With his fierce, determined look,  
 I'll bet he'd tear our heads off  
 If he got us on his hook."  
 The bass all kind of snicker  
 When Jim Edge's bait appears:

He sells bait to all us "pinheads"  
 Then goes south and catches fish.  
 Now here's some good advice, boys,  
 Bear in mind it comes from he  
 Who's worn his right-hand thumb off  
 Easin' shedders out to sea.  
 Let's all go dig some sandbugs  
 For a shady bank we'll make  
 And we'll each take home a good big mess  
 Of catfish from the lake.

**North Shore Casting Club.**

CHICAGO, Ill., May 4.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Jupiter Pluvius, our friend of three years, assisted us as usual in our opening event of the 1913 season (darn his hide, I wish he would cut us off of his visiting list), with a result that we had to cast in a gale of wind with occasional showers.

While the subjoined scores are not at all up to our usual standard, under the circumstances the work was good, and the salmon scores show that the National record will go by the board this season. We have set our mark for this season at 150 feet, and we will reach it without doubt.

The scores:

	½-ounce, Accuracy.	Accuracy, Fly.	Salmon Fly—Ft.
T. A. Forsyth.....	96.5	99 5-15	135
G. D. Lyon.....	97.4	..	..
H. F. Kepler.....	96.3	..	..
O. J. Waters.....	96.7	..	..
H. P. Anderson.....	98.1	..	..
W. J. Marshall.....	91.1	..	..
E. Saucrmann.....	82.2	..	..
A. B. Paulson.....	97.0	..	..
L. Goodwin.....	98.4	..	..
W. Liddell.....	..	98 11-15	..
C. M. Ercanbrock.....	98.3	..	..
C. O. Dorchester.....	96.3	98 12-15	138
E. Lambert.....	96.8	98 3-15	..
F. E. Church.....	97.6	98	..
Visitors:			
G. S. Eldred.....	97.8	..	..
A. A. Urich.....	92.6	..	..
C. Loes.....	96.2	..	..
G. Gray.....	96.8	..	..

C. D. DORCHESTER, Sec'y-Treas.



JOSEPH CAWTHORN ON BEACH AT ASBURY PARK.

It stands to reason, don't it,  
 That a fish 'll live and learn  
 Just like any other critter?  
 I wouldn't give a dern  
 If old man Neptune stepped ashore,  
 I'd look him in the eyes,  
 And tell him to his whiskers  
 That the bass are gettin' wise.  
 It ust to be a striped bass 'ud  
 Come along our shore  
 And jump at every temptin'  
 Piece of shedder that he saw.  
 But now the varmint's foxy;  
 He snooks around instead.  
 And makes sure it isn't fastened  
 To a four-ounce chunk of lead.  
 Them fish that's swimmin' out there  
 Has seen their parents caught,  
 And pulled out through the breakers  
 No matter how they fought;  
 They've learned a lesson from it  
 And studied up the rules,  
 For fish have educations  
 That's why they go in schools.  
 If you saw your old father  
 Go to take a little bite,  
 Get yanked clear off his feet and pulled  
 Completely out of sight,  
 Do you reckon that you'd try it?  
 Well I'll bet you thirty cents  
 That you wouldn't—that's providin'  
 That of course you've got fish sense.  
 I s'pose that there is times  
 That a bass gets care'less-like  
 And grabs at somethin' temptin'  
 And then we get a strike.

He ain't helped thin their numbers  
 For many, many years.  
 And if Jim hooked a big one  
 He'd never see a fin;  
 For it's dollars to a doughnut  
 The bass 'ud pull him in.  
 They all know Billy Applegate—  
 Bass, kingfish, dog and skate;  
 Bill tears the whole durned beach up  
 When he slings in a bait.  
 Lloyd Marshall, Burton, Barto,  
 Rube Norris, Tom O'Brien—  
 As patient bunch of anglers  
 As ever heaved a line.  
 And dear old Captain Fenimore—  
 It seems I'd wa'k a mile  
 To watch him beach a striper  
 And then just see him smile.  
 There's ex-Mayor Charley Atkins,  
 A fisherman for fair,  
 And didn't Charley used to  
 Horse 'em in when he was mayor.  
 But that's before they learned so much  
 And got our ways down pat,  
 So Charley's long suit now is  
 Catchin' drum at Barnegat.  
 The bass have got us buffaloed  
 And at fishin' all us bucks  
 Have got as good a chance as  
 Charley Cook has shootin' ducks.  
 John Seger's got the right idea,  
 That old yarn fits him fine  
 'Bout the man that owned the restaurant  
 And went somewhere's else to dine.  
 Well, that's the way John dopes it,  
 Good luck to him I wish

**Tuxedo Fishing Notes.**

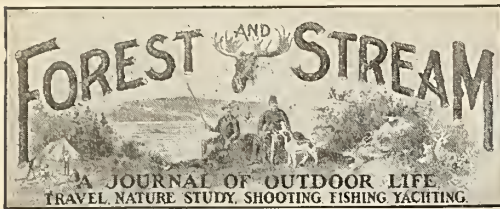
TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., May 10.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The results of the first week's fishing at Tuxedo has given great promise of an unusually successful angling season. The trout fishing in the brooks is excellent, and nearly every member of the club has returned with overflowing creel. The hatch of flies on both stream and lake has been heavy and the fish seem gorged with insect life of various kinds.

At the club boat house, where the majority of fishing parties land, there has been recorded for the week, 170 ouananiche, 21 steelhead trout and 4 chinook salmon. As the steelheads have only just finished spawning by the last of April, they do not, as a rule, take hold to any extent until June, and last season most of the chinook salmon were taken during September. Silver soldiers, nickle, pearl and white enamel spoons, rigged with single hooks and baited with angle worms have all proved taking lures. Fly-fishing on the lake as yet has been rather slow, but with the next hatch of Ephemeridæ, good sport shall no doubt be enjoyed by those who love light tackle.

W. M. KEIL.

**The Salmon's Leap.**

A SALMON can leap to a height of 20 feet. This has been demonstrated by the Fishery Commissioners of Norway, who, by means of standards erected below waterfalls, have measured the leaps of this agile fish.—*Angler's News.*



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**THE OBJECT OF THIS JOURNAL**  
 will be to studiously promote a healthful interest in outdoor recreation, and to cultivate a refined taste for natural objects.

—FOREST AND STREAM, Aug. 14, 1873.

#### A TAX ON CARTRIDGES.

We have received a letter from a gentleman at Tompkins Corners, N. Y., in which the writer sets forth that there should be "a Federal tax on cartridges." His argument is laid on unique lines. He says: "It is entirely possible and practicable, by a moderate tax, to lessen the wanton, purposeless shooting of small birds by village idlers and the conscienceless class of hunters generally." Apparently local observation has led our correspondent to his conclusion. However, taxes collected from the corner grocery bird destroyer would not pay the postage on Senator McLean's personal mail, much less help in paying expenses of enforcing the Weeks-McLean law.

The tax on cartridges would affect thousands of men who shoot at the traps—and to whom clay bird breaking is the principal recreation. To tax cartridges would mean the curtailing of one of the pleasantest recreations offered the young man of to-day—and he would be taxed to no purpose. He breaks clay targets at a cost of from one to three cents for each disc, harms no living thing any more than does the man who drives a golf ball about the golf links. Shall we tax the ball or the club? Just as reasonable to do this as to tax a man for cartridges with which to break clay targets. The shooter pays for a license to carry a gun, he pays for his shells, targets and club membership, after which he has arrived at a stage in his expense account when his shooting is almost prohibitive.

Add to this a tax to increase the cost of cartridges and he must give up a recreation that to him has become a tonic to brace him up after his week's work, a medicine his system demands as well as a most pleasurable sport. Our friend from up York State deserves a full meas-

ure of credit for protecting the birds, but he had better work along other lines. The village idler who can buy cartridges at their present price would find, perhaps, a little more trouble in raising the increase, but he would raise it at a cost to some of the neighbors, not to himself; whereas, the trapshooter, who uses from 100 to 300 shells a week, would pay the penalty for the village idler's depredation which, to say the least, is a burden in the wrong place. We would suggest calling attention of the local game warden, rather than the Federal Government, to the village loafer and his unlawful killings.

#### THE POINT OF VIEW.

AN article in this issue, "The Many Phases of Fox Hunting," dwells on the social degrees found among those who pursue the brush. The writer avers, and perhaps not without cause, that one class looks down upon or up to the other as lacking in the qualities of sportsmen, which shows clearly how entirely modern views of sport are founded on sentiment and custom than the widely differing ideas held about it in different parts of the world. Even the signification of the word is unfixed. Originally it seems to have meant to take pleasure in some active way. In America in the early days of the last century a sportsman was a professional gambler. Then a competition of some kind, especially one on which money was staked. Even to-day the New York tough, speaking of himself as a "dead game sport," means that he drinks, gambles, is ready—if necessary from his point of view—to commit murder. People who bet on horse races, play poker and sometimes drink to excess are apt rather proudly to call themselves "sporty."

In but these modern days sport, sportsman and sportsmanship have a somewhat different meaning from any of these, and refer chiefly to outdoor recreations, such as shooting, fishing, yachting, mountain climbing and canoeing, conducted in the best and most approved fashion, and after methods which call forth the more manly and higher qualities of the men and women who indulge in them.

With the primitive man, sport, as we use the term, did not exist. He killed game or fish in order to support life. The killing was his business, not his pleasure. It was work, not play. If he journeyed from one point to another, he wished to cover the ground between them as speedily as possible. Sport is an outgrowth of civilization—even of modern civilization—though the lust for blood, and the killing merely for the sake of killing, has always existed and still exists.

In this country the sports of the field at first were practiced chiefly in the Southern States, partly because the settlers there were more pleasure loving than the stern Puritans who settled in New England, and partly because the mild climate during the season when agricultural pursuits could not be carried on fostered the indulgence in shooting, fox hunting and fishing.

On the continent in Britain and in the United States, how different the definitions of this word. The Belgian or the Frenchman shoots larks and other birds, and proudly terms this "le sport"; the British wildfowler shoots at night, and in wild weather sculls his punt up close to the raft of sleeping ducks, and then

turns loose his cannon on them and proudly gathers the slain and shoots over such cripples as he can find; the New England fox hunter lying in wait behind a stone wall or in a fence corner shoots with a shotgun the fox which plays before his hounds; the Southern sportsman in headlong pursuit follows on horseback the pack that presses closely on reynard's heels. Are all these forms of recreation sport? Is any one of them? This must largely be a matter of custom, education, opinion. The Briton sneers as he speaks of the Frenchman's game; the American thinks the British punt shooter a murderer; contempt too deep for words is felt by the Southern fox hunter for him of the North.

#### NESSMUK.

HEREWITH we present the last instalment of the last article ever written, so far as we know, by George W. Sears. It has been an interesting narrative, and though there may be some resentful of the anti-slavery sentiment, it will not be fostered by those who knew Nessmuk or his work. The acquainted host never will question this great writer's spirit of fairness, for they know at least one of his predominant principles to have been "malice toward none, charity to all." In all his writings, particularly his best verse, which appears in book form under the title of "Forest Runes," flows a current of protection of birds, animals and natural resources and helpfulness to fellow-man. We illustrated the story with drawings taken from that great camper's manual, "Woodcraft," as this seemed to us to be something of Nessmuk's own; for while he didn't make the drawings, he personally saw to it that each was accurate and properly descriptive. We have tried to present his last work as he would have had it done, and we hope we have succeeded.

#### ANTI-CIGARETTE LAW.

It isn't reasonable to suppose that sons of sportsmen smoke cigarettes, nor do we presume that so long as there was a good gad on a nearby tree, a sportsman would allow his boy to suck on the paper-covered weed; nevertheless, for the boy's sake and for the sake of his less fortunate brother whose father is not a sportsman, it is better that temptation be not put into his way. Pennsylvania legislators have seen to it that sonny shall not puff the iniquitous, seductive lung destroyer by passing a law prohibiting the sale of cigarettes to minors. We congratulate the people of the Keystone State in their selection of legislators—at least in this instance.

#### COLONEL ACKLIN RETIRES.

AFTER ten years' efficient service as a State game warden of Tennessee, Hon. Joseph H. Acklin retires in favor of Hon. W. D. Houser. Tennessee has had many good things done in the way of game protective measures during Colonel Acklin's administration, for which his State owes him much thanks. We hope the new incumbent of this important office may have the sportsmen's support in carrying out the work of the Department of Game, Fish and Forestry of the State of Tennessee. Our best wishes to the new and the old game protector.



Forest and Stream is the official organ of the National Archery Association.

## Notes on Bow Making

By J. M. CHALLISS

**A**RCHERY as a pastime, either at the targets, or in pursuit of game, is sufficient unto itself, and yet it has an added pleasure for its devotees if they will manufacture their own gear. Professional bowyers have brought the art to a high degree of perfection, but the beauty, symmetry and perfection of a Barnes product need not discourage one who has a fair degree of proficiency in using wood-working tools. It is for the purpose of possibly aiding those who have the courage to try that the following observations of an amateur, based on actual experience, are given.

The selection of the material from which to make the bow is, of course, the first step. In works upon the subject it is generally stated that bows are made of "yew, washaba or lance." That statement generally is sufficient to put an end to further inquiry or progress. The Century Dictionary does not even define "washaba." If you are able to secure these expensive imported woods, well and good, but as a rule, they are not to be procured outside of the large cities. This is not to be regretted, however, as there are at hand many American woods from which excellent bows may be made. Chief among these, and, in fact, as good as can be procured anywhere, is the Oregon yew. It is with this native wood that Barnes has attained an international reputation as a bowyer. But yew is not on the market, and unless you live where you may gather it yourself—that is, in California, Oregon or Washington—it is not available for our purpose.

When we consider the nature of a bow, and the duty it has to perform, it is apparent that any wood which is sound and free from defects will make a bow. Its quality and durability will depend upon what wood has been selected. The wood most commonly used for boys' bows is hickory, and many a graybeard will extoll at length the virtues of such a bow, when, as a matter of fact, it is about as unsuitable for use in making a self bow as any wood that may be selected. After use, hickory seems to lose its cast, due to the fibre of the wood becoming crushed in the belly of the bow. In use there is a severe crushing or pressing strain put on the belly of the bow, while the tendency is to pull or stretch the fibers of the back. Hickory will stand this pulling and stretching, but fails when it comes to the crushing test. Bow-makers take advantage of this characteristic of hickory in using it for the backs of backed bows, and none, outside of yew, makes a better back.

If you have access to growing timber, you may select your bow wood from a large number of native trees at hand. If, unfortunately,

you live in the city, you may be forced to search through the lumber yard or wagon shop and be content with old and brash wood, which in all probability will be kiln dried, and consequently ruined. Select a sapling or young tree of from three to five inches in diameter, the trunk of which is straight and free from knots and limbs. In making your selection you can take either mulberry, black locust, sassafras, black walnut, osage orange, rock elm, ash, hemlock, dogwood, redbud, southern cedar, and if nothing better is found, hickory. This list is not exhaustive. Experiment and you may find a better wood than any of them. Good bows have been made from all named. When you have selected your tree, cut a piece from the trunk at least six feet and three inches long, and remove the bark from same. Saw the trunk lengthwise through the middle, and if you have selected a tree large enough you can saw each half through to make a bow. You will find that there is a marked difference between the sap and heart of the wood, both in looks and quality, and we take advantage of this fact later on.

Before proceeding further, it will be necessary to season the wood. Aldred, the English bowyer, seasons his wood five years, but we will take a shorter cut and get some results, though not so good. The sticks should be immersed in the bed of a running stream, and weighted to keep them under the water and left there from two to six weeks, depending upon the nature of the wood and its size. A wood with close, compact grain will require more time than one more open and porous. The theory of this method of seasoning—and it is proven in practice—is that the sap of the wood is supplanted by the water, and when the water is subsequently driven out, the grain of the wood is left tough and elastic rather than dry and brittle, as would be the case if the wood was allowed to season in the air. This is shown by the fact that kiln-dried timber is almost invariably brash and liable to fracture upon the slightest strain. If it is impossible to secure a stream to immerse your sticks in they may be soaked in a cistern or tank; the running water simply accelerates the elimination of the sap. After the sticks have soaked a sufficient length of time they should be taken from the water, wiped dry and placed in the shade for a week and then hung up over the kitchen range for another week for final seasoning. They are still far from being thoroughly seasoned, but they will do to experiment with.

The strength, and consequently the casting power of a bow is determined by the number of pounds it is necessary to pull upon the string in order to pull it back the full length of

the arrow, and is referred to as the weight of the bow. This statement, as far as the casting power of a bow is concerned, is only partially true, as some bow woods are much quicker than others, and with two bows of equal weight, but made of different woods, one is liable to have a further cast than the other. It is this quickness of cast that makes yew so valuable; not this alone, however, as snakewood has a quicker cast, but is rejected by veteran archers on account of its being heavy in the hand, liability to jar and fragility. The weight of the bow is determined by its length, the amount of material left in it and the quality of the wood. The hard, dense woods, such as ash, hickory and osage orange, will require less bulk than the softer woods, such as sassafras and cedar. A lance or osage orange bow one inch in diameter at its largest part will weigh sixty-five pounds, while a sassafras bow of the same size will weigh about twenty-five pounds. The shorter a bow of given size the more it will weigh. We cannot determine in advance just how large the finished bow will be, but will have to determine that by experiment and repeated trials, so a safe rule is to make your bow larger than you have reason to believe will be acceptable and then reduce it to the required weight.

For your first trial select your poorest stick to practice upon. If you are successful in the first instance you have in reserve a better stick, more thoroughly seasoned, and can make a better bow. After determining the length you want your bow, which for a man should be six feet, measure your stick and cut it to the exact length if it is your intention to use horn tips on the ends of the bow. If you are not going to use horn tips, but intend to cut notches in the bow itself to carry the string, the stick should be cut three inches longer than you want the finished bow. The sap of the wood is tough and elastic, so we must use it for the back, while the older and more dense heart wood is used for the belly or inside of the bow. Square up your stick along the edges with a drawing knife, so that it may be firmly held in the vise with the sap uppermost. In doing so you can shave it down, removing an equal amount from either side until it is  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches wide, but do all of this work on the edges, not on the heart or sap of the stick. Right here we might as well say that the indispensable tools in bow making are a bench, vise and drawing knife. Desirable tools are a small plane, spoke shave, wood rasp, rat-tail file, scraper and sand paper; but the first three you must have, at least we require them. After squaring up your stick on the edges and planing the edges parallel and straight with the jack plane, place the stick in the vise, sap uppermost. Study the grain of the wood. The life and virtue of your bow will depend upon attention to these details. Does the grain run true, flat and even or does

it dip and thicken up in places? If it dips, does the same increased thickness show upon both sides of the stick? Now we must reduce this sap, so that we will leave a layer  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{3}{16}$  of an inch in thickness along the back of our bow, and in doing so we must follow the grain of the wood as nearly as possible. Of course, any slight wave or depression we can ignore, and make our back practically level and flat; but if we encounter a pronounced bend or depression in the grain of the wood, we must follow it. In other words, a bow that has the grain of the wood "running out" or cut across on the back, will not last. The cheap lance and lemonwood bows are finished with the back perfectly smooth, while there will be found in the hands of expert archers yew bows costing as much as a hundred dollars, in which the back is far from straight, owing to the grain of the wood being followed in their making. However, the sides or edges of these are perfectly straight, as all bows must be, and when strung up and you look along the string toward the belly of the bow, the string is seen to divide the bow equally.

If the instructions above have been followed, you have a billet of wood that is straight with parallel sides  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches apart and with a layer of sap along its entire length of about 3-16 of an inch thick, and the stick more or less rounding, depending upon the size of the original sapling. If this convexity is too pronounced, the back may be reduced along its center, so as to make it almost flat—that is, flat across the grain. Now measure your stick and find its center and mark it. From the center measure a point  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches and mark that, and mark a point three inches below the center. Draw lines straight across the back through these last two points. With a chalk line pulled very taut, mark the center of the back from end to end, or rather from where you intend to have your nocks or notches for the string. At both ends of the stick make a mark 5-16 of an inch from either side of the chalk mark if you are using a heavy dense wood, and 1-16 of an inch more if you are using a lighter and more bulky wood. From these marks draw with a straight edge a line to the ends of the cross lines that you have made near the center of the stick, and which mark the handle. These lines are to guide you in reducing the sides of the stick, which you will proceed to do with the drawing knife and finish with the plane, leaving the sides at right angles with the plane of the back.

Now turn your stick on its side and mark a point  $\frac{5}{8}$  or  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch from the back at either end of the stick, and another point  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches from the back at either end of the handle and connect these points with a line and reduce the belly as you did the sides. You may not be able to work your stick out in this square, tapered form, on account of having selected too small a sapling for the purpose, so that in place of having the advantage of lines actually drawn for your guidance on the sides you will have to approximate the lines with your eye. The main thing, however, are the lines on the back. You now have a stick that is  $\frac{5}{8}$  or  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch square at the ends and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches square at either end of the proposed handle. The handle—so far untouched—should be rounded on the inside, care being taken from now on that the back remains untouched. The handle should be noticeably larger than the finished limbs of

the bow. When the bow is fully drawn it should not bend, even the slightest, in the handle, for this reason we are compelled to leave more wood at this point.

The measurements we have been working to will in all probability produce a bow much stronger than we desire, especially if we have used hard wood, but we do this in order to leave enough wood in the handle—an important point. The handle should be no wider than the widest part of the limbs, but it should be, if possible, at least  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch deeper through from back to belly. A bow that bends in the hands is useless for any purpose, excepting to produce blisters and headaches. The squared and tapered stick should now be held in the vise  
(Continued on page 642.)

**Beechview Bon Air Match.**

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 8.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The scores of the Beechview Bon Air archers for Saturday, May 3, are as follows:

American round:					
W. J. Holmes.....	84	495	S. M. Stauffer.....	51	187
O. L. Hertig.....	83	423	J. S. Jes.....	71	398
Team round, 96 arrows, 60yds.:					
W. J. Holmes.....	95	517	S. M. Stauffer.....	47	171

Mr. Holmes' shooting is remarkable. He no doubt would have made a perfect hit score, had it not been for the breaking of his bow string near the middle of the round, which necessitated the use of a strange string. The Keystone team is to be congratulated on having such a good man as Mr. Holmes to help make up the firing line at Boston.

Thanks to a couple of substantial accident policies and prompt medical treatment, the writer, who suffered a severe injury to his left hand from a broken arrow, was able to negotiate a single American round just two weeks after the accident happened.

Aside from a little "gun shyness" and a feeling of unsteadiness in the left arm, the round was shot in comfort tempered with a feeling of thankfulness for so prompt a recovery.

O. L. HERTIG.

**Tournament Notice.**

Will each archer, who may by any possibility attend the national tournament at Boston this August, at once drop a postal to the secretary, expressing his or her preference whether the meeting shall be the 12th to the 15th or the 19th to the 22d of August? The committee is holding its decision awaiting the answers.

GEORGE PHILLIPS BRYANT,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

750 Tremont Building, Boston, Mass.

**Hussey, of Des Moines.**

CHICAGO, Ill., May 8.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* At the first tournament, held in Chicago in 1879, the Des Moines, Iowa, team was made up of Tac. Hussey, Geo. F. Henry, Charles A. Finkbine and Robert Fullerton.

And wonderful to relate, all are still living, and the first two named are still faithful archers.

Mr. Hussey is remembered by all the older archers with great respect and affection.

The following score made by him on May 3, and reported by Mrs. Helen Webb Turner, one of the good lady archers of Des Moines, is wonderful archery, when it is remembered that

he has reached the grand age of eighty-two years.

The score is reported by ends, so that it may be seen how steady the shooting was:

American round, 30 arrows at each, 60, 50 and 40yds.:			
60yds.	50yds.	40yds.	
6 30	6 34	6 34	
5 31	6 26	6 40	
6 32	6 40	6 44	
6 26	6 38	6 38	
6 28	6 36	6 40	
29 147	30 164	30 196=89 507	

Many an archer, half the age of "Tac.," would be proud to make such a score. And many archers of years of experience never have made so high a score.

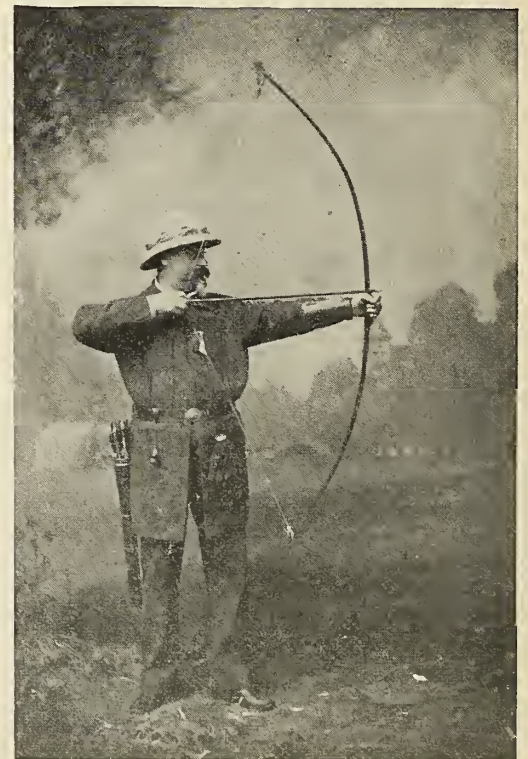
This shooting might be used as an argument to show that archery was conducive to longevity.

E. J. Rendtorff has been a month out of the hospital, where he was confined with a severe case of pleuro-pneumonia. He is ready to believe that had it not been for archery, he would not now be where he is, and again making good scores.

The following good archery practice scores have recently been made by members of the Chicago Archery Club:

Double York round:				
100yds.	80yds.	60yds.	Total.	
Homer S. Taylor.....	50 218	33 133	23 121	106 472
	52 208	45 239	24 112	121 559
	102 426	78 372	47 233	227 1031
American round:				
60yds.	50yds.	40yds.	Total.	
Geo. L. Nichols.....	29 169	30 184	30 218	89 571
Team round, 96 arrows at 60yds.:				
E. J. Rendtorff.....	93 541			

**Revival of Archery**



Archery outfits are now in demand—lovers of the sport and "Country Clubs" are taking it up. Outfits supplied from \$5.00 upwards.

Send for Archery Price List

**E. I. HORSMAN COMPANY**  
365 Broadway, New York



# YACHTING



Forest and Stream will give a weekly digest of Yachting and Motor Boating events from all over the country.

## Perry Centennial Regatta.

THE one hundredth anniversary of the battle of Lake Erie and of the beginning of peace between Canada and the United States will be commemorated on Lake Erie this summer by a ten weeks' celebration and the erection of a memorial in honor of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, the hero of 1813. The United States Government and nine of the States whose soldiers and sailors took part in the naval and land engagements in the famous campaign in the Northwest, have backed this big undertaking with appropriations of nearly \$1,000,000.

The Inter-Lake Yachting Association, composed of many active clubs, having nearly 5,000 individual members, and with a history of twenty-five years of annual regattas on Lake Erie, will have charge of the Perry Centennial Regatta, which includes all the aquatic sports in connection with the Perry Celebration of 1913.

The regatta will consist of sail yacht, power boat, aviation and other sports programs covering four periods of a week each, as below. The regatta will be held at Put-in-Bay, on Lake Erie. Numerous steamer lines from Detroit, Toledo, Sandusky, Port Clinton and Cleveland make daily trips to and from Put-in-Bay. Yachts can cruise to the Bay in a few hours from either of the ports named.

Put-in-Bay is an ideal location for this great regatta, with protected anchorages, good clean water, freedom from commercial shipping, good clear regatta courses, and fine viewpoints for thousands of spectators. All courses will be patrolled by U. S. Revenue Cutters, assisted by yachtsmen and naval militiamen during other sports week.

Sail yachts, July 20-27; \$5,000 prizes. Power boats, July 27-Aug. 2; \$5,000 prizes.

Aviation, week of Aug. 17-24: Hydroaeroplane and flying boat exhibitions and contests.

Other sports, week of Aug. 24-31: Canoe regatta for stock and racing canoes and sailing dinghies. Under rules of American Canoe Association.

Clubs and individuals may write for information regarding entries, rules, list of officials, reservations at hotels and full details to Other Sports Committee, Chas. D. Lynch, Chairman, 860 Lemcke Annex, Indianapolis, Ind.

## Yachts Change Hands.

THE Hollis Burgess Yacht Agency has sold the 53-foot motor boat Octalee VI., owned by E. H. Tarbell, of Boston, to Ingersoll Amory, of Boston, a member of the Eastern Y. C. Octalee VI. is one of the handsomest motor boats in Boston waters and was built last year by Britt Brothers, of Lynn, Mass., from designs of John Small. She is equipped with a 50 horsepower motor. Also the 41-foot motor boat Cynthia, formerly Doris B II., owned by Philip D. Campbell, of Kansas City, Mo., to G. K.

Benson, of New York; the 25-foot waterline Class A interclub sloop yacht Novice, owned by Cyrus K. Small, ex-Commodore of the Mosquito Fleet Y. C., to Dennison Lyon, of Brookline, Mass., who will use her on Buzzard's Bay; the 21-foot knockabout Clarita, owned by Arthur Willis, of Brookline, Mass., to J. Francis Rich, of the Savin Hill Y. C.; the sonder boat Wag, owned by R. L. Agassiz, of Hamilton, Mass., to W. Wilton Wood, Jr., of Huntington, L. I.; and the 31-foot motor boat Belterre, owned by Charles E. Phelan, of Charlestown, Mass., to Barton B. Hill, of Lowell, Mass.

## Atlantic Y. C.

THE schedule of races of the Atlantic Y. C. for the season of 1913 follows:

May 30.—Opening regatta; Classes M and below; start, 3 P. M.

\*June 7.—Open regatta; Classes M and below; start, 3 P. M.

\*June 28.—Open regatta; Classes M and below; start, 3 P. M.

\*July 5.—Open regatta; Classes M and below; start, 3 P. M.

\*July 12.—Open regatta; Classes M and below; start, 3 P. M.

\*Aug. 15.—Open regatta; Classes M and below; start, 3 P. M.

Aug. 19.—Race week, all classes, special circular.

Aug. 20.—Race week, all classes, special circular.

Aug. 21.—Race week, all classes, special circular.

Aug. 22.—Race week, all classes, special circular.

Sept. 1.—Annual regatta, all classes, special circular; starting at 11 A. M.

\*Sept. 13.—Open regatta; Classes M and below; start, 3 P. M.

### SPECIAL RACES—CRESCENT A. C.

During the race week there will be a series of races of Class S boats for a cup offered, through the Crescent A. C., by Sir Thomas Lip-ton, under conditions similar to those governing the Thompson cup series for the Q class.

CARLOS DE ZAFRA, Chairman.

FRANK P. CURRIER,

RUDOLPH H. WEBER,

Office of the Chairman, Atlantic Y. C., Sea Gate, or 322 West Fifty-seventh street, New York. Telephone, Tremont 2800.

\*To count on championship of Gravesend Bay.

## Canoeing

### A. C. A. Membership.

NEW MEMBERS PROPOSED.

Central Division.—Harry W. Barker, 28

Manchester Place, Buffalo, N. Y., by Lyman T. Coppins.

### NEW MEMBERS ELECTED.

Atlantic Division.—6646, S. Traner Buck, 29 North Thirteenth street, Philadelphia, Pa.; 6647, Milton A. Shopp, 53 Brinkerhoff street, Jersey City, N. J.

Central Division.—6648, William E. Bishop, 104 Dudley street, Syracuse, N. Y.; 6649, Karl J. Viola, Jr., 2004 Midland avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.; 6650, Lloyd E. Leland, 335 Hudson street, Buffalo, N. Y.; 6651, Norman B. Campbell, 39 St. James Place, Buffalo, N. Y.; 6652, Carleton Kelsey, 503 Forest avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.; 6653, Harry P. Kerr, 85 Seneca street, Buffalo, N. Y.; 6654, Leroy M. Wheeler, 121 Claremont avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.; 6655, Harry T. Ramsdell, Jr., 126 Chapin Parkway, Buffalo, N. Y.; 6656, Charles Haibt, 207 Warham street, Syracuse (N. Y.

## The International Challenge Cup.

BY C. BOWYER VAUX.

WARRINGTON BADEN-POWELL was the first canoeist who designed a canoe that would sail to windward. E. B. Tredwen was his closest rival for sailing honors in the canoe sailing regattas of the Royal C. C. at Hendon Lake, near London. The first sailing canoes in this country were built from designs sent over by Baden-Powell from England about 1877.

Sailing races in canoes was put on a firm basis as a sport at the August, 1884, meet of the A. C. A., Grindstone Island. The racing there was reported in the daily papers and fully described in FOREST AND STREAM, The American Canoeist and in the English papers devoted to sport.

Early in the summer of 1885, both Tredwen and Baden-Powell notified their canoeing friends in New York that they would attend the 1886 A. C. A. meet. Kirk Munroe was then commodore of the New York C. C. (organized in 1871). He at once proposed that the New York C. C. offer an international challenge cup, to be raced for on similar lines to the America's cup. The club endorsed the suggestion and ordered the cup. The first published announcement was made in August, 1885. The conditions to govern the challenges and the races were adopted at a club meeting, Oct. 27, 1885, and a letter giving all the particulars about the New York C. C. international challenge cup was then sent to the secretary of the Royal C. C., London, England.

The A. C. A. trophy was first proposed at the meeting of the executive committee, Oswego, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1885.

Tredwen did not come to America in 1886, but Baden-Powell and his friend, Walter Stewart, did. They attended the A. C. A. meet in August. The cup races were sailed on New York Bay, Sept. 4, 6 and 8.



# TRAP SHOOTING



Forest and Stream is an Honorary Member of the Interstate Association for the Promotion of Trapshooting.

**Fixtures.**

If you want your shoot to be announced here, send a notice like the following:

**REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.**

- May 17.—Phillipsburg, N. J.—Alert G. C. Edw. F. Markley, Mgr.
- May 17-18.—Fresno (Cal.) Blue Rock Club. A. S. Tong, Sec'y.
- May 20.—Albia, Ia.—Monroe County Fish and Game Protective Association. Theo. B. Perry, Jr., Pres.
- May 20.—Milton Jct. (Wis.) G. C. W. H. Smith, Sec'y.
- May 20.—Pillow (Pa.) G. C. J. A. Bingham, Sec'y.
- May 20.—Clayton, O.—Salem G. C. F. C. Koch, Pres.
- May 20-21.—Columbus (Neb.) G. C. G. A. Schroeder, Sec'y.
- May 20-21.—Wenatchee, Wash.—Washington State tournament, auspices Wenatchee G. C. C. F. Owens, Pres.
- May 20-22.—Temple, Tex.—Texas State tournament, under auspices of the Temple G. C. R. I. Tennant, Pres.
- May 21.—Brazil (Ind.) R. & G. C. W. T. Crabb, Sec'y.
- May 21.—Windsor (Ill.) G. C. W. T. Jordan, Sec'y.
- May 22.—Mt. Morris (Mo.) G. C. C. J. Price, Sec'y.
- May 22.—Aurelia (Ia.) G. C. Frank R. Welch, Sec'y.
- May 22.—Syracuse, N. Y.—Onondaga County G. C. T. E. Clay, Pres.
- May 22.—Scranton (Pa.) R. & G. C. M. F. Bohn, Sec'y.
- May 22.—Altoona, Pa.—Central Pennsylvania T. S. A. tournament, under auspices of Blair County Road Drivers' Association. Jack Waltz, Sec'y.
- May 22-25.—Winchester, Ky.—Kentucky State tournament, under auspices of Winchester G. C. C. B. Strother, Sec'y.
- May 23.—Nicholson (Pa.) R. & G. C. L. A. Wright, Sec'y.
- May 23.—Emporia (Kans.) G. C. Chas. Ford, Sec'y.
- May 24.—Stratford, Ont., Canada.—Pastime G. C. Wm. Boles, Sec'y.
- May 24.—Newmanstown (Pa.) G. C. F. S. Rader, Sec'y.
- May 24.—New Haven, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of New Haven G. C. F. W. Smith, Pres.
- May 24.—Gananogue, Canada.—Thousand Islands G. C. C. A. Lewis, Sec'y.
- May 24-25.—St. Louis (Mo.) T. S. A. L. Ebert, Sec'y.
- May 27.—Fairmont (W. Va.) G. C. Ed. H. Taylor, Sec'y.
- May 27.—Sikeston (Mo.) G. C. Wm. H. Tanner, Sec'y.
- May 27.—Norwich, N. Y.—Chenango County F., G. and G. C. E. D. Borden, Mgr.
- May 27.—Brodhead (Wis.) G. C. J. B. Pierce, Sec'y.
- May 27-29.—Peoria, Ill.—Illinois State tournament, under the auspices of Illinois State S. A. R. Scholes, Sec'y.
- May 27-29.—Fort Dodge, Ia.—Iowa State tournament, under auspices of the Fort Dodge Gun Club. Jos. Kautzky, Mgr.
- May 27-29.—N. Platte, Neb.—Nebraska State tournament, under auspices of Buffalo Bill G. C. I. C. Den, Sec'y.
- May 28.—Mt. Holly (N. J.) G. C. A. J. Dellette, Sec'y.
- May 28.—Chesapeake City (Md.) G. C. H. L. Worthington, Mgr.
- May 28.—Morocco (Ind.) G. C. Jas. C. Murphy, Sec'y.
- May 28.—Galion (O.) G. C. H. D. Smart, Pres.
- May 28-30.—Ogden, Utah.—Idaho-Utah Sportsmen's Association tournament, under auspices of the Ogden G. C. George E. Browning, Sec'y.
- May 29.—Vergas (Minn.) R. & G. C. C. A. Peterson, Pres.
- May 29.—Marion (O.) G. C. N. F. Titton, Sec'y.
- May 30.—Cleveland (O.) G. C. F. H. Wallace, Mgr.
- May 30.—Nemominee Falls (Wis.) G. C. J. A. Pike, Sec.
- May 30.—Utica, N. Y.—Genesee G. C. E. J. Loughlin, Sec'y.
- May 30.—Latonia (Ky.) G. C. H. S. Connelly, Sec'y.
- May 30.—Waukegan (Ill.) S. A. B. Tompkens, Sec'y.
- May 30.—Austerlitz, Ky.—Hill Top G. C. Thos. H. Clay, Jr., Sec'y.
- May 30.—Olyphant, Pa.—Social R. & G. C. T. A. Bell, Sec'y.
- May 30.—Waynesboro (Va.) G. C. S. T. Day, Sec'y.
- May 30.—Greenwich (Conn.) G. C. J. H. Finch, Pres.
- May 30.—Buffalo, N. Y.—Buffalo Audubon Club. W. C. Wootton, Sec'y.
- May 30-31.—Wilmington, Del.—Delaware State tournament, under auspices of the Du Pont G. C. W. A. Joslyn, Asst. Sec'y.
- June 2.—Bunker Hill (Ill.) G. C. C. E. Pettengill, Sec.
- June 2.—Utica, Ill.—Interurban T. S. A. A. L. Jaques, Sec'y.
- June 3.—Maquoketa (Ia.) G. C. E. L. Hinckley, Sec'y.
- June 3.—Delta (Colo.) G. C. R. A. King, Mgr.
- June 3.—Capron (Ill.) G. C. Alex. Vance, Sec'y.
- June 3.—Fulda (Minn.) G. C. H. W. Converse, Sec'y.
- June 3.—Sisseton, S. D.—South Dakota State tournament, under auspices of South Dakota State S. A. Maurice Schindler, Sec'y.
- June 3-5.—St. John (N. C.) G. C. W. W. Gerow, Sec'y.
- June 3-5.—Eugene, Ore.—Oregon State tournament, under auspices of Eugene G. C. F. A. Rean, Sec'y.
- June 4.—Keota (Ia.) G. C. John R. Jahn, Sec'y.
- June 4-5.—Baltimore, Md.—Maryland State tournament, under auspices of Maryland State S. A. H. L. Worthington, Sec'y.
- June 4-6.—Circleville, O.—Ohio State tournament, under auspices of Ideal G. C. J. S. Ritt, Sec'y.
- June 4-6.—Marshall, Mo.—Missouri State tournament, under auspices of Marshall G. C. E. W. Brown, Sec.
- June 5.—Plattsburg (N. Y.) R. & G. C. F. J. Riley, Pres.
- June 5.—Bristol (Va.) G. C. H. F. Lewis, Sec'y.

- June 5.—S. Madison, Wis.—Triangle G. C. H. G. Waterman, Sec'y.
- June 5.—Lowell (Ind.) G. C. H. O. Burnham, Sec'y.
- June 5-7.—Red Bank, N. J.—New Jersey State tournament, under auspices of River Side G. C. Albert L. Ivins, Pres.
- June 5.—Milbank (S. D.) G. C. W. J. Martens, Sec'y.
- June 5.—Spring Valley (Minn.) G. C. J. Bowden, Sec'y.
- June 6.—Bradford (Ill.) G. C. H. A. Swearingen, Sec'y.
- June 6-7.—Worcester, Mass.—Massachusetts State tournament, under auspices of Massachusetts T. S. A. F. E. Sheldon, Sec'y.
- June 7.—Royersford (Pa.) G. C. F. A. Anderson, Sec'y.
- June 7.—Oneonta (N. Y.) F., G. & G. C. George Wohlleben, Sec'y.
- June 7-8.—Milwaukee, Wis.—Badger G. C. C. P. Shumway, Sec'y.
- June 9-12.—Buffalo, N. Y.—N. Y. State Sportsmen's Association tournament. C. F. Lambert, Sec'y.
- June 10.—Janesville (Wis.) G. C. L. L. Nickerson, Sec'y.
- June 10.—Brownsville, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of Brownsville G. C. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
- June 10-11.—Warm Springs, Ga.—Merriwether G. C. T. B. Slade, Pres.
- June 10-12.—Buffalo, N. Y.—New York State tournament, auspices Buffalo Audubon Club. C. F. Lambert, Sec'y.
- June 10-12.—Sioux City, Ia.—Soo G. C. W. F. Duncan, Sec'y.
- June 10-12.—Spokane, Wash.—Northwestern Sportsmen's Association tournament, under auspices of Spokane Gun Club. C. A. Fleming, Pres.
- June 11.—Winchester (Pa.) G. C. H. B. Thatcher, Pres.
- June 11.—Portage La Prairie, Canada.—Portage G. C. W. H. Burns, Sec'y.
- June 11-12.—Decatur, Ill.—Central Illinois T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Business Men's G. C. H. P. Hanthorn, Sec'y.
- June 12.—Platteville (Wis.) G. C. C. E. Gilmore, Sec'y.
- June 12.—So. Charleston (O.) G. C. G. H. Slaughter, Sec'y.
- June 12.—Brooklyn (Pa.) R. & G. C. M. O. Tiffany, Pres.
- June 12-13.—Indianapolis (Ind.) G. C. G. Alig, Jr., Sec'y.
- June 12-13.—Huntington, W. Va.—West Virginia State tournament, auspices Huntington G. C. I. R. Shepherd, Pres.
- June 13.—Toledo (O.) G. C. George Volk, Sec'y.
- June 13-14.—Portland, Me.—Maine State tournament, under auspices of Portland G. C. S. W. Dimick, Sec.
- June 14.—Minneapolis (Minn.) R. & G. C. Wm. R. McKinnon, Pres.
- June 14.—Philadelphia, Pa.—Meadow Spring G. C. Wm. F. Letford, Sec'y.
- June 16-18.—Boise, Idaho.—Idaho State tournament, under auspices Idaho State S. A. E. F. Walton, Sec'y.
- June 17-20.—Dayton, O.—Interstate Association's fourteenth Grand American Handicap tournament, on grounds of N. C. R. Gun Club; \$1,500 added. Winner of first prize guaranteed \$600 and a trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$500 and \$400 respectively. Elmer E. Shaner, Mgr., Pittsburgh.
- June 17.—Thief River Falls (Minn.) G. C. P. O. Myrum, Sec'y.

donated by the Hercules Powder Co. to both amateurs and professionals, under the following conditions: To any amateur who in the regular program event at any registered tournament shall break 100 straight or better when using either E. C. or Infallible (or both powders). Should an amateur, who has already won a Hercules 1913 long run trophy, make at any time prior to Jan. 1, 1914, one or more long runs of 100 straight or better under the above conditions, he will be awarded a solid gold bar. The same conditions prevail so far as professionals are concerned, except that professionals are required to break 125 straight or better.

The Hercules 1913 Gun Club trophy is similar in design to the long-run trophy, except that it is made of sterling silver instead of gold. The conditions under which this trophy is donated to gun clubs are exceedingly simple, and will be left largely to the club managements, but the Hercules Powder Co. is not willing to donate one of its trophies as a prize at any merchandise shoot or for a tournament. The idea is to make it "the bone of contention" in a series of events at regular club shoots, and among the members of the club only. An ideal competition would be a series of monthly contests at 25 or 50 targets each, such series to consist of at least six, eight, ten or more contests. Allowances to be awarded the weaker shots in any way agreeable to the club management. The winner to be the man making the highest aggregate in four, six or more such contests—four, if only six contests are held; six if there are eight contests, and so on.

W. G. BEECROFT.

**DuPont Gun Club.**

WILMINGTON, Del., May 10.—Du Pont set sail for Hercules, but couldn't develop enough shot power to get away with the race, consequently Eugene E. du Pont is not Delaware State champion aerosaucer stopper, while Edwards Banks still has the wing in his gallery. "Tis said that neither shooter was in true form, but when one thinks over 90 rocks blasted out of 100 drilled, it's not so bad as to be rotten form. The final score was: Banks 90, Du Pont 75. By innings it looks somewhat like this: Banks 22, 24, 23, 21; Du Pont 17, 17, 22, 19, which latter is not unbing form for E. E. D. P.

The regular Coleman du Pont spoon event was shot with thirty-eight entries. J. B. McHugh was high man in Class A with 24 out of 25; H. B. Bush high in Class B with 22; Class C—E. M. Ross, 16; Class D—E. R. Jenks, 17; Class E—W. F. Webster, 14. Those who made high scores were: J. B. McHugh, 91 out of 100; J. H. Minnick 91 out of 100; W. S. Colfax, Jr., 90.

To-day's scores:		Shot at, Broke	
W R Townsley.....	100 52	S Tuchten .....	100 70
A J Curley.....	50 29	K Mayer .....	100 41
H W Bush.....	50 41	T W Baker.....	50 29
W Neely.....	25 7	Dr H Betts.....	50 33
E M Ross.....	50 37	E E du Pont.....	25 18
C C Gerow.....	50 30	H J Taggart.....	25 22
W F Jensen.....	100 65	Maj Raymond.....	25 18
W Hammond .....	100 78	L C Lyon.....	100 58
J E Miller.....	50 23	J J Magahern.....	100 69
W G Wood.....	50 40	H P Carlson.....	50 44
S J Newman.....	50 31	W Edmanson.....	100 75
E R Jenks.....	25 17	R Raymond, Jr. ....	25 4
W S Colfax, Jr. ....	100 90	L D Willis.....	100 80
W F Webster.....	50 22	Wm Coyne.....	100 60
C Leedom.....	50 38	W A Joslyn.....	75 57
D S Wood.....	50 29	J B Grier.....	50 29
Ed Banks.....	25 24	D A Grier.....	50 26
J B McHugh.....	100 91	W B Smith, Jr. ....	50 30
J H Minnick.....	100 91		

Delaware State championship:  
Edward Banks (holder) ..... 22 24 23 21—90  
E E du Pont (challenger)..... 17 17 22 19—75

**Medford Gun Club.**

MEDFORD, Okla., May 9.—At our regular shoot today, eight turned out, and pretty near all shot good practice scores. Brownie ripped up 9 out of 10, Strider snuffed 27 out of 30, L. Brown eliminated 24 out of 30, etc., etc., etc. Scores:

Shot at, Broke		Shot at, Broke	
Strider .....	30 27	Hutch .....	25 18
Wilson .....	30 25	Eaton .....	25 16
L Brown .....	30 24	Croxton .....	40 24
Blood .....	30 21	Brownie .....	10 9

L. V. HARDY, Sec'y.

**DRIVERS AND TWISTERS.**

The great big annual tournament of Avondale Gun Club, Chicago, Ill., will be held on July 27. Ask Secretary James F. Clancy, 2826 North Troy street, for information.

Theodore Roosevelt (put this into English to follow me) did not emulate the great T. R.'s shooting in Africa, as the press agent tells it. This new T. R. shot in the Eagle Grove (Iowa) tournament—see another page—and was a day and a half late at the shoot, and broke—well, look it up.

Oh yiz. If ye have nought else to do—or, if what ye have scheduled for doing is not a date beyond wreckage—go where your watch is your time-table, and see Du Pont tear the stuffs out of Meadow Springs in the final (?) shoot for championship of Philadelphia Trapshooters' League. Should be some shoot.

From Robin Hood comes this: "A good 'old fashioned shoot,' this. Don't say what chance have we got? come down and have some fun. Here is your chance to win a prize at a shoot if you shoot your average. Robin Hood Gun Club, Concord, Staten Island, N. Y., Tuesday, June 3, at 10 A. M. Take Staten Island Ferry to St. George, then Richmond trolley car."

Hercules 1913 long run trophy is a solid gold watch fob, of an extremely handsome design, and will be



**Western Pennsylvania Trapsshooters' League.**

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 6.—At the one-day league event, held to-day, the following scores were made:

R J Gumbert.....	104	C J Vitous.....	110
J W Sherrer.....	109	John Slater.....	99
J R Zinkham.....	111	A C Gumbert.....	81
J H Humes.....	96	G Thompson (95).....	57
Dr A H Aber.....	112	C G Peterson.....	100
Robt Bradshaw.....	107	J K Lawson.....	100
Ad Hickman.....	118	Al Murphy.....	101
A H Rigby.....	118	W Murphy.....	88
J F Calhoun.....	111	J R Sowash.....	81
Dr W C Heisel.....	115	J T Atkinson.....	112
Dr H S Ballard.....	104	G L Pearson.....	105
F E Meredith.....	89	S F Barson.....	104
W A Cornelius.....	97	A J Fetzer.....	98
J A Sword (90).....	56	C A Miller.....	99
F D Smith.....	108	B D Mathews.....	104
W R Hill.....	115	W M Beck.....	105
J W Allen.....	85	J H Bruff.....	102
C B Ashbaugh.....	85	A S Anthony.....	117
J E Penrod.....	111	E C Fullick.....	85
C C Irwin.....	111	C Grall (35).....	30
S M Crothers.....	118	C R Anderson.....	105
A S Bishop.....	96	G E Painter.....	114
R J West.....	111	G Cochran.....	113
J I Morrison.....	107	E H Ridgway.....	86
George Marker.....	99	M D Ullery.....	96
J W Gribble.....	96	J T Bartram.....	103
A H King.....	114	W H Denman.....	98
S Granger.....	90	R R Bennett.....	102
N A Calhoun.....	87	A I Ittell.....	97
T Wilson.....	90	J A Curry.....	111
A W Whalen.....	90	F F Cotter.....	98
D W Baker.....	97	E J McGinley.....	76
G A Seifert.....	90	C K Nichols.....	76
L W Duff.....	102	G S Esler.....	87
L A Fowble.....	105	J H Chilcott.....	64
M T Brendlinger.....	98	A M McCuicheon.....	88
H E Brooks, Jr.....	94	C S Walter.....	80
C Foley.....	100	F O Hill.....	76
H E Coss.....	105	C H George.....	94
J E Wampler.....	109	E Miller.....	100
L G McMillan.....	97	A L Iseman.....	92
Gulland.....	97	Wm McClearen.....	103
M Rosenkeimer.....	103	R B Thompson.....	92
A G Johnson.....	73	K A O'Brien.....	57
D M Young.....	116	L B Fleming.....	101
H G Gillespie.....	109	*W Henderson.....	122
E Murray.....	97	*George Hassam.....	116
G J O'Brien.....	97	*L W Cumberland.....	111
E N Gillespie.....	112	*C F Moore.....	104
L W Cannon.....	109	*James Lewis.....	109

**A. L. Burns High Gun.**

A VERY interesting shoot was held at the White Plains Gun Club on Saturday, May 10. While the wind was very strong and deflected the targets in all directions, nevertheless some very good scores were made. A. L. Burns was high gun for the day with a total of 88. W. B. Ogden, of the New York Athletic Club, was high gun for the visitors, and T. Davis, of the Winchester Arms Co., was high gun for the professionals. Burns also won a leg on the Schieffelin trophy. J. T. Hyland was high gun in the 25 double-target event with a total of 34. There were twenty-seven shooters who took part in the contest, numbered among whom were three ladies. The ladies did exceedingly well, considering the difficult targets they had to contend with. Scores:

Shot at. Broke		Shot at. Broke	
A L Burns.....	100 88	*C von Lengerke	100 67
H O Allyn.....	100 87	Valentine.....	100 66
W Ogden.....	100 87	E S Schieffelin.....	100 60
J H Finch.....	100 86	W McCormack.....	100 57
Dr G H Martin.....	100 83	H M Ferguson.....	100 56
G F Pelham.....	100 83	Dr A W Currie.....	100 53
E Carpenter.....	100 82	Miss Boles.....	100 43
Z C Offutt.....	100 81	Miss Brown.....	100 37
F F Rodgers.....	100 81	Mrs Rodgers.....	100 32
T H Lawrence.....	100 80	M Kreps.....	75 63
J T Hyland.....	100 80	J De Nyse.....	75 41
*T Davis.....	100 78	W Beckley, Jr.....	50 41
T De Nyse.....	100 72	A D Scovel.....	50 21
M Guggenheim.....	100 71		

\*Professionals.

**Any Old Hundred Straight!**

BY GEORG W. PECK, JR.

EVERY blooming amateur believes that, soon or late, he's going to shoot up the horizon and run his hundred straight. Sometimes it's only 75, and again it's 98, and then he dreams of the shoot to come, when he'll run that hundred straight. How he longs for that dainty medal—that precious bit of loot, which calls for 100 even, at a registered tournament shoot. It's a clever stipulation, for the man on the other side—the man who peddles the attractive medals that appeal to the shooter's pride. 'Cause you know those registered tournaments are limited in their scope, and the lads are few and far between who get in on the medal dope. Now, if the amateur is worth a cent to the man who runs the mill, he's worth much more, and a perfect score should open the medal till. No matter when he makes it, if he shoots it on the square, and has shot your stuff, it's quite enough, so why not treat him fair? Where is the loading company that's strictly up-to-date, that will start this medal music for any old hundred straight? [Some one named Taylor says this seditious is original of Peck's bad boy.—Editor.]

**Sikeston Gun Club.**

SIKESTON, Mo., May 9.—Out of 50 clay pigeons the following scores were made to-day: W. H. Tanner 47, H. A. Smith 43, Clem Marshall 42, C. H. Yanson 33, Dr. D. E. Sawyer 33, Alf. Carr 29. We hold practice contests every Friday at 1 P. M. Visitors welcome. WM. H. TANNER, Sec'y.

**Beideman G. C.**

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 10.—Two silver spoons were awarded as prizes to-day, one for high in the first fifty going to Brogan, who broke 38, and the other for high for the afternoon, HineLine, the former champion of South Jersey, winning it, breaking 79 out of 100. The scores:

Slear.....	87	Pierson.....	53
Hitchcock.....	63	Lawrence.....	63
Brogan.....	73	Dougherty.....	73
Cleanding.....	38	Gilbert.....	56
Kling.....	73	Von Nieda.....	65
Fort.....	68	Dorp.....	73
HineLine.....	79		

The scores made by Slear and Lawrence, professionals, did not figure in the prize awards.

**Tyndall G. C.**

TYNDALL, S. D., May 17.—Those zephyrs, so pleasant

as you sit on the beach in August, and so 'damdon-pleasant when you holler pull, ogle down the blue steel, pull the trigger, look for the fragments and find the rock sailing along 40yds. away and two yards above your line of fire, was here to-day—some sentence that. However, M. H. Torney, either outguessed or outgeneralized the rest of the bunch, including the "I'm-here-to-prove-it" outfit, with the exception of George Kreger, who was there for 140, or 3 more than the upper amateur. Among those present were twenty for a division of the swag, and four demonstrators. Five thousand rocks were thrown. Scores:

*R R Barber.....	133	C F Baker.....	104
F F Chladek.....	121	T A Hutchinson.....	103
H K Stilwell.....	130	J J Fleming.....	107
*Geo Kreger.....	140	M A Forney.....	135
A M Shaw.....	115	S A Barton.....	110
R H Chase.....	116	E L Cantwell.....	119
J J Burns.....	128	F F Srstka.....	100
*G A Olson.....	114	E H Day.....	86
Wm Thompson.....	115	C A Ferguson.....	132
*H G Taylor.....	133	E T Meyers.....	127
R D Trombley.....	102	C E Ellis.....	115
L A Krall.....	67	B Hanson.....	132



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## Grand American Handicap.

A GREAT big, good-looking program is indicated by advance sheets just received, for the Grand American Handicap at Dayton, O., June 17, 18, 19 and 20. Secretary E. Reed Shaner's description entirely covers the matter, so it here follows:

The Interstate Association's fourteenth Grand American Handicap tournament will be held at Dayton, O., on the grounds of the N. C. R. Gun Club, June 17 to 20, inclusive.

The selection of Dayton as the place for holding the Grand American Handicap has been urged for years past by some of the most staunch supporters of the Interstate Association, and as the Dayton people are liberal in their views, the Association decided at its last annual meeting that they were entitled to recognition on account of their energy, public spirit and loyalty—essentials which have largely made the Grand American Handicap tournament a success in past years—and, therefore, yielded to their wishes. As Dayton is known the world over to spell success, there is no fear of the successful outcome of the tournament. That city's civic pride will make anything successful, and in addition to its pride, it has always shown material backing. The word "fail" is unknown to Dayton.

So much has been written about the shooting grounds of the N. C. R. Gun Club in the columns of the sportsmen's journals, that it is almost unnecessary to state that they are up-to-date in every respect. They are provided with every modern equipment that the most captious can suggest. The grounds are only seven minutes' trolley car ride from the center of the city of Dayton, and the club house with its five sets of traps, occupies an inclosure of several acres under grass. With such marked advantages, therefore, in favor of Dayton, it is hard to calculate with any degree of accuracy or positiveness as to the probable number of entrants for the Grand American Handicap of 1913.

The Grand American Handicap tournament has become so well known and its prominence so generally conceded that an extended introductory notice is unnecessary. It is gratifying to the Interstate Association that its efforts have won public praise and appreciation. The same standards followed in the past—the securing of the greatest benefit for the greatest number—will be adhered to. They have heretofore given satisfaction, and will undoubtedly do so in the future.

Attention is called to the schedule of events arranged for each day of the tournament. The conditions of the handicap events merit—and will, of course, receive—careful study as usual. The Association with its well-known interest and grasp of trapshooting matters, has generously extended itself to meet the requirements of the main event—the G. A. II.—and has guaranteed \$600, \$500 and \$400 to the winners of first, second and third places respectively.

Special mention must be made of the fact that the Association adheres to its rule of barring paid experts, and all who come under the name of manufacturers' agents, from participating in all events, with the exception of the national professional championship at single targets and the professional championship at doubles.

If the details of the program are carefully scanned it will be found that the interests of the amateur trapshooter have been fully considered. The Association feels confident that the coming event will meet with the same hearty approval as have its previous tournaments.

The G. A. H. was first held in 1900 at Interstate Park, New York, on June 14, and had 74 entries; it was won by R. O. Heikes (22yds.) with 91 out of 100. In 1901, held at the same park, on June 18, with 75 entries, and was won by E. C. Griffith (19yds.) with 95. In 1902 it was held at the same park, on May 8, with 91 entries, and was won by C. W. Floyd (18yds.) with 94. In 1903, it was held at Kansas City, Mo., with 192 entries, and was won by M. Diefenderfer (16yds.) with 94. In 1904 it was held at Indianapolis, Ind., on June 23, with 336 entries, and was won by R. D. Gupill (19yds.) with 96. In 1905 it was held at Indianapolis, Ind., on June 29, with 352 entries, and was won by R. R. Barber (16yds.) with 99. In 1906 it was held at Indianapolis, Ind., on June 21, with 290 entries, and was won by F. E. Rogers (17yds.) with 94. In 1907, it was held at Chicago, Ill., on June 20, with 495 entries, and was won by Jeff J. Blanks (17yds.) with 96. In 1908, it was held at Columbus, O., on June 25, with 302 entries, and was won by Fred Harlow (16yds.) with 92. In 1909 it was held at Chicago, on June 24, with 457 entries, and was won by Fred Shattuck, (18yds.) with 96. In 1910 it was held at Chicago, on June 23, with 383 entries, and was won by Riley Thompson (19yds.) with 100. In 1911 it was held at Columbus, O., on June 22, and was won by Harvey Dixon, (20yds.) with 99. In 1912 it was held at Springfield, Ill., on June 20, with 377 entries, and was won by W. E. Phillips, with 96.

The conditions governing the Grand American Handicap are as follows:

Open to amateurs only, 100 targets, unknown angles, handicaps 16 to 23yds., high guns (not class shooting); \$500 added to the purse. The number of moneys into which the purse will be divided will be determined by the number of entries. Entrance \$10, targets included.

The winner of first money is guaranteed \$600 or more and a trophy; the winner of second money is guaranteed \$500 or more, and the winner of third money is guaranteed \$400 or more. If first, second and third moneys fall below these amounts the difference will be made good by the Interstate Association.

Regular entries must be made on or before Saturday, June 7, 1913, and must be accompanied by \$5 forfeit. The remaining \$5 must be paid before 5 P. M. Wednesday, June 18, at the cashier's office on the shooting grounds. Entries mailed in envelopes bearing postmarks dated June 7 will be accepted as regular entries.

Penalty entries may be made after Saturday, June 7, up to 5 P. M., Tuesday, June 17, by paying \$15 entrance, targets included.

All entries must be made on application blanks, and they will be received by Elmer E. Shaner, Treasurer the Interstate Association, 219 Coltart avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The purses in all events, with the exception of

practice day, will be divided according to the high gun system. Two places are created for each ten entries or fraction thereof up to 250.

The Handicap Committee is constituted as follows: G. V. Dering, Columbus, Wis., Chairman; J. Ed. Cain, Dayton, O.; C. H. Newcomb, Philadelphia, Pa.; Harvey Dixon, Oronogo, Mo.; F. M. Edwards, Columbus, O. The committee will meet at Dayton, O., Saturday, June 14, but handicaps will not be announced until the next day.

### DON'TS.

The following "Don'ts" have been compiled for the benefit of all concerned, and they refer to actual experiences in connection with past Grand American Handicap tournaments:

Don't expect your entry to be accepted if it is not made in time.

Don't forget to insert your percentage on the application blank.

Don't forget to sign the application blank in making your entry.

Don't ask the postmaster to back date the envelope containing your entry. He may refuse to do so.

Don't expect to compete as an amateur if you fail to sign the amateur certificate on the application blank.

Don't telegraph money to Dayton to the treasurer. He will not have time to go to the telegraph office to get it.

Don't expect to compete as an amateur if you are receiving a concession from a manufacturer or from an agent of a manufacturer.

Don't expect an exception to be made in your case when three hundred to four hundred other entrants have complied with the rules.

Don't send money to Dayton by registered mail or special delivery to the treasurer. Ten chances to one, it will not reach him.

Don't send money to Pittsburgh to the treasurer after June 11. His office will be closed from June 14 to June 21, inclusive, and mail will not be forwarded.

Don't drop your entry into the mail box at the last moment. It may result in the envelope being post-marked too late. Mail collectors have been known to overlook making a collection.

All entries for the Grand American Handicap must be made on application blanks, a copy of which will be found in the program. Do not wait until the last moment to make your entry. Last year's Grand American Handicap would have been the greater by several entries had some over-deliberate applicants been permitted to enter after entries were closed. No exception was made in favor of any one. The same rule is in force this year. If you do not make your entry in time it will not be accepted.

Each contestant who makes application to enter the fourteenth Grand American Handicap is required to set forth his average. Any contestant failing to comply with this demand, as exacted by a ruling of the Interstate Association, or who materially falsifies his classification, will be allotted the back mark in the Grand American Handicap as a penalty. This applies to all contestants, amateurs and professionals.

### PRACTICE DAY, JUNE 16—MONDAY.

Five events of 20 single targets each, 18yds. rise, entrance \$2 per event, at 9 A. M. Also five events of 20 single targets each, 18yds. rise, entrance \$2 per event, at 1 P. M. Use system, 8, 5, 3, 2. Sweepstakes optional. Squads will not be divided into sections this day.

### FIRST DAY, JUNE 17—TUESDAY.

The National Amateur Championship, open to amateurs only, 200 single targets, unknown angles, \$20 entrance, targets included, 18yds. rise, high guns (not class shooting), \$200 added to the purse. In addition to first money the winner will receive a trophy, presented by the Interstate Association.

The National Professional Championship—Open to professionals only, 200 single targets, unknown angles, \$20 entrance, targets included, 18yds. rise, high guns (not class shooting). In addition to first money the winner will receive a trophy, presented by the Interstate Association.

### SECOND DAY, JUNE 18—WEDNESDAY.

Preliminary Handicap—Open to amateurs only, 100 single targets, \$7 entrance, targets included, handicaps 16 to 23yds., high guns (not class shooting), \$100 added to the purse. The handicaps contestants receive for the Grand American Handicap will govern in this event. The number of moneys into which the purse will be divided will be determined by the number of entries, as is fully explained in the program. The amateur contestant who makes the highest score will receive a trophy, presented by the Interstate Association. If you want to take part in the Preliminary Handicap you must make entry at the cashier's office, on the shooting grounds, before 5 P. M., Tuesday, June 17. Penalty entries will not be accepted. An entry is not transferable, and entrance money cannot be withdrawn after entry has been made. Manufacturers' agents, paid representatives, etc., may shoot in the above event for targets only.

### THIRD DAY, JUNE 19—THURSDAY.

The Grand American Handicap—Open to amateurs only, 100 single targets, unknown angles, \$10 entrance, targets included, handicaps 16 to 23yds., high guns (not class shooting); \$500 added to the purse. The number of moneys into which the purse will be divided will be determined by the number of entries, as is fully explained elsewhere in this program. The winner of first money is guaranteed \$600 or more; the winner of second money is guaranteed \$500 or more, and the winner of third money is guaranteed \$400 or more. If first, second and third moneys fall below these amounts, the difference will be made good by the Interstate Association. In addition to first money, the winner will receive a trophy, presented by the Interstate Association. Regular entries must be made on or before Saturday, June 7, and must be accompanied by \$5 forfeit. Penalty entries may be made after June 7 up to 5 P. M. Tuesday, June 17, by paying \$15 entrance, targets included. An entry

is not transferable, and entrance money cannot be withdrawn after entry has been made. Manufacturers' agents, paid representatives, etc., may shoot in the above event, but for targets only.

### FOURTH DAY, JUNE 20—FRIDAY.

Consolation Handicap—Open to amateurs only, 100 single targets, \$7 entrance, targets included, handicaps 16 to 23yds., high guns (not class shooting), \$600 added to the purse. The handicaps contestants received in the Grand American Handicap will govern in this event. The number of moneys into which the purse will be divided will be determined by the number of entries. The amateur contestant who makes the highest score will receive a trophy, presented by the Interstate Association. Five hundred dollars of this added money is given by the N. C. R. Gun Club for the benefit of the amateur shooters.

Any amateur who has been a money winner (regardless of how small the amount) in the National Amateur Championship, Preliminary Handicap or Grand American Handicap will not be eligible to take part in this event.

If you want to take part in the Consolation Handicap, make entry at the cashier's office, on the shooting grounds, before 5 P. M., Thursday, June 19. An entry is not transferable, and entrance money cannot be withdrawn after entry has been made. Manufacturers' agents, paid representatives, etc., may shoot in the above event, but for targets only.

Amateur Championship at Double Targets—Open to amateurs only, 50 double targets, \$10 entrance, targets included, 16yds. rise, high guns (not class shooting), \$100 added to the purse. In addition to first money, the winner will receive a trophy, presented by the Interstate Association.

Professional Championship at Double Targets—Open to professionals only, 50 double targets, \$10 entrance, targets included, 16yds. rise, high guns (not class shooting). In addition to first money the winner will receive a trophy, presented by the Interstate Association.

### ADDED MONEY.

There will be \$2,000 added money, and it will be applied as follows: \$500 to the Grand American Handicap; \$200 to the National Amateur Championship; \$100 to the Preliminary Handicap; \$600 to the Consolation Handicap (\$500 by the N. C. R. Gun Club); \$100 to the Amateur Championship at Double Targets; \$100 for trophy for winner of Grand American Handicap; \$100 for trophy for winner of National Amateur Championship; \$50 for trophy for winner of Preliminary Handicap; \$50 for trophy for winner of Consolation Handicap; \$50 for trophy for winner of Amateur Championship at Double Targets; \$50 for trophy for high professional in the Grand American Handicap; \$50 for trophy for winner of National Professional Championship; \$50 for trophy for winner of Professional championship at Double Targets.

### SPECIAL NOTICE.

It is requested that entries for the Grand American Handicap at targets be made in ample time to permit the sending of receipt, and for it to reach the maker of entry prior to his departure for Dayton. All entries must be accompanied by the maker's full name and address.

When making an entry by mail, remittances covering the amount of forfeit (\$5) should be made by bank check, draft, post-office money order, express money order or registered letter.

Bank checks, drafts or bills of exchange will not be received at the cashier's office in payment of entrance; nor will any check, draft or bill of exchange be cashed during the tournament. This rule will be strictly enforced.

To reach the shooting grounds (from hotels in Dayton) take Main street cars, going south, at corner of Main and Third streets and get off at the bridge, Stop 2. The N. C. R. Gun Club grounds are only 30 yards east of the bridge. Five-cent car fare, seven minute service, and only ten minutes' ride from hotels and center of city. Ample car service will be provided.

Admittance to the shooting grounds will be free to all during the entire tournament.

The comfort and convenience of contestants, as well as spectators, will be looked after carefully.

A splendid dinner will be served at the club grounds each day for 50 cents per plate; also a good lunch à la carte, at reasonable rates.

The N. C. R. Gun Club will provide a room containing lockers for guns, shells, clothing, etc., and a separate roomy locker will be assigned to each contestant desiring one. Lockers will be furnished gratis by the N. C. R. Gun Club to entrants in the G. A. H. Each applicant will be required to deposit \$1, which amount will be refunded on return of the key when through with the locker. Lockers can be reserved in advance by addressing W. F. MacCandless, Secretary N. C. R. Gun Club, Dayton, O.

Guns, ammunition, etc., shipped by express must be prepaid and sent to W. F. MacCandless, Secretary N. C. R. Gun Club, Dayton, O. Mark your own name on the box that goods are shipped in, and it will be carefully cared for and delivered to the shooting grounds without charge.

Please note that shipments on which charges have not been prepaid will positively not be received.

There will not be any reduced railroad rates. The lines identified with the Central Passenger Association refuse to grant reduced rates unless an attendance of one thousand or more is guaranteed.

### CERTIFICATE OF AMATEUR STANDING.

Grand American Handicap Tournament, June 17-20, 1913.

Acting in accordance with a ruling made by the Interstate Association, and in force at this tournament, I do hereby declare that I am not a manufacturers' representative, as defined by the said Association in its special rule governing same. That no portion of my expenses in attending this tournament is paid or is to be paid by any manufacturer of guns, shells or powder, or by any of his agents. That none of the shells that I have been using for the past twelve months, nor of the shells which I am using and intend to use in this

tournament, have been donated to me by any manufacturer of guns, shells or powder, or by any of his agents. That no manufacturer of guns, shells or powder, nor any of his agents, has paid me any sum for using his gun, shells or powder, or for any other purpose for trade reasons for the past twelve months, and that by the above it is clearly understood that I have at all times during the past twelve months paid not less than regular wholesale market prices for all such goods used by me.

In testimony whereof I hereto affix my full name and place of residence.

Name .....

Address .....

Date....., 1913.

**NOTE**—Any contestant desiring to take part in this tournament as an amateur, must sign the foregoing Certificate at the time he makes application to enter the Grand American Handicap; otherwise he will be classed as a manufacturers' agent.

**Chicago G. C.**

CHICAGO, Ill., May 3.—The opening of our summer season's program was not attended by as many as expected, on account of the threatening weather conditions, the marksmen having to stop several times because of heavy showers. A strong wind was also blowing, which at times made the shooting very difficult.

Cutler made his first appearance at our park after a lay-off from the traps for nine months, and landed first place honors with Ed. Graham and J. W. Amberg, each of whom finished with a total of 93 out of 100. Bosley landed second place with 92. Ballou took first in the practice event with 13 out of 15, while Graham broke 24 out of 25 in event 3, being crowded along by H. J. Foster, a visiting shooter, who broke 23. Both Amberg and Dr. Shaw used to be regulars at the traps, but of late years have not done much target shooting, and we should be pleased to see them out more regularly in the future. Scores follow:

Events	1	2	3	4
Targets:	100	15	25	25
W S Cutler .....	8 93	..	..	..
J H Amberg.....	18 93	..	..	..
E S Graham.....	0 93	..	24	..
M E Bosley.....	28 92	9	..	..
A C Seowley.....	15 85	8	20	..
W D Stannard.....	0 88	..	..	..
M Ballou.....	0 78	13	..	..
E L Harpham.....	13 77	..	16	..
Dr S Shaw.....	..	11	..	..
F B Fox.....	..	..	17	..
T V Cannon.....	..	..	6	7
H J Foster.....	..	..	23	..

May 4.—Despite the threatening weather, with the wind blowing a gale, a field of thirty-one shooters came out to start the first Sunday of our summer season program. Most of the marksmen found the flying spheres hard to connect with in their erratic flight. Young turned in the high score of the day, breaking 93 out of the 100 in the program event. Seelig and Kammerer finished with a total of 92 and tied for second, while Winkler landed third with Dr. Griffith.

In the practice event at 15 targets, Seelig, Winkler, Riley and Bills each broke 14; Young and Thomas finished with 12 each. Doc May finished in fourth place with 9. He has been badly crippled for the past few days with a severe attack of rheumatism in the knees, which made it difficult for him to navigate.

Now that the weather will be pleasant for outdoor recreation, we should have a good attendance at all our weekly shoots, both Saturdays and Sundays.

Remember the dates of the Interstate League shoots, the first of which will be shot next Sunday, May 11; also our fourth annual Interstate five-man team and individual championship, to be shot on Sunday, May 18. We look for a record attendance at both these shoots, so arrange to be with us and enjoy yourself smashing targets.

J S Young.....	0 93	P J Slagle.....	18 82
C R Seelig.....	8 92	W S Johnston.....	18 80
B L Kammerer.....	8 92	P J Johnson.....	18 79
A H Winkler.....	6 90	E Silver.....	6 78
Dr N A Griffith.....	18 90	J A Schultz.....	8 78
C W May.....	15 89	W F Riev.....	8 76
W S Sayers.....	18 88	Geo A Crane.....	18 76
H O Smith.....	11 88	G E Case.....	33 73
F G Bills.....	0 88	J Reid.....	18 72
J A Taggart.....	8 86	C W Hymer.....	0 70
L M Fetherston.....	4 86	T P Bue.....	11 68
T W Keller.....	28 86	Dr W C Sanford.....	18 55
D E Thomas.....	4 84	W Sanford.....	18 49
W A Dav's.....	6 84	O M George.....	11 49
H C Wolfe.....	8 84	R W Grant.....	23 44
A Moore.....	11 82		

The following scores were made in event No. 1, the seven best scores during the season to count:

Class A.				
J S Young.....	50	49	48	48
J B Barto.....	48	48	47	46

Class B.				
L M Fetherston.....	49	48	48	47
O P Goode.....	48	47	47	46
E Silver.....	48	47	47	46

Event No. 2, 25 targets, gun below armpit until target is in sight, was won by Geo. Eck, the seven best scores counted:

Geo Eck.....	25	24	23	23	22	22	21
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Wm. F. MERKLE, Supt.

# WINCHESTER

“Trap” and “Pigeon” Grades

## 20 Gauge Model 1912 Shotguns

### “PIGEON” GRADE

**SPECIFICATIONS:**—“Pigeon” Grade, 20 gauge, 25-inch Nickel Steel full choked barrel, with handsome matted rib, chambered for 2½ inch shells. Selected fancy walnut, hand-made, oil-finished stock, with either straight or pistol grip, checked, and checked rubber butt plate. Action slide handle of fancy walnut, oil-finished and checked.



The standard style of stock has straight grip and the following dimensions: Length 13¾ inches, drop at comb 1½ inch, drop at heel 2⅛ inches. The comb is heavy and rounding. As the stock is hand-made, any length of drop desired will be furnished without extra charge; but in the absence of special specifications, standard stocks as above will be supplied. Weight of gun about 6¼ pounds.

The frame is elaborately engraved and considerable hand-work put upon the gun.

List Price, \$105.00

### “TRAP” GRADE

The specifications of the “Trap” grade, 20 gauge, are the same as the “Pigeon” grade. The only difference in the two guns is that the “Trap” grade is not engraved.

List Price, \$55.00

When specified, barrels with cylinder bore or modified choke will be furnished without extra charge.

Ask your dealer to show you

## The Repeater of Light-Weight, Strength and Beauty

### Roanoke G. C.

ROANOKE, Va., May 11.—A high wind which prevailed during our shoot yesterday, made good scores impossible. This condition no doubt likewise kept a number of the regulars from the traps, for the attendance was not as large as usual. The weekly trophies offered by the club were won by the following contestants:

Scratch Class—P. F. Jamison first, H. C. Elliott, second, Class A—J. W. Poindexter first, W. C. Bringman second, Class B—H. C. Dyer first, Geo. C. Moore second, Class C—I. F. Jones first, A. M. Nelson, Jr., second, Stevens trophy—F. Jones.

The scores made by the respective shooters were as follows, 50 targets per man:

	Per	Broke.	Cent.		Per	Broke.	Cent.
Jamison.....	45	90	E Poindexter...	39	78		
Elliott.....	44	88	Holland.....	38	76		
J Poindexter.....	44	88	Boyd.....	37	74		
C C Richards...	43	86	F Jones.....	35	70		
Dyer.....	43	86	Scholl.....	33	66		
W S Jones.....	40	80	Moore.....	31	62		
Bringman.....	40	80	D W Richards...	27	54		
Shepherd.....	39	78	Davis.....	21	42		

Bushong, official referee.

### Smith Gun Club.

NEWARK, N. J., May 10.—In the prize event a new method of handicapping was tried out. The men were divided into classes A, B and C, according to their general average of shooting. Men accustomed to shooting above 80 per cent. were put in Class A; those shooting from 65 to 80 per cent. in Class B, and those below 65 per cent. in Class C. According to class the shooters were handicapped by yards.

By breaking 46 out of 50 E. Sickley took first. Louis Colquitt was second with 43; William Trowbridge third with 42; Sam Thornton fourth with 42; J. C. Weiler fifth with 39; R. A. Heusler sixth with 32, and E. Townley seventh with 29. The scores: J. Thompson, 20, 23, 25, 22, 38; W. H. Dickenhorst, 22, 19, 16, 19, 17, 39; E. Sickley, 21, 18, 19, 22, 22, 46; B. Heard, 19, 22, 21, 22, 29; R. A. Hensler, 18, 18, 19, 18, 32; H. Hassinger, 15, 17, 32; W. Hassinger, 17, 22, 25, 23, 38; Sam Thornton, 19, 21, 20, 42; T. Howard, 21, 19, 22, 20, 38; C. Hughes, 14, 21, 16, 20, 39; J. C. Weiler, 20, 19, 22, 39; William Trowbridge, 18, 19, 20, 22, 42; E. Townley, 19, 18, 19, 29; Louis Colquitt, 23, 25, 23, 18, 20, 43; F. Moffett, 22, 21, 20, 35; F. Compton, 21, 21, 21, 34; H. Higgs, 22, 24, 24, 41; George Onl, Jr., 17, 16, 18, 27; J. Wheaton, 17, 15, 18, 28.

# MORE VICTORIES

The Southwestern Handicap, San Antonio, April 10, by H. R. Bosley, 19 yds., 92 ex 100  
 The Southwestern Preliminary, San Antonio, April 9, by R. B. Barnes, 18 yds., 96 ex 100  
 High Professional Average (tie), San Antonio, April 8-10, by J. S. Day, 339 ex 350  
 High Amateur Average, New Orleans, April 15-16, by Bart. Lewis, . . . 387 ex 400  
 High Amateur Average, Philadelphia, May 1-2, by G. S. McCarty, . . . 336 ex 350  
 Wawasett Trophy, Philadelphia, May 1-2, by G. S. McCarty, . . . 100 Straight  
 High Amateur Average, Oklahoma State Shoot, April 30-May 1, by Bart. Lewis, 282 ex 300  
 High General Average, Pitcairn, Pa., May 6, by W. Henderson, . . . 122 ex 125  
 High Amateur Average, Vicksburg, Miss., May 6, by J. R. Livingston, . . 234 ex 250

GET IN THE BAND WAGON BY USING

## Peters "steel where steel belongs" Shells.

Best constructed and best shooting and most popular shells made

### THE PETERS CARTRIDGE COMPANY, CINCINNATI, OHIO

NEW YORK: 60-62 Warren St., T. H. Keller, Manager.

SAN FRANCISCO: 583-585 Howard St., J. S. French, Manager.

NEW ORLEANS: 321 Magazine St., Lee Omohundro, Manager.

#### Buffalo Audubon G. C.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 13.—The regular shoot of the Buffalo Audubon Club was held to-day, and because of the ideal weather conditions a very large number attended, and high scores were in season. Scores follow:

Targets:	15	20	20	20	25
Wright	15	20	19	19	24
Kelsey	14	20	19	16	24
Wootton	13	19	19	17	22
Lambert	11	17	17	18	23
Hammond	15	17	16	16	..
Hassam	14	20	15	16	23
Jerauld	15	18	20	17	23
Col. Isaacs	6	9	12	12	18
Ebberts	14	17	20	17	25
Burke	12	16	16	19	21
Eberhart	9	18	17	15	18
Fletcher	8	7	5	8	13
Weil	8	18	15	11	15
Anderson	11	17	17	19	..
Hopper	7	14	11	12	14
Covert	15	20	20	19	22
Rogers	12	16	20	19	20
Hopkins	12	15	19	18	19
Atwater	11	14	17	13	19
Ward	14	19	19	17	22
Rappick	11	16	16	14	18
Immel	11	..	..	15	..
Fox	9	9	12	16	19
Blackmer	14	20	20	20	22
Reynolds	..	14	14	15	..
Bargar	..	18	15	13	..
Cummings	13	18	20	20	23
Brugman	14	16	18	18	22
Tomlinson	12	20	19	18	23
Rice	7	7	7	11	19
Broderick	14	17	16	17	22
Patterson	14	18	17	18	24
McArthur	..	..	17	..	..
Gillespie	..	..	15	..	22
Lane	..	..	..	..	17
Kelly	..	..	..	..	19

#### Indianapolis Gun Club.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 7.—At the annual meeting of the Indianapolis Gun Club, held May 3, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: C. A. Edmonson, President; Thomas Parry, Vice-President; Walter C. Hofer, Secretary; John Neighbors, Treasurer; Dr. O. F. Britton, Jos. Dixon and Gus Muller, Directors.

The club announces an all-day Twentieth Century Limited tournament May 22. The program calls for ten 15-target events, \$6 entrance, including targets, and any standard make of shells. Prizes to be awarded to all classes of shooters. Shooting starts promptly at 10 A. M., and a chicken dinner will be served at the club house.

Through the courtesy of Du Pont Powder Co., H. W. Vietmeyer will cashier the shoot. Professionals will not participate for prizes.

May 10.—The Indianapolis Gun Club held its weekly

target shoot at its grounds yesterday afternoon, and considering the high wind blowing across the traps, making shooting difficult, good scores were made, as follows:

Edmonson	140	127	Cope	100	84
Moller	140	126	*Hymer	100	82
Parry	140	126	Alig	100	68
Loughlin	140	102	Wilson	80	72
Dixon	120	101	Lewis	80	70
*Barstrow	120	87	Appel	80	57
Neighbors	120	76	Tanner	80	51
Britton	100	92	Hofer	60	53
*Vietmeyer	100	90			

\*Professionals.

W. C. HOFER, Sec'y.

#### Daniel Boone Gun Club.

MARTHASVILLE, Mo., May 1.—This being a holiday here, the club agreed to shoot to-day for regular practice instead of Saturday. A. F. Ahmann lost the Du Pont fob for the week. Four members tied on 23 out of 25, the first round, while Ahmann got but 22.

The secretary was away from home for a few days, hence the lateness of this report. Scores:

Hempelmann	75	67	Freese	50	40
Dr Underwood	75	63	Bollmann	50	39
Wm Koch	75	60	F Koelling	50	37
L Koch	75	54	Meyer	50	32
T Stock	75	51	E Suhre	50	30
J Mutert	50	47	Ahmann	25	22
Wyatt	50	47	Struebbe	25	20
Kite	50	46	Berg	25	19

May 10.—Only six shooters out, but they had some fun when H. W. Meyer won the Du Pont fob from John Mutert for the week. Mutert says he was watching Ahmann, who has won it two times, and that Meyer slipped up on him. Scores:

J Mutert	50	43	Bollmann	50	34
Meyer	50	38	F Koelling	25	20
Ahmann	50	38	L Suhre	25	15

J. O. WILSON, Sec'y.

#### Mt. Kisco Gun Club.

MOUNT KISCO, N. Y., May 12.—On May 21 the Mount Kisco Gun Club will hold an afternoon shoot on their grounds at Mt. Kisco, N. Y. The programme will consist of 100 targets—50 targets high gun, five very valuable prizes, 50 targets, added-bird handicap, five prizes; also two lady prizes. Prize for high gun, pair of trousers, to be made to order, to the winner, donated by A. Betti; value, \$8. The members of the Mt. Kisco Gun Club extend an invitation to their friends. Shooting to commence at 1 P. M. sharp. Train leaves Grand Central Station at 11:14 A. M.; arrive at Mt. Kisco 12:23. Professionals are invited to shoot for targets only at one cent.

A. BETTY, Sec'y.

#### Birmingham G. C.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 12.—There was shooting at the Birmingham Gun Club on Friday and Saturday. We had with us on Friday, J. T. Skelly, of the Hercules Powder Co., who has not paid us a visit for a long time. His many friends in Birmingham were glad to greet him again. P. B. Plummer shot high for the day with a score of 91. The conditions were very bad on account of the rain and dark clouds.

John Lambeth was high amateur with a good score under the conditions. Mr. Heckler, of Richmond, Va., is with us for a time, and shot with us each shooting day.

On Friday the weather was fair and good shooting was done. Gentry Hillman went out with 99 out of 100, missing his 64th target. P. B. Plummer was again high professional, and second high average with 94. H. C. Ryding also broke 93. Lee Moody was high on doubles, breaking 34 out of 48. Scores:

Friday's scores:

P B Plummer	100	91	Dr Sellers	100	76
J Lambeth	100	87	O Garl	75	66
Jas Hillman	100	86	Lee Moody	100	65
E M Cornwell	100	84	W Pitt	100	60
J F Skelly	100	78	M Heckler	75	55
Mrs Garl	100	77			

Saturday's scores:

G Hillman	100	99	Dr Sellers	100	76
P B Plummer	100	94	C Barr	100	75
H C Ryding	100	93	Garl	75	63
Dick Leland	100	81	Kidd	100	56
Lee Moody	100	80	Pitt	75	50
Mrs Garl	100	80	Bowen	50	30
Bob Smith	100	79	Heckler	50	35

Doubles, 24 pairs: Lee Moody 32, G. Hillman 31, H. Ryding 29, C. Carr 21, Sellers (24) 13.

#### Westboro G. C.

WESTBORO, Mass., May 6.—We held a practice shoot Wednesday afternoon with fifteen members shooting. We entertained as guests H. P. Emery, of the Worcester Gun Club. It was a windy day, and the scores were good, considering the weather.

On May 3, we held our second shoot of the season with seventeen members shooting. There was a large gathering of trapshooting enthusiasts out to cheer up the boys, and as a result, some of the scores were good for beginning. There were two events, one at 15 and one at 10 targets. The scores follow:

Events:	1	2	Events:	1	2
Targets:	10	15	Targets:	10	15
H Metcalf	5	10	Wagner	5	6
Hoffman	5	2	E F Marsh	5	4
Taft	7	11	Hemmenway	5	9
W Metcalf	3	1	E Marsh	1	1
Gannon	1	0	Hunter	0	..
White	2	7	Burhoe	6	11
Leland	1	0	Harrington	4	2
Knight	1	3	De Armond	0	2
Fowler	2	1	Nash	0	0

**Eagle Grove G. C.**

EAGLE GROVE, Ia., May 17.—While there is nothing strange about seeing Harry Kahler starred at a trap shoot, it do seem odd to get a score sheet with his name preceded by the \* that denotes the for-promotion-only shooter. Such was the case here during the two-day shoot just ended, and he was top pro. of the five present and accounted for, although he was trimmed by eight of those doughty Westerners generally found in the cash. And, speaking of amateurs, Billy Hoon was among the elite on the score sheet with 381 out of 400, but right across the aisle sat a young chap from Minnesota, who did not stop until he cracked 386. This gentleman appears in the directory of Keister, Minn, as Ross Appleman—you have heard his name before this, no doubt. Incidentally to you, and chiefly to powder manufacturers, there were fifty shooters present, and to cheer the unfortunate target makers, let's whisper that 18,420 aerosaucers were scaled into space. Scores:

	First Day.		Second Day.	
	Shot at.	Broke.	Shot at.	Broke.
Ed Short	200	189	200	179
Frank Fisher	200	174	200	180
A M Anderson	200	173	200	171
Theo J Schaeffer	200	183	200	173
A L Yearous	200	184	200	177
II Schoonover	200	127	200	105
A M Axen	200	173	...	...
A Huntley	200	145	...	...
R Appleman	200	192	200	194
J Konvalinka	200	189	200	175
S S Foster	200	166	...	...
A W Ross	70	63	200	178
N M O'Connor	70	50	...	...
B A Wilson	70	33	...	...
C M Grobe	70	52	...	...
A V Everett	200	141	200	166
J De Witt	100	83	35	24
Wm V Johnson	70	53	...	...
F U Callaway	...	...	200	161
Bert Fisher	...	...	170	154
W Roose Felt	170	112	...	...
Theo Roosevelt	...	...	170	133
Bob Humphrey	...	...	100	78
Harry Mead	50	43	...	...
*W A Brown	200	177	200	179
A L Wollace	200	174	200	179
E H Beadle	200	163	200	170
II W Converse	200	179	200	174
J S Frink	200	174	200	167
Joe Kautzky	200	182	200	186
*W T Garrett	200	167	200	173
O N Heldebrant	200	178	...	...
*F K Eastman	200	174	200	176
O C Bryant	200	171	...	...
G Ford	...	...	35	24
John Foley	200	189	200	190
F E Reynolds	200	180	200	172
N Muncy	200	170	200	192
Wm Wetleaf	200	186	200	189
*F C Whitney	200	163	200	162
A Abramson	200	174	200	180
W S Hoon	200	193	200	188
J E Maland	200	185	...	...
J Peterson	200	180	200	185
A E Smith	200	173	200	158
W J Wilson	200	157	200	168
*H W Kahler	200	180	200	183
F A Rummel	200	166	200	156
C E Hemmenway	200	173	200	159

**Holland Gun Club.**

BATAVIA, N. Y., May 10.—Instead of one regular program prize to-day we offered five, a \$50 panoramic camera, three cut-glass prizes and a Du Pont picture. We made it open to all local shooters, i. e., non-members and no entrance, just 1 cent each for targets, and at that it only brought out seven shooters. Will some one please supply the answer. Again the writer states, as he has previously in these columns, that it is the price of ammunition. I'd like to get a raise out of some fellow who is in the game for the fun of it and who is in moderate financial circumstances so he can give an unbiased opinion. The first event was for a Du Pont picture, and was won by Walls. The fifth event was for the yearly Du Pont trophy, also won by Walls. The second, third and fourth events were for the merchandise, and this is the way we handicapped them: All shot at 50 targets, corrected score was based on a basis of 25 targets. The 90 per cent. men, so placed on the list by the committee, had their misses out of the 50 deducted from 25 for total score. The 85 per cent. men had their misses out of the first 40 deducted from 25 for their total. The 75 per cent. men had their misses out of their first 30 deducted for their total. The 70 per cent. men got all their actual breaks out of their first 26 targets. The 65 per cent. men got all their actual breaks out of their first 28 targets. The 60 per cent. men got all their actual breaks out of their first 30 targets. Some club try this handicap and write me how they like it. Scores follow:

Targets:	25	15	20	15	25	25
Brugmann	19	9	17	10	19	18
Tomlinson	17	11	16	10	22	...
Watson	16	12	11	8	17	...
Kinney	14	16	13	10	21	18
Gardiner	19	14	17	12	22	...
Walls	21	11	18	13	23	...
Brumber	14	9	14	12	14	...

Merchandise, high gun: Walls and Gardiner tied for first and second, Walls winning on the shoot-off. Kinney and Brumber tied for third and fourth, Kinney winning on the shoot-off. Tomlinson won fifth. CHAS. W. GARDINER, Sec'y.

**60—1      50—1      40—1**

The above are the odds you are taking against winning first, second or third money respectively in the

**Grand American Handicap**

Dayton, Ohio, June 17-20, 1913

A Solid Gold Trophy, Value \$100, will also be donated to the winner, by the Interstate Association.

**FIRST MONEY, \$600.00 GUARANTEED**

**SECOND MONEY, \$500.00 GUARANTEED**

**THIRD MONEY, \$400.00 GUARANTEED**

This Tournament will be held under the auspices of the N. C. R. Gun Club, and gives promise of an entry list that will surpass all previous records.

**\$2,000 ADDED MONEY**

Programs may be had on application to

Elmer E. Shaner, Manager

**THE INTERSTATE ASSOCIATION**

219 Coltart Avenue

Pittsburgh, Pa.

**Camden Gun Club.**

CAMDEN, Ark., May 8.—The Interstate Association contributed \$50 to the registered tournament held by the Camden Gun Club to-day. The program consisted of ten 20-target events, \$5 being added to each event. The club also contributed \$50, \$5 being added to each of the ten events. The money was divided Rose system. The scores, 200 targets per man:

W H Simpson	170	*Alec Mcrmod	184
E J Voss	180	J W Myar	185
Chris Handley	181	*R L Bennett	188
W H Deavey	170	J P Wright	179
A W Scruggs	167	*H J Donally	182
Geo Clements	185	W A Campbell	196
Jim Proctor	178	J R Tansil	182
*J W Alston	183	H Neely	156
H C Stillwell	169	B C Powell	181
*J K Lewis	166	W E Leeds	154

Two-man team race, 25 targets per man:  
 J W Myar ..... 25      J R Tansil ..... 22  
 J P Wright ..... 21-46      H Neely ..... 24-46

Shoot off of tie:  
 J W Myar ..... 24      J R Tansil ..... 24  
 J P Wright ..... 22-46      H Neely ..... 22-46

Shoot off of tie:  
 J W Myar ..... 24      J R Tansil ..... 23  
 J P Wright ..... 23-47      H Neely ..... 22-45  
 State medal shoot, 25 pairs:  
 J D Proctor ..... 37      G W Clements ..... 34  
 J. W. MYAR, President.

**Portsmouth Gun Club.**

PORTSMOUTH, Va., May 10.—The regular weekly shoot of the Norfolk-Portsmouth Gun Club was held May 8. Weather was fine, attendance good, and some excellent scores made. Storr, professional, broke 49 out of 50, which was the feature of the shoot. Laird, Holt and Borrowdale tied with 44 each in the club shoot. The club scores follow:

Shot at.	Broke	Shot at.	Broke
*Storr	50 49	Davis	50 40
*Huseman	50 47	Ballance	50 36
Laird	50 44	Ostenhaus	50 36
Borrowdale	50 44	Talbot	50 35
Edmonds	50 43	Cook	50 25
Gunther	50 41	White	25 21
Dr Byrd	50 40		

W. T. E., Sec'y.

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Gem City G. C.

LARAMIE, Wyo., May 5.—In the two-day tournament ending here to-day, Sarcander won Post trophy with 94 out of 100. Mrs. Ad. Topperwein tied him, but of course was not eligible for the trophy.

Table with columns: Trophy, First Day, Second Day, Shot at, Broke. Lists names and scores for various participants.

Montpelier G. C.

MONTPELIER, Vt., May 17.—Thirty Down East gunners put in two pleasant days at our tournament yesterday and to-day. Dr. C. H. Burr, of the home club, won high honors for the two days with the excellent score of 370 out of 400.

H. H. Stevens, of Remington-U. M. C. Co., was high score pro, with 381, and right here I want to add that this same Stevens is high scorer. His score sheet was the best we have had this year, for the purpose of publication, and saving of editorial time.

Lynchburg G. C.

LYNCHBURG, Va., May 6.—To-day was the opening of the season at the Lynchburg Gun Club. There was a small attendance, but what was lacking in quantity was made up in quality, as T. H. Fox made the fine score of 97 out of 100.

Table with columns: Name, Score. Lists names and scores for participants in the Lynchburg G. C. tournament.

Guernsey G. C.

GUERNSEY, Ia., May 3.—The first registered tournament of our club, on April 28-29, was a success. Mr. Foley was high gun on the first day on the 100-target jack rabbit shoot, with 95. Dr. J. C. Traister followed Foley with 94. Al. Yearous and A. Grabin were third high with 91 each.

J. E. Dickey, the Du Pont man, was high professional with 141. Billy Gerrett, the U. M. C. man, was second with 132, and F. C. Whitney, the Winchester, and F. K. Eastman, of Hercules, both broke 130.

Foley carried off the high average money for the first day, and Billy Hoon took the high average money the second day. Belle Plains Club had a full squad shooting the program, and while nearly all of the boys are beginners, they did very good work, and especially Sweet, who broke 128 out of 150.

Mrs. J. W. Dobbins made her first attempt at shooting in a tournament. She used a strange gun, and while she was not satisfied with such a low score, some of the more experienced said that her average was very good, considering her short experience.

The writer attributes his low scores to the fact that he had too much to do and a new gun. Scores follow:

Table with columns: Name, Shot at, Broke. Lists names and scores for participants in the Guernsey G. C. tournament.

Anaconda G. C.

ANACONDA, Mont., May 4.—Twenty-two marksmen cracked clays here to-day, although it snowed like Billy-baded during the cracking process. Gemmet won Kepler medal. Munn won second event with 25 straight. The fifth event, for the Confar trophy, at 15 singles and 5 pairs went to Goddard with 23. The totals of the first four events count in the contest for the Panama-Pacific exposition prize trip.

Table with columns: Name, Events, Targets. Lists names and scores for participants in the Anaconda G. C. tournament.

No. 1 was for Kepler medal; No. 2 for Twoby medal; Nos. 3, 4 and 6 were practice events; No. 5, for Confar medal; No. 7, Panama-Pacific Exposition event.

Evanston G. C.

EVANSTON, Ill., May 5.—Eighteen enthusiasts turned out at the traps of the Evanston Gun Club on Saturday, and some excellent scores were registered. Fred Bills, the popular Winchester representative, made a perfect score, getting 100 straight. Bills's exhibition was the prettiest shooting that has ever been seen on the local grounds.

Table with columns: Name, Shot at, Broke. Lists names and scores for participants in the Evanston G. C. tournament.

Boston A. A.

Boston, Mass., May 10.—The five from down Travers Island way got Bostonized here to-day by five gunners from Classic Boston. The New York A. C. representatives couldn't seem to find the rocks, as they knew how. Final score was 884 to 852. Three Boston shooters were higher than New York's high, Ralph Spotts with 177. Faye pulled down 189, as did Staples, while Snow ground up 178. Church, for N. Y. A. C. shot to the tune of 163. It will take another shoot to call either team supreme, as Boston fell before New York on April 3, when the winning team made only 799. Corbett and Rainey were substituted for to-day by Church and Hall, while Williams and Adams to-day took place of Davis and Ellis.

Regular weekly events were shot as usual, Davis being high with 95 from 4; Osborn second, 93 from 6; Farmer third, 91 from 6.

The team shoots for Snow trophy went to Team No. 3 with 416, which, added to previous scores gives the pinnacle to this team after match No. 3 with 1305. No. 1 is second both in to-day's shoot and in total, with 415 and 1298. Third team is No. 3 with 399 and 1240.

Team race of 200 targets per man, between N. Y. A. C. and B. A. A., at Riverside, Mass.:

Table with columns for N. Y. A. C. and B. A. A. listing individual scores and totals for various shooters like Billings, Church, Hall, McMahon, Spotts, Staples, Davis, Snow, Ellis, Faye.

Table titled 'Weekly shoot, 100 targets, handicap:' listing scores for Davis, Osborn, Farmer, Staples, Snow, Ellis, Keeler, Tucker, Munroe, Faye, Wiggleworth, and Dr. Clark.

Table titled 'Team race for Snow trophy—third of series:' showing scores for Team No. 1 and Team No. 2, including individual shooter scores and previous totals.

Table titled 'Team No. 2' and 'Team No. 4' showing scores for various shooters like Snow, Brooks, Tucker, Clark, Whitney, Adams, Ballou, Blinn, Owen, Knights.

Cleveland Gun Club.

CLEVELAND, O., May 11.—The scores made at the weekly shoot of the Cleveland Gun Club follow:

Table titled 'Semi-annual trophy, 50 targets, handicap 16yds.' listing scores for Stepp, Heikes, Hogen, Rogers, Stone, Brainard, Weeden, Nolle.

Table titled 'Annual trophy, 50 targets, handicap 16yds.' listing scores for Heikes, Stepp, Rogers, Brainard, Stevens, Stone, Weeden.

Table titled 'Quarterly contest, 25 targets, handicap added targets:' listing scores for Heikes, Stepp, Stevens, Brainard, Rogers, Weeden.

Table titled 'Sixth city trophy, 25 targets, handicap added targets:' listing scores for Heikes, Rogers, Freeman, Hogen, Noble, Grant.

F. H. WALLACE, Mgr.

Intercollegiate Traps.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 10.—Looks like Princeton found the rabbit's foot this year. First, Mr. Wilson wins the Marathon to Washington, then unexpectedly the Tiger oarsmen wallop Harvard et al. on the Charles River in the long boats—known as shells. Then the five Nassau gunners get more shells and crackle out of Yale and Dartmouth in the tri-cornered trap event. Capt. White, who is some shooter, was too busy between New York and Boston to send us the detailed scores, while Brother Banks, who also performs a like function—when Yale wins—didn't send us any. Without looking, however, we feel safe in gambling that Banks did his share among the five blues. Capt. White, of the home team, was top gun with 87.

Intercollegiate Championship.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 10.—With a bad north wind sweeping across the traps that made it difficult at times to stand and shoot, Princeton won the intercollegiate championship at clay birds this morning by the greatest margin that has ever separated any two intercollegiate teams, beating Yale, the former champions, by 55 targets. The final result was Princeton 407, Yale 312, Dartmouth 294, and Harvard by default.

Capt. N. R. White, of Princeton, defended his title as individual champion by winning for the second consecutive time with 87 out of 100, closely pressed by E. R. Simpson, a team mate, who finished with 85.

Yesterday afternoon Dartmouth and Princeton engaged in a dual match which the latter easily won by the score of 202 to 166. N. R. White, of Princeton, was high gun, breaking 46 out of 50. Simpson was second with 43. A northwest wind prevailed.

H. H. Stevens, J. Fanning and Mr. Pratt took charge of affairs. We feel greatly indebted to them in order for making the shoot the success it was. Indeed Mr. Stevens, who has visited us three times, we have a friend, by reason of whose advice and pointers we feel our success this season has been largely due. J. M. Hawkins has been very kind in that respect as well.

Mr. Fanning presented White with the Du Pont gold stick pin for winning the highest average among college shooters, he having won some high gun trophies in intercollegiate matches this year.

After the intercollegiate match the Princeton Freshmen defeated the Yale youngsters by the score of 157 to 148. Reed, of Princeton was high gun with 44. The scores:

Table showing scores for Princeton and Yale teams, including individual shooter scores like N. R. White, J. R. McAlpin, E. R. Simpson, F. B. Nimick, Tom L. Horn, B. H. Scott, L. Thompson, B. Newton, J. Banks, O. C. Hoyt, C. L. Swenson, P. R. Alexander, C. H. Foster.

Harvard team defaulted at last moment.

Princeton-Yale Freshmen match, 50 targets per man:

Table showing scores for Princeton and Yale in the Freshmen match, including individual shooter scores like Reed, Turner, Shanley, Ames, Johnston, Halstead, Cassell, Tayler, Bissell, Rogers.

Detroit Pastime G. C.

DETROIT, Mich., May 10.—Ideal weather prevailed at the last regular club shoot, but the scores were very poor—nobody could get going. In some of the prize events straightes were made, but they were far between.

In the 25-bird club event Mrs. Vogle was high in Class A with 23. Mr. McIntosh broke 23 in Class B, while Browley came through with 20 in Class C. In the club trophy Mr. Conely and Mrs. Vogle tied with 13 out of 15 and were high.

The fact that the trout season opened May 1 detracted from the attendance. The scores:

Table showing scores for various shooters in the Detroit Pastime G. C. event, including Shumaker, Stonehouse, Cole, Winslow, Conely, Krumming, J. Hartford, Braddock, McIntosh, Finzle, De Lasko, Tristem, Slattery, Tyler, Bromley, Stark, Sevigny, Finley, Knipper, Clark, Mrs. Vogle, Robertson, E. Hartford, Potter, Cooper, Covers, Ford, Hitchcock, Sweitzer, Schumaker, Wray, Fisher, Bogardus, Rug, Boyce, Walgase, Buesser, Wilson.

G. S., Capt.

Marysville Sportsmen's A. A.

MARYSVILLE, Pa., May 10.—Nothing very startling in way of scores happened here to-day at our annual registered tournament. High amateur, C. E. Seidel, got away with the big money on 134 out of 150, three less than J. M. Hawkins, way up for wads only exponent. Must have been punk weather, though, for Neaf Apgar found only 135 of his efforts. Thirty-nine were present; 5,670 targets thrown. Scores:

Table showing scores for various shooters in the Marysville Sportsmen's A. A. event, including Jack Wise, C. E. Seidel, F. Steese, W. H. Wilson, C. Clendenin, J. G. Martin, L. A. Worden, \*L. Cumberland, H. B. Shoop, \*G. Hassam, D. H. Herrold, J. H. Shaffer, F. V. Benion, Jones, Geo. Coil, \*J. M. Hawkins, \*F. M. Fay, \*L. Lewis, \*N. Apgar, R. Walker, C. W. Bigelow, Hill, J. Keller, S. H. Hoffman, H. E. Hawkins, C. H. Cupples, J. Englert, Curtis, C. A. Klucker, J. Waltz, J. Davis, W. Lefferty, S. M. Benion, C. C. Hackett, L. A. Egolf, A. S. Benner, S. H. Garland, Mrs. Brown.



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## Cincinnati Gun Club.

SUNDAY, May 11, was an ideal day for outdoor sport of any kind, and a big crowd was expected, but owing to the street car strike inaugurated on the previous day, none but downtown and Kentucky shooters could get to the grounds. The team match with the Westwood Gun Club was postponed on this account until the 18th inst., if normal conditions have been restored by that time. Good scores were made. Schreck and Trimble tying for first honors on 93, shooting an even race throughout. Gambell kept the leaders close company and was only one behind at the finish.

In the team race Gambell and Hammer put it over Gaskill and Smith, although the latter team had the best of the first two rounds.

The Du Pont trophy contest was finished to-day, two scores being shot to catch up with time lost on account of the flood. There were six contests scheduled, four best scores to count, and the finish found Schreck and Sander tied on four perfects, including their handicap. Their scores in the contest, actual breaks, were: Schreck, 46, 47, 44, 49; Sander, 33, 38, 36, 37, 39, 41. The tie will be shot off on May 18.

In the contests to-day Trimble, Schreck and Gambell were high in actual breaks with 50, 49 and 48 respectively. The club is making arrangements for a big time on the 30th, and expects a good attendance of local shooters.

John R. Taylor was in town on the 10th on his way to the Southern Handicap, but had to leave too early to get into the shoot here. L. J. Squier accompanied Taylor on his trip South. The scores:

Practice, 100 targets:			
Trimble	93	Higgins	85
Schreck	93	Gaskill	85
Gambell	92	J B C	83
Hammerschmidt	89	J V Dea	82
Rybolt	88	Sander	80
Davies	88	Ertel	77
Smith	85	Butz	73

Team race, 100 targets per man:			
Gambell	91	Gaskill	85
Hammerschmidt	91-182	Smith	85-170

Du Pont trophy, 50 targets:			
Gambell	48	Davies	43
Hammerschmidt	46	Higgins	43
Gaskill	46	Sunderbruch	40
Schreck	44	Butz	39
Trimble	44	Sander	39
Rybolt	44	Ertel	39
Dea	44	Butz	37
Smith	44		

Du Pont trophy, 50 targets:			
Trimble	50	Rybolt	44
Schreck	49	Hammerschmidt	43
J B C	45	Higgins	42
Sunderbruch	45	Sander	41
Davies	45	Ertel	38
Gambell	44	Dea	37

## New Jersey State Sportsmen's Association.

The tenth annual tournament of the State Sportsmen's Association will be held June 5-7, under auspices of Riverside Gun Club, Red Bank, Monmouth county, N. J. The grounds are located on Shrewsbury avenue, and are easily reached by trolley.

Red Bank, the metropolis of Monmouth county, has a population of about 8,000, and is situated at the navigable head of the North Shrewsbury River, about thirty miles from New York and six miles from the Atlantic Ocean. It is the terminus of the Merchants' Steamboat Company's line, whose boats run daily to and from New York, and it is on the line of the New York & Long Branch Railroad, thereby enjoying the advantage of the excellent train service of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, and the Pennsylvania Railroad to and from New York city. It is also a junction for trains between New York, Lakewood and Atlantic City. The fact that one hundred trains daily in the summer season and nearly as many the entire year, connect Red Bank with New York city, makes it a suburb of that city. The Riverside Gun Club was formed at Red Bank in the year 1884, but no regular organization was effected until 1886. Dr. Edwin Field was its first President, and John P. Cooper, Secretary and Treasurer. Mr. Cooper occupied that office continuously for nearly twenty years.

In the year 1890 the club leased grounds on the south side of Beech street, erecting a club house and enclosing the property. There it remained for many years, an active and flourishing gun club. For a time after the State abolished live-bird matches, interest in target shooting declined, and the club grounds were given up. Subsequently some of the members, principally Albert L. Ivins, the present president of the club, succeeded in arousing sufficient interest among the friends of trapshooting to re-establish the Riverside Gun Club on its present firm footing, thereby giving us all a chance to enjoy a mighty attractive and healthful sport.

New grounds were secured and a club house erected. The membership now is about one hundred and comprises the representative citizens of Red Bank and the neighboring communities, and is rapidly increasing. A cordial invitation is extended to all, ladies as well as gentlemen, who are interested in target shooting, to attend the tournament and share in its success.

To reach grounds take Long Branch trolley cars at railroad station direct to grounds. Shooting will commence each day at 9:30 A. M. sharp. The events are open to residents of New Jersey only. In the team championships, after the price of targets is deducted, the balance will be divided among the three high teams, 40, 30 and 20 per cent. respectively. Winners also to receive cups, which they hold subject to challenge every thirty days until the following annual shoot, when they must return them to the State Association. This shoot is to be run under the Squier money-back system, and any shooter who shoots in all regular events (championships and merchandise not included) and fails to win

back the price of his entrance, will be paid back his money, less price of targets.

The annual meeting of the State Association to be held on Friday afternoon on the grounds at 4 P. M. Special sweeps will be run if time permits. The Riverside Gun Club will run an all-day open shoot on Decoration Day; eight 20-bird events, \$1.40 entrance, and extends to all shooters an invitation to come and get some practice on the grounds before the State shoot.

The winner of the amateur State championship to receive cup and 50 per cent. of the total entrance after the price of targets has been deducted, and the balance to second and third, 30 and 20 per cent. respectively.

The Laffin & Rand trophy, which is emblematic of the amateur State championship, will be shot for in event 8, which consists of 50 targets at 16yds. risc. Any shooter in the State is eligible to compete for same, whether his club is a member of the State Association or not, the title and trophy going to the winner, who is subject to challenge every thirty days by any amateur, a resident of the State, but the trophy must be returned to the Association before the next annual tournament for open competition among the members. The winner of the trophy must execute a bond for its return or let it remain with the Association.

## Frontier Rod and Gun Club.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 12.—The attendance to-day was small, although the weather was fair but cool. The regular meeting will be held on Wednesday, May 21, at 8 o'clock, in the club house and a good attendance is looked for to open the summer season.

The scores:						
Events:						
Targets:	1	2	3	4	5	
Eichberg	10	15	25	25	25	
Eberhardt	8	12	18	22	18	
Wakefield	7	10	10	13	17	
Thompkins	5	10	16	15	..	
Squelch	4	7	15	18	..	
Vedder	8	12	14	24	..	
Hewitt	7	5	16	17	..	
Harrison	8	11	18	21	19	
Utz	..	..	13	18	22	..
Suckow	..	..	..	15	..	..
T F	..	..	..	..	14	9
Childs	..	..	..	..	..	12
Wall	..	..	..	..	..	15

Point winners: Event No. 3, cup race: Class A—Eichberg 18; Class B—H. Utz 18; Class C—Squelch 14. Handicap event No. 4—Squelch 24.

H. C. Utz, Sec'y.

## Analostan Gun Club.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11.—Yesterday was cold and raw, and during the day a very high wind prevailed. This accounts for the small turnout at the Analostan traps, and the very poor scores that were made. Capt. Peck was the leader to-day with 81 out of 100, followed by Ford with 77, and the best Kirk and Graves could do was 72 each. Ford distinguished himself when it came to the doubles, and scored 22 out of 24. Following are the scores made during the afternoon:

Shot at. Broke		Shot at. Broke	
Peck	100 81	Duvall	100 59
Ford	100 77	Green	100 51
Kirk	100 72	Barnes	80 60
Graves	100 72	Parsons	75 59
Stine	100 69	J R Sharpe	50 18
Culver	100 60	C S Wilson	25 15

Du Pont trophy contest, 25 targets, handicap:			
Duvall	10 25	Green	16 25
Barnes	3 21	Stine	3 17
Kirk	1 22	Graves	4 25
Peck	1 19	Ford	0 17
Culver	2 17	J R Sharpe	13 21
Parsons	2 23	C S Wilson	6 21

Doubles, 12 pairs. Ford 22, Kirk 17, Culver 14, Graves 13, Parsons 13, Barnes 11, Taylor 10, Bray 7.

MYLES TAYLOR, Sec'y.

## Fulton Game and Gun Club.

FULTON, N. Y., May 10.—Nineteen enthusiasts shot trapward to-day in practice, and some scores commendable were made, considering Old Boreas and his friend gale, who did their best to persuade the targets out of the straight and narrow path. J. C. Hunter smeared the afternoon sunbeams with 82 scalars out of 100 loosed. There were two 78's, one going to C. Hobbie, the other to B. O. Grady. Scores:

Shot at. Broke		Shot at. Broke	
F Weise	100 73	H N Woods	75 55
J Hunter, Jr.	100 75	H McMurphy	75 62
C Hobbie	100 78	W Eastman	75 39
J C Hunter	100 82	Chapman	50 36
B O'Grady	100 78	F Mathias	50 27
R Hunter	100 73	B Buell	50 32
F Dilts	100 71	G Nichols	50 34
B Bennett	100 54	Ed Davenport	50 26
H B Armstrong	75 37	G Dingle	25 14
A P Curtis	75 63		

## Meadow Springs Gun Club.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 10.—Harry H. Sloan was top gun here to-day, getting 88 out of 100. This gave him the dipper offered by the club for the best actual score. Thompson carried home the spoon donated for the high score, handicaps included. He totaled 93, 81 actual breaks.

In the 50 blue rock merchandise event, Sloan landed the first prize with 48 out of his fifty. Rothaker and Thompson tied for second trophy with 45 each, and on the shoot-off at ten flyers Thompson won by breaking 8.



**Dominion of Canada Trapshooting Association.**

THE thirteenth annual tournament of the above association will be held at Hamilton, Ont., Aug. 11-14, inclusive, under the auspices of the Hamilton, Ont. Gun Club. Low fares can be secured on all railroads on account of tournament being held during Hamilton Centennial celebration. This will be the banner shoot of Canada. Every shooter participating will be guaranteed his money back, less price of targets. Added money, \$1,200. Also valuable trophies and prizes. The tournament is open to Canadian amateurs who are members of an affiliated gun club, or who have paid individual affiliation fee. All clubs must affiliate before June 15 to save penalty. The affiliation fee for clubs is \$5, which entitles all its members to shoot. The individual fee is \$1 for shooters who are not members of an affiliated club. Penalty affiliations may be made after June 15 by paying \$10 for clubs and \$2.00 for individuals. Fees should be sent to T. Claude Cook, Hon. Secretary-Treasurer of the Association, P. O. Box 1724, Montreal, Que.

The shoot will be held at the Hamilton Gun Club Park. Ideal shooting conditions. Background absolutely clear, facing on Hamilton Bay.

Program will be out soon. Yours for the asking from F. W. Watson, President, or Donald A. Wilson, Local Secretary, 48 Holton avenue S., Hamilton, Ont.

**Pipestone G. C.**

PIPESTONE, Minn., May 4.—Several visitors shot with us at our weekly shoot to-day, in preparation for the registered tournament, which will be held here May 14-15. Percentages averaged well up toward the 90s, and this despite the disappointing work of a trap sadly in need of repairs.

O'Leary won the Du Pont trophy with 21. Scores:

Shot at, Broke		Shot at, Broke	
Guptill	115 106	Atkinson	75 59
Shepherd	100 90	Peterson	120 92
Neale	60 52	Briffett	60 45
Pratt	100 85	Coke	45 31
Kear	55 46	Donovan	60 41
Heckstad	45 37	Demoray	45 27
Gibe	60 48	Beede	25 15
O'Leary	85 67		

A. PETERSON, Sec'y.

**Bon Air G. C.**

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 5.—To-day's practice brought out several new shooters with an ambition to learn the game that has no peer. Boon wrecked 24 out of 25 flights, while Ruhlewald destroyed 21. King filled the trio by eliminating 20 out of his 25 aerosaucers. Scores: King 20, Ruhlewald 21, Dales 5, Boon 24, Sperling 10, Gray 14, Bradshaw 14, King 12, Rectleman 17, Born 10, Sperling 13, Bradshaw 14, Dale 14, M. Kelly 6.

M. H. MILLER, Sec'y.

**Bristol Channel Eels for Danish Lakes.**

EXPERIMENTS in the transplanting of an eel brood from England in the Danish Lakes have been carried on for some years, and have resulted very satisfactorily, says London Standard. Dr. Hoffmeyer, a State commissioner, is therefore about to come to England to make arrangements for an extensive import to Denmark of these young eels, which, coming from the Atlantic Ocean, are forced toward the English coast, and are there to be found in enormous quantities, especially in the Bristol Channel. The experiments have shown that the young eels thrive well in Danish waters, and after a stay there of from six to seven years they reach perfect size and quality.

**Gives \$20,000 to Amundsen.**

THE National Geographic Society has subscribed \$20,000 to Capt. Roald Amundsen, who will leave San Francisco in June, 1914, in an attempt to traverse the frozen polar regions of northern Canada, Alaska and the Asiatic coast.

Amundsen in his ship Fram will go from San Francisco to Bering Strait, where he will allow his vessel to drift as the current carries him across the unexplored regions, passing close or through the north pole area into European waters. It is expected he will be ice-bound four years.

**Luscious Crab Meat.**

WITH the unreasonably high and increasing price of lobsters there comes a great opportunity for the crab. Though never, perhaps, as aristocratic as the lobster, the crab has never been humble; though simple, homely and cheap, it has always been good to eat; and, what with the greater scarcity of lobsters and increasing demand for crab meat for salads and so on, after centuries of comparative neglect in the higher circles the crab seems likely now to come into its own.

**Woman Planning Fox, Mink and Marten Farm**

FOXES, marten and mink have been added to the long list of things grown and able to be grown in Beltrami county. At Spooner, Mrs. A. Ryan has purchased a two-acre farm and will undertake to raise these animals on a large scale for commercial purposes. Mrs. Ryan has already disposed of fourteen foxes to furriers. Only black and silver gray foxes will be raised, and a large demand for Minnesota fur is expected.

**Sheep as Beasts of Burden.**

IN Tibet, sheep and goats are used as pack-animals, and a flock of these animals, well loaded, journey from there to the Rampur Fair, in India, taking over a month on the journey, traversing several high passes, where most other pack animals would be useless. When their loads are delivered, they are kept on the plains during the winter and then sent back with a stock of grain for Tibet and regions on the border where foodstuffs are scarce.

**A Big Wildcat.**

THE largest wildcat ever killed in Marathon county was presented at the office of the county clerk there in March for bounty. The pelt, says the Milwaukee Sentinel, measured 5 feet and 6 inches from tip to tip. It was trapped by William Laffin in the town of Hewitt. Lee Catlin, of the town of Kronenwetter, brought in a wolf for the bounty. Mr. Gatlin has killed twenty wolves in the last three years.

By executive order, issued by President Wilson on March 19, 1913, the destruction of any plumage birds in the Canal Zone has been prohibited under heavy penalty for infraction. The order has been put into effect by the Canal Commission.

**A Modern Phyllis.**

BY MARIE ELGY.

Corydon and Phyllis stood  
In ye edgeward of ye woode.

"Come," cried Corydon, "and goe  
With me where ye daisies bloe."

Phyllis stared at Corydon,  
As she might ye Evil One.

"Fede your daisies to ye goate;  
I'm on my waye," she sayde, "to vote."

**Let's Go Fishin'.**

Gee, it makes you feel so yawny, kind of gappy, kind of tired.  
And your mind ain't on the labor and there's nothing that's inspired;  
And your thoughts are always rambling, framing visions of delight.  
When the days are getting sultry and the fish begin to bite.

—Cincinnati Enquirer.

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These Registers have proved of great benefit to many. Fee only \$2.00 per year for each breed

## NOTES ON BOW MAKING.

Continued from page 610.

by the handle, belly up, and with a drawing knife or spoke shave the corners of the belly should be rounded off, so that a section of the bow at any point if sawed through would look like a letter U, which was almost if not quite as deep as it was wide. The proportion of depth to width varies among different bowyers, so you are free to make a deep or flat bow as your fancy dictates. Of course, there are limits in either direction. In reducing the belly of the bow, care must be taken that an even amount of wood is removed from either side or corner. It will be observed that the grain

of the wood runs out, on account of the taper, and it is most desirable that the pointed ends of the grain be kept in line with the center line of the bow, so that it will resemble the leaves of a buggy spring. The handle should gradually taper into each limb.

Care should be taken in reducing the belly of the bow to follow the lines of the bow as determined by the back. The back is the base line from which we work, and if there is a kink or depression in it we must have a corresponding bulge or raised place in the belly. Knots are a constant source of trouble and ruin many good sticks; but if it is a small sound knot, we do not have to condemn the stick, but may

save it by "raising the knot," which is done by leaving the knot and the wood surrounding it higher than the limb on either side of the knot. This makes an unsightly bulge, but if properly done, it will not militate against the shooting qualities of the bow.

If you are using a heavy, dense wood, you may make your bow "whipped" or a gradual taper from handle to nock; but if you are using the more bulky or softer woods, the bow will be too bulky at the ends, so that it will be best to taper it on the sides for three or four inches from the neck to lighten it and take away the stubby appearance. Before it is possible to complete the bow, it will be necessary to string it in order to determine its weight and equalize the amount of curve in the limbs. Notches should be filed in the sides of the bow at the ends, using a small rat-tail file, and making the notches deep enough to securely hold the string. Do not notch the back. Horn tips can be easily made and are a great improvement over notches.

At the earliest possible moment you should string your bow and carefully examine it, to ascertain if it bends evenly throughout its entire length. Look along the back lengthwise and see if it bends even and flat, or if it is pulled out of shape by the string. If the latter is the case and the string does not cut the middle of the bow, it will be necessary to cure this defect by scraping that side of the belly which is opposite the portion of the back which is bulged out; in other words, scrape the low side of the belly. Do this very gradually and carefully, and closely watch the result of your efforts. If one limb bends more than the other, the stronger limb must be reduced to correspond. The handle must not bend in the least, and each limb must bend in an even, graceful curve from handle to tip. If the bow is too heavy and it is necessary to reduce it, care must be taken to see that an equal amount is removed from either limb. After getting the bow to bend to suit you, it should be weighed. To do this, weigh out in a cloth bag as much earth or sand as will correspond to the weight you desire for the bow, and affix a hook to the bag. At a convenient point on the wall of your shop drive two large nails four inches apart. Mark a point 28 inches below these nails, hang the bow on these nails at the handle and hook the bag of sand in the center of the string. When the bag of sand will pull the string down to the mark, you have a bow of the desired weight. For safety, the hook on the bag should be sufficiently long to allow the bag to rest on the floor when the bow is drawn 28 inches. Of course, in making this test you must not allow the bow to be under strain any length of time; hang on your weight, ease it down to the point where the bow will hold it, note the distance and immediately remove the weight.

You will remember that the exact center of the bow is not the center of the handle; the upper end of the handle is  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches above the center and the lower is three inches from the center. This causes the upper limb to be longer than the lower, and in consequence it bends the most, as it should do. In perfectly made bows this is quite noticeable when the bow is braced. Measurement from string to belly halfway up the limb will show a difference of  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in either limb, so that in reducing



## "Tenement Tommy" Asks for A Square Deal

**H**E lives in New York's stuffy tenement district, the most congested spot in America.

In his sultry three-room home there is scarcely space to eat and sleep. His playground is the blistering pavement of the ill-smelling streets, hemmed in by scorching brick walls.

No trees, no grass, not even a whiff of fresh air,—in the only world Tommy knows. Ash cans are his background, and the rattle and roar of traffic his environment.

Tommy's widowed mother is broken with worry; his sisters and brothers are as pallid and frail as he. The winter struggle has sapped their vitality. They are starving for air.

No medicine will help Tommy. What he, his mother and the other children need are: a chance to breathe something pure and fresh,—a taste of sunshine and outdoor freedom,—an outing in the country or at the seashore.

But between Tommy and his needs stands poverty, the result of misfortune. He must suffer just as if it were all his fault.

And that is why Tommy appeals for a square deal. Nor does he wish you to forget his mother, or his "pals" and their mothers,—all in the same plight.

This Association every summer sends thousands of "Tenement Tommies", mothers and babies to the country and to Sea Breeze, its fresh air home at Coney Island. A dollar bill, a five dollar check, or any amount you care to contribute, will help us to answer Tommy's appeal.

Send contributions to Robert Shaw Minturn, Treasurer, Room 204, 105 East 22nd Street, New York City.

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your bow by careful scraping you must bear this point in mind. Also, as soon as you get the bow to bend evenly and in the string, if necessary to reduce it, scrape from both sides evenly in order to preserve the balance. Do not scrape to the size you want finally, but leave some wood to be removed by sand paper. It is surprising how a bow may be reduced in weight by finishing with sand paper.

The size of the finished bow will depend upon the wood selected, and will range from an inch to an inch and a quarter in diameter next to the handle to half to three-quarters of an inch at the ends. The larger measurements for the softer woods and the smaller for the dense hardwoods. At the back of the handle glue on a piece of white pine the size of the handle 1/4 inch thick and round its edges and ends. Cover the handle with velvet or plush, glued on, or follow Barnes' lead and wind on strips of split leather. It makes an excellent handle. The bow should be finished with three coats of rubbing varnish, well rubbed between each coat.

If you have selected a soft wood for your bow, it should be protected on the left side just above the handle by having let into it a piece of mother of pearl, bone or ivory to take the wear of the arrow. This is called the arrow plate. The bow we have described is known as a self bow. The making of backed and grafted bows is another story.

**Idaho License Ready.**

FISH and game licenses have been issued by State Game Warden Barber, of Idaho, and have been placed in cities and towns that they can easily be secured. In order to fish, sportsmen must have a license. The last season's licenses expired April 1 of the present year, and the new licenses are good for a year.

**The Loafer.**

You kin always tell a loafer, if there's loafin' in the crew;  
You kin always tell a loafer 'cause he has so much to do;  
When the men are in the maintop he is fussin' with a jib;  
On the drive he's always lookin' fer a chance away to snib;  
In the woods the smallest timber is the timber he will find,  
In the yard the twelve-by-twenty is the kind he leaves behind.  
He will fuss an' he will fiddle huntin' up the softest snap;  
Life is one eternal treadmill fer the take-it-easy chap.  
Yet it takes a lot of trouble skippin' labor day by day;  
Fer a fellah has to figger how to dodge it all the way.  
On the drive er in the timber, in the mill er in the yard,  
You kin always tell a loafer 'cause he works so bloomin' hard.

—American Lumberman.

**Arctic Dogs in Switzerland.**

An attempt is being made in Switzerland to make use of Arctic dogs as beasts of burden. The value of such animals was proved by Capt. Amundsen in his dash to the south pole. There seems to be no reason Arctic dogs cannot be made use of in Switzerland in much the same way as on the barren wastes of the Antarctic.

Four dogs were recently brought to Switzerland and they will be used to draw sleds on the Jungfrau and the Eiger glacier. The dogs are being trained by making them carry letters and packages from Wengen to the Eiger glacier and the first experiments have been very successful. The only difficulty seems to be the high altitude to which the animals are not accustomed.

During the summer the dogs will have their home high up on the neck of the Jungfrau.

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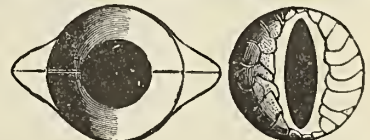
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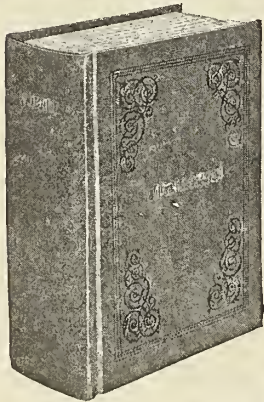
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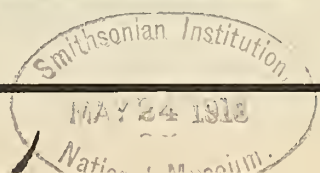


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# One Big Buck

By WILL C. PARSONS

**T**HROW her head a little to the left, and I think we can make it." The camp was out of meat. We were storm bound, for Lake Superior had had its back up, and for days had dashed its giant waves against the Pictured Rocks with a force that made the ground tremble. Twenty miles away, in the lee of Grand Island, the sailboats that were to have come for us were riding out the storm.

The commissary was low—very low, and it was up to someone to "bring home the 'coon skin." So two of us started.

A mile or so back from camp nestled a pine-locked lake. At one end a circular bay, its amber waters dotted with lily pads, sent its flow into the parent body through a swift little arm.

Dead and gaunt trees, some fire killed, some storm twisted, stood up like the bristles on a department store bargain scrub brush. The night was about as dark as the inside of a lump of anthracite coal, and the bushes were some wet and stung spitefully as we brushed through, stumbling over the pesky spruce roots and trying to make the jacklight do for two.

At last we were afloat, and the birch was sent silently toward the bay. I paddled. Frank knelt in the bow, and as his head turned from side to side, the rays from the light brought into relief deadened snags in the black water, the gleam of a closed water lily here and there, and once picked up out of the blackness a pair of ducks that hustled away on buzzing wings.

The storm that was hammering the coast did not reach us, so sheltered was the lake, but a fine mist did, and as the canoe stole in toward the inlet, we were cramped and cold. Suddenly as the rushes scraped the sides of the craft with a whispering sound, there came a splash from the shore, and the next instant something landed in the canoe with a sound like the blow on a bass drum.

There was silence for about one long breath, and then a series of beats that rang out like the long roll at midnight. Great Scott! What was that? Only a black bass feeding close to shore! He weighed three pounds and met his Waterloo with a rap from the paddle. "That settles it," said Frank. "We've scared everything between here and Duluth."

Stemming the swift current, for we were bound to skirt the shore a dozen times, scare or no scare, the canoe reached the bay and began its slow monotonous journey, creeping in to shore, avoiding snags, and peering and prying into each little opening where the lily roots lay in shallow water, and a deer would be likely to feed.

The bay was the "stillest" piece of water we had ever struck, and the splash of a leaping fish sounded in that ghostly silence like the crack of a nitro shell. As the light picked up objects one after another, it disclosed a low marshy shore, fringed with rank alder growth, while the deadening bristled like the teeth of a giant comb. Once, twice the round was made. Nothing was doing; not even the stealthy plash that heralds the stealing away of a very suspicious buck. The deadening, the rank smell of herbage, and the sweeping of the light hither and yon gave both of us a creepy feeling that cannot be de-

scribed, only felt. To add to the weirdness, a wolf was howling back along the main lake, and a loon added his tremulo to the discord.

For the third time the canoe turned and started on its stalk. Then in the spot light we saw him. Two luminous spots; a shadowy figure. As the eye became accustomed to the scene, and the canoe drifted, propelled by the last noiseless thrusts, a noble head came into view, and from the mouth hung the dripping lily roots he had just garnered from the black ooze of the bay.

We followed (shame to tell it, but we were out of meat) the double roar of a ten-gauge "soft coal burner" loaded with No. 13 buckshot per roar. Then came a mighty splash and a threshing of the waters; came a blinding of the stern man as Frank swung around throwing the bullseye straight in the paddler's face; came Frank's victorious pæan, "Got him!"

Then other things came, or rather happened. Came one badly wounded, but belligerent, sharp-toed buck for one frail birch canoe; came the ripping of the thin, delicately molded sides; came an upset; came darkness. The light was out; the fight was on. Of course Frank's gun was in two feet and a half of water, and only the bay knows how much muck. Of course a maple paddle isn't the best thing in the world to caress a wounded buck with, and in the blackness, the bleakness, the wetness of the night there was enacted a scene for which the microscope fellows would have given a small fortune. While the buck was disengaging his legs from the canoe, and Frank was diving like a dipper duck for his lost artillery, I was backing away, hunting for the knife I thought I had—and didn't.

In some manner the buck's horns and my hands came in contact. With a grip like unto the nip of a Mississippi catfish on a section of the internal arrangements of a dead hen, I clung. Never play that "clung" number in life's policy game. Here is what happened: The buck threw up his head and then slammed it down. With his application of carpet beating tactics, he landed me stomach first on the bosom of the disturbed waters, and to tell you the truth, that hurts me yet when I think of it.

Fortunately the disturbed aqueous mixture closed over my slender frame before the lord of the woods had a chance to upper-cut with his antlers, or to straight jab with his sharp hoofs. For this, Mr. Buck, I return many thanks.

Now, Frank weighs about as much as two and a half of me, and after failing to recover his "soft coal burner," and after getting his eyes and nostrils clear from good old pond lily muck, he waded in (literally), and by some means unknown to the plaintiff, secured an unfair advantage over said buck by grasping that part that is supposed to keep the flies away. There's where Frank got in bad with the domestic economy of the deer. The old fellow—the buck, not Frank—reared back and sat down on the meat hunter. Frank again disappeared under the "drink" and the buck turned his attention to the canoe he had again run afoul of in the darkness. Now, my companion is no coward.

He is also some scrapper; also a "few" on lurid and expressive language. He also had not forgotten his knife and left it in a tent a mile or so away in the blackness. This knife was not one of the handsome deer-footed handled affairs you get for fifty tobacco tags, but was a regular old butcher product made by a cutler friend who knew what a knife ought to be. Frank found it, and getting a neck hold on the quarry and in spite of all efforts to shake him; Frank actually held on and cut the deer's throat. With a last despairing bleat, the show was over; that is, the meat-getting part.

We had the meat, but it was a question for a minute whether the shoe was not on the other  
(Continued on page 673.)

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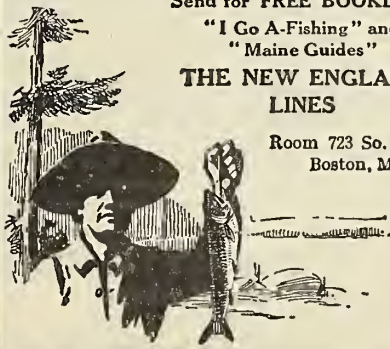
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# Forest and Stream

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1913.

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127 Franklin St., New York

## Recreation, Sport and Other Uncertainties

By WILLIAM SIMPSON

*Photographs by the Author.*

IT is said every interesting life is imbued with a ruling spirit. However that may be, certainly there is a strong desire in the hearts of persons of varied occupations to spend periodically a portion of their time in out-of-door recreation and to seek, amid scenes close to nature, relaxation from the routine of daily toil.

There is a keen and fraternal interest between the participants in the various pastimes pursued in field, forest and stream. The principle of human nature, on which all depend, is the same, "undying spirit of contest," relief

fatuation of anglers for their joyous pastime. Cheerfulness is the spring from which their enjoyment flows; it is the parent of their friendship, and friendship is the key to their happiness, and if nothing happens to prevent, they just go fishing.

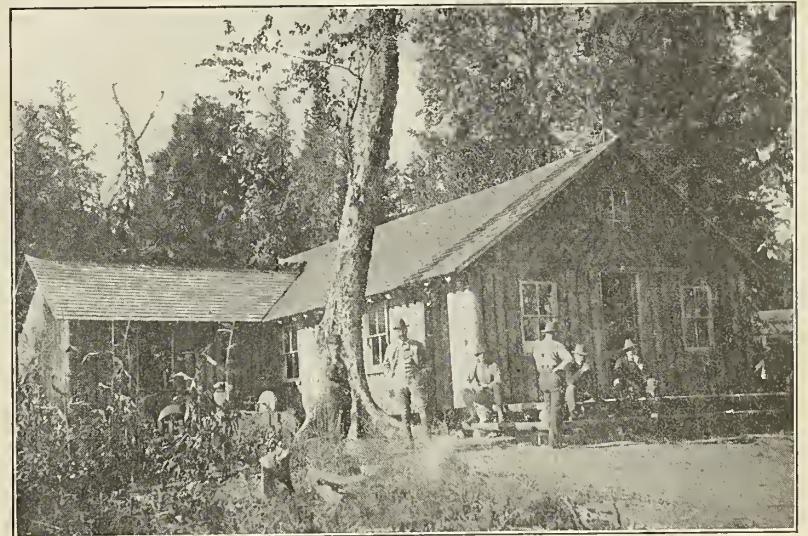
No angler ought to go away on a fishing trip without taking along some of the choicest fishing literature, "Little Rivers" and "Fisher-man's Luck," literature by Dr. Henry Van Dyke, who, in his contributions to fishing literature, is like the Statue of Liberty in New York Bay, towering alone in classic dignity. His books

went along. That is certainly the greatest fishing story ever told. It is two thousand years old, and undoubtedly will endure to the end of time.

Angling, by choice, my chief form of recreation, is the earliest art practiced and enjoyed by man. No one knows its origin. It antedates history. We fishermen have an excellent right to be proud of our pastime. It takes us away from the bustle and commonplace of busy existence to indulge and revel in physical, mental and comparatively seclusive enjoyment. It takes us out to the forest primeval, where



ON THE SPENCER STREAM.



SPORTSMAN'S HAPPY HOME.

from the humdrum of monotony and, life for awhile, in a state of primitive simplicity.

Many of the troubles of highly civilized life are caused by high-strung tension, too often worked up to nerve-breaking point by precise nicety. One day follows the other in a minute regularity of smooth monotonous existence. We look back over the past, and for a time we see a regular performance and we predict that to-morrow, the next day and the day after, will be like yesterday. But stop! You are surely dallying with uncertainty. "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," and is the path that leads to the office of the doctor, who often reverses the proceedings, and we have to acknowledge with Robert Burns that—

The best laid schemes o' mice and men  
Gang aft a-gley.

Only those who have been inoculated with the true spirit of outdoor life wonder at the in-

will brighten your camp, and if you are gloomy, they will dispel the gloom. Don't forget to add a copy of "Fishing Jimmy," by Annie Turnbull Slosson. It is the most touching and pathetic of stories and is told in a quaint inimitable manner. "Men I Have Fished With" and "My Angling Friends," by Fred Mather, are a source of great pleasure, full of quaint and delightful humor, and if you desire to enter the realm of a salmon fisherman, read "With Fly Rod and Camera," beautifully written by Edward A. Samuels, who relates his observations as an expert salmon fisher with a charm of manner, illustrated profusely with reproductions from many truly beautiful photographs.

Never were the hearts of men moved by deeper emotions than were those who listened to Peter at the Sea of Tiberias, when he said, "I go a-fishing." At any rate, they said, "We also go with thee," and it is recorded they all

at every turn new and unexplored features claim our wonder and admiration, where nothing is commonplace or tame, while the scenery is sure to please and enrich the memory.

To have your guide—the child of expedience—prepare at noon in the open your dinner, which you enjoy with keen appetite that only can be derived from active life in the bracing mountain air, and to return to your camp in the cool of the evening to the music of the flute-like song of the hermit thrush leading a concert of feathered songsters, and at the close of the day to enjoy that sleep that comes so easily and sweetly to the tired fisherman. There may be better pastimes, but if there are, they are unknown to me.

Some of the pleasantest recollections of my life are those looking from their hiding places in memory a half century ago, on the heathery banks of a Scotch burn with a youth-

ful companion when we were wee laddies, fishing in the big pools of a small burn with a boortree rod and a hook and line baited with a wriggling worm. I have a dim recollection of certain persons using a rattan under painful circumstances in conjunction with these outings during the age of "spare the rod and spoil the child." In the boyhood days, what a treat it was to think that the school would not keep on Saturdays, when we could go for a whole day fishing in the Fidich, or perhaps cast our line into the clear waters of the Spey for big trout or silvery salmon, and, on school vacation, fish the amber waters of the Deveron or white rapid waters of the Dee, if, perchance, the needful—which in those days was not always certain—could be acquired.

We twa hae paid 't i' the burn  
 Frae morning sun till dine;  
 But seas between us braid hae roar'd  
 Sin' auld lang syne.

—Robert Burns.

Some of the greatest pleasures of life come from friction with its difficulties. I know that anything that is easily acquired is generally of insignificant value, and the fruits of easy toil have a bad taste. During these three-score years I have learned the lesson that life is neither a pain nor a pleasure, but a serious business for us to live out and to terminate with honor.

It is a long way, and there is many a watery wave between the heather-clad hills of Scotland and the pine-covered mountains of the Adirondacks or the white birch woods of Maine, but the sport is the same and the spirit of angling is identical. Izaak Walton called it the "gentle art"; but for me to write of Walton on angling would be to hold a lighted taper to illuminate the sun.

The mystic call had commenced to get into my system, the show of Easter flowers in the florist's windows, or the beds of bright-colored tulips in the parks, may have been the origin of it in this case, or maybe it was the out-of-doors flavor of the articles in the magazines devoted to outdoor life. One or two rainy days furnished a reasonable excuse for overhauling the fishing paraphernalia, and by the middle of May I had all the symptoms of a well-defined case of fly-fishing fever. About the time spring was melting into the margin of summer, I felt the trend of vagrant inclination.

I looked carefully over the situation, and came to the conclusion that I would arrange for a trip to Franklin county, Maine, as the most inviting place to spend a vacation where we could have a greater variety of fishing within a radius of a few miles, such as could conveniently be enjoyed in a short vacation. It combined the Spencer Stream, where the fishing was superb, and near it from Eustis up the Dead River, which, in fact, is as lively a little stream as one could find. Tim Pond, a small sheet of water where Laura Louise and I spent two weeks, is a small pond less than two miles across, with sandy shores. The pond has no inlet or outlet, but is fed by springs. The water rises and falls a few feet, as natural conditions permit, and it contains a great many small bright-colored trout from a half to one and a half pounds each. I tried to get them to rise to my flies during the middle of the day, but they would not. About a half hour before sun-

down and during the hour of twilight they would take the fly actively. The surface of the water on the margin of the lily pads would seem fairly alive with these beautiful bright-colored trout, which were cooked to perfection, at the camp of about twelve log cabins, built to accommodate small parties, with one big roomy cabin that served as a sort of "casino" or "banquet hall."

We had a warm reception on our arrival—the whole camp seemed abandoned to merriment, as we passed to the cabin assigned us. We could hear amateur musicians rendering on various instruments, old familiar tunes, and we were ushered into the dining cabin to the strains of "The Cure For All Care," and never did an assembly of fishermen display a jollier galaxy of countenances. Those that were not handsome, at least showed every indication of being happy.

The meals were varied even more than one would expect, considering the rocky road over which we traveled from Eustis. The dinner commenced, continued and concluded with trout cooked with the high art of simplicity, in every conceivable style, to a turn, with a perfection of flavor that I have rarely seen equalled, except at Morrison Rogers' restaurant on Sixth avenue, New York city.

When the sun was high and the days were warm, we often strolled along the trails in the shade, gathering a few wild flowers, and often found wild berries and sometimes wild honey. It may not be the most fashionable form of summer diversion, but it was enjoyable and left no dregs in the cup. Nature is always as young as ever, even if some of her lovers have a few gray hairs, and, if you chance to meet another in the same path, you will quite likely unfold a new blossom of friendship; but any one who is prejudiced against chance can not consistently undertake this innocent pastime. Nature does not appoint a day on the calendar or a place on the map for her wild flower exhibitions.

It is in quaint wanderings through such scenery, that the mind enjoys the beauty and majesty of nature and the imagination quickens into rapture, and we revel in incommunicable luxury of thought.

In the curriculum of life, many branches of learning are taught, but the great lesson we learned from those pilgrimages was the secret of contentment.

After a pleasant sojourn at Tim Pond, we reluctantly bade a farewell to this hospitable camp, where nature's face was fair, and whose spell not only impressed the senses and excited the imagination, but where we had trout fishing to our heart's content.

A rough ride on a buckboard and a short journey on the railroad brought us to the Rangeley Lakes, far famed for large trout. There we made a conquest of some of the large ones, and certainly we had little chance of committing the judicial error of killing any trout under size. We employed our greatest perseverance and measured patience with our longest yard stick, but success smiled on our efforts at rarely more than one a day, all big ones. Those Rangeley trout are giants; but like all monsters, their size was at expense of beautiful features and graceful form. They seemed to be old and over-fed, and over in-

dulgence has on trout probably the same effect as on higher animals with which we are more or less familiar; per se the green turtle soup—old burgundy—port-wine complected and corpulent gormand, which type of individual, fortunately, rarely is seen on the banks of streams or with a fly-rod in canoe. He is more likely to be met with in the horse racing paddock, which leads us from the chance in trout-fishing to other outdoor forms of sport wherein the fickle goddess is omnipresent.

Baseball—that all popular American game—has been played in its various forms for a century, and for probably half of that time has been recognized as the American National game. The honor of its place of origin is disputed. Philadelphia claims to have been its birthplace, while New York insists on taking title to its discovery, and if the question were to be disputed on the field between the votaries of the game in those two cities, the umpire would have my heartfelt sympathy.

The baseball "fan" has a fairly good excuse for contracting ball fever and for sitting on the "bleachers" on hot summer afternoons with the thermometer at 100 in the shade, and goodness knows how much more in the hot burning sun. The impelling force of great numbers seems to keep the amusement active, probably because it requires only a couple of hours to see a game, necessitating only short absence from business, as professionally it is played in towns and cities well populated.

If judged by the fault-finding with the umpire who, on some occasions is as unpopular as a rainy holiday, where often some fans get so mad that if they bit themselves they would probably get hydrophobia. Nevertheless, we ought to be patriotic, as it is purely an American affair from the small boy with his dearly cherished ball and bat, to the gray-haired, sun-tanned veteran with a season ticket.

The game of golf, like a good many other things we enjoy, is of Scotch origin. James the Sixth of Scotland, and First of England, arranged the game, and it is claimed for him that he was a great scholar. But if all that is written of him be true, he often assumed the role of a pronounced pedant, and believed in "the divine right of kings." Often he played golf with his courtiers on the Scotch links. This game has become a leveler of all ranks of society, to the extent that the famous "oil man" of many millions frequently plays the game with his neighbor the "ice man," and although up in years, he is still young. His complexion, perhaps a little wrinkled, still is rosy, while some of his sour-complected critics of lesser importance and fewer years are like a bundle of kindling wood—all broken up.

A troublesome temper very rarely mellows or sweetens with age, and a sharp, vicious tongue is the only double-edged weapon that I ever knew to grow keener through constant use.

The world is indebted to the genius of the Scotch for many things, and so, as a natural consequence, they called upon these industrious people for something to occupy spare moments, after nature's mantle of green had disappeared under a covering of snow and ice.

Curling, that intensely Scotch game, the origin of which we know not of, though no one will dispute it as being one of the oldest

games played in modern times, thus found its way to existence. Where Scotchmen are and sufficient ice is, the game will flourish. Like the other Scotch classic—golf—it is enjoyed by all classes of society in almost every village in Scotland. Votaries of the sport, from the village cobbler to the 'laird himsel', will be found side by side on the curling rink. In the land of the Star-Spangled Banner, not only in the public parks, but also on the private rinks, "Croesus", the fiercest of all democrats, can be heard discussing the fine points of the game with his poor, but much respected neighbor. Historian, college professor, engineer and builder of great modern structures, meet and mingle on equal footing with the busy sons of traffic.

It is interesting to observe on the curling rinks these men, some of whom have created their own greatness, while many have sprung up under great disadvantage. Nature seems to glory in her chance productions, while some that have been cuddled in the lap of luxury—"born with a silver spoon in their mouths"—have been choked with the thorns and brambles of an easy life, and almost all of them have been sprinkled a little with the "heather dew."

Pride is certainly the least becoming of all vices in the players of any game, while chance in all pastime "showeth her handiwork," and pride is likely to meet with disappointment.

But to appreciate these things to the highest degree, you must not be content with reading of them. You must go to them, and once you form the habit, you will never regret it. If, however, I have been able to rub out some of the wrinkles from the care-worn brow, or perhaps beguiled the heavy heart or helped the reader to get into better humor with himself or his fellows, then my efforts have not been entirely in vain.

### Reprint "The Red Gods."

ALBANY, N. Y., May 25.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* If you ever do reprint any of those good old communications, for which readers sometimes ask, why not add those stirring ones on "The Red Gods"?

Personally, I'd like nothing better for a present. As a tempting ad. for the best open air publication, what could be better. The idea has possibilities. What say the brethren?

J. D. W.

### Pet Foxes Do Damage.

MANY persons secure young foxes, raise them as pets, and, after keeping them for a while, turn them loose on the public, saying that "it would be a pity to kill the poor things."

These liberated foxes, having become somewhat domesticated, yet never having been schooled as to how to obtain a living, do not hesitate to visit the poultry yard; in fact, they could not be expected to seek food elsewhere when they are positive as to where there is an abundance of it. One of these partially tamed foxes will do more damage in one or two nights than a wild fox will do during his entire lifetime.

In changing address, the old as well as the new should be given.

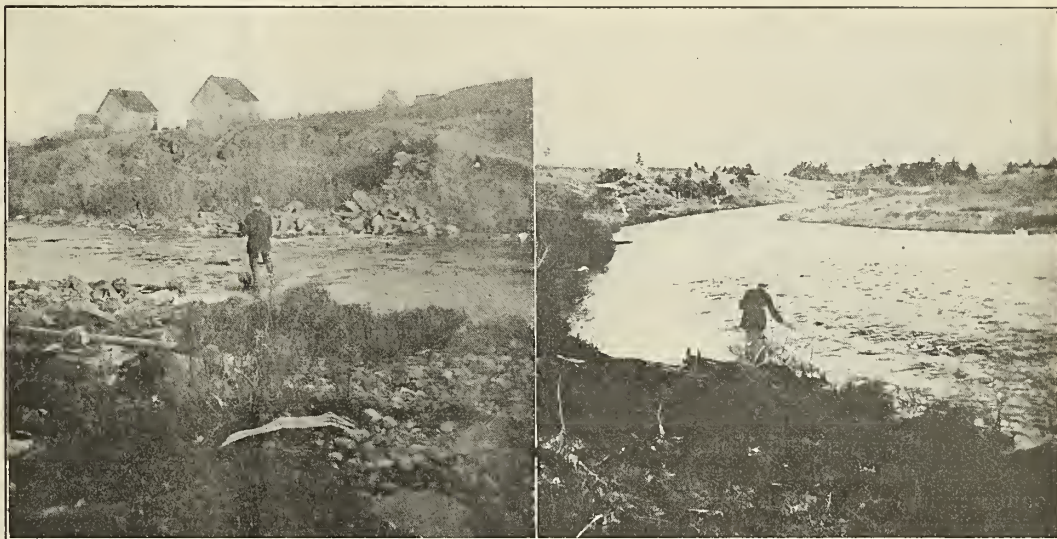
# How I Found a Salmon River

By H. A. P. S.

**M**Y office of Sheriff takes me to many parts of the county in which I live. And it was upon one of these trips that I unexpectedly found a salmon river. For many years a sawmill had been in operation just at the point where the salt water from St. Mary's Bay reaches the narrowest part of the river of which I write, through its short estuary. In due time the timber was cut off for some miles up stream, and the old mill was allowed to rot down, but for years afterward the dam still held, and prevented every fish from getting any further up the river (there being no fishway provided for that purpose). I knew that salmon had been seen trying to leap this obstruction, and also that a wandering pair of prospectors had killed some dozen fish with dyna-

some fishing for the king of all sporting fish right in my own county haunted me night and day for the next two weeks. Consequently, my young son and I planned a trip with canoe and tent, starting at the head of my newly found salmon river, ending at tide water. I knew that no salmon could possibly get past the first mill dam, some two and a half miles from the sea, and also that fine strings of trout, of goodly size, had been taken from the upper reaches of the river. So we decided to take a trout rod and fish for trout until we passed Saulnier's Mill, after which I should put up my salmon rod and carefully fish every pool which looked likely to hold a salmon.

The kid's birthday being on the 28th of April, that date was decided upon for the de-



FOOT OF MILL POOL, WHERE OLD DAM STOOD.

CLIFFORD'S RIVER AND SHERIFF'S POOL.

mite one spring, in the deep hole under the old dam.

Eight years ago the fall rains had swollen the river to an unusual height, and the heavy pressure thus placed on the old dam caused it to burst, and in a couple of hours every trace of it had gone to sea, save an old log or two stuck up here and there, which bowed and courtesied as the heavy freshet smote their nodding ends. The following April it became my duty to travel on business to within about a half mile above where the dam used to be. I was admiring the river as I drove along the muddy road, which follows the river's course for some miles, when I happened to notice a couple of small boys fishing with wattles and hooks baited with worms. Two small fish lay on a point of greensward near their feet, when something about their shape and color arrested my attention. I jumped from the wagon to examine the tiny fish. I saw at a glance they were salmon fry—their small, gamy heads and silver scales left no doubt. The boys said they had caught the two fish from where they stood. I drove on, but my thoughts were not of business. I knew that where those little fry were salmon had been, and the prospect of getting

parture of our little expedition of exploration. On the afternoon of the above date we stood on the platform of the siding and watched the freight train disappear around the curve. It was only about half a mile to the river over a hardwood ridge, and I with the canoe and part of the grub, and the boy with the rest of our duffel, were soon unloading our burdens, both mental and physical, near the stream. Having trimmed our canoe and taken our seats therein, the Kid in the bow and myself in the stern, we pushed through the overflow and the fringe of the hard hacks that lined the water's edge, and were afloat on my river. Plenty of water prevailed, and paddling with the stream was easy work, until a rapids boomed and hissed ahead. We landed and walked along the bank to see if it would be safe to run the rapids or more prudent to portage through the heavy undergrowth to quiet water below. We decided to stick to our canoe and run through. So settling ourselves in the bottom of our good little craft, pushed out to the middle of the river and soon were racing through the "white" water. We made a mess of it, for our canoe got aslant, and round she spun. However, to our utter astonishment, we did not

touch a rock, but waltzed through somehow into a deep basin that looked propitious for trout. Here we paused to have a cast. Backing the canoe, I held her in position by the overhanging limbs, while the master of ceremonies set up his new five-ounce Hardy split-cane rod and selected a "professor" for the tail fly and a "Montreal" for the dropper.

It was an ideal pool for trout, with the back eddy fringed with foam. Scarcely had the flies touched water, when we knew there were large trout lying in its cool depths. In a jiffy the reel sang, and the little rod bent to the strain of a heavy fish. It was the largest trout the boy ever had hooked, and, of course, the first one of the season; but the tiny bamboo stood the combined strain of the heavy water and weight of fish, and slowly with circular rushes, ever shortening, he came at last to net. As I lifted him over the gunwale I saw he was an unusually large trout for Nova Scotia waters, so the scales were hunted out from the bottom of our duffle basket and registered exactly  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pounds. It was decided to save him to send home with other big ones we might take to Digby, via the mail team, when we reached civilization on the morrow; but he was destined along with even heavier fish never to reach their intended destination. In a few minutes another beauty of two pounds and yet another of  $1\frac{3}{4}$  pounds were flopping in the bottom of our canoe.

But now the shadows were beginning to creep, and reluctantly we pushed through the pool, shot another rapids, this time our paddles working in unison, and with a twist here and a push there, we dodged under some overhanging alders into a quiet still water. A green cove looked so tempting that it was decided to make our first camp there. While I busied myself with cutting wood and pitching the tent, my partner tried a few casts into the still water, soon securing enough fish for supper. Trout cooked in salt pork scraps in a hot frying-pan are good, particularly good when you taste them for the first time in the season. Well, these were no exception, and while the kettle threw out the sweet aroma of tea, and the frying-pan sang, life seemed worth living.

Long after the regular breathing of the boy proclaimed his tired sleep, I lay smoking and wondering if it could be possible that I had made my first trip to the woods a mere kid like he. The years I had loved the woods and streams and the adventures I had met with in virgin forest, were they to be repeated by my own flesh and blood? And I wondered, after all, if anything else could be worth while. Here at least was one spot where politics, religion or finance could not disturb the mind. I awoke with a shiver, for a white frost had fallen during the night, even creeping up to the fringe of dead embers about our little fire-place and congealing the water in our tin pail, which hung on the pot stick. Plenty of birch grew near, and it was only a minute until enough bark was stripped from a goodly sized tree to light the blackened embers again, and as the sun rose, we fried more trout and drained our "noggin" of tea.

Down the still water we paddled, while the sun warmed the earth and the birds began to sing. My, but the woods were full of song! Among all the songsters only one made us rest

upon our paddles as we listened to his sweet, clear notes. That most accomplished musician of all Nova Scotia birds—the white-throated sparrow—never failed to arrest our quiet attention as he sang to us from the top of some lonely pine. The world seemed a good place to live in this spring morning, and so carried away with the beauty of it all were we, that it was only by a quick twist of our paddles we shot our canoe into the bank, just avoiding having to run an unknown rapids that hissed and thundered around the sharp bend in the river ahead of us. Viewing the water as it tumbled and raced and foamed, I had grave doubts about running this rapid, but the boy was so anxious to try it, and to him it was such delightful fun, we took the chance. Directly mid-stream was reached, I wished we had not been so venturesome. However, it was too late to regain the shore and we flew through like lightning. My paddle scraped more than one jagged granite boulder before we jumped into a quiet reach of river 300 yards below. It was a wild ride and a dangerous one, but we both laughed as we took a look back, knowing the danger was behind and safely passed.

This still water was alive with trout. They jumped and rolled on all sides of us, showing their fins, but the May flies were here, too, in countless myriads, and fish as carefully as he might, the Kid could not tempt a fish with his imitations. Stuck in the last page of the fly-book was a single dry-fly, an imitation of the spent May fly. This as a last resource was bent on to the leader, and it worked a sudden change. At every cast a trout was hooked, and in an incredibly short time thirteen beauties were brought to net. Time was flying, and still we had many miles ahead of us; but now the fishing fever was upon me, and I longed for the tug of a heavy fish in heavy water.

Some twenty-five years ago the first rise of a salmon at my silver-doctor fly down on the Medway River had lured me from all other members of the finny tribe, and the keen interest in trout fishing which, as a boy, I possessed, departed then and there forever. Presently, the gnawing at our stomachs proclaimed dinner time, and coming to a sandy cove, we paddled ashore to "bile" the kettle. While bending over the water cleaning some of our smallest fish for dinner, it suddenly occurred to me how very quiet the woods seemed—every singer was silent. Glancing up, the cause was apparent. A sparrow hawk had singled out a blackbird for his meal, and made a vicious swoop at him, while the pursued and terrified bird made frantic efforts to dodge and reach a point of bushes across the river. At the second attempt the hawk struck his victim, scattering the black feathers of his plumage in all directions, and knocking the bird into the water. The hawk hovered above, afraid to dart again, for fear of getting into the stream himself, while the terrified bird flopped along the surface, at last gaining a footing under some drift stuff a much bedraggled bird, whereupon the hawk flew off. During this little tragedy not a bird was heard. However, they soon forgot it, and presently the woods were filled with song again.

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]



## THE TOP RAIL.

HAVE you noticed how hard, practically impossible, it is to get, at any price, a well broken bird dog? A raft of breeders or brokers advertise "thoroughly broken" stock. All outdoor magazines have the temerity to carry these advertisements, whereas if most of the magazine publishers knew a bird dog when they saw it, they would cease aggravating sportsmen with the copy that followed the workings of Phineas Taylor Barnum—humbug, for that's what it is.

I've fallen for the breeders' bunk a good many times and once only have I found the dog bird wise. About the only way to get a sure enough hunting bird dog is to buy a pup from a known family tree and send it to a trainer, of whom there are a few left, practically all in the South, and before you do even this get advice from someone who knows, not from magazine information departments who play up their advertisers, but from a kennel editor or well-known dog man; otherwise you will be fattening the coffers of a man closely related morally to the proverbial horse trader.

I have taken city gunners for ruffed grouse over one of my dogs, that I knew to be only partly broken, but who knew how I hunted, where he had found the birds on previous occasions, and how I expected him to act. The sportsmen went into ecstasies over the brute, offering me a price greater than I intended asking, after six months' more work on the pup. The temptation to sell was great, but I knew as sure as shooting that when that man, stranger to the dog, took the pup into strange country, he would be surprised and disappointed at the ignorance of that "almost human" bird dog. The temptation to a dog dealer would have been so great that he would have refused the offer and raised the ante. The question is whether or not the dealer would be wrong in selling on the demonstration when he knew in his own mind the dog was playing his lead well after many rehearsals on the same stage with the same setting, following the time worn cues. To my way of thinking, the dealer would have been wrong in selling at any price, but then even a dog dealer is human in spots—particularly hundred spots.

### Notice to Subscribers.

WE still have on hand some copies of the index for Volume LXXIX, (July-December, 1912) and will be glad to send copies to our readers upon receipt of a postal. The index for the current volume (LXXX.) will be ready for distribution about July 15. In order to facilitate delivery, requests should be received at this office before July 1.

FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING CO.,  
127 Franklin St., New York.

# The Irish Setter

By WALTER H. DEARING

**T**HE history of the Irish setter, like that of the terrier, appears to be shrouded in a misty haze, out of which a number of conflicting theories have been advanced.

That he springs from the same origin as his cousin, the English setter, and that both breeds are offsprings of the spaniel, is conceded by most authorities, but even accepting this hypothesis at its face value, we are still left in the dark as to what other breeds were used in developing him to his present standard.

It has been stated by some that the Spanish pointer has probably played an important part in the inter-breeding which finally produced the setter dog, and it cannot be denied that many of the chief characteristics possessed by the breed are essentially the same as those of the old Spanish pointer. The Spanish pointer was noted for its extremely delicate scent, and drew up to its game in much the same manner as the setter. If the Irish terrier speaks of the combativeness of the Irish race, the setter speaks with equal force of its poetry. The psychology of the dog may not always show a connection with that of the inhabitants of the country and clime in which it has been raised, but Irish dogs unmistakably bear the stamp of Erin, and the Irish setter is no exception to the rule. Watching his graceful movements, whether at work in the field or at home, calls to mind the aspirations of the Irish race. Instinctively as one looks at his beautiful form and observes the noble aspect of his raised head, he brings to the memories thoughts of the Irish bards and Irish statesmen. His every motion seems like a breath of fresh air from his native heath. He speaks of O'Connell and Emmet, of Shane O'Neil and Brian Boru, of Tom Moore and the Bard of Armagh. His poetry of looks and motion is distinctly characteristic of his country, and in him we see the airy lightness of the will-o'-the-wisp combined with a strength and endurance that is the more charming because of the delicacy of outline which lends such an æsthetic beauty to his outward appearance.

Although the color of golden chestnut is recognized as the correct coat for the Irish setter, most people are apt to refer to it as light red, and like the tint of a person's hair, it may be seriously questioned whether the words chestnut, etc., are not used as much for their effect as for any other reason, and whether the various shades would not look just as pretty and sparkle in the sunlight with just as much brilliancy if they were referred to as light and dark red. "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet" and the young lady's hair looked none the less beautiful to her ardent wooer when her father referred to its Titian tints as being "red as a fox's tail."

It is said that the original Irish setter was usually red and white in color, and that the all red setter was a very rare specimen in the days when the breed was first known. The fact that the terrier, setter and spaniel of Ireland are all red dogs has given rise to the opinion among some writers that red may have been a favorite Milesian color, and that this accounts for the

disappearance of the red and white-spotted dogs and the predominance of the dark red and golden chestnut of the present breeds.

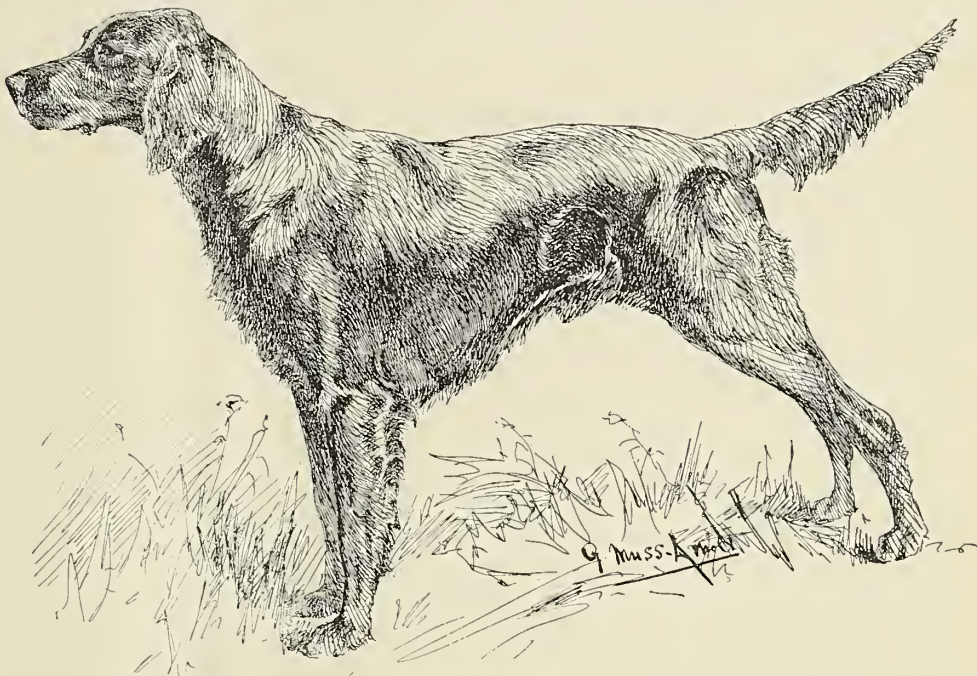
There seems to be good ground for the supposition that the red setter was considered the better dog for field work among the early Irish breeders, as references have been found which show that many of them thought the red dog superior to the spotted variety for this line of work. As this was of course the principal quality which was sought, it is reasonable to suppose the red dog gained ascendancy through design rather than by accident.

In the field the Irish setter works along the same lines as the English setter, but his methods are too well known to call for any comment. Years ago, when the setter was approaching the game, it was his custom to drop flat on the

the world over, and few of them would be willing to jeopardize their chances of a successful day's hunting for the sake of having the home bred dog at their heels.

As a matter of fact, the Irish setter has time and again successfully competed with the best bred and best trained dogs in the British Isles. They are proverbially speedy, and the neatness and dispatch with which they perform their work in field trials has called forth the unfeigned admiration of the best judges.

Some authorities are of the opinion that the Spanish pointer, which found great favor with English sportsmen during the end of the seventeenth century, largely because of his comparative sluggishness which made it possible for the huntsman to use his old-fashioned flint-lock gun in harmony with the dog's slow movements, was crossed with the foxhound when the improvements in guns made the field work much faster. It would seem to be a possibility if we accept this theory, that the strain of the foxhound may have been inherited more strongly in the Irish setter than in the other setter dogs,



MR. L. L. CAMPBELL'S IRISH SETTER FINGLASS, JR., (A. K. C. 31,189).

ground, but the crouching position which he has since been taught to assume has evidently proved more advantageous to the huntsman, as the old style of setting seems to have been abandoned altogether. His method of approach is much more nearly like that of the pointer than in former years.

It has sometimes been said of the Irish setter that he is too strong-headed, and cannot always be depended upon because of this Hibernian characteristic, as he is apt to spoil his otherwise excellent work by sudden bursts of impetuosity, but that the charge has never been proved to the satisfaction of Irish sportsmen is evidenced in the fact that he is used in Ireland to the exclusion of most all other varieties of the breed. While this may be largely due to a feeling of patriotic loyalty on the part of the Irish hunting fraternity, it is not probable that the native dog would be so extensively used if he had not shown himself at least the equal of other sporting dogs. Sportsmen are sportsmen

providing of course that the descent of the setter from the Spanish pointer be taken for granted. This would account for the impetuosity which some sportsmen have claimed is his worst fault, as the foxhound is naturally one of the most impetuous of dogs. There are no records to prove the truth of this hypothesis, however. It is merely advanced as a possible explanation of the dog's supposed tendency toward an occasional display of bullheadedness. Indeed, any apology on this score would seem almost out of place, and when his splendid record is compared with that of other sporting dogs, it seems strange that he has not found more favor as a field worker outside of his native country.

His remarkable stamina is one of the strongest points in his favor, and some of the feats of endurance which he has performed would put to shame the efforts of a more powerful dog. One of the most notable exhibitions of endurance ever given by an Irish setter was that of

the noted dog Wrestler, which competed in the Irish setter trial of 1891. The dog is said to have accompanied the cars to the moors each morning during the trials, usually running ahead most of the way, and at the end of his ten-mile journey was as eager to run as though he had just left his kennels.

The utility of the Irish setter as a hunting dog is not the only thing that makes him a desirable dog to own. His appeal to the dog fancy is equally as strong as to the hunting fraternity. In England, he seems to have gained more favor as a show dog than as a field worker. At least he appears to have captivated the ladies of that country with his winning Irish ways and his pleasant disposition. They have shown him a preference over the other setters, which is undoubtedly pleasing to his Celtic nature, and he is always strongly in evidence wherever lady exhibitors are to be found. He is not as particular with whom he associates as some other dogs, and will usually make friends with almost any one who treats him kindly, although a bit shy until he becomes acquainted. While this trait may be resented by some as a lack of loyalty to his master, it has its redeeming feature. It is a comfortable feeling for one to be assured that he can leave his house in charge of his dog and rest content that when he returns he will find everything just as he left it because the faithful animal will not allow a stranger to enter his home except over his dead body. But it is also a comfortable feeling for him to possess the knowledge that his faithful dog will not be overzealous in the performance of his duty and endeavor to dispossess his neighbor's child, or his best friend, of their clothing through a case of mistaken identity, so that there is something to be said on both sides. And after all, the Irish setter often makes an excellent watch dog, and will give warning just as resolutely on the approach of what looks to him like a suspicious character as many dogs of a more combative disposition.

He is somewhat of a rover, and why should he not be when we take into consideration the nature of his calling, and the fact that the sporting blood of generation upon generation is coursing through his veins? But he always finds his way home, and a pretty sight he makes as we watch him coming lightly back across the stubble fields during the shadowy twilight of a fall evening, treading gently from hillock to hillock, now lifting his handsome head to sniff the air, now lowering it again, running first to one side, then to the other, until finally, after having apparently examined the entire field to his satisfaction, he reaches his point of destination, and with a joyful bark springs to his master's side, and looking up for an approving pat, speaks as no human language can—of moors and root crops, of red grouse and partridge, of gentle breezes and fall sunsets, the eternal kinship of nature.

### His Way.

PORTRAYED BY "FLIGHTS OF FANCY."

They asked him, if with bait or fly  
He lured fish to their death,  
And got from him this apt reply:  
"I fish with bated breath."

## American Protective and Propagation Association.

### History of First Year's Work.

IMMEDIATELY after the organization was perfected, communication was established with the game commissioners of each State and with the different game protective bodies throughout the country, and assistance was offered in enforcing the game laws and instructing game wardens. A number of States availed themselves of this offer, notably Delaware, where in two weeks one of the association's wardens brought about more convictions for violating the game law than were secured in all the preceding years. Similar work has been done in Virginia, Massachusetts, Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas, Vermont, Connecticut, New York and other States.

In Massachusetts a man who had baffled the local authorities for years was brought to justice by one of the association's wardens, convicted, heavily fined and imprisoned. A special agent of the association assisted in organizing a State game protective association in Texas, and numerous local societies in other parts of the country. He also made a trip in the interest of the many deer which were starving in Mississippi on account of last season's floods. Food was provided for these animals, and hundreds of them were saved through his efforts. Contributions have been sent to assist game protective work in California, Kentucky, Mississippi, Arkansas and Virginia.

The game laws of New York and Vermont have been codified with the assistance of the association. An active part was taken in obtaining the passage of a law prohibiting the sale of game in Massachusetts, and the association's officers have appeared before numerous conventions and meetings of game protectors, addressing them on the subject of game protection. Addresses of this kind were made before the Biennial Convention of Game Commissioners at Denver, Colorado, in August, 1912, and before the Conservation Congress held in Indianapolis, October, 1912, with a result that this body passed a resolution urging the enactment of the Weeks-McLean bill. At the annual meeting of the West Virginia Fish and Game Protective Association and at many similar gatherings, addresses have been made. An exhibit of birds raised on the association's farm was shown at the Virginia State Fair and exhibits were also given at the State fairs of Massachusetts and New York. At all of these, literature was distributed, and the exhibitors daily addressed large crowds on the subject of game protection.

In addition to work of this kind carried on by the association's officers and agents, J. Alden Loring, one of the naturalists who accompanied Colonel Roosevelt on his African expedition, was engaged as a special lecturer. His work in this line was conducted in half a dozen States, with the aid of colored slides showing many forms of native bird and animal life.

The association was instrumental in having a specialist from the United States Bureau of Animal Industry sent to Utah to investigate and remedy a disease which killed two million ducks there in 1910 and recurred in the summer of 1912.

In April, 1912, the association established a game farm on Cape Cod, where birds are raised

which are distributed to members. A large number were sent out the first year, and it is expected that ten thousand will be reared during the season of 1913. The farm consists of 5,700 acres of marsh, field, lake and woodland, and is admirably suited for the pheasants, quail, ruffed grouse, black, wood, mallard and pintail ducks, Canada and snow geese and wild turkeys which have been placed there.

In the first year of its life the association enrolled about 3,000 members, including eighty-seven clubs and State organizations which have large memberships, so that it represents several hundred thousand sportsmen and game protectionists. There are members in every State of the Union except Nevada.

### A Federal Tax on Cartridges.

TOMPKINS CORNERS, N. Y., May 1.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I hope that you approve of the proposition which I have been urging for a Federal tax on cartridges. At their best, cartridges are a luxury; at their worst, an instrument of crime. Nobody proposes to tax them out of existence. Nobody proposes a tax which would make a gunner hesitate to discharge his weapon at any legitimate game. But it is entirely possible and practicable, by a moderate tax, to lessen the wanton, purposeless shooting of small birds by village idlers and the conscienceless class of hunters generally.

It will be generally admitted, I think, that a tax on cartridges, sufficient to pay the expense of the enforcement of the migratory bird law, would be entirely just. It is the use—and misuse—of cartridges which makes necessary that law and practically all other game laws. The wild creatures belong to all the people. Living, they may be enjoyed by all. Slain, they profit only the killer. If the people as a whole concede to a portion the right to slay, that portion should not object to paying the cost of the necessary regulation of their privilege.

If you are able to give the proposition your support, those whom I represent, as well as myself, will be greatly gratified and encouraged by the fact. I am convinced that it is only a question of time until its justice and expediency will be generally recognized.

THOMAS M. UPP,

National Organizer, Order of Backwoodsmen.

[Our opinion on this was expressed in an editorial in last week's issue.—EDITOR.]

### Gulls at Sea.

AMERICAN gulls are said to follow a ship all the way across the Atlantic and back. They will go as far as the English Channel and from there they take up the trail of a west-bound steamer home again. They like the ships that carry immigrants best because the more passengers a vessel carries, the greater quantity of scraps are liable to be thrown overboard. In the same way that American gulls cross eastward and back, English gulls convoy liners westward and back. The English gulls differ from those which are familiar in this section in that they have black feet, yellow bellies and gray-white wings and backs.

"FOR right down comfort, give me an old shu."—Josh Billings.



# GAME BAG AND GUN



## Sprigtail Drake and Quail Shots.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 13.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Perhaps my description of the condition of the sprigtail drake, alluded to by your Packer, Conn., correspondent in your issue of the 3d inst., did not sufficiently make clear the result of the careful examination. I meant to convey that the live duck was not "badly injured," but so far as I could discover, entirely uninjured—only very much emaciated by lack of food while keeping watch alongside his slaughtered mate. The spot in the meadow where the birds were found is perhaps a quarter of a mile from the Delaware River, and there are no telephone or telegraph wires for at least twice the distance inland. Visiting the place two weeks later, I discovered the body of the female duck had been torn up and practically the "remains" consisted of the wings. Consequently, I concluded the drake after his experience with me had given up his vigil.

By H. E. W.'s article on the 20-gauge in last week's paper, I am reminded of a curious event which happened several years ago, and fortunately the main incident can be vouched for. I was quail shooting in the scrub oak section of New Jersey during the last of November in company with a friend whose business had not permitted any field shooting for several years. Knowing his old-time fondness for the sport, I was desirous of giving him what opportunity there might be of lightening the burden in his shell vest. Consequently when the dogs pointed in the middle of a triangular-shaped clearing, he was instructed to advance toward the dogs while I stood at one side to watch the main flight of the covey, being well assured from previous experience in the same locality, that a few birds would probably cross the open space and make for the "oak suckers" to our right. When they flushed, I noted the main portion flew straight away to the nearest cover in front, but that apparently three birds, several yards apart, made across the clearing. It was about 4 P. M. and the sky overcast, so I selected a bird which was clearly outlined just above the tops of the scrub oaks, and as he crumpled at the report of the gun, I quickly turned to watch the result of my friend's two barrels, as well as to determine the exact direction to take for securing the birds in front. To my question of "What luck?" he pointed to some drifting feathers and ruefully replied, "That's all I got." I walked perhaps thirty-five yards to where my bird had fallen, picked it up and turned a few steps toward my friend, when I heard the convulsive flutter of a dying bird. I looked back, and gathering it up, remarked on my luck in bagging a pair while only seeing one in line with my gun. We held a council of war as to the best plan for going after the scattered birds and finally decided to spend a few minutes searching for the other two birds I had seen flying to the right before tackling the others, which had

flown in the general direction of our route. The short way across the field took us right over the spot where I had previously picked up the two birds, and there lay a third one on the ground. Surprise is not the word to describe my condition. I was actually flabbergasted. Nor did I attempt to pick up that bird until after I had put my hand in the game pocket of my coat and actually felt the warm bodies of the other two, then examined the pocket for a hole, well knowing we had no shooting since dinner, when all our game had been left at the farm house. "Truth was stranger than fiction that day," and it was some time before I puzzled it out. The covey had evidently been feeding when flushed. Consequently two later-rising and lower-flying birds had come in line with the shot aimed at the one above the scrub oaks. I think your readers who have experienced shooting among these scrubs, whose leaves never seem to drop off, will agree they make an almost impossible background, and therefore that my theory is correct.

Well, I finally mustered courage enough to pick up that last bird, and, even like little Oliver, looked round for "more"—though I did not ask—before we struck into the oaks to the right and the dogs finally flushed one which we "scratched down" and bagged, then to the rest of the covey where my friend had no luck owing to the dense briars.

Sometimes the eye plays us strange tricks. I recall a case where my friend and self unexpectedly came close together in a little opening in the woods where a covey flushed within fifteen yards, and each made a quick shot with one barrel. We both noted the fact that one bird had fallen and naturally accused each other of having shot at the same bird. When I stepped forward to pick it up I discovered another within not over ten feet of the first, thus disproving entirely our first impression. SCOLOPAX.

## New Game Laws in Montana.

THE 1913 game and fish laws of Montana, just issued by State Warden J. L. De Hart, contain some radical changes from previous laws.

Previously angling knew no restriction. Now not more than twenty-five pounds of any game fish (cleaned) may be taken in one day, nor more than ten fish under six inches. Only one doe may be killed, although the old limit of three deer still stands. Elk, with many county exceptions, are protected until 1918. Ewe and lamb Rocky Mountain sheep are protected. Song birds may not be taken at any time. Game birds, killed in other States, may be possessed and sold at any time.

THE Legislature of Pennsylvania has passed the bill for a hunter's license law, a law prohibiting the sale of plumage of American birds for millinery, and to place the herons, eagles, ravens and shrikes on the list of protected birds.

## More About Geography.

OCONOMOWOC, Wis., May 15.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Your Las Animas, Colo., correspondent, F. T. Webber, is quite correct regarding my inadvertence in naming Fort Wallace, then in Western Kansas (not Kentucky, as he has it) as Fort Russell, in Wyoming, and in the buffalo story N. P. should have read U. P.

I am glad to have the address of Mr. Webber, as he may be able to gratify me with information of old friends of those days when his town did not exist, it being myself that located and laid it out in '72-3, and to which point we built a branch road, later taken up. Fort Russell, near Cheyenne, is still maintained and was formerly called Fort D. A. Russell. Forts Hays, Wallace and Lyon, near Las Animas, are long abandoned.

The habit of the buffalo in facing cold winds and storms applied also to the antelope, its coarse open hair affording protection to its body in only that way.

The experience of Martin and other train engineers in being held up by buffalo crossing the track was, as related to me, far exceeded when the steamboats of the old line between St. Louis and Fort Benton, Montana, antedating the Pacific railroads, were at times compelled to stop and tie up, awaiting the slow crossing of the Upper Missouri River by great herds of buffalo, then in quiet possession of its borders.

D. M. EDGERTON.

## Carrying Game Through New Jersey.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Office of the President of the Borough of Brooklyn, May 16.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* On Sunday night, Jan. 5, 1913, while returning from the home of Fred G. Metzger, Postmaster of Yulan, Sullivan county, N. Y., in company of my wife, G. M. Wainwright and sister-in-law, we were arrested at Jersey City terminal of the Erie R. R. by Deputy David Besant and another game warden on charges of carrying a shotgun and having in our possession one rabbit, a present of Mr. Metzger. We were taken, without much ceremony, to Hoboken, where Justice of the Peace John J. O'Brien was holding Sunday night court. His awe-inspiring presence and his features reflecting a life of study and learning, together with the knowledge that he represented the majesty of the law which we had so grossly violated and held in contempt, was sufficient to strike terror into the hearts of our little band, and creepy sensations crept up and down the spines of us all as we were dragged before him for his punishment. The proceedings were entirely informal, no complaint being read off to me, but simply a few memoranda taken by O'Brien. After much cogitation and with many mournful but wise shakes of the head, first glancing on the floor now at the ceiling as though there to find some solution whereby we would feel the weight of his wrath, he seemed to be visited by an idea, for he said, '\$46.80 or

thirty days in jail." Amid much protestation I parted with the \$46.80 in this way to satisfy justice in the person of Mr. O'Brien. Of course O'Brien is not a lawyer.

I took an appeal from the decision and the case was called in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday (my lawyer, William M. Rysdyk, Jersey City, N. J.) The State, through its assistant attorney general, Mr. Stryker, made no defense as the charges were admitted entirely without warrant, and consent was given by the official mentioned to this manner of settlement. Judge Sullivan thereupon stated he would sign an order of the court, directing the return of the fine imposed. The deep reverence and awe we had entertained for Justice O'Brien, the author of our difficulties, gave way to feelings of surprise and amusement when we met that gentleman in full uniform and cap, running the elevator in the court house. In Jersey City an elevator man and at night and Sundays in Hoboken, a Justice of the Peace. I would like you to give this case space in your valuable publication to serve as a warning to others who may be trapped in the same manner as I.

WM. RUTTER.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 26.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Any New York gunner shooting game in the State of New York and reaching his home in New York State via a railroad which traverses New Jersey, should not be held up or fined for carrying such game, provided he exhibits a New York hunting license and can satisfactorily prove that such game was not killed within the State of New Jersey.

If there is any question about such gunner satisfactorily proving his right to carry such game through our State at the time of his being prevented, I think in all justice to the Fish and Game Commission of New Jersey he should leave a deposit in a suitable amount which deposit should be returned to him when he furnishes such proof by affidavit or otherwise that the game was killed without our boundaries.

It is not the intention of this commission to persecute anyone, and we do not propose to allow any warden or deputy to extort unjustly any fines that are not perfectly proper, and at any time we are glad to take up and carefully examine into any cases that may occur about which there is any question. Attempts are made so often to infringe and impose upon our laws that we simply in self defense must throw every possible safeguard about them, and I can assure you that no injustice shall be done anyone if it is in the power of this commission to avoid it.

ERNEST NAPIER,

President New Jersey Fish and Game Com.

[Reprinted from issue of Dec. 7, 1912.—EDITOR.]

### Notes from Orchard Lake Club.

FISHING this spring has been very good. The first three days in the season twelve rods took 340 fish. The following week one rod took 165 fish in five days. A man cannot really want much better fishing than that. None of these fish of course was wasted. They were either used or returned to the water unharmed. Possibly that principle is one of the causes of the good fishing in Orchard Lake.

### Canandaigua Sportsmen's Club.

At a meeting of the Canandaigua Sportsmen's Club, held May 8, steps were taken with a view to reorganizing the club. The important changes made in the constitution were the amendment limiting the membership to sixty-five, which was increased to a hundred; initiation fee and annual dues were increased \$1, making membership fee \$3 and annual dues \$2.

A committee will take measures to incorporate the club at once, so that it may acquire and own property in view of club house plans which contemplate securing a desirable site for an ample home of the bungalow type for the club, additional traps and an up-to-date shooting ground and equipment.

Many new members have expressed themselves ready to take advantage of the opportunities of this arrangement, and it is planned to have the new quarters ready for the annual tournament in August.

For the present, the club shoots, beginning Friday, May 16, and every two weeks through the season, will be held at the Lakeside Park traps.

A fine gold medal trophy, donated by J. H. Chamberlain, has been inscribed for the club championship emblem for 1913. The shooters will also compete at each regular shoot for silver and cut-glass prizes, and high average for the season will win imported, hand-painted china, five prizes in all. The club this season will use White Flyer targets exclusively and obtain a new trap to throw "doubles," regarded as the best practice for the game hunter.

Present at the meeting were C. A. Soule, W. J. Kibbe, A. A. Sterling, M. L. Frone, Louis Briggs, J. H. Goodno, W. L. Reed, A. E. Mason, A. C. Brink, E. L. Van Wormer, Fred Woollett and Thomas Manning.

### Hunting in California.

BERKELEY, Cal., May 13.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The efforts of the Spring Valley Water Company to rid its holdings in San Mateo county of predatory animals have been meeting with much success, and since trappers have been placed at work there more than one hundred coyotes have been killed, not to mention a large number of skunks, weasels and other game destroyers. In Mendocino county a determined effort is being made to reduce the number of mountain lions and several hunting parties are out earning bounty money. One party killed three of the animals in one day and another on the following day. Deer are reported to be very plentiful in that section this year. The season opens there on July 1, but efforts are being made to have the opening date a month later.

The California State Legislature is so busily engaged on other matters that game legislation is not being given much attention, and it is doubtful whether or not there will be many changes made in the present laws, although some are badly needed. The non-sale of game bill has attracted more attention than any other measure along this line and has passed the Assembly, but has been amended in the Senate to permit the sale of wild ducks during November.

The third serious shooting affray in as many

months in which State game wardens have figured took place late in April near Tule Lake in Northern California, when Game Warden Frank P. Cady and U. S. Deputy Marshal Mellenger were attacked by eleven South Fork Indians whom they had arrested. The Indians were being taken to Madeline, when suddenly they turned upon Cady, seized his rifle and shot him in the back. The deputy marshal was shot twice through the body and lost two fingers. The Indians escaped, but it is believed that several were injured.

GOLDEN GATE.

### Useful African Birds.

SIR HARRY JOHNSTON, the famous African expert geographer and zoologist, has been engaged in a lively correspondence with the chairman and secretary of the Plumage Committee and Textile Trade Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, concerning the enormous amount of mischief in different directions brought about by the wholesale destruction in all parts of the world of insect-eating birds, for the sake of their plumage. The plumage officers pressed him for facts in support of his contentions, among others, that many of the slaughtered birds were the natural foes of the deadly tsetse flies, which are responsible for sleeping sickness and other maladies. He replies:

"This argument, of course, only applies to Africa, the home exclusively of the detestable *Glossina* genus of blood-sucking flies. Well, in Africa, especially in West and Central Africa, the principal—almost the only—foes of the tsetse are the glossy starlings (and ox-peckers), the bee-eaters, the Halcyon kingfishers, the rollers, the white and smaller herons above all (including the several species which supply egret plumes), guinea fowl, francolin, quail, snipe, plover, pratincoles, swallows, swifts, fly-catchers, shrikes, barbets, drongos, the smaller cuckoos, the trogon and certain rails. Many of these birds also prey on the mosquitoes; or, if they are aquatic, like ducks, ibises and flamingoes, devour the mosquito larvæ in the water. They also prey upon the larger blood-sucking gad-flies and on the several germ-conveying ticks. Who has seen them do this? I have, during twenty-seven years' study of tropical Africa. Who else? George Grenfell, the missionary; Sir Alfred Sharpe, M. Auguste Chevalier, Alexander Whyte, David Livingstone, James Chapman and many German, French, Swiss and American travelers of trained powers of observation."

### New Publication.

WINGS AND HACKLE. By Raymond Hill, 8vo, 288 pages. E. B. Horwood & Co., Ltd., London, England.

A contribution to fishing literature, rather too much, as its sub-title describes it, a pot pourri, to be of great value to the fisherman's library. Candidly, it is much more interesting than instructive. Sandwiched in between things piscatorial is a bit about birds, a particularly attractive chapter being devoted to angler's birds, those commonly observed along streams during fishing time. This phase of the work is absolutely unique among anglers' works. As a descriptive writer, Mr. Hill excels.



# SEA AND RIVER FISHING

## Surf Casting

### Second Paper

By SWITCH REEL

ONCE upon a time a New Jersey surf fisherman was heard to state that he could cast better in the northeast wind than in a west wind.

This was greatly surprising, as the coast of that State from Sandy Hook to Barnegat Inlet swings but little west of a line drawn from north to south, and casting in a northeaster means casting almost into its teeth. While our friend's reputation as a fisherman and a man of truth is high, yet his reputation as a caster might be somewhat better, but still the connection between his lack in that direction and his remark about the northeast wind was not at once apparent.

Once upon another time a New York surf fisherman was heard holding forth at an anglers' club tournament upon the necessity for carrying the swing of the rod completely through, as the bat and the golf stick are carried through. My friend of the northeast wind is notoriously bad at carrying the swing through. When facing east, he generally stops his rod with the tip pointing about south or perhaps a little east of south.

Last season the longest cast recorded in any tournament within the writer's knowledge, 292 feet, was made by a caster who does not quite carry his rod through. Yet in practice some of his unsuccessful opponents had far exceeded that distance.

All these statements are of truth. What, then, is the factor which is to harmonize their seeming contradictions? The philosophers tell us that truth is harmony, so there must be some way to reconcile them.

For want of a better term, the writer would name this factor "pointing," meaning thereby the direction in which the rod is pointing while the lead is tearing yard after yard of line through the air.

A previous article mentioned what appears to the writer to be a fact, to wit: that a surf line, during the progress of a cast, possesses a sort of rigidity in motion. In other words, it absorbs somewhat of the quality of a flying bullet or a flying sinker to resist deflection from its course. Unquestionably the course of a surf line is the curve it occupies from the sinker to the reel. After the caster has imparted his power to the lead and lets go, he has no control over it except to stop it. Therefore, he may disregard the lead and devote his whole thought and care to the line. And, discounting "birds' nests" and "back lashes," the limit of his ability is reached in preventing deflection as far as possible. If the lead could only make

a hole in the atmosphere which the line would follow, we should see what would be considered wonderful casts to-day.

But the weight of the line tends to deflect it downward, and modified by speed and wind, will show a potent influence also. The down-



A FIFTY-POUND CHANNEL BASS.  
Taken on New Jersey Coast.

ward tendency of weight can be modified by cutting weight down and using the lightest suitable line for the purpose, and after that is done the downward tendency may be disregarded.

The only remaining influence to be considered then is the wind.

Now let us see why the first mentioned caster casts better in a northeast wind. A northeast wind along the upper Jersey coast is about an 11 o'clock wind to the caster. Our friend stops his rod when it points to about 2 o'clock,

and the 11 o'clock wind carries the progressing line more and more into the 2 o'clock direction. The result of this is that there is less and less abrupt deflection of the line at the tip of the rod and a comparatively good cast results. But since the prevailing summer winds along the coast are west and south; in other words, 5 to 8 o'clock winds, their effect upon a line passing through the tip of a rod, pointed at 2 o'clock, is to throw a more or less acute deflection, and the worst of friction right at the tip, and that's where our friend's reputation as a caster is lost. Should he carry the swing through and avoid the abrupt angle, made by the line in passing through the tip of the rod, his cast would be considerably lengthened when the wind is in the prevailing quarter, i. e., 5 to 8 o'clock. But his habitual pointing is best only in the 11 o'clock wind.

No argument need be brought forward in support of the plea to carry the rod entirely through. The common sense of it is apparent at a glance. It is obviously the thing to do when the wind is at one's back, for then the correct pointing is obtained. But in the 9 o'clock wind, which held strong all day when the winning 292 feet, cast above mentioned was made, the unconscious "form" of the winner caused him to stop the motion of his hands when the tip of his rod was pointing about 1 or 2 o'clock.

"Pointing," then, seems to be the factor which reconciles our triangle of contradictions. The application of this factor to surf-casting, and possibly to light bait-casting with single-handed rods, would call upon the caster to keep his eyes on his line at the tip of the rod and just beyond. If an angle appears in the line, a slight movement of the tip dissipates it ere much damage is done. Let us not think that the whole secret of casting lies in thumbing, once the weight has been properly started on its journey. Thumbing is a fine art and must be mastered first, but after it comes the art of sustaining a smooth and uninterrupted curve in the line from reel to sinker, and these words are written to aid in the capture of that art through "pointing."

Pointing is applicable to side casting and to overhead style. It is more easily accomplished, perhaps, in the former style, but can be added to the latter after the cast has been made in the usual manner and the rod brought to rest by at once moving the tip to the necessary direction if there be an unfavorable wind.

### Facts About Nebraska.

THE population of Nebraska is 1,192,214; farm homes, 129,678; total homes, 223,000. Average acres per farm, 297.8; average value per farm, \$16.038; farms run by owners 80,237; farms run by renters, 49,441; automobiles in the State, 29,591; farm-owned automobiles, 23,969; number per capita, 1 to 39.9 population; number of farm-owned autos per farm, 1 to 5.4 farms.

**National Ass'n of Scientific Angling Clubs**

THE proposed amendment to the constitution of the National Association of Scientific Angling Clubs is as follows: That Section 5 of Article II, be amended as follows: A professional is defined as follows—One who is or ever has been a market fisherman; one who is or ever has been a teacher of casting for pay; one who is acting as a paid guide; one who makes use of his own or a fellow caster's ability for any purpose of advertising; one who advertises or solicits for the sale of any casting device or any article of fishing tackle on the grounds of any casting club.

N. C. HESTON,  
A. F. SWISHER,  
C. P. CLIFFORD,  
GEO. A. MURRELL.

**Big Brook Trout.**

ALBANY, N. Y., May 25.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In your issue of May 3, M. E. O'Brien, of Valentine, Neb., tells of his big brook trout (5 pounds 6 ounces) and asks how large the brook trout grows and what is the record fish. I've been waiting for some of the older brethren to enlighten him, but since they are too busy fishing, let me try to help out.

In New York State big trout are not frequent, at least not in recent years. But specimens weighing from three to six pounds are not uncommon, according to our standard book—"The Fishes of New York." It also is recorded that the famous Rangeley Lakes have produced many specimens of large fish and one of eleven pounds' weight is mentioned. Seth Green recorded that he took one weighing twelve pounds in the Sault Ste. Marie. Dr. Bean's book also says that Hallöck mentions a brook trout weighing seventeen pounds, and thus far I have never seen a fish of greater weight recorded.

In artificial fish culture a trout four years old is estimated to weigh one pound in our State. The growth, of course, depends on the feeding as well as on the water.

Nevertheless, anglers in this section will take their hats off to the Nebraska brother and wish him some more such luck. Also let us hope he had the big one mounted, or at least photographed. In the latter case he ought to send the picture with some account of the catching of the fish to FOREST AND STREAM.

JOHN D. WISH.

**Fishing in California.**

BY GOLDEN GATE.

BERKELEY, Cal., May 13.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Trout fishing is now general throughout the entire State, and from almost every section where trout streams are to be found reports are coming in to the effect that already excellent sport is being enjoyed. Both Sierra and Coast range streams are low for this season of the year, and in some places good fly-fishing was in order on the opening date. There is now but little snow in the mountains, and as streams promise to be extremely low, the early fishing will undoubtedly be the best. Very low water was the rule last summer, but conditions are expected to be even worse this season.

A large number of anglers from San Francisco spent the opening day of the season on the Truckee River, following a long established custom, many of these being members of the California Anglers' Association and the San Francisco Fly-Casting Club. The latter organization maintains headquarters near Union Mills, and this is a rendezvous for anglers from the Bay City. Just before the opening day the flood gates at the source of the river were lifted and the stream was high, but by the time fishing was in order the river was in fair shape and some splendid catches were made, even where flies were used exclusively. Bait fishing, however, yielded the best results.

The best sport along the Truckee River was just across the State line in Nevada, but California anglers who desired to try their fortune there were called upon to pay the non-resident license fee of \$10 for the privilege. It is believed that fishing on the California side will be much better this season than was the case a year ago, and that larger fish will be taken, as the new fish ladder at the Derby Dam is now in working order, enabling the fish to get upstream without difficulty. Last year tons of splendid trout perished at the foot of this dam.

On the upper stretches of the Sacramento River and its tributaries fly-fishing is now in order with trout rising best to a salmon fly lure and gray hackle with yellow body. The main river is still a little high for fly-fishing, but is falling rapidly. In the vicinity of Sims anglers using bait have been experiencing the best sport in years, there being absolutely no difficulty experienced in securing limit baskets. A number of San Francisco anglers have visited the McCloud River during the past week, among these being Dr. J. A. Wiborn and wife, Al Cummings, William Ellery and Harry Blatchley. This stream is noted for its large trout.

The Feather River country was given considerable attention during the opening week of the season, but is scarcely ready for the best sport. The river is falling rapidly, however, and by the first of June fishing should be at its best. Long Valley Creek, near Cromberg, is yielding good baskets of small trout, and the Feather River above this point is in fair condition. There is still snow in the lake country near here, and this will not be open for some weeks. But few anglers are preparing to go into the Big Meadows country this season, as the meadows are being transformed into a great lake by a power concern, and conditions there are unsettled.

The season for black bass fishing opens the first of June, and some great sport with this game fish is expected. In a few localities this fish is still protected by local ordinances to enable it to get a fair start, but in the San Joaquin and Sacramento rivers it is to be found in great numbers. It is surprising the manner in which this fish adapts itself to different conditions, and is now to be found in many of the rivers and lakes throughout the State. Word has been received from J. R. Meyers, of Kauai, Hawaii, by a local sportsman to the effect that the fifty black bass fry taken from San Francisco to the islands less than three years ago have thrived wonderfully, and that some have been caught weighing over three pounds. The black and striped bass introduced into California a

few years ago have proved to be the most valuable food fish ever brought here.

The Cassidy fish bill has been passed by the upper house of the State Legislature and is now being considered by the Assembly. The bill provides that a reservation for all kinds of fish, shellfish, crabs and shrimps shall be created, this to consist of all the sloughs, rivers, streams and creeks directly tributary to the Bay of San Francisco and San Pablo Bay, but not including the San Joaquin and Sacramento Rivers or the Straits of Carquinez. According to this measure it will be unlawful for anyone to use nets, seines or traps of any kind for the purpose of catching fish or shellfish in these waters.

**Illinois Casting Club.**

CHICAGO, Ill., May 12.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Owing to the inclement conditions Saturday, May 10, the meeting was postponed to the following day, when with a clear sky, light northeast wind of twelve miles an hour and with twenty-one members present, seventeen taking part in the contests, the four events for the day were cast.

Two noteworthy occurrences of the day were Brother Whitby's excellent score, at an opening event, of 99.4 in the half-ounce accuracy bait, and Brother Tournier's entrance into the 99 class with a score of 99.2. The scores were as follows:

Half-ounce accuracy bait:		
Swisher .....	97.2	C. W. Grant..... 96.3
Amman .....	98.7	Kernaghan .....
Tournier .....	99.2	Pierson .....
W. T. Grant.....	94.7	Hornstein .....
Cal McCarthy .....	98.1	Peacock .....
Huntley .....	95.6	Moffett .....
Whitby .....	99.4	De Garmo .....
Tice .....	98.4	
Distance fly:		
Amman .....	98	C. McCarthy .....
W. T. Grant.....	85	De Garmo .....
C. W. Grant.....	88	
Half-ounce distance bait:		
De Garmo .....	115%	Amman .....
Wehle .....	133	Swisher .....
Jamison .....	184%	Moffett .....
C. McCarthy .....	122	Kernaghan .....
W. T. Grant.....	109%	
Accuracy fly:		
De Garmo .....	99.4	Amman .....
Pierson .....	99.6	Whitby .....
Swisher .....	98.8	Huntley .....
C. McCarthy .....	99.5	W. T. Grant.....
C. W. Grant .....	98.6	Tice .....

There will be no contest on May 25, as that is the date of the State tournament, held by the Chicago Fly-Casting Club, at Anglers' Pool, Garfield Park, to which the members of the Illinois Casting Club are most cordially invited. It is hoped our club will seize this opportunity to offer the same courtesy shown us by the Chicago Fly at our tournament.

The casting will begin at 10 A. M. sharp, and the events will be dry fly accuracy, accuracy fly, quarter-ounce and half-ounce accuracy bait. Cups will be awarded to visiting members in each event and ribbons for second and third places.

J. D. ANWAY, Sec'y.

THE colonel came down to breakfast, the morning after the party, with a bandaged hand. "Why, Colonel, what's the matter with your hand?" they asked him. Confound it all." the Colonel answered, "we had a little party last night, and one of the younger men got intoxicated and trod on my hand as he was walking across the room."—Shooting Times and British Sportsman.

**San Francisco Fly-Casting Club.**

THE fly-casting contests of the San Francisco Fly-Casting Club follow:

Medal contests, series 1913—Saturday, contest No. 4, held at Stow Lake, May 10; wind, light; weather, fair.

	Acc'y.		Delicacy		Net, Casting	½oz. Lure
	Per Ct.	Per Ct.	Per Ct.	Per Ct.		
C. G. Young.....	98.24	98.16	99.20	98.46	97.2	
J. F. Burgin.....	99.00	97.00	97.00	97.00	98.1	
F. A. Webster.....	99.20	99.00	99.50	99.25	98.6	
C. H. Gardner.....	97.35	95.80	97.10	96.8	98.7	
C. H. Kewell.....	99.20	98.48	99.00	98.54	95.2	
P. W. Shattuck..	98.56	97.52	96.00	96.56	94.3	
James Watt .....					96.0	
H. Thompson ....	98.40	97.36	95.00	96.33	82.5	
Re-entries:						
F. A. Webster.....					94.7	
H. Thompson.....	98.40				87.4	

Judges, Paul N. Shattuck, F. A. Webster, J. F. Burgin; Referee, C. G. Young; Clerk, E. O. Ritter.

Medal contests, series 1913—Sunday, contest

No. 4, held at Stow Lake, May 11; wind, light; weather, fair.

	Acc'y.		Delicacy		Net, Casting	½oz. Lure
	Per Ct.	Per Ct.	Per Ct.	Per Ct.		
C. G. Young.....	98.52	98.00	99.40	98.50	97.5	
James Watt .....					98.4	
Stanley Forbes....	99.00	98.60	97.00	97.30	88.7	
J. F. Burgin.....	99.80	97.24	97.40	97.32	90.2	
Dr. W. E. Brooks	98.32	98.8	97.20	97.44	94.9	
C. H. Kewell.....	99.24	98.52	98.10	98.31	95	
Samuel Wells .....	98.20	99.20	96.50	98.5	96	
A. Sperry .....	97.40	98.32	96.10	97.21	98.1	
H. B. Sperry.....	98.40	99.12	96.20	97.46	91.1	
F. J. Cooper.....	99.20	98.28	96.30	97.29	98.3	
F. V. Bell.....	99.12				97.4	
C. H. Gardner....	97.32				97.2	
Re-entries:						
F. J. Cooper.....	99.80				96.4	
A. Sperry .....	98.12	96.40	97.26	92.5		
H. B. Sperry.....	99.80	98.16	98.10	98.13	94.5	

The Long distance light tackle event had scores as follows: Forbes 78 feet, Burgin 75, Kewell 81, Wells 95, A. Sperry 72, H. B. Sperry 80, Cooper 82, Bell 79, Wells (re-entry) 95.

Judges, Stanley Forbes, C. H. Kewell, James Watt; Referee, C. G. Young; Clerk, E. O. Ritter.

# The Angling Rod in Central Ohio

Forest and Stream thanks the members of the Columbus Anglers' Club for the honor of having been made their official organ

Third of a Series of Articles on Clubs

By GEORGE M. CLOUSE

Photograph by Author.

**S**PORTSMEN of the rod are looking for a magazine that will have much to say about scientific angling—something that will teach the correct tackle, how to repair it and how to take care of it; habits and haunts of different kinds of fish; some ichthyology; how to cast; or, in other words, a practical knowledge of how to creel desirable fish.

Why should we rehash these too much self-taught subjects? Because of the lack of uni-

formity of the art of angling, and because there are thousands each year of novices who take up the rod for recreative sport and are eager to be taught correctly scientific angling. But, says one, we can learn all this in books written on these subjects. If so, then why should we have any magazines at all on any other subjects? No, you cannot learn it all in books—they have their place, and so do magazines.

To plead for this kind of sportsmen's

journal, we can hear the wail of the editors to the effect that they cannot get writers; that other outdoor sports would want for a representative publication; that they must practice altruism, etc. While this is more or less true, and while there is an inter-weaving of the love of the rod and gun in the hearts of sportsmen, nevertheless, in my opinion, the enthusiastic interest for the rod is on the increase, while that of the gun is on the decrease. This is almost a natural result, for, to go with the gun much longer means extinction of its quest; then add to this condition the rapid placing of homes, the advance of agriculture and destroying of all suitable cover. To destroy the home of the game means its annihilation. No, Ohio's cover for game is diminishing year by year never to return. Again, the high cost of living has made the expense of a gunning outfit and ammunition, etc., an item to be considered.

Now as to the rod: The first cost for an outfit as compared to the gun is about one-tenth as much, and the upkeep is probably one-fiftieth, and the habitats for fish can be practically continued as nature had planned; and the State will continue to plant billions of fish in all of her suitable waters without cost to anglers. Then why not the rod? It will lead you to beauty spots of nature, there to breathe in more ozone, to make more red blood, and make life worth while. You have more opportunities to get next to nature and with a greater number of congenial associates, even with the fair sex. Children and the aged, rich and poor, all walks of life, and all types of humanity participate in this custom of outdoor sport which was begun by the pre-Adamic race.

Let me tell you about the Columbus Anglers' Club.

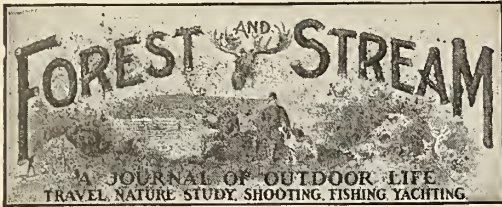
In Ohio's capital city there was organized in May, 1911, an angling club of about twenty members—we now have 1,200—and every indication points to a membership of 2,000 in a comparatively short time. I will challenge any similar organization of like number to produce more men—men of affairs—voting citizens, more wealth, more broadmindedness, more politeness, yes, more brains, than is found in this body of anglers. Our purpose is the protection of game fish and the creation of a healthy interest in scientific angling. And we stand for the co-operation with Ohio's fish and game laws; for stocking our waters with suitable fish and the protection of same; for personal opposition to illegal fishing and pollution of streams; for using our influence to obtain more efficient legislation for the protection and propagation of fish and game. We affiliate with the National Association of Scientific Anglers' Club. Our tournaments create a friendly rivalry, social entertainment and an opportunity for the novice to receive instructions in the art of casting.

With appreciation and pride we can announce the co-operation of the Park Commission which grants us the right to use the lagoon in Goodale Park for a fish hatchery, into which water two carloads of one to two-pound bass have been planted. And the lagoon in Franklin Park has our permanent targets of tournament regulations, and it is here we hold our spring and fall tournaments, and



"BIG DARBY."

(Continued on page 673.)



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W. G. BEECROFT, Secretary. W. J. GALLAGHER, Treasurer.  
127 Franklin Street, New York.

**CORRESPONDENCE**—FOREST AND STREAM is the recognized medium of entertainment, instruction and information between American sportsmen. The editors invite communications on the subjects to which its pages are devoted, but, of course, are not responsible for the views of correspondents. Anonymous communications cannot be regarded.

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### NEW YORK STATE FORESTRY BILLS.

It is only the possibility of being overlooked in the excitement of enthusiasm over direct primaries that can prevent Governor Sulzer's signing that most worthy bill—McLelland-Jones (Assembly 2733) recently passed by the New York State Legislature. The bill is backed by the Empire State Forest Products Association, the Adirondack League Club, the New York State Fish, Game and Forest League, the Association for the Preservation of the Adirondacks, the Camp-Fire Club of America and the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, and practically all other authorities on forestry in the Empire State. Concisely, the bill asks an optional State control of lumbering on private lands, where forestry devastation is carried on to its greatest extent. It solves the problem of preservation and rehabilitation of State forests and the protection of watersheds.

Every reader of FOREST AND STREAM, of course, will support the McLelland-Jones bill.

### WHY KILL AFRICAN BIRDS?

FURTHER evidence of the broadening interest in bird preservation is offered by correspondence abstracted in another column, between Sir Harry Johnston, the African traveler, and officials of the Plumage Committee and Textile Trade Section of the London Chamber of Commerce.

Sir Harry Johnston bears witness to the great usefulness of insect-eating birds, which are now so rapidly being destroyed for the sake of their plumage—testimony which cannot fail to prove an effective weapon in the hands of the bird protectionists of the Old World, as it has been in the New.

The extraordinary stupidity of spending vast sums of money to fight certain diseases carried by blood-sucking insects, and at the same time permitting the most effective enemies of these blood-sucking insects to be destroyed for commercial purposes, must be obvious to anyone. The only question is as to the facts, and all students of birds and of insects are agreed that birds are the most efficient enemies of the harm-

ful species, whether they destroy property, timber or crops, or life, by conveying diseases.

It is interesting to note that the species of herons which furnish egret plumes, are the enemies of the tsetse fly, which we are told is responsible for such tremendous loss of human life in Africa.

FOREST AND STREAM has for many years insisted that in the birds the farmer has a vast army of unpaid servants, working for him all day long, for 365 days in each year. To a less extent the same may be said for the medical man—at all events in certain quarters of the globe.

### BARN SWALLOWS.

PARADOXICAL as it may sound, swallows increase rather than diminish the milk supply. Of course we refer to the members of the *Hirundinidae* family and not to the action of the esophagus. In making this observation we quote C. D. Howe, State ornithologist of Vermont, who says:

"The barn swallow has a direct relation to the milk supply, for it feeds upon the flies that are about the barns and trouble the cattle. Holes should be made in the gables of barns to allow them a chance to get in and nest among the rafters, or a cleat be nailed along under the eaves to allow them a chance to nest there."

And even if this little graceful passerine ate no flies and saved no milk, what is prettier than its volplaning about the barnyard and over the orchard. Its grace alone entitles it to protection.

### AMERICAN GAME PROTECTIVE AND PROPAGATION ASSOCIATION.

ON another page we print the summary of the first year's work of the American Game Protective and Propagation Association, incorporated Sept. 25, 1911. The annual report shows a remarkable bit of history in conviction of game law violators, bird propagation and protection, as well as the history of its greatest achievement—the enactment of the Weeks-McLean bill, for to more than any other organization credit belongs to John B. Burnham and his associates for this migratory bird protection law.

Financially and numerically the association is in excellent condition. The support of every red-copusceled human should be given the American Protective and Propagation Association. The new offices of the association are in the Woolworth Building.

### "THE WAY OF THE WOODS."

EVERY time we look over "Eddie" Breck's guide book, the more we are impressed by his knowledge of the outdoors and all that therein is. Many times have we perused "The Way of the Woods" and just that many times have we found, between its covers, something almost indispensable to the camper. Just now we have cured a severe case of ivy poisoning with a Breck remedy, and it wasn't a whiskey solution, either; just ordinary baking soda—bicarbonate—dissolved in water and applied frequently. For this solution and for hundreds of other solutions to harder problems we recommend "The Way of the Woods" to every one about to call upon dame nature.

### CARRYING GAME THROUGH NEW JERSEY.

IN another column appears a letter from a resident of New York State who was put to considerable expense and inconvenience for carrying game through New Jersey. We print his letter, not so much because the warden was not within his prerogative in making the arrest, but because the court proceeding constituted a travesty on justice. Appended to the subscriber's complaint is a letter from C. H. Napier, President of the New Jersey Game Commission, explaining in detail his ideas on the subject, which to us seem reasonable and fair. However, if we interpret correctly, Mr. Napier's idea of a "reasonable deposit," he should get together with the justices in Jersey City and impress upon them the fact that \$48.80 is not a "reasonable deposit" for the possession of one snowshoe hare in transit from Sullivan county to New York county.

### NO MORE BIRD PLUMES FOR HAT DECORATION.

THE House of Representatives has passed the tariff bill, and present indications are most favorable to its passage by the Senate. Schedule N in this bill contains a clause (Section 357) that means wonderful things to wild bird life. It forbids the importation of bird plumage, except for scientific purposes, and was made possible through concentrated efforts of the various influences whose work and whose names are too well known to need further mention. To all those concerned in this great work, and to those nature lovers in future generations, we extend our hearty congratulations. To the National Milliners' Association we offer condolences.

### A SUGGESTION TO SUBSCRIBERS.

THE time for shifting to summer homes is coming, and many subscribers to FOREST AND STREAM naturally will desire the addresses of the copy of the paper which goes to them changed from winter to summer residences. This is a matter that it is well to attend to in time, so that no issues of the paper may be lost to the reader.

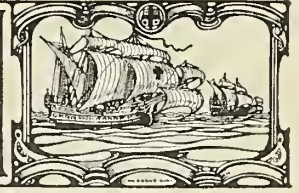
Readers who are not subscribers, but who purchase the paper from week to week at the news stands, or have it furnished them by their local dealer, may, by taking short time subscriptions, have the paper sent to them for any period from one to three months. The charge for sending FOREST AND STREAM is twenty-five cents for one month, fifty cents for two months, or seventy-five cents for three months' subscription. This may be convenient for those who are spending the summer within reach of a post office, yet at a distance from news stands.

### MONTANA GAME LAWS.

It is unfortunate that in the 1913 game laws of Montana, set forth in another column, game birds in other States may be possessed and sold publicly. This is not only unfair to the neighboring States, but is retrogression rather than progress in national game protection.



# YACHTING



Forest and Stream will give a weekly digest of Yachting and Motor Boating events from all over the country.

## Ticks From the Ship's Clock.

FLAGSHIP *ALCEDO*, Corinthian Y. C., Harbor of Essington, May 1, 1913.—General Orders No. 1: The commodore hereby assumes command of the squadron. George Herbert Millett is appointed fleet captain, and Dr. Hobart A. Hare, fleet surgeon.

G. W. C. DREXEL, Commodore.

## Watch Your Boats.

EVIDENTLY the gang of boat thieves that were so active on Long Island Sound all last summer have commenced operations early. A new dinghy was cut from the davits of the yacht *Albion*, lying off City Island, on the night of the 14th.

A suspicious looking boat had been seen in the harbor during the day and was missing next morning. The police of City Island are looking for this crew.

The dinghy was a 14-foot cedar and mahogany bright finish—a very handsome boat.

*Albion* belongs to the fleet of the Larchmont Y. C. and is owned by James G. Wilson.

## Yachts Change Hands.

THE Hollis Burgess yacht agency has sold the 33-foot waterline auxiliary cruising yawl *Idler*, owned by J. A. Tower, of Westwood, Mass., to Robert W. Scott, of Boston; the 25-foot waterline auxiliary yawl *Cavalier*, owned by F. P. Valentine, of Newton, Mass., to Charles D. M. Cole, of New York, who will use her at Newport, R. I.; the 40-foot motor boat *Chalen*, owned by Commodore William W. Brooks, of the Jeffries Y. C., of East Boston, to Alexander Forbes, of Milton, Mass., who will use her for cruising along the Maine coast, and the champion 17-foot Eastern Y. C. one-design class knockabout *Scarab*, to the Eastern Y. C., to be used as a club boat.

A STRONG indication that the coming yachting season will be an unusually active one is the large number of craft which are changing hands. Among the recent transactions effected through Cox & Stevens, of New York, are:

The 130-foot over all auxiliary schooner yacht *Arbella*, sold for Washington B. Thomas, of Boston, to Ogden T. McClurg, of Chicago, for extensive cruising on the Atlantic coast and the Great Lakes. Name has been changed to *Talofa*.

The 115-foot steam house yacht *Margaret*, sold for Capt. Isaac E. Emerson, of Baltimore, to a prominent Western yachtsman.

The 100-foot cruising power yacht *North Wind*, chartered for Charles M. Clark, of New York, to a prominent Boston yachtsman for the season.

The 85-foot gasolene cruising yacht *Kalmia*, sold for Hobart J. Park, New York Y. C., to

Oliver C. Grinnell, of New York, for cruising on Long Island Sound and adjacent waters.

The 100-foot houseboat *Sleepy Hollow*, sold for Alfred K. Wright, of New York, to a prominent member of the New York Y. C., for use off Glen Cove, L. I.

The 85-foot gasolene houseboat sold for Wilbur C. Fisk, of New York, to J. H. Wichert, of Brooklyn, for cruising in local waters.

The 75-foot cruising power yacht *Achelous*, sold for Edward P. Lawson, of New York, to Arthur Stanley Zell, of Baltimore, for cruising on Chesapeake Bay. Recently left for her new home port.

The 77-foot steam yacht *Reposo*, sold for a local yachtsman to Dr. E. J. Montague, of Binghamton, N. Y., for use on the Jersey coast.

The 70-foot cruising power yacht *Ocoee*, sold for W. S. Milne, of Cleveland, Tenn., to Edward I. Welsh, for cruising on Narragansett Bay and Eastern waters.

The 70-foot over all schooner yacht *Simitar* sold for Geo. S. Runk, of New York Y. C., to William J. Baxter, of New York, for cruising on Long Island Sound.

The 60-foot gasolene cruiser *Amina*, sold for Arthur Stanley Zell, of Baltimore, to Charles S. McCulloh, Larchmont Y. C. Has been renamed *Dido*.

The 65-foot gasolene cruiser *Caroline*, sold for M. Frank Dennis, of New York, to Charles Coryell, of Bay City, Mich. The *Caroline* won the New York-Halifax Reciprocity Race in 1911.

The 65-foot cruising motor yacht *Weow*, sold for E. E. Gray, of Boston, to A. E. Willard, of Mexico. Recently shipped to Tampico.

The 60-foot gasolene cruiser *Chipper*, sold for Mrs. John Price Wetherill, of Philadelphia, to Isaac L. Hunt, for local cruising.

The 60-foot high speed launch *Pampero*, sold for Clement B. Newbold, of Philadelphia, to Alessandro Fabbri, New York Y. C., for use at Bay Harbor, Me. Will be renamed *Wibs*.

The 55-foot bridge deck gasolene cruiser *Vixen*, sold for Robert L. Rayner, Columbia Y. C., to a local yachtsman for Long Island Sound cruising.

The 45-foot gasolene cruiser *Alirene*, sold for James Bromiley, of Philadelphia, to Nathan H. Weed, of New York, for cruising among the Thousand Islands.

The 45-foot steam launch *Yenlo*, sold for George H. Olney, to Pennsylvania Water & Power Co., of Baltimore, for use on Susquehanna River, Pa.

The 40-foot bridge deck cruiser *Mary Isabella*, sold for Lucius T. Cochran, of Youngstown, Ohio, to Alexander G. Rea, of Philadelphia, for Florida cruising.

The 40-foot gasolene cruiser *Helen*, sold for D. S. Jaycox, Park Ridge, N. J., to George J. Fermier, of Jersey City.

The 36-foot over all sloop yacht *Portia*, sold for Robert Goeller, of New York, to Edward

Willis, of New York, for use on Barnegat Bay.

The 40-foot over all auxiliary catboat *Gaycheen*, sold for W. F. and H. I. Keller, to J. F. Ringen and William Kottmier, of New York.

The 35-foot over all auxiliary catboat *Pilot*, sold for R. B. Cook, of Brooklyn, to H. S. Poppinger for use on the Shrewsbury River.

The 30-foot raised deck cruiser *Minnow*, sold for R. S. Blake, of Montclair, N. J., to the U. S. Government for use at Porto Rico.

THE following sales have been made through the office of Stanley M. Seaman:

The 64-foot power yacht *Tenegan*, sold for F. F. Chrystie to F. T. Rogers, of Providence, R. I., who will use her for extended cruising.

The 60-foot raised deck cruiser *Orsen*, for G. C. St. John, of Greenwich, Conn., to A. Kessell, Jr., this city. *Orsen* is a brand new cruiser, representing the latest development of the type and will be used for extended cruising.

The Lawley 55-foot raised deck cruiser *Mydial*, sold for Geo. F. Foote to R. A. Dowler, of this city. The yacht is now in commission with owner living aboard.

The 55-foot power cruiser *Mavourneen*, sold for Frank deK. Huyler to Capt. F. G. Palmer, who is now fitting her out for an extended cruise through the Great Lakes from where she will proceed to Florida via the Mississippi River in the fall.

The 50-foot water line cruising schooner yacht *Ilikamo*, sold for E. W. Converse to Chas. S. Hamilton, of New Haven, Conn. Mr. Hamilton is now fitting out for an extended cruise to the Labrador coast.

The auxiliary schooner yacht *Eleana*, for Henry C. Pearson to E. P. Hicks, of the Larchmont Y. C. Mr. Hicks will use her as his home this summer.

The 80-foot power yacht *Nautilus*, sold for T. B. Bleecker to Mrs. Annie M. Poth, of New York.

The 35-foot waterline Lawley sloop *Adeltha*, sold for John W. Bird to F. F. Kuialla, of New York.

The 57-foot sloop yacht *Petrel*, sold for Irving W. Van Wart to Joseph Pulitzer, Jr., St. Louis, Mo., who will use her on the coast of Maine.

The 47-foot launch *Amrita*, sold for Dr. Emil Houel to John C. Taylor, of this city, who has shipped her to Warren, Minn.

The 40-foot raised deck cruiser *Blue Peter V.*, sold for James H. Brookfield, New York Y. C. to Albert Nachmann, of this city. *Blue Peter V.* is well remembered as the winner of the Marblehead race of 1910 and Manhasset Bay cup and Larchmont race of 1911. She is an unusually able sea boat and will be used for offshore cruising by her new owner.

The 40-foot raised deck cruiser *Bud*, sold for A. W. Probst to Le Roy Jones, of this city. The New York Y. C. 30-footer *Nautilus*,

sold for E. E. Dickenson to Chas. W. Mitchell, of New Britain, Conn., who will enter her in all races for this class.

The auxiliary yawl Gertrude for G. W. Holloway to C. W. Maeland, of Philadelphia.

The sloop Lucy, sold for H. A. Macpherson to R. A. Van Houten, of New York.

The auxiliary sloop Hal, sold for Chas. W. Weaver to N. D. F. Baker, of New York.

The H. B. Tortoise, chartered for A. P. Plumb to R. S. Childs, who will use her as his home this summer, laying off Greenwich, Conn.

The catboat Ace, sold for D. S. Morcein to A. F. Hatch, of Stamford, Conn.

The sloop Vagabond for E. H. Pike to L. B. Buttey, of New York.

Seawanhaka catboat Keewaydin III. for F. D. Trapp to R. H. M. Potter.

Knockabout Colliwog for H. P. Davidson, of J. P. Morgan & Co., to R. Floyd Clarke, of this city.

The jewel one-design class knockabout Brilliant, for Henry W. J. Bucknall to Dr. J. C. Ayer, of the New York Y. C.

The launch Anahma, for Atkin Wheeler Co., of Huntington, L. I., to Conrad Stein, of New York.

### Yachting on San Francisco Bay.

THE yachting season on San Francisco Bay is now in full swing, all of the clubs having held their formal opening events. A number of important races are scheduled for the present month, and from now on until the 1st of November there will not be a week without some yachting event of note. The San Francisco Y. C. held its opening exercises on the afternoon and evening of May 3 and entertained a great crowd of guests at its club house at Sausalito. This club enjoys the distinction of being the third oldest of its kind in America, having been formed forty-five years ago. This organization now has the greatest membership in its history, as well as the greatest number of boats flying its flag. It is now completing the erection of a fine new club house at Sausalito, and will shortly be called upon to defend the San Francisco perpetual challenge cup, so that a busy season is ahead.

The Aeolian Y. C., of Alameda, held its opening exercises on May 3, and on the following day a cruise in squadron was held, visits being paid to the headquarters of other clubs about the bay. A number of clubs held their opening cruises a week earlier, among these being the Corinthian Y. C., the California Y. C., the Sausalito Y. C. and the newly formed Oakland Y. C.

The Fleur de Lis, Captain C. McCarthy, the winner of the perpetual challenge cup race a year ago, has been rebuilt and is now twelve feet longer than formerly. Alert, Thomas Kendall owner, has also been lengthened and presents an improved appearance. Fulton G., one of the best known yachts on the bay, will be sailed this season by George Wagner and Fred Farnkopf.

Commodore Picker, of the Corinthian Y. C., is absent on a pleasure trip to Tahiti, but his sloop Harpoon is in commission under the direction of former Commodore John Pew.

IN changing address, the old as well as the new should be given.

## Canoeing

### Raquette Lake Canoe Trip.

AN A. C. A. member writes as follows:

"I shall be very glad if you will advise me in regard to the trip beginning at Old Forge, N. Y., on Raquette Lake, and ending on Lower Saranac Lake or Lake Placid.

"I particularly would like information in regard to supply stores, hotels that may be on the route, portages, etc."

If any of our canoe readers have taken this trip, please outline and send to our canoe editor.

### Atlantic Division, A. C. A.

BURLINGTON, N. J., May 14.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The cruise over Decoration Day of this year will be down the Delaware, from Phillipsburg, N. J., to Park Island, a distance of about forty-six miles, and it is hoped the change from Rancocas Creek will be appreciated and that there will be a large turnout.

#### ITINERARY.

Thursday evening, May 29. Arrive and make headquarters at Karldon Hotel, Easton, Pa. Good site at Carpenterville, about five miles below Phillipsburg.

Friday. Leave Phillipsburg 10:30 A. M., picking up those who camped. Lunch at Milford; camp at Point Pleasant.

Saturday. Leave at 10 A. M. Lunch at Lambertville, camp at Park Island, dinner and breakfast on Sunday morning at the usual cost. (Provisions for all other meals should be provided by the cruiser, or meals can be had at hotels en route.)

Sunday. Lower Delaware River men will continue down the Delaware in the morning.

Canoes and duffle should be shipped via freight or express as follows:

From New York and points east and north, over the Lehigh Valley R. R. or Central R. R. Co. of N. J., to Phillipsburg, N. J.

From Philadelphia and points south, over Pennsylvania R. R. to same destination. (Those desiring to camp at Carpenterville, N. J., will ship to that point instead of Phillipsburg.)

Canoes can also be shipped as excess baggage on passenger trains, but notice of same should be given the railroad company, stating date and train number to facilitate handling in baggage car.

Cruisers should go as "light" as possible.

#### TRAIN SERVICE.

From West Twenty-third Street, New York—Over Lehigh Valley R. R.: Leave 3:50, 5:05, 5:50 P. M. and 7:28 A. M. Arrive Phillipsburg: 6:17, 8:05, 8:17 P. M. and 9:45 A. M.

Over Central R. R. of New Jersey—Leave 4:20, 4:50, 5:50 P. M. and 7:05 A. M. Arrive Phillipsburg: 7:10, 7, 8:29 P. M. and 10:03 A. M.

From Broad Street Station, Philadelphia (Pennsylvania R. R.)—Leave: 5:03 and 7 P. M. and 7 A. M. Arrive Carpenterville 7:52, 9:43 P. M. and 9:35 A. M. Arrive Phillipsburg: 8:05, 10 P. M. and 9:54 A. M.

Trains leaving Market Street Ferry, Philadelphia (Pennsylvania R. R.) at 4:28, 6 P. M. and 6:12 A. M. connect at Trenton with above

trains from Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. And the last word is: Come with us and we will promise lots of fun.

HENRY B. FORT, Chairman.  
DAVID S. HILL,  
J. W. BROOMHEAD,  
J. STANLEY PAGE,  
Committee.

### A. C. A. Membership.

#### NEW MEMBERS PROPOSED.

Atlantic Division.—Gustave Ross, 326 West Twenty-eighth street, New York city, by Clarence Sandstrom.

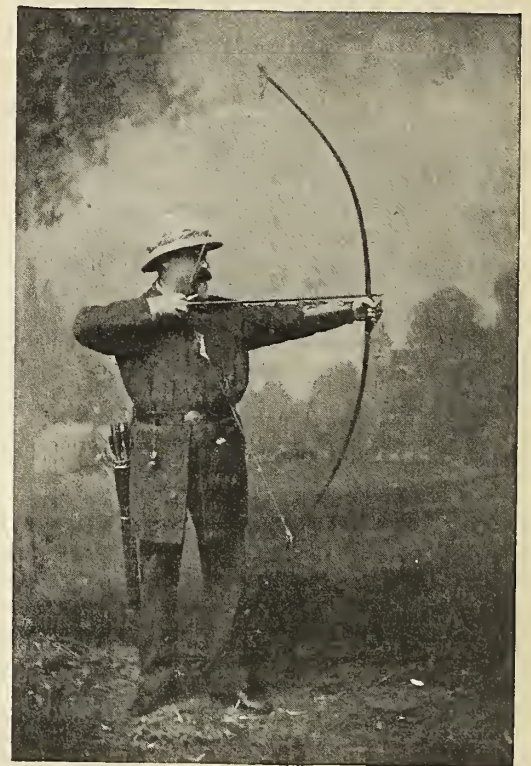
Eastern Division.—William Wallace Heckman, 19 Windemere Road, Auburndale, Mass., by B. L. Goodwin; John J. Smith, 333 Pine street, Providence, R. I., and Fred A. Schmidt, 33 Stadden street, Providence, R. I., both by Fred C. Rexford; Gravers Graverson, 814 Main street, Waltham, Mass.; Everett Willard Smith, 145 Brown street, Waltham, Mass., and Joseph F. Spoettle, 17½ Robbins street, Waltham, Mass., all by F. R. Clemmens.

#### NEW MEMBERS ELECTED.

Atlantic Division.—6660, W. Arthur Lyons, 14 West Forty-third street, Bayonne, N. J.

Central Division.—6657, Fred C. Belmer, 111 West Brighton avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.; 6658, Mager V. Gilbert, 405 Cedar street, Syracuse, N. Y.; 6659, Curtiss C. Brown, 208 McAllister avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.

## Revival of Archery



Archery outfits are now in demand—lovers of the sport and "Country Clubs" are taking it up. Outfits supplied from \$5.00 upwards.

Send for Archery Price List

**E. I. HORSMAN COMPANY**  
365 Broadway, New York

# ARCHERY

Forest and Stream is the official organ of the National Archery Association.

## An Archer's Scrap-Book

CHICAGO, Ill., April 4.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In published letters and articles we often find themes for discussion. In one of your recent issues there was a letter from Euclid D. Miller, of Nashville, in which he speaks of his scrap book, and of the good things from FOREST AND STREAM with which he is filling it.

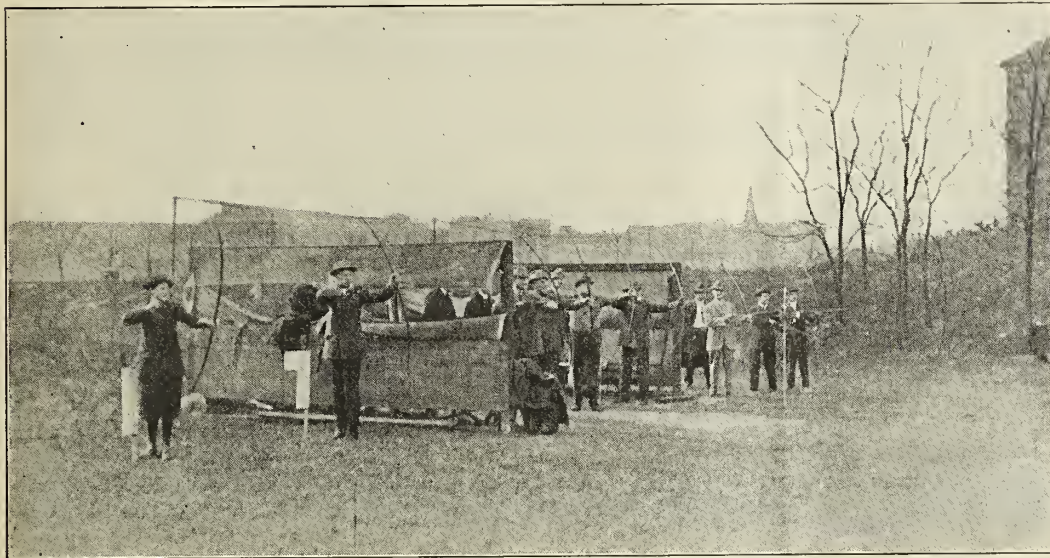
In the past Mr. Miller has written entertainingly on archery topics, and now that he has started again, we hope that he will keep it up. My scrap book will grow on his contributions.

I suppose every one, some time in his life,

all the printed matter relating to it which has come to my notice.

I now have seventeen archery scrap books. In size they average 10 by 12 inches and 160 pages.

It has been no hardship to make these books, for I never allow the clippings to accumulate, and as a rule only a few hours elapse after they are received before they are securely put in their last resting place. Many of my friends have helped me in this work, and to those who have not done so I shall be thankful if they will.



PITTSBURGH A. C. ARCHERY RANGE.

has made a scrap book, or books. I own to being a crank on the subject. My first was made so long ago that if I should give you its date you might think I am an old man. It contained clippings about birds and insects and general matters. Then politics and political conventions and campaigns received attention. Medical subjects were not neglected.

In 1878 archery began to be the chief thing collected and preserved. In those early days the work was not done very systematically, though I have interesting newspaper reports of the early tournaments of the National, the Eastern, the Ohio State and other associations and of local meets.

From 1884 I was out of archery for nineteen years. At this time I had copies of FOREST AND STREAM covering all the early archery days. Not expecting ever to be able to return to the sport, I disposed of the magazines, after moving them about for several years. It has been a real sorrow that I did so.

For the last ten years I have kept quite closely in touch with the sport, and have kept

Many facts have thus been recorded which perhaps could not be found elsewhere.

Tac Hussey, of Des Moines, and Louis W. Maxson, of Washington, have preserved much valuable material, and I know of a number who are making a record of the archery doings of the day.

Let me suggest to my archer friends that they keep scrap books not only for their own pleasure, but because they will thus be the means of preserving the history of the sport.

EDWARD B. WESTON.

### "The Ladies Who Golf and Shoot."

BY TACITUS HUSSEY.

On velvet turf 'neath sunny skies,  
With cheeks aglow like sunset tints,  
With bended bow or golf clubs 'true,  
And eyes reflecting starry glints,  
Behold our ladies of the lawn,  
With fluffy hair from wind's salute,  
With twanging bow or fleeting ball,  
Our ladies fair, "who golf and shoot."

Oh, targets, with your colored rings!  
Oh, bended bow, with well-aimed shaft!

How sweet the song the bow cord sings,  
How soft and low the feathery laugh  
Of arrows in their hurried flight,  
Loosed from the hand of archer bold,  
And tell-tale murmur of delight  
Whene'er her shaft has reached the gold!

And oh, the joy which fills the heart  
When ends the chase of fleeting sphere,  
When hole is made from distant field  
To hear the watchers clap and cheer:  
"Hurrah! Hurrah! She's won the day  
With two holes up, and one to play!"  
If I were old and lame to boot,  
I'd cheer the girls who "golf and shoot!"

There's music in the arrow's thud,  
When through the air it flies apace,  
Unerring in its steady flight,  
Eager to kiss the target's face!  
It's fun to watch an arrow's flight  
From twanging string, like sound of lute—  
It brings to me my boyhood days  
To watch the "ladies golf and shoot!"

When world is fair and spirits gay,  
When fields and woods by sun are kissed,  
How strange, in stuffy, stifling rooms,  
Women sit down to solemn whist;  
And shuffle cards and ask, "What's trumps?"  
And rise, mayhap, with burning face  
When conscious of that sin of sins,  
That she has "trumped her partner's ace!"

Better the bowstring's thrilling twang;  
Better the golf ball's flight sublime;  
Better, by far, an outdoor life  
Spent in the "good old summer time!"  
If I approached Methuselah's age,  
Sans teeth and "balder than a coot,"  
I'd never cease to sound the praise  
Of ladies fair "who golf and shoot!"

### English Archery Scores.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 14.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The following scores are taken from The Field, London, April 26:

WEST GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHERY SOCIETY.  
April 17.

	60yds.	50yds.	Total.
Mrs. Procter .....	27 99	16 58	43 157
Miss Hingston .....	20 66	13 59	33 125
Miss Laing .....	17 59	15 63	32 122
Miss Procter .....	4 14	8 24	12 38
Mrs. Willet .....	1 3	5 23	6 26

CHELTENHAM ARCHERS.  
April 17.

	60yds.	50yds.	Total.
Mrs. Priestly Foster .....	29 145	22 116	51 261
Miss Browett .....	33 164	19 85	55 249
Mrs. Appleyard .....	31 125	18 96	49 221
Miss W. Ticehurst .....	17 73	15 71	32 144

PENDLE ARCHERS.  
April 22. At the Clitheroe Polo Club.

	60yds.	50yds.	Total.
Mrs. L. King-Wilkinson .....	28 74	17 81	45 155
Mrs. F. Robinson .....	20 96	10 26	30 122
Mrs. Harold Rushton .....	21 60	12 54	33 114
Mrs. Fowle .....	17 51	10 38	27 89
Mrs. Irving .....	8 32	13 49	21 81

ROYAL TOXOPHILITE SOCIETY.  
April 24. One hundred and forty-four arrows at sixty yards.

H. P. Nesham .....	138 798	Col. J. Straker .....	103 463
C. Pownall .....	118 592	W. W. Tate .....	33 161
W. Andrew .....	126 588	C. M. Walrond .....	36 134
Col. A. Hill .....	118 566		

EDWARD B. WESTON.



# TRAP SHOOTING



Forest and Stream is an Honorary Member of the Interstate Association for the Promotion of Trapshooting.

### Fixtures.

If you want your shoot to be announced here, send a notice like the following:

### REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.

- May 24.—Stratford, Ont., Canada.—Pastime G. C. Wm. Boles, Sec'y.
- May 24.—Newmanstown (Pa.) G. C. F. S. Rader, Sec'y.
- May 24.—New Haven, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of New Haven G. C. F. W. Smith, Pres.
- May 24.—Gananoque, Canada.—Thousand Islands G. C. C. A. Lewis, Sec'y.
- May 24-25.—St. Louis (Mo.) T. S. A. L. Ebert, Sec'y.
- May 27.—Fairmont (W. Va.) G. C. Ed. H. Taylor, Sec'y.
- May 27.—Sikeston (Mo.) G. C. Wm. H. Tanner, Sec'y.
- May 27.—Norwich, N. Y.—Chenango County F., G. and G. C. E. D. Borden, Mgr.
- May 27.—Brothead (Wis.) G. C. J. B. Pierce, Sec'y.
- May 27-29.—Peoria, Ill.—Illinois State tournament, under the auspices of Illinois State S. A. R. Scholes, Sec'y.
- May 27-29.—Fort Dodge, Ia.—Iowa State tournament, under auspices of the Fort Dodge Gun Club. Jos. Kautzky, Mgr.
- May 27-29.—N. Platte, Neb.—Nebraska State tournament, under auspices of Buffalo Bill G. C. J. C. Den, Sec'y.
- May 28.—Mt. Holly (N. J.) G. C. A. J. Dellette, Sec'y.
- May 28.—Chesapeake City (Md.) G. C. H. L. Worthington, Mgr.
- May 28.—Morocco (Ind.) G. C. Jas. C. Murphey, Sec'y.
- May 28.—Galion (O.) G. C. H. D. Smart, Pres.
- May 28-30.—Ogden, Utah.—Idaho-Utah Sportsmen's Association tournament, under auspices of the Ogden G. C. George E. Browning, Sec'y.
- May 29.—Vergas (Minn.) R. & G. C. C. A. Peterson, Pres.
- May 29.—Marion (O.) G. C. N. F. Titton, Sec'y.
- May 30.—Cleveland (O.) G. C. F. H. Wallace, Mgr.
- May 30.—Menominee Falls (Wis.) G. C. J. A. Pike, Sec'y.
- May 30.—Utica, N. Y.—Genesee G. C. E. J. Loughlin, Sec'y.
- May 30.—Lutonia (Ky.) G. C. H. S. Connelly, Sec'y.
- May 30.—Waukegan (Ill.) S. A. B. Tompkins, Sec'y.
- May 30.—Austerlitz, Ky.—Hill Top G. C. Thos. H. Clay, Jr., Sec'y.
- May 30.—Olyphant, Pa.—Social R. & G. C. T. A. Bell, Sec'y.
- May 30.—Waynesboro (Va.) G. C. S. T. Day, Sec'y.
- May 30.—Greenwich (Conn.) G. C. J. H. Finch, Pres.
- May 30.—Buffalo, N. Y.—Buffalo Audubon Club. W. C. Wootton, Sec'y.
- May 30-31.—Wilmington, Del.—Delaware State tournament, under auspices of the Du Pont G. C. W. A. Joslyn, Asst. Sec'y.
- June 2.—Bunker Hill (Ill.) G. C. C. E. Pettengill, Sec.
- June 2.—Utica, Ill.—Interurban T. S. A. A. L. Jaques, Sec'y.
- June 3.—Maquoketa (Ia.) G. C. E. L. Hinckley, Sec'y.
- June 3.—Delta (Colo.) G. C. R. A. King, Mgr.
- June 3.—Capron (Ill.) G. C. Alex. Vance, Sec'y.
- June 3.—Fulda (Minn.) G. C. H. W. Converse, Sec'y.
- June 3-4.—Sisseton, S. D.—South Dakota State tournament, under auspices of South Dakota State S. A. Maurice Schindler, Sec'y.
- June 3-5.—St. John (N. C.) G. C. W. W. Gerow, Sec'y.
- June 3-5.—Eugene, Ore.—Oregon State tournament, under auspices of Eugene G. C. E. A. Bean, Sec'y.
- June 4.—Keota (Ia.) G. C. John R. Jahn, Sec'y.
- June 4-5.—Baltimore, Md.—Maryland State tournament, under auspices of Maryland State S. A. H. L. Worthington, Sec'y.
- June 4-6.—Circleville, O.—Ohio State tournament, under auspices of Ideal G. C. J. S. Ritt, Sec'y.
- June 4-6.—Marshall, Mo.—Missouri State tournament, under auspices of Marshall G. C. E. W. Brown, Sec.
- June 5.—Plattsburg (N. Y.) R. & G. C. F. J. Riley, Pres.
- June 5.—Bristol (Va.) G. C. H. F. Lewis, Sec'y.
- June 5.—S. Madison, Wis.—Triangle G. C. H. G. Waterman, Sec'y.
- June 5.—Lowell (Ind.) G. C. H. O. Burnham, Sec'y.
- June 5-7.—Red Bank, N. J.—New Jersey State tournament, under auspices of River Side G. C. Albert L. Ivins, Pres.
- June 5.—Milbank (S. D.) G. C. W. J. Martens, Sec'y.
- June 5.—Spring Valley (Minn.) G. C. J. Bowden, Sec'y.
- June 6.—Bradford (Ill.) G. C. H. A. Swearingen, Sec'y.
- June 6-7.—Worcester, Mass.—Massachusetts State tournament, under auspices of Massachusetts S. T. S. A. F. E. Sheldon, Sec'y.
- June 7.—Royersford (Pa.) G. C. F. A. Anderson, Sec'y.
- June 7.—Oneonta (N. Y.) F., G. & G. C. George Wohlleben, Sec'y.
- June 7-8.—Milwaukee, Wis.—Badger G. C. C. P. Shumway, Sec'y.
- June 9-12.—Buffalo, N. Y.—N. Y. State Sportsmen's Association tournament. C. F. Lambert, Sec'y.
- June 10.—Janesville (Wis.) G. C. L. L. Nickerson, Sec'y.
- June 10.—Brownsville, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of Brownsville G. C. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
- June 10-11.—Warm Springs Ga.—Merriweather Gun Club. T. B. Slade, Sec'y.
- June 10-12.—Sioux City, Ia.—Soo G. C. W. F. Duncan, Sec'y.
- June 10-12.—Spokane, Wash.—Northwestern Sportsmen's Association tournament, under auspices of Spokane Gun Club. C. A. Fleming, Pres.

- June 10-12.—Buffalo, N. Y.—New York State tournament, auspices Buffalo Audubon Club. C. F. Lambert, Sec'y.
- June 11.—Winchester (Va.) G. C. H. B. Thatcher, Pres.
- June 11.—Portage La Prairie, Canada.—Portage G. C. W. H. Burns, Sec'y.
- June 11-12.—Decatur, Ill.—Central Illinois T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Business Men's G. C. H. P. Hanthron, Sec'y.
- June 12.—Platteville (Wis.) G. C. C. E. Gilmore, Sec'y.
- June 12.—So. Charleston (O.) G. C. G. H. Slaughter, Sec'y.
- June 12.—Brooklyn (Pa.) R. & G. C. M. O. Tiffany, Pres.
- June 12-13.—Indianapolis (Ind.) G. C. G. Alig, Jr., Sec'y.
- June 12-13.—Huntington, W. Va.—West Virginia State tournament, auspices Huntington G. C. I. R. Shepherd, Pres.
- June 13-14.—Portland, Me.—Maine State tournament, under auspices of Portland G. C. S. W. Dimick, Sec.
- June 14.—Minneapolis (Minn.) R. & G. C. Wm. R. McKinnon, Pres.
- June 14.—Philadelphia, Pa.—Meadow Spring G. C. Wm. F. Letford, Sec'y.
- June 16-18.—Boise, Idaho.—Idaho State tournament, under auspices Idaho State S. A. E. F. Walton, Sec'y.
- June 17-20.—Dayton, O.—Interstate Association's fourteenth Grand American Handicap tournament, on grounds of N. C. R. Gun Club; \$1,500 added. Winner of first prize guaranteed \$600 and a trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$500 and \$400 respectively. Elmer E. Shaner, Mgr., Pittsburgh.
- June 17.—Thief River Falls (Minn.) G. C. P. O. Myrum, Sec'y.
- June 18.—Shamokin (Pa.) G. C. C. Rubendall, Sec'y.
- June 18-19.—Springfield, Vt.—Vermont State tournament, auspices Springfield G. C. I. L. Hall, Sec'y.
- June 19-20.—Warroad (Minn.) G. C. D. F. Miller, Pres.
- June 21.—Billings (Mont.) R. and G. C. C. M. Ray, Pres.
- June 21.—Johnstown, Pa.—Central Pennsylvania T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of Johnstown G. C. Harry A. Shields, Sec'y.
- June 21.—Baudette (Minn.) G. C. A. M. Hoover, Sec'y.
- June 21.—Bridgeport, Conn.—Western Connecticut Trapshooters' League tournament, under auspices of Sea Side G. C. Earl R. Lewis, Sec'y.
- June 22-25.—Devil's Lake, N. D.—Queen City G. C. J. F. Duis, Pres.
- June 23-24.—Pueblo, Colo.—Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming State tournament, under auspices of the Pueblo G. C. C. H. Spoor, Sec'y.
- June 24.—Fulton (Mo.) G. C. Fred C. Wells, Sec'y.
- June 24.—Rockaway Beach, N. Y.—Rockaway G. C. Paul von Boeckman, Sec'y.
- June 24-25.—Crookston, Minn.—Minnesota State tournament, auspices Crookston G. C. T. Morris, Pres.

### Fulton Game and Gun Club.

FULTON, N. Y., May 15.—Enclosed kindly find the scores that were made at our registered tournament here yesterday. You will find that we had sixty one shooters. George R. Ginn, of Winchester Arms Co., took charge of our office for us, and managed same in a very satisfactory manner indeed. We felt very much pleased to have his assistance.

C. L. Frantz and T. E. Clay tied for high amateur average with a score of 132 out of 145. There were but two professionals who shot, H. McMurchy winning high average with 137, and Sim Glover second high average with 133. We had one merchandise event with forty-three prizes, and forty-three out of the sixty-one shooters went home happy, as they had each won a prize in this event. One event was open at 15 pairs, with the privilege of re-entering. The first prize was a \$37.50 L. C. Smith gun, and the second prize \$5 in cash. W. R. Patrick, of Gouverneur, N. Y., won the first prize in this event with the remarkably good score of 28 out of 15 pair. D. Wadsworth, of Auburn, N. Y., won the second with a score of 25 out of 15 pairs.

Sim Glover, for Du Pont presented to the winner of the high amateur average a gold stickpin. Frantz and Clay tied for the same and decided to shoot off at 25 targets. The score resulted: Clay 19, Frantz 18. The program consisted of nine events—seven at 15 and two at 20 targets. Scores:

Merchandise event, 25 targets, handicap:	
C H Frantz.....	132
D Wadsworth.....	121
M Stillwell.....	112
H Knox.....	88
F Wildner.....	122
J G S Dey.....	116
E A Wadsworth.....	122
S D Fowler.....	111
J G Boland.....	106
H E Mills.....	87
R B Hunter.....	125
J D Bee.....	121
J E Conley.....	129
W E Hookway.....	130
*S Glover.....	133
J Howland.....	118
J Fratschi.....	108
G O'Connor.....	115
W H Green.....	117
C H Simonds.....	118
W R Patrick.....	115
H D Holmes.....	117
G S Meager.....	97
W E Corfield.....	122
E A Whalen.....	110
*H McMurchy.....	137
F Weise.....	120
A P Curtis.....	113
C Hobbie.....	104
E Chapman.....	108
J C Hunter.....	104

### DRIVERS AND TWISTERS.

Yes, the Westy Hogans' shoot will be pulled at Atlantic City—new grounds—Sept. 17-19. Our old chum, Bernard Elsesser, will tell you all about it.

Warm Springs tournament, under auspices Merriweather Gun Club, will be held June 10-11, at Warm Springs, Ga. It is predicted that from forty to fifty smoke makers will be present. Each day's program calls for ten events of 20 targets at 2 cents per saucer; four moneys, class shooting.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Interstate Association, at its annual meeting in 1910, Secretary E. Reed Shaner advises that F. T. Joerg, Columbus, Ga., was the winner of the eighth Southern Handicap, shot at Montgomery, Ala., May 15. Mr. Joerg used a Remington pump gun, U. M. C. shells and Dead Shot powder.

Du Pont got an awful bunch of hits off C. P. Trap, who had proved an enigma to other visiting teams. His swift straight ones and his sweeping curves were knocked all over the lot. Pinch hitter Williams went in the last inning and hit in the 900 per cent. class—some hitting, eh, what? Our new straw hats are lifted to the Brandywine solvers of aerostatics.

W. G. BEECROFT.

### Smith Gun Club.

NEWARK, N. J., May 10.—The weather was disagreeable and only a few target smashers showed up. B. M. Shanley, Jr., took high with 180 out of 200. The scores: B. M. Shanley, Jr., 23, 23, 23, 24, 22, 24, 21, 20; W. Hassinger, 21, 21, 21, 22, 23, 24, 21; J. Read, 19, 22, 18, 19, 21, 20, 22, 19; H. Hassinger, 19, 20, 20, 21; W. H. Dickenhorst, 15, 13, 19, 15, 15; P. Hensler, 13, 16, 17, 13; O. Ellison, 14, 18, 19.

### Portsmouth G. C.

PORTSMOUTH, Va., May 16.—There was a large and enthusiastic bunch of shooters in attendance at the weekly shoot of the N. P. Gun Club yesterday afternoon. Conditions were somewhat difficult, but some good scores were made. Gunther and Boyd each broke 90 out of 100. In the club shoot at 50 targets, Richardson and Edmonds each scored 46 breaks. The club scores:

Shot at Broke		Shot at Broke			
Edmonds.....	50	46	Dr Corbell.....	50	36
Richardson.....	50	46	Doughtridge.....	50	36
Boyd.....	50	45	Borrowdale.....	50	36
Laird.....	50	45	Capt Easton.....	50	34
Gunther.....	50	44	Holt.....	50	34
*Anderson.....	50	43	*Goodloe.....	50	34
D Byrd.....	50	42	Felton.....	25	20
Davis.....	50	42	White.....	25	19

\*Professionals. W. T. E., Sec'y.



**Kankakee (Ill.) G. C.**

OWING to the fact that scores of May 8 shoot were received from Secretary Radeke, May 14, one day too late for insertion in last week's issue, they appear in this issue without analysis:

	1st Day.	2d Day.	1st Day.	2d Day.
	100.	100.	Yds. T'l.	Yds. T'l.
A C Connor.....	96	91	19	42
*F G Bills.....	93	96	20	44
R Loring.....	84	80	17	38
*H D Kirkwood.....	97	93	20	47
*G E Mathews.....	85	77	..	..
M K Mathisen.....	90	86	18	44
*F A Graper.....	97	74	19	49
A J Brown.....	96	86	18	47
*H W Cadwallader.....	99	93	18	48
A Adams.....	86	75	17	38
H Reuse.....	88	..	16	45
A A Scowley.....	97	85	19	45
A W Fellers.....	91	88	17	48
L W Kuntz.....	93	91	17	47
J S Young.....	99	92	20	45
*J Terry.....	85	88	20	40
J M Feeley.....	94	94	18	43
F Shade.....	90	..	18	45
C Emory.....	94	..	18	49
Geo Roll.....	98	87	19	48
*Ed Graham.....	97	87	20	37
J Barto.....	96	94	19	45
J Kammermann.....	93	90	19	50
M Knussel.....	95	87	19	46
J Skinner.....	95	86	18	46
Al Skinner.....	83	79	16	43
Joe Perino.....	95	84	16	46
Wm Wehmhoefer.....	94	..	18	43
H Stade.....	91	90	18	44
B Boers.....	87	..	17	44
J Boers.....	88	..	17	46
H Haselbring.....	70	..	16	36
P Boers.....	88	..	18	43
R Wagert.....	93	..	18	44
R O Burnham.....	90	83	18	40
F Ragle.....	89	78	18	43
M O Mathisem.....	91	..	17	50
S Spencer.....	82	75	16	47
A R Jones.....	84	82	16	42
T Wolstencroft.....	89	..	18	46
S Lafond.....	89	..	16	43
W V Jackson.....	96	93	19	49
H Dunnill.....	91	90	19	47
H Delibac.....	84	..	17	44
F W Collins.....	93	..	17	46
Sam Hoge.....	90	..	18	46
W L Brown.....	..	75	18	40
H King.....	..	92	..	21

**Portland G. C.**

PORTLAND, Me., May 12.—There were fourteen shooters at the weekly shoot of the Portland, Me., Gun Club, May 10. In one of the greatest exhibitions of shooting seen at the traps of the Portland Gun Club in several years, Silas B. Adams broke 92 targets out of 100 on Saturday afternoon. His second event he ran straight.

Ninety-two is a good record at any time, but when such a score is made under such conditions as prevailed Saturday, it is wonderful. Not only was the wind strong, but it was gusty, and the birds on leaving the traps took all kinds of flights. The conditions were the most difficult ever seen at the grounds, and recalled the time in 1911, when Silas Adams, by making the magnificent total of 98 under conditions very similar, won the New England individual championship at singles.

A feature of the shooting this afternoon was the work of Gil Wheeler, who came up from Brunswick to take part in the event. Wheeler did the best shooting he has ever done at the Portland grounds, and was right on the heels of Billy Hill, the crack pro., all through. He got a margin of a bird in his favor in the first event, when he scored 22 to Hill's 21, but in the second string, Hill was snuffing pigeons, and was down only one, while Gil dropped 4. The third event was a tie, but in the fourth, Wheeler gained a bird and finished but one in the rear. Scores:

Adams.....	23	25	22	22	92
*Hill.....	21	24	23	23	91
*Wheeler.....	22	21	23	24	90
G Darton.....	22	23	23	21	89
Dimick.....	23	20	20	24	87
Hayden.....	22	22	21	20	85
Hinds.....	20	20	20	24	84
Coleman.....	18	22	20	21	81
Hunt.....	20	19	20	22	81
Henry.....	16	20	18	20	74
*Osborne.....	18	18	20	16	72
G Blanchard.....	20	16	15	18	69
Freeman.....	16	19	13	17	65
Jackson.....	16	16	3	13	48

**Thief River Falls G. C.**

THIEF RIVER FALLS, Minn., May 11.—Two 47s and a 46 out of 50 topped the list here to-day, Wallace Nichols and Geo. Johnson tying for first, and the big number, Ed Ashley, taking third with one less. Ole Nesseth spoiled 44 aerosaucers out of his quota. The scores, 50 targets per man:

Wallace Nichols.....	47	John Gustofson.....	36
Geo Johnson.....	47	A C Anderson.....	35
Ed Ashley.....	46	H A Brumund.....	36
Ole Nesseth.....	44	Oscar Lawson.....	33
G A Penney.....	38	R C Stowell.....	33
W A Barnard.....	37	C R Crandall.....	23

P. O. MYHRUM, Sec'y.

**New York State Sportsmen's Association.**

NEW YORK, N. Y.—With reference to the forthcoming State shoot, arrangements are practically complete, and programs will be in readiness for mailing on May 24. The list of prizes for the annual merchandise event, while not yet complete, we feel assured that a sufficient number will be provided that each shooter in attendance will receive one, even should the number of shooters be double that of the few years previous.

The merchandise and added money will be awarded under the provisions of the Lewis system, thereby insuring to the less skillful shooters prizes worth while. And the term "less skillful shooters" brings to mind one of the sayings of Abraham Lincoln, for on this class must depend the success of this or any like tournament.

At the head of Class A is a piano, which prize has seemingly become a necessity at our State shoots. Class B is headed by a Victrola, and Class C carries as first prize an L. C. Smith single trigger gun with case, listed at \$160. Each of these classes will carry not less than forty prizes, very few of which are worth less than the cost of entrance.

The tournament will be held in Kenilworth Park,

which will be remembered as the scene of the 1909 Eastern Handicap. C. F. LAMBERT, Sec'y-Treas.

**Daniel Boone Gun Club.**

MARTHASVILLE, Mo., May 17.—The busy season still keeps our attendance small at the weekly practice shoots. A. F. Ahmann won the Du Pont fob to-day, making the third time he has won it, so that now it is out of competition. Ahman uses a Winchester automatic gun, Ballistite powder and Nitro Club shells.

To-morrow a few of our members will be in St. Charles, Mo., to shoot at an opening shoot there. Last Monday our club shot at Warrenton in a club match. We had seventeen shooters there, and they had fifteen shooting. We counted the ten highest scores on each side, and they won by 8 targets. Their ten best broke 439 out of 500, and ours 431. All shooting shot at 60 targets.

The scores of our club shoot follow, 50 targets each: Ahman 45, G. Fortmann 42, E. Suhre 36, Meyer 34, O. Johannaber 27. J. O. WILSON, Sec'y.

**60—1      50—1      40—1**

The above are the odds you are taking against your winning first, second or third money respectively in the

**Grand American Handicap**

Dayton, Ohio, June 17-20, 1913

**A Solid Gold Trophy, Value \$100, will also be donated to the winner, by the Interstate Association.**

**FIRST MONEY, \$600.00 GUARANTEED  
SECOND MONEY, \$500.00 GUARANTEED  
THIRD MONEY, \$400.00 GUARANTEED**

This Tournament will be held under the auspices of the N. C. R. Gun Club, and gives promise of an entry list that will surpass all previous records.

**\$2,000 ADDED MONEY**

Programs may be had on application to

Elmer E. Shaner, Manager

**THE INTERSTATE ASSOCIATION**

219 Coltart Avenue

Pittsburgh, Pa.

# The Southern Handicap

## Montgomery, Ala., May 13-15

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 17.—The Interstate Association's eighth Southern Handicap tournament was held at Montgomery, Ala., May 13-15, under the auspices of the Capital City Gun Club. The personnel of the attendance could not be excelled, and it proved to be an interesting study to one who knows trapshooters and the game of trapshooting. From all over the country came the men who like to shoot at the discs. In fact, it was a tournament attended by the best bunch of aerosaucer exterminators in the country, which year after year increases in numbers without lowering in quality.

There was no preliminary speech-making or the touching of an electrical button when the shooting began on practice day. The chief managers of the tournament were all present, and their time was taken up more in starting off the squads than in saying nice things to each other about the wonderful success of their enterprise and foresight. Moses Moore, president, and A. A. Ross, treasurer of the Capital City Gun Club, to whom principal credit is due for the success of the tournament, were the first to appear on the grounds and go into conference with Manager Elmer E. Shaner, of the Interstate Association, and it was only a matter of a few minutes to get things going.

The traps, placed in position and managed by H. E. Winans, gave perfect satisfaction, and as predicted, increased the shooting averages of a number of amateurs. There were no repairs necessary, and the traps received very little attention during the day other than given them by the trapper boys. Mr. Winans found plenty of time to assist the local management, and his services were of high class and appreciated.

### PRACTICE DAY, MAY 12.

The first squad came to call promptly at 1 o'clock. The shooting was fast, squads handled quickly, and at a few minutes of 4 o'clock the last shot was fired and the seventy-three entrants and the audience started for the city.

With several of the best shots in America present, the scores were high, but this was to be expected. Among the amateurs G. H. Waddell and G. L. Lyon were in first place with 97 out of the 100 targets shot at. T. L. Salter and T. W. Hightower were in second place with 96, and J. R. Livingston in third place with 95.

Among the professionals, W. R. Crosby was in first place with a score of 100 straight. W. H. Heer was second with 99, and E. R. Holt and Homer Clark third with 98. The scores of practice day follow:

*Walter Huff	95	S W Anthony	87
G H Waddell	97	M H Sullivan	65
G L Lyon	97	*L M Norwood	84
J P Sousa	91	*L S German	94
*Geo W Maxwell	95	*H D Freeman	94
*J S Day	94	V Cate	89
J S Paden	91	J H McDuffie	90
E C Little	89	W H Cochran	92
C L Gunn	84	*E C Goodrich	91
*E M Daniel	94	E R Alexander	90
R H Bruns	91	W T Laslie	94
*F G Bills	97	D A Edwards	85
J S Young	92	R W Clancy	93
H E Dickerman	89	F F Joerg	84
*J R Taylor	93	*H D Gibbs	97
*E R Holt	98	T L Salter	95
*C O Le Compte	92	W E Carpenter	90
J H Hillman	75	J W Prestwood	78
Dr C M Davis	87	A J Hill	92
A H Hill	77	D T Leahy	92
*Mrs Topperwein	93	*J R Graham	95
*Homer Clark	98	*W H Heer	96
J M Barrett	89	J W Hightower	99
*Fred Gilbert	98	*W R Crosby	100
H N Erskine	93	Geo Crosby	94
*T A Cassity	85	*C G Spencer	97
*Clyde Hunter	61	W A Waddington	91
A C Ross	91	J R Livingston	95
E C Fowler	91	W M Teague, Jr.	78
F M Long	84	C Green	86
*O R Dickey	90	H N Rogers	76
*G O Fisher	92	*J T Skelly	96
I Andrews	88	*Tate Mason	90
Moses Moore	90	*T E Doremus	(40) 32
N Tucker	92	J N Sadler	(40) 37
*E A Holt	97	J E Duskin	(40) 23
Dick Stephenson	83		
*Professional.			

### FIRST DAY, MAY 13.

Fine weather, a clear sky and practically no wind brought out the highest scores ever recorded at a shooting tournament on the grounds of the Capital City Gun Club. Montgomery can justly boast of having one of the finest trapshooting grounds for pulling off a tournament of any city in the United States. A few years ago a score of 90 per cent. was exceptional, but in the Southern Handicap tournament day by day several shooters averaged 95 per cent. or over, which will give an idea of how proficient has become the trapshooter of to-day.

The program called for ten events of 15 targets each, a total of 150 single targets, and one event of 25 double targets, making a grand total of 200 targets for the day.

Among the amateurs, G. H. Waddell, J. S. Young and E. R. Alexander were in first place with a total of 146 out of 150 single targets shot at. G. L. Lyon was second with 144, and A. J. Hill and Bart Lewis were third with 143. Waddell was also first with 47 out of 25 double targets shot at. W. H. Jones was second with 46, and J. K. Warren third with 43.

Among the professionals, W. H. Heer was in first place with 150 out of 150 single targets shot at. W. R. Crosby was second with 149, and Fred Gilbert was third

with 148. J. R. Graham was first in the doubles with 48 out of 50 targets shot at. Fred Gilbert was second with 45 and H. Clark third with 44. The scores of the first day follow:

	25	150		25	150
	Prs.	Sgls.		Prs.	Sgls.
*Walter Huff	43	143	E R Alexander	46	146
G H Waddell	47	146	W T Laslie	49	139
W H Jones	46	138	D A Edwards	33	138
J P Sousa	46	136	*R W Clancy	40	146
*Geo W Maxwell	36	141	W W Cocke	39	141
*J S Day	40	137	J H Noel	42	136
J S Paden	38	108	E C Fowler	42	117
E C Little	33	133	M H Sullivan	42	128
Dr C L Gunn	35	134	J W Prestwood	42	125
*F M Daniel	26	145	A J Hill	35	143
Roy H Bruns	39	139	D T Leahy	37	139
*F G Bills	40	143	*J R Graham	48	145
J S Young	42	146	*W H Heer	42	150
H E Dickerman	38	137	J W Hightower	42	137
*J R Taylor	40	142	G Hillman	33	140
*E R Holt	40	145	Geo Crosby	33	142
*C O Le Compte	35	139	*C G Spencer	41	145
J H Hillman	36	123	*W R Crosby	42	149
Dr C M Davis	29	126	W A Waddington	37	128
A H Hill	32	118	J K Warren	43	135
*Mrs Topperwein	33	145	Chas Green	28	140
*Homer Clark	44	145	H N Rogers	41	110
J M Barrett	43	141	*J T Skelly	39	139
*Fred Gilbert	45	148	Bart Lewis	33	143
W N Erskine	33	141	*H D Gibbs	42	147
*T A Cassity	29	132	F F Joerg	35	125
*C Hunter	23	117	W H Cochran	29	148
A A Ross	140	140	T L Salter	30	130
J O Sirmom	35	132	W E Carpenter	34	132
F M Long	27	101	*L M Norwood	30	111
*O R Dickey	41	140	W J Timms	36	116
*G O Fisher	40	132	*J Prade	31	124
I Andrews	27	123	W S Dunbar	33	138
Moses Moore	37	131	Brad Timms	25	124
N Tucker	32	141	*Oscar McDade	37	142
*E A Holt	36	141	*T E Doremus	29	119
O Bomar	32	124	S W Anthony	33	92
*T Mason	35	139	T H Crenshaw	37	67
J R Livingston	33	142	J N Anderson	72	127
Dick Stephenson	124	124	P H Perry	39	127
*L S German	41	149	H M Herin	41	96
H D Freeman	41	142	R P Torbert	41	112
G L Lyon	40	144	J A Blunt	41	137
V Cate	38	140	C W Wheeler	41	139
J H McDuffie	33	130	C W Dunlap	36	141
*E Goodrich	39	145	*W Henderson	46	70

### SECOND DAY, MAY 14.

The second day's program drew out a larger number of entrants than the first day presented. With fine events of 20 targets each and the Preliminary Handicap at 100 targets, there was shooting from 9 o'clock in the morning until 4:30 in the afternoon, with an adjournment of one hour and thirty minutes for luncheon, which was furnished by the ladies of the local churches.

The Preliminary Handicap at 100 targets resulted in a tie for high honors between Messrs. J. K. Warren and E. R. Alexander. The tie was shot off at 20 targets to decide the winner of first money and the trophy. Warren broke 29 and Alexander 17, and Warren was declared the winner.

A feature of the day was the fine work of squad No. 6, composed of Messrs. F. G. Bills, W. R. Crosby, F. Gilbert, J. R. Graham and W. H. Heer, in the regular events. This squad in events 1, 3 and 5 broke 100 straight in each event. The squad went out with a total of 493<sup>1</sup> out of 500 single targets shot at, which is claimed to be a world's record. The squad was followed by a large gallery, and their work was loudly applauded.

Among the amateurs in the regular events at 100 targets, Vassa Cate and G. L. Lyon were in first place with 97. H. E. Dickerman, W. H. Jones and Bart Lewis were second with 96. N. Tucker, J. K. Warren, W. A. Waddington, George Crosby, E. R. Alexander, T. L. Salter and J. S. Young were in third place with 95.

Among the professionals in the regular events, F. G. Bills, J. R. Graham, W. H. Heer, R. W. Clancy and J. R. Taylor were in first place with 99. W. R. Crosby, Fred Gilbert and L. S. German were second with 98. Walter Huff, H. D. Gidds, W. Henderson, C. G. Spencer, Homer Clark and H. D. Freeman were third with 97. The scores of the second day follow:

M Moore	81	M H Sullivan	83
J H Hillman	89	*T E Doremus	84
W E Carpenter	85	*G O Fisher	94
A H Hill	85	A A Ross	87

### Record 496 out of 500.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 16.—Editor Forest and Stream: I notice in the daily papers that they announced that a world's record was made at the traps during the Southern Handicap tournament at Montgomery, Ala., the 13th to 15th inst., inclusive, the record being given as 493 out of 500. As a matter of fact, on Nov. 21, 1907, the following squad broke 496 out of 500. On the grounds of the Gun Club at Leesburg, Fla.: W. R. Crosby and J. R. Taylor, 100 straight each; J. M. Hawkins and Lee Barkley, 99; Fred Gilbert 96. I saw the record made myself, and I know that the members of the Leesburg Gun Club who were present, as well as a few experts, who were traveling with the squad at that time, will agree with me that the targets were by no means as easy as they would appear to have been from the score made. EDWARD BANKS.

H C Ryding	87	*C Hunter	74
*T Mason	92	J A Blunt	92
J O Sirmom	91	C W Dunlap	91
B S Dunbar	86	C W Wheeler	90
G Hillman	93	D A Edwards	90
*J Prade	87	*T A Cassity	77
C O Bomar	81	*C O Le Compte	92
E C Fowler	58	C D Hunt	91
J H McDuffie	91	Chas Green	93
J S Paden	69	A J Hill	91
I Andrews	84	F M Long	80
*L M Norwood	75	R H Bruns	90
N Tucker	95	D T Leahy	92
T H Crenshaw	90	J H Nott	88
*E A Holt	93	J P Sousa	92
E C Little	92	G H Waddell	83
*O McDade	92	*O R Dickey	89
C L Gunn	92	H E Dickerman	96
J W Prestwood	77	W N Erskine	91
F T Joerg	92	W H Jones	96
*F G Bills	99	*H D Gibbs	97
*W R Crosby	98	*E R Holt	95
*Fred Gilbert	98	*G W Maxwell	93
*J R Graham	99	*R W Clancy	99
*W H Heer	99	*W Henderson	97
*J T Skelly	92	*L S German	98
J K Warren	95	G L Lyon	97
W A Waddington	95	J R Taylor	99
W T Laslie	93	Bart Lewis	96
W H Cochran	87	J S Young	95
*Mrs Topperwein	95	*C G Spencer	97
*C E Goodrich	95	*Homer Clark	97
J R Livingston	94	*J S Day	91
Geo Crosby	95	*E M Daniel	91
*Walter Huff	97	*H D Freeman	97
V Cate	97	P H Perry	74
E R Alexander	95	R P Torbert	68
W W Cocke	92	H M Herin	81
J W Barrett	92	H N Rogers	80
J W Hightower	89	T E Henderson	81
T L Salter	95	L J Matlock	77
J N Anderson	72	E H Eubanks	88
B Timms	78	D P Hughes	66
W J Timms	80	W B Waddell	83
C M Davis	85		
*Professional.			

### PRELIMINARY HANDICAP.

54 entries at \$5 each	\$270.00
4 penalty entries at \$8 each	32.00
34 entries for targets only.	
92 entries.	
Added to the purse	100.00
Total purse	\$402.00

The winners, their scores and winnings follow: J. K. Warren, 94 broken, \$80.40; E. R. Alexander 94, \$64.30; E. C. Little 93, \$52.25; D. T. Leahy, J. R. Livingston, W. H. Jones, 92 \$34.85 each; N. Tucker, C. L. Gunn, A. A. Ross and Chas. Green, 91, \$20.10 each; Geo. Crosby and E. H. Rubanks 90, \$10.05 each.

	Yds.	T'l.		Yds.	T'l.
M Moore	16	85	Brad Timms	16	71
J H Hillman	16	87	W J Timms	16	69
W E Carpenter	16	85	C M Davis	16	71
A H Hill	16	87	M H Sullivan	16	75
H C Ryding	18	83	*T E Doremus	16	80
*T Mason	18	79	G O Fisher	16	91
J O Sirmom	18	82	A A Ross	16	91
B S Dunbar	18	83	Clyde Hunter	16	78
G Hillman	18	87	J A Blunt	16	89
*J Prade	16	87	C W Dunlap	18	86
C O Bomar	16	77	C W Wheeler	18	73
E C Fowler	16	71	D A Edwards	18	87
J H McDuffie	16	88	*T A Cassity	17	79
J S Paden	16	70	C O Le Compte	18	92
I Andrews	17	87	C D Hunt	18	89
*L M Norwood	17	69	Chas Green	17	91
N Tucker	17	91	A J Hill	18	89
T H Crenshaw	17	72	F M Long	17	85
*E A Holt	17	91	R H Bruns	19	87
E C Little	17	93	D T Leahy	18	92
*O MsDade	17	84	J H Noel	18	83
C L Gunn	17	91	J P Sousa	18	88
J W Prestwood	16	85	G H Waddell	19	87
F T Joerg	16	86	*O R Dickey	19	92
*F G Bills	23	82	H E Dickerman	19	89
*W R Crosby	23	93	W N Erskine	19	85
*Fred Gilbert	23	93	W H Jones	18	92
*J R Graham	23	85	L J Matlock	19	68
*W H Heer	23	91	*H D Gibbs	22	97
*J T Skelly	20	88	*E R Holt	22	86
J K Warren	19	94	*G W Maxwell	22	91
W A Waddington	19	88	*R W Clancy	21	95
W T Laslie	19	89	*W Henderson	21	86
W H Cochran	19	87	*L S German	23	87
*Mrs Topperwein	20	84	G L Lyon	23	88
*C E Goodrich	20	93	*J R Taylor	23	91
J R Livingston	20	92	Bart Lewis	23	84
Geo Crosby	21	90	J S Young	23	79
Walter Huff	21	90	*C G Spencer	23	85
V Cate	19	88	*Homer Clark	22	90
E R Alexander	19	94	*J S Day	22	84
W W Cocke	19	84	*E M Daniel	22	82
J M Barrett	19	89	*H D Freeman	22	87
J W Hightower	19	89	T E Henderson	18	86
T L Salter	16	83	E H Eubanks	18	90
J N Anderson	16	81			
*Professional.					

### THIRD DAY, MAY 15.

The final day of the tournament attracted 101 entrants. A large number of the followers of the sport were on hand early in the morning and stayed until the close of the most successful tournament that was ever held in this vicinity. The crowd, which had increased day by day, occupied every bench in the spectators' tent. F. T. Joerg, of Columbus, Ga., won the main event of the tournament, the Southern Handicap, by breaking 93 out of 100 from 16yds. C. L. Green, R. H. Bruns, Bart

Lewis, W. H. Jones and E. R. Alexander were close followers with 92 each; D. A. Edwards, J. A. Blunt and J. K. Warren were third with 91.

E. A. Holt (17yds.) and O. McDade (16yds.) made 95 in the Southern Handicap and were in first place among the professionals. Fred Gilbert (23yds.) and Walter Huff (20yds.) were second with 93. H. D. Freeman (21yds.) was third with 91.

In the regular events among the amateurs, R. H. Bruns was first with 100 straight. W. H. Jones and George Crosby were second with 99 each, and Bart Lewis and J. H. McDuffie were third with 98 each.

In the regular events among the professionals, W. H. Heer and Homer Clark were first with 99 out of 100 targets shot at. W. R. Crosby and F. Gilbert were second with 98 each, and L. S. German, J. T. Skelly and Walter Huff were third with 97 each.

The Columbus (Ga.) cup was won by W. H. Jones, of Macon, Ga., with 563 out of 600 targets shot at. The Columbus (Ga.) cup event included all single, double and handicap events scheduled for the tournament, with the exception of practice day.

During the tournament a total of 63,070 targets were trapped.

The handicap committee was composed of W. T. Laslie, Tuskegee, Ala.; G. Hillman, Birmingham, Ala.; Charles Green, Laurel, Miss.; G. H. Waddell, Columbus, Ga., and A. A. Ross, Montgomery, Ala.

The trophies were presented to the respective winners by J. T. Skelly, president of the Interstate Association. Mr. Skelly also presented, in behalf of the Capital City Gun Club, gold-handled umbrellas to Squier, Winans and Shaner, in appreciation of services rendered during the tournament.

After speeches were made by Messrs. Warren, and Joerg, the trophy winners, and by Messrs. Squier, Winans, and Shaner, the tournament was officially declared closed. The scores of the third day follow:

M Moore	78	W W Coker	93
J H Hillman	88	E H Eubanks	88
*O McDade	94	*L M Norwood	83
A H Hill	88	J W Prestwood	70
C L Gunn	96	*Clyde Hunter	91
*Tate Mason	95	*T E Doremus	86
J O Simon	89	M H Sullivan	85
B S Dunbar	88	T L Salter	88
*G O Fisher	88	J N Anderson	69
R H Bruns	100	Brad Timms	91
*O R Dickey	94	W J Timms	65
W N Erskine	95	C M Davis	80
A J Hill	96	J K Warren	95
V Cate	97	E R Alexander	94
J Andrews	88	*C E Goodrich	98
A A Ross	87	J R Livingston	96
N Tucker	91	Geo Crosby	99
C W Dunlap	95	*J Prade	85
J A Blunt	91	C O Borman	81
*W R Crosby	98	E C Fowler	81
*F Gilbert	98	J H McDuffie	98
*W H Heer	99	J S Paden	40
*H D Gibbs	96	F T Joerg	87
*J R Graham	96	*T A Cassity	80
*F G Bills	95	F M Long	90
*R W Clancy	91	W B Waddell	87
*L S German	97	D A Edwards	89
G L Lyon	96	*G W Maxwell	95
*J R Taylor	94	*E R Holt	92
J S Young	97	*H D Freeman	96
*C G Spencer	95	*W Henderson	88
*Homer Clark	99	*E M Daniel	92
Bart Lewis	98	*E A Holt	90
*J S Day	96	*C O LeCompte	93
*J T Skelly	97	C W Wheeler	80
W A Waddington	88	T E Henderson	71
W T Laslie	90	G G Vaughn	71
J M Barrett	95	Chas Green	90
J W Hightower	85	D T Leahy	91
*Mrs Topperwein	96	J H Nott	93
G H Waddell	97	J P Sousa	90
*Walter Huff	97	C D Hunt	87
H E Dickerman	92	W M Teague, Jr.	83
W H Jones	99	R P Torbert	59
G Hillman	96	H N Rogers	75
E C Little	93	H M Herin	72
W H Cochrane	95	P H Perry	78
*Professional			

# WINCHESTER

## High for All Targets Shot in Southern Handicap Tournament

### SHELLS

This honor went to Fred Gilbert with a score of 575 x 600. Winchester Loaded Shells were used by four out of the five-man squad which established a new squad record in competition with a score of 493 x 500. The shooters using Winchester "Leader" Shells and their scores were: Bills, 99; J. R. Graham, 99; Crosby, 98; and Gilbert 98. In the Double events J. R. Graham was high with a score of 48 x 50 shooting Winchester "Leader" Shells.

### Tied for High Score in the Southern Handicap

### GUNS

Elbert A. Holt of Montgomery, Ala., shooting a Winchester Repeating Shotgun from the 17 yard mark tied with a 16 yard shooter on 95 for High Professional in the event. This score was high over all for the Handicap. In the Preliminary Handicap, E. R. Alexander of Tuskegee, Ala., shooting a Winchester Repeating Shotgun, tied the winner of the event with a score of 94, but was beaten in the shootoff.

## W Guns and Shells are Always Conspicuous Winners

#### SOUTHERN HANDICAP.

Events:	Hdep.	1	2	3	4	5	Total.
Targets:	Yards.	20	20	20	20	20	
W Moore	16	13	16	15	16	17	77
J H Hillman	16	18	17	19	15	19	88
W E Carpenter	16	17	19	17	16	17	89
*O McDade	16	19	19	19	20	18	95
A H Hill	16	19	19	15	18	17	88
C L Gunn	17	17	19	15	18	15	84
*Tate Mason	17	19	17	15	15	18	84
J O Simon	17	13	19	19	19	16	86
B S Dunbar	17	15	18	15	18	18	84
*G O Fisher	17	16	16	14	14	15	77
R H Bruns	19	18	19	18	18	19	92
*O R Dickey	19	15	18	18	19	20	90
W N Erskine	18	19	17	18	17	17	88
A J Hill	18	16	16	18	14	18	82
V Cate	19	19	19	16	16	20	90
J Andrews	17	13	15	12	19	18	77
A A Ross	17	18	16	19	18	18	89
N Tucker	17	15	17	15	19	19	88
C W Dunlap	17	16	20	19	19	15	89
J A Blunt	18	18	19	20	16	18	91
*W R Crosby	23	18	16	19	17	19	89
*F Gilbert	23	19	19	17	20	18	93
*W H Heer	23	14	19	19	17	18	87
*H D Gibbs	23	17	19	18	17	19	90
*J R Graham	22	17	16	19	16	18	86
*F G Bills	22	16	13	17	16	15	77
*R W Clancy	22	18	11	18	15	16	78
*L S German	22	17	16	18	17	18	86
G L Lyon	22	19	20	16	19	16	90
*J R Taylor	22	19	17	19	17	16	88
J S Young	22	18	18	18	16	19	89
*C G Spencer	22	16	16	15	17	16	80

*Homer Clark	22	19	17	18	18	17	89	J N Anderson	16	15	15	13	15	10	64
Bart Lewis	22	19	18	18	18	19	92	Brad Timms	16	19	20	16	18	16	89
*J S Day	21	17	14	19	17	19	86	W J Timms	16	17	13	13	12	12	67
*J T Skelly	19	19	15	18	18	18	88	C M Davis	16	10	14	13	14	13	64
W A Waddington	19	17	14	18	18	17	84	J K Warren	20	17	18	20	18	18	91
W T Laslie	19	20	15	19	16	20	90	E R Alexander	20	20	18	18	18	18	92
J M Barrett	19	15	18	17	17	19	86	*C E Goodrich	20	19	13	19	18	15	84
J W Hightower	19	20	17	14	20	18	89	J R Livingston	20	17	14	18	16	18	83
*Mrs. Topperwein	19	20	17	14	20	18	89	Geo Crosby	20	18	18	20	17	13	86
G H Waddell	19	19	20	19	16	16	90	*J Prade	16	19	14	17	16	19	85
*Walter Huff	20	19	18	18	18	20	93	C O Borman	16	17	10	15	14	13	69
H E Dickerman	19	14	18	16	17	19	84	E C Fowler	16	14	13	12	8	10	57
W H Jones	19	18	19	18	17	20	92	J H McDuffie	16	19	19	19	16	17	90
G Hillman	18	16	18	18	18	18	88	I S Paden	16	16	14	13	11	11	65
E C Little	18	19	13	12	17	19	80	F T Joerg	16	19	20	19	20	15	93
W H Cochrane	18	18	19	16	17	19	89	*T A Cassity	16	16	19	18	18	17	88
W W Coker	18	19	16	18	20	16	89	F M Long	16	19	18	19	17	18	91
F H Lubanks	18	18	17	16	17	20	88	W B Waddell	16	19	19	18	17	16	89
*L M Norwood	16	19	17	14	15	15	80	D A Edwards	17	17	18	16	20	20	91
J W Prestwood	16	18	13	14	17	17	79	*G W Maxwell	21	15	18	19	18	20	90
T L Salter	16	19	19	16	17	18	89	*E R Holt	21	18	17	18	19	16	88
*Clyde Hunter	16	18	19	19	16	10	82	*H D Freeman	21	17	19	18	19	18	91
*T E Doremus	16	16	14	14	16	16	78	*W Henderson	20	15	17	19	13	18	82
M H Sullivan	16	14	14	17	16	12	73	*E M Daniel	20	17	20	18	17	18	90
T L Salter	16	19	19	16	17	18	89	*E A Holt	17	20	19	19	19	18	95

# MORE VICTORIES

- The Southwestern Handicap, San Antonio, April 10, by H. R. Bosley, 19 yds., 92 ex 100
- The Southwestern Preliminary, San Antonio, April 9, by R. B. Barnes, 18 yds., 96 ex 100
- High Professional Average (tie), San Antonio, April 8-10, by J. S. Day, 339 ex 350
- High Amateur Average, New Orleans, April 15-16, by Bart. Lewis, 387 ex 400
- High Amateur Average, Philadelphia, May 1-2, by G. S. McCarty, 336 ex 350
- Wawasett Trophy, Philadelphia, May 1-2, by G. S. McCarty, 100 Straight
- High Amateur Average, Oklahoma State Shoot, April 30-May 1, by Bart. Lewis, 282 ex 300
- High General Average, Pitcairn, Pa., May 6, by W. Henderson, 122 ex 125
- High Amateur Average, Vicksburg, Miss., May 6, by J. R. Livingston, 234 ex 250

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SAN FRANCISCO: 583-585 Howard St., J. S. French, Manager.

NEW ORLEANS: 321 Magazine St., Lee Omohundro, Manager.

*C O Le Compte	18	14	17	18	17	18	84
C W Wheeler	17	16	10	11	11	7	55
T E Henderson	17	13	18	18	14	17	80
Chas Green	18	17	18	19	19	19	92
D T Leahy	18	18	16	17	18	19	83
J H Noel	18	17	18	17	20	17	89
J P Sousa	18	16	17	17	18	16	84
C D Hunt	18	18	19	17	14	18	86
W M Teague, Jr.	16	20	18	15	17	18	88
B Beasley	16	17	17	14	14	16	78
R G Thorington	16	18	16	16	14	20	84
E E Winters	16	15	17	14	17	19	82
C F Galliher	16	18	17	16	13	17	81
J D Noble, Jr.	16	14	15	15	15	14	73
J M Nicrosi	16	10	7	15	12	9	53
D S Holt	16	16	16	17	18	19	86
G G Vaughn	16	15	19	17	18	19	88
H M Herin	16	15	15	17	14	16	77
H P Perry	16	12	12	16	18	15	73
E Hinderer	16	13	12	10	12	15	62

\*Professional.

56 entries at \$8 each	\$448.00
1 penalty entry at \$13	13.00
2 penalty entries targets only, at \$2	\$4.00

101 entries.	
Added to the purse	200.00
	\$665.00

The winners, their scores and winnings follow: F. T. Joerg 93, \$200 guaranteed; Chas. Green, R. H. Bruns, Bart Lewis, W. H. Jones and E. R. Alexander, 92, \$84.60 each; D. A. Edwards, J. A. Blunt, and J. K. Warren 91, \$35.45 each; J. H. McDuffie, V. Cate, W. T. Laslie, G. H. Waddell, and G. L. Lyon 90, \$12.00 each.

**SQUIER MONEY-BACK PURSE.**

55,000 targets at 1c. each	\$550.00
First day extra entrance at \$1	56.50
Second day extra entrance, at \$1	63.00
Third day extra entrance at \$1	61.00

Total purse	\$730.50
Total losses paid back	346.15

Surplus \$384.35

The winners, amount won and scores follow:

J S Young	\$50.65	338	J M Barrett	11.55	328
Bart Lewis	42.35	337	W N Erskine	4.80	327
G L Lyon	42.35	337	N Tucker	4.80	327
G H Waddell	32.70	336	C W Dunlap	4.80	327
Geo Crosby	32.70	336	W W Cochrane	4.80	327
E R Alexander	26.95	335	W W Cocke	3.85	326
V Cate	23.10	334	J K Warren	3.85	325
W H Jones	19.25	333	H Dickerman	3.85	325
J R Livingston	19.25	332	Chas Green	3.85	323
A J Hill	15.40	330	D T Leahy	3.85	322
G Hillman	11.55	329	C L Gunn	3.85	322
R H Bruns	11.55	329			

**Fort Thomas G. C.**

At the weekly shoot of the club, May 18, there were nineteen shooters present, and some good scores were recorded. The club was recently organized among the officers of the Army who are stationed at the Post, and the members are showing steady improvement. The shooting is done over a set of expert traps, and the targets thrown have been very irregular in their flight, making high scores almost impossible. The club will install a Leggett automatic trap the coming week, and the result will be seen at their next meet in fewer misses. High score for the day was made by H. R. Irwin, who dropped but 3 targets in the first 50, and went out with 92. H. Stegeman also shot a very good race, getting in second place with 90. J. Day was the only shooter to go straight in any one of the 25-target events, but hard luck in the first event cut his score down below normal, and he got in third place on 89. In the last 75 he missed but 3 targets. Capt. Smith was high man among the officers, getting 83, and breaking 90 per cent. in the last 50. He was followed by Lieut. Harmon, who tied with A. Stegeman on 81. Two Du Pont trophies, sterling silver watch fobs were shot for, the first being won by Capt. Welborn, and the second by Capt. Munson. Shooting at doubles, J. Day broke 38 out of 25 pairs, and Lieut. Hobson scored 21 out of 12 pairs. Irwin made the long run of the day, 35. The conditions were not of the best, the background not being very good, and the wind causing the targets to be uneven in their flight.

Capt Smith	83	Lt Hearn	76
H R Irwin	92	Lt Hobson	75
A Stegeman	81	Capt Kinney	39
H Stegeman	90	Dr Tedd	43
Capt Munson	73	Capt Rethers	36
Capt Anderson	60	Capt R Smith	73
Capt Brown	57	Stevenson (40)	22
Col Crane	46	Capt Welborn	74
Capt Davids	70	J Day	89
Lt Harmon	81		

**Cincinnati Gun Club.**

TWENTY shooters were at the grounds, May 18, for the weekly shoot. The expected team shoot with the Westwood Club was again postponed, as the team was unable to get over. In the shoot-off of the tie for the Du Pont trophy between John Schreck and Sander, at 100 targets, the former won on a score of 89 to 76, the latter having a handicap. The weather conditions were not of the best, a strong cross-wind affecting the flight of the targets to a considerable extent. Hammerschmidt and Smith tied for first place on 93 each. Medico was in the lead at the close of the third event with 90 straight, but dropped his fourth target in the fourth event, getting a run of 63. He finished with only one down in the last event, and tied for second place with Trimble, Welsh and Day on 92. Davies shot a fast clip until the last event, and went out in third place on 91. Gambell, Buckeye and Sander went up against Schreck, Hammerschmidt and Butz in a team match at 25 targets each, the latter team winning by 1 target.

In a second match the result was the same, Schreck's

team winning by one target, although both teams did better work than in the first contest. Sander did very nice work for his team in the second match, dropping but one target.

High individual score in the matches was made by Buckeye in the first contest, a straight 25. Butz also did better work in the matches than in the regular events.

The club will be represented at the Kentucky State shoot at Winchester on May 22-23, and on the 24th, the team will visit Dayton, O., for the second contest in the series of intercity team matches with that city and Springfield.

Shooting at 10 pairs of doubles, Le Compte broke 14. Holliday, Jr., had his troubles in the second event when he tried to shoot a strange gun, and the score shows the result of the change. McArdle shot for the first time since his return from Florida, and considering his lack of practice did well. J. B. C. was not quite in his usual form, but the wind was a trifle too much for him. Gambell was a little off until he got in the second team race, when he shot a 96 per cent. clip. F. M. Holliday does not get into the game very often, but he has not forgotten how, and can give some of the regulars a run for their money.

Shot at, Broke		Shot at, Broke	
Gambell	100 84	Le Compte	100 60
Sander	100 64	F M Holliday	100 85
Medico	100 92	Welsh	100 92
Butz	100 83	J Day	100 92
Schreck	100 89	Smith	100 93
Squier	100 84	J B C	80 60
Holliday, Jr.	100 73	McArdle	40 35
Davies	100 91	C C Cox	80 60
Trimble	100 92	Buckeye	20 19
Hammerschmidt	100 93	Graf	20 9
Team race:			
Buckeye	25 21	Schreck	22 24
Gambell	21 24	Ham'r schm't	23 24
Sandler	18 24	Butz	20 22
	64 69		65 70

**Boston A. A.**

Boston, Mass., May 17.—As most members of the B. A. A. Gun Club were at the shoot at Beverly to-day, only a small squad turned out here. The take-home trophy was won by Hamblin. Mr. Whittemore offered a trophy at 100 targets. It was won by Carleton with 97 from 24. Hamblin won the regular event with 94 from 6 and for second in Carleton event with same score. The scores:

Regular handicap, 100 targets:			
Hamblin	6 94	Whitney	12 84
Owen	16 92	Acorn	24 83
Farmer	6 88	Carleton	24 78
Ellis	3 88		
Whittemore trophy, 100 targets:			
Carleton	24 97	Ellis	3 91
Hamblin	6 94	Whitney	12 88
Whittemore	10 93	Owen	16 76
Acorn	24 92	Farmer	6 74

Philadelphia Trapshooters' League.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 17.—After winning every match of the series, Du Pont, by putting it over on Meadow Springs to-day, won the championship of Philadelphia Trapshooters' League, with W. S. Colfax, Jr., of Du Pont, individual champion of the series.

To-day's match was won by only six aerosaucers, and was shot in a blinding rainstorm. A new shooter with the Du Pont bunch, Vernon Williams, was high for the day with 48, a full on first 25, two lost on second. The ten high men on each side were:

Table with 2 columns: Du Pont Team and Meadow Springs Team. Lists names and scores for various shooters.

The scores of the other shooters were as follows: Du Pont Gun Club—Richardson 40, Bush 39, Springer 34, Edmanson 43, Green 25, Simon 38, Ross 40, Magahern 45, Robinson (25) 20, Turner (25) 20, Jensen 30, Galvin 40, Hammond 35, Dr. Betts 37, Leedom 41, Coyan 46, T. W. Mathewson 29, Jenks 37, Martin 46, Anderson, Jr., 39, Lord 19, Foord 45, Curly 22, N. K. Smith 36, Coyne 33, Dr. Patterson 37, Jarrell 45, Guest 45, V. Williams 48, Robelin 36, Carlon 42, Minnick 45, Highfield 36, Morgan 42, Chalfant 30, \*Slear 44, Joslyn 47, Tuchten 39, McHugh 40, Mayer 35, D. Wood 36, W. Wood 38, W. Smith, Jr., 35.

Jersey City Gun Club.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 17.—We had a very disagreeable day at the Jersey City Gun Club to-day, as it rained pretty hard most of the afternoon, which seemed to make the boys careless, as they were anxious to get through their strings and back in the club house out of the wet.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Lists scores for various shooters like Engle, Williams, Huggins, etc.

Rhode Island C. C.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 17.—Sixteen leaders of the clays were out to-day in a six 25-target event. Two ladies graced the scores, and mighty good work did they do.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Lists scores for various shooters like E M Parks, Arnold Hoffman, etc.

Cheltenham G. C.

CHELTEHAM, Pa., May 17.—Captain William Way holds the lead in the Du Pont trophy shoot which is being held by the Cheltenham Athletic Club.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Lists scores for various shooters like Way, Potts, Gerber, etc.

VICTORY FOR SHOOTERS

OF THE OLD RELIABLE

DU PONT and SCHULTZE POWDERS

AT THE

Eighth Southern Handicap, Montgomery, Ala.,

MAY 13-15, 1913.

The \$500 Trophy, Emblematic of Amateur Leadership in all Targets Shot at, Won by W. H. Jones, Macon, Ga., with DU PONT, Score: 563 x 600.

George Waddell, Columbus, Ga., second, SCORE: 560 x 600—SCHULTZE

HIGH PROFESSIONAL SCORE ON ALL TARGETS

Made by Fred. Gilbert, Spirit Lake, Ia., 575 x 600—DU PONT

SCHULTZE WINS PRELIMINARY HANDICAP

J. K. Warren, Birmingham, Ala., led the 98 entrants, 94 x 100—19 yards

LONG RUNS DEMONSTRATE RELIABILITY OF DU PONT AND SCHULTZE POWDERS.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Lists scores for various shooters like W. H. Heer, W. R. Crosby, etc.

HIGH SCORES ON 16 YARD TARGETS

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Lists scores for various shooters like W. H. Heer, W. R. Crosby, etc.

SHOOT DU PONT POWDERS—THEY ARE THE CHOICE OF THE WINNERS.

New Hanover G. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 16.—The following scores were made on the above date at our regular Friday afternoon shoot.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Lists scores for various shooters like Grant, Dreher, etc.

Rutledge, whose score of 94 breaks out of a possible 100, lands the local championship. The scores:

The 100-target event: Hawkins 100, Rutledge 94. The 75-target event: Earley 55, Long 52, Berry 45, and Houck 41.

S. S. White G. C.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 17.—C. H. Newcomb was high gun to-day with 94 out of 100, breaking his last string straight. Hand was second with 91 from 20. The scores:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Lists scores for various shooters like Newcomb, Fontaine, etc.

Shippensburg Rod and Gun Club.

SHIPPENSBURG, Pa., May 17.—In one of the most successful shoots held by the Shippensburg Rod and Gun Club in years, J. Mawley Hawkins made a clean score of 100 targets and 25 doubles.

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THE manufacturers of the "OLD RELIABLE" PARKER GUN wish to announce that the present is a particularly opportune time to place orders for guns built to individual requirements...

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Chicago Interurban League.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 11.—The first shoot of the Chicago Interurban League of Gun Clubs was held on the grounds of the Chicago Gun Club under most favorable conditions.

The Evanston Club carried off the honors of the day with a team score of 220. The South Shore and Chicago gun clubs tied for second on 218 each.

G. Coleman, of the Evanston Club, took the high individual honors with 48 out of 50, Geo. Eck being second with 46, while Kennicott, Adams, Silver, Johnson, Moore and Becker each broke 45.

Scoreboard for Chicago Interurban League showing team and individual scores for Evanston G. C., South Shore C. C., Chicago G. C., and Long Lake G. C.

Professional scores for Chicago Interurban League.

Hunters Club.

ONONDAGA, N. Y.—Here are scores of Hunters Club for April 27 and May 11:

Scoreboard for Hunters Club for April 27 and May 11, showing scores for various shooters.

Scoreboard for Hunters Club for May 11, showing scores for various shooters.

Roanoke G. C.

A VERY enthusiastic and delightful shoot of the club was held on the 17th inst., there being a number of visitors present, among whom was Mr. Storr, the courteous representative of the Peters Cartridge Co.

Scratch Class—P. T. Jamison first; W. A. Bloxton, second. Class A—J. W. Poindexter first; Holland second. Class B—Did not fill. Class C—F. Jones first, A. M. Nelson, Jr., second.

Scoreboard for Roanoke G. C. showing scores for various shooters.

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Siwanoy C. C.

Mr. VERNON, N. Y., May 17.—An even dozen shooters reported at the traps, most of whom had high scores in the Stevens handicap trophy, which was concluded this afternoon.

Stevens trophy, handicap, 50 targets: L G Bond... 11 48 H J Smith... 11 43 G A Wylie... 14 47 H V Morgan... 15 41

Du Pont trophy, handicap, 50 targets: C H Hadlock... 9 48 M R Guggenheim... 12 42 E L Haas... 10 45 H V Morgan... 16 41

Scratch scores for Siwanoy C. C. showing scores for C H Hadlock, M R Guggenheim, G A Wylie, etc.

Columbus (O.) G. C.

COLUMBUS, O., May 10.—It was very windy this afternoon and the Blues were hard to find. The professionals present were Messrs. Chamberlain and Call.

Targets and scores for Columbus (O.) G. C. showing scores for C Wolf, F Wolf, etc.

The applications for programs for the Twentieth Century Limited shoot continue to roll in. The attraction will be here for a large tournament, and we see no reason to be alarmed regarding our prediction of 500.

Mount Airy G. C.

Mr. AIRY, Ind., May 14.—A tournament without a professional is a rarity, but this was one. Steve Crowbart won the championship of Montgomery, Howard, Carroll and Frederick counties with the high score of 134.

Scoreboard for Mount Airy G. C. showing scores for W E Brown, S Crowbart, C Jenkins, etc.

Canandaigua Sportsmen's Club.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., May 16.—The first practice shoot of the Canandaigua Sportsmen's Club was good for exactly the morning order of rolls—one dozen crackers in this instance filling the order.

Mason and Soule tied for first prize. Mason won after shooting off the tie on 20 targets. A. A. Sterling won the club championship medal for first possession at 25 targets.

Scoreboard for Canandaigua Sportsmen's Club showing scores for Mason, Soule, Sterling, etc.

Shoot at Waukesha Beach.

WAUKESHA, Wis., May 11.—Out of a possible 50 the following scores were made: Greb 43, Akin 43, Knight 41, Vanderburg 39, Williams 38, Hartford 38, Frizz 31, Wolf 29, Green 23, Stanley 19, Holmes 18.

Greb and Williams tied for the first win on the T. M. Todd trophy, and in the shoot-off tied again, and will shoot off on the following Sunday to decide the winner.

Pipestone G. C.

PIPESTONE, Minn., May 17.—The Pipestone Gun Club's first annual registered shooting tournament, held May 14-15, has passed into local history as a successful meet, despite the limitations of a drizzling rain the first day. A shooter being born with the divine "afflatus," cares nothing for a little thing like that; but to a spectator it is not pleasant to stand on a wet field absorbing moisture from the atmosphere. The shotgun artists, who came from all quarters, enjoyed themselves thoroughly, and were put into a still more happy state of mind by the fine, fragrant coffee and accessories served by the ladies of the Episcopal Ladies' Guild. The gun club feels grateful to them for thus helping us in the entertainment of our visitors.

Table with 4 columns: Name, 1st Day, 2d Day, Total Score. Lists names like H G Taylor, W A Brown, B Hanson, etc.

Two extra events of 25 targets each followed the regular program each day, contestants being handicapped on basis of scores made in regular program. Twenty dollars was added to each event; purse divided, class shooting, four equal moneys. Entrance \$2.50; targets, two cents each, deducted. The scores:

Table with 4 columns: Name, Hdp. Yards, 1st Day, 2d Day. Lists names like H G Taylor, W A Brown, B Hanson, etc.

ALFRED PETERSON, Sec'y.

Evanston G. C.

EVANSTON, May 12.—Saturday was cold and windy, and as a consequence only fourteen marksmen turned out. Kennicott was high with 72 out of 75. Phalen won the club silver spoon after shooting off a tie with Kennicott. Coleman's Colts won the team shoot for the Tichenor trophies from Kennicott's Blues by a score of 682 to 602, and each of the following gentlemen on the winning teams received a handsome watch fob: Coleman, Harpham, Millen, Carman, Phalen, Watson, Searle, Hanson, De Clercq and Milner. Scores:

Table with 4 columns: Name, Shot at, Broke, Total Score. Lists names like Phalen, Scowley, Ballou, etc.

Sunday most of the members attended the Inter-urban League shoot at the Chicago Gun Club, the event being won by the Evanston team.

W. J. PHALEN, Sec'y-Treas.

Cleveland Gun Club.

CLEVELAND, O., May 17.—The following scores were made at the weekly shoot of the Cleveland Gun Club to-day:

Table with 4 columns: Event No., Name, Score, Handicap. Lists names like Doolittle, Grant, Brown, etc.

Freeman 39, Thorp 34, Brown 39, Stevens 33, Dible 37, Rockwell 36, Bowland 34.

Event No. 3, 25 targets, handicap added targets: Doolittle 25, Grant (6) 25, Thorp (8) 25, Rogers 24, Stone (1) 24, Stepp 23, Brown (2) 23, Judd (1) 23, Stevens (3) 21, Freeman 20, Brainard 20, Hartman 13.

Event No. 4, sixth city trophy, 25 targets: Stone 25, Doolittle 24, Grant 24, Stepp 24, Rogers 24, Brown 24, Hartman 17, Stevens 15.

Event No. 5, special, 25 targets: Rogers 24, Grant 23, Brown 22, Doolittle 20.

Event No. 6, special, 25 targets: Grant 24, Rogers 23, Doolittle 22, Stone 22.

F. H. WALLACE, Mgr.

Chicago G. C.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 11.—Twenty-six shooters shot the club program during the afternoon, and quite a number of practice and extra events also were shot. Five traps were in operation, and nearly 15,000 targets were trapped. Quite a number of excellent scores were made, Taggart and Bosley making the even 100 with their added handicap. Ed. Graham broke 98 out of his century; Kennicott, Silver and Burton all breaking in the 90s.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Score, Name, Score. Lists names like J A Taggart, M E Bosley, H Kennicott, etc.

May 10.—Only eight shooters came out for our weekly shoot to-day, some of our members attending other shoots. Fetherstone landed the top honors with 96, Lyon coming in for second place with 93, while Young broke 92 for third. Events 8 and 9 were distance handicaps. The scores:

Table with 4 columns: Name, Score, Name, Score. Lists names like E Lyon, J S Young, J M Schutz, etc.

Waterloo G. C.

WATERLOO, Ia., May 14-15.—"Really Lou, 'tis Waterloo." Rained likell, blew like Billybelowed, and was dreary as the bunch wandering on the shores of Acheron for lack of an obolus, with a weather man as hard-hearted as Charon. Thirty-seven rockers drilled at 12,680 rocks out of which Billy Hoon spoiled 355, being out-cracked only by H. C. Hirschy, from the "for-wads-only" squad, who located two more flying enigmas than did Billy. Second lucre was separated into two little stacks by Geo. Nichol and N. Muncy, who is neither from Indiana nor related to the magazine trust. Each stack had fragments of 250 saucers in it.

Table with 4 columns: Name, 1st Day, 2d Day, Total Score. Lists names like W S Hoon, H W Kahler, J T Garrett, etc.

New York State Shoot.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 19.—That shooters may, without question, receive programs for the forthcoming State shoot, from six to twelve of these will be sent under one cover to secretaries of gun clubs throughout the State. Each program will bear a stamp, ready for the shooter's address, and it is our earnest wish that each secretary shall address and mail to those of his club whom he believes will be most likely to attend the shoot. With the lot of programs will be inclosed a card addressed to the secretary-treasurer of the association, on which is printed a request for names of shooters to whom the programs are sent, thereby enabling the committee to secure a list of such names for future reference.

Our prize list for the merchandise event now totals more than \$3,000, and this will be added to for at least one more week. In the list of specials are valuable cups presented by Mayor Fuhrman, Harry D. Kirkover, the Iroquois Hotel management of this city, and Harry Harris, of Rochester.

Mr Kirkover also offers a trophy to each member of the winning team in the annual contest for the Dean Richmond cup.

C. F. LAMBERT, Sec'y-Treas.

Advertisement for Lefever Gun. Includes image of a gun, text 'A SINGLE TRIGGER Lefever Gun', and promotional text about Mr. Reid's record and Lefever Arms Company.

Advertisement for NYOIL. Includes image of a bottle, text 'NYOIL', and promotional text 'Nyoil Absolutely Prevents Rust'.

ADVERTISING pays, and pays well if properly done; but its effect is cumulative and does not always pay quickly.

Advertisement for WOODCRAFT. Includes text 'WOODCRAFT By "NESSMUK"', 'Cloth, 160 pages. Illustrated. Price, \$1.00.', and 'FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING CO.'



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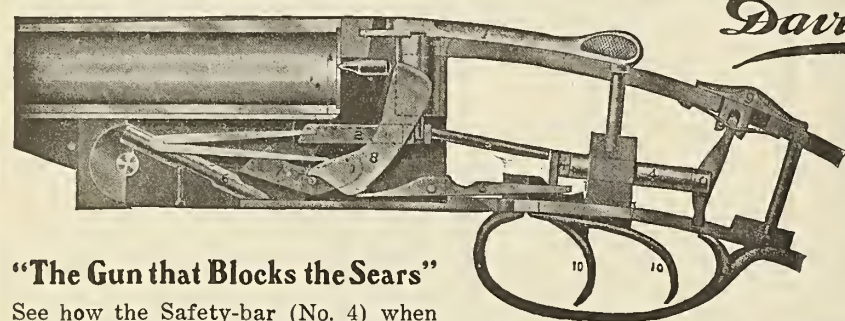
The balance is perfect, the action fast and smooth while the flatness of trajectory quite does away with the judging of distances.

**I shot a goat at over 500 Yards with exactly same Sight** that I take at 100 yards. The 3 grizzlies were killed in under one minute. Cluny C. Luke, Alberni, B. C. (Extract letter to Ross Rifle Co.)

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#### Hudson Gun Club.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 18.—Find scores appended of the regular club shoot of the Hudson Gun Club, twenty shooters taking part. The day was ideal, being bright and pleasant, with no wind to bother the flight of the targets, and some very good scores were returned. There were no straight scores made, as straight scores are as scarce as hens' teeth at our grounds, but D. Engle, W. Emmons and W. Roach had made a good bid for one, breaking 24, but 24 is not a straight, so it does not count. High gun for the day went to Tom Kelley with 83. Billy Emmons, all the way from Hartford, Conn., was second with 82, while his brother Al, from the good old State of Jersey, was a close contender with 81.

Billy Emmons, who used to handle the office at the Hudson G. C. before he moved to the farm lands of Hartford, thought that he would put one over on us this morning, so he landed at the grounds, cocked and primed for some shooting, with a chip on his shoulder. He started the argument with his brother Al, who put

him under cover in the first two events. He then thought he would try to trim Kelley in a 100-bird race, but broke only 75 to Kelley's 83. After a few more tries with the rest of the bunch, we passed around the hat to enable Billy to get his car fare home, so that he will come soon again with some of his farmer shooters from Hartford, so that they can learn a few of the fine points of the shooting game. Let us know, Billy, when you are coming, so that we can ease up on the traps so as to help you make a few good scores.

Our next shooting date is June 1, when Walter Raymond, who has challenged the champion double-bird shot of Yonkers, N. Y., Dr. O'Brien, to shoot a match at 50 doubles for the gold medal that the Doctor now holds. We look forward to a keen contest, as the Doctor is some double-bird shot. (We can vouch that the Doctor broke a pair of doubles once in a contest.) Don't forget the date, June 1, just a few days before the New Jersey State shoot that will be held at Red Bank, N. J., so if you want some good hard practice, come out to the Hudson Gun Club traps. Everybody welcome.

B Beyersdoft . . . . . 21 21 15 17 17 . . .

D D Engle	16	24	15	22	19	..	..
T Boothroyd	16	19	20	20	..	..	..
A Goetz	12	14	14	15	..	..	..
E Malcomb	12	18	14	14	..	..	..
J Williams	19	20	16	19	20	..	..
J Pape	10	15	18	19	..	..	..
A Emmons	19	20	22	22	20	20	18
W Gebhardt	14	8	7	8	14	..	7
W Emmons	15	19	19	22	23	22	24
Dr Pinkerton	20	17	17	22	..	..	..
T Kelley	19	21	21	22	20	22	20
J Williams, Jr	18	19	18	20	..	..	..
H Pape	18	18	16	16	21	..	..
W Eaton	12	8	14	10	10	..	..
Dr O'Brien	16	18	19	20	18	..	..
W Raymond	15	20	17	16	17	..	..
W Roach	19	19	20	18	24	..	22
G Emmons	15	18	17	20	18	..	..
W Hutchings	18	20	19	18	..	..	..

T. H. K., Sec'y.

#### Audubon G. C.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 17.—Frank Kelsey demonstrated very forcibly by his shooting to-day that he is not in any but the best of form, and if he continues at the present clip, he will take some beating at the Decoration Day shoot and the State shoot on June 9-12. To-day there were thirty-two shooters in attendance, and many straight scores were turned in. Kelsey was high gun with 94. Parker and Covert broke 93, Rommel 91, and Wright 90.

Great preparations are being made for the State shoot, at which prizes and cups to the value of \$3,500 will be contested for.

On May 30 the Audubon Club will hold its annual Decoration Day tournament, at which added money and merchandise to the value of \$400 will be contested for. This tournament will be held on the same grounds on which the State shoot will be held, namely Kenilworth Racetrack. To-days scores follow:

Targets:	15	20	20	20	25
Kelsey	15	20	19	17	23
Parker	14	19	17	20	23
Covert	13	20	20	18	22
Ebberts	11	18	16	19	22
Wright	15	19	18	19	19
Broderick	12	16	17	15	21
Jerauld	13	15	17	15	17
Burke	12	17	16	19	21
Rappick	12	13	13	16	17
Ward	12	16	17	18	21
Lambert	12	18	12	17	18
Wootton	13	18	16	15	22
Rogers	11	18	18	15	18
Singer	14	19	16	18	21
Eberhardt	13	18	14	15	18
Kommel	12	15	18	16	22
Hopper	8	11	12	13	15
Mosher	8	13	9	10	13
U M C	7	7	5	12	..
Black	10	11	6	8	8
Blackmer	12	16	19	19	21
Dueger	10	14	18	17	18
E B	12	15	..	..	..
Lewis	..	18	18	15	..
Patterson	..	15	19	14	20
Immel	12	..	..	..	..
Cranston	..	..	15	15	18
Bargar	..	..	17	15	17
White	..	..	18	15	21
Kelly	..	..	..	18	25
Karg	..	..	..	..	8

#### Birmingham G. C.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 19.—There was shooting at the Birmingham Gun Club on Friday and Saturday. For the two days James Day and Walter Huff tied with 96 out of their 100 shot at. H. C. Ryding and Gentry Hillman tied for high amateur with 91 each. We had with us T. E. Doremus, of Du Pont Powder Co. It is his first visit to our club, and we wish he would come often. Dick Leland was there also, representing his company, making in all four professionals. Lee Moody was second amateur with the best score he has made in a long time.

Scores were made as follows, 100 targets per man:

James Day	96	Doremus	79
Walter Hull	96	C J Broyles	79
H C Ryding	91	C J Barr	78
Gentry Hillman	91	I Sellers	78
Lee Moody	89	Randolph	76
Mrs Garl	83	D Leland	74
O L Garl	83	R Baugh	72
R Mvers	82	Stephens (75 tgts)	48
Y Lecroy	80		

#### Sikeston (Mo.) Gun Club.

THE twenty-seventh annual tournament will be held at Sikeston, Mo., and a large entry is expected. We print full program, as it shows new system of money division, whereby every shooter breaking 8 or better in each event, excepting first and last, gets a piece of the money. Ten dollars added coin in event 1 is divided in four 25s. class shooting. Practice day, Monday, May 26, begins at 3 P. M., four events 25 rocks each, entrance 25 cents per man. The program consists of twelve events: one at 25 targets, 50 cents entrance, \$10 added; events: No. 1, at 25 targets, 50 cents entrance, \$10 added; Nos. 2-11, 15 targets each, 30 cents entrance, \$15 added to each event, and No. 12, miss-and-out, \$1 entrance. One re-entry allowed in event 12, winner takes purse, less two cents for each target thrown. Trade representatives may shoot for targets only in event 12.

The \$15 added to each 15-target event, divided as follows: \$1.50 between contestants breaking 15; \$2.50 between those breaking 14; \$3.50 between those breaking 13; \$3.00 between those breaking 12; \$2.50 between those breaking 11; \$1 between those breaking 10; 50 cents between those breaking 8 or 9.



Shelbyville County G. C.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., May 13.—G. S. Robbins with 143 out of 150 was high gun at the registered tournament held to-day, tying C. L. Baker, professional. Dr. J. R. Lieb was second with 142, tying W. D. Stannard, trade exponent. Third went to H. W. Cadwallader, who cracked 139. Thirty-eight shooters shot at 7,500 scalers.

Table with two columns: Shot at, Broke and Shot at, Broke. Lists names and scores for various participants like G. E. Mathews, C. L. Baker, etc.

Portland Gun Club.

PORTLAND, Me., May 17.—Good fishing in the nearby lakes was the cause for the small attendance at the weekly shoot of the Portland Gun Club to-day. By far the most interesting feature of to-day's event was the contest between Dana Miles and his young son. Neither the father or boy had ever shot at clay pigeons before, but they went after the birds like veterans.

Table with two columns: Name and Score. Lists names like Hill, Blanchard, Dimick, Hinds, Darton, Hayden and their scores.

Westboro G. C.

WESTBORO, Mass., May 19.—Wednesday afternoon, on invitation of the Brampton Gun Club, seven members of the Westboro Gun Club took part in a 50-target event and ranked high in the scores. The following members went over: Hemenway, Geo. Taft, Metcalf, Judge Fowler, Capt. Johnson, Hunter and Leland. They reported a fine time, and hope the Hopkinton boys will come over and shoot on their traps in the near future.

The third shoot of the Westboro Gun Club was held Saturday afternoon at the traps on Nason field. There were three events, with eight members competing. Two 15 and one 20-target events were shot. Taft was high man of the afternoon. The scores were as follows:

Event No. 1, 15 targets: Burhoe 6, Treadway 3, Hunter 6, Taft 10, W. Metcalf 9, H. Metcalf 9, Fowler 1, Hoffman 9.

There were other members of the club present who did not compete in the events. Great interest is shown by members, who turn out at every opportunity.

Medford (Okla.) Gun Club.

MEDFORD, Okla., May 16.—The following are the scores made this afternoon:

Table with two columns: Shot at, Broke and Shot at, Broke. Lists names like Wilson, Hardy, Bunch and their scores.

The Great Sleeper Shark.

THE great sleeper shark is a most stupid, gluttonous species—as, in fact, are most of the sharks—and spends most of its time dozing on the surface of the sea. When aroused or hungry, it attacks whales, porpoises, or, in fact, anything it can find, and bites pieces from its victims with its knife-like teeth.

ONE BIG BUCK.

Continued from page 647.

foot. Well, we hauled Mr. Horns ashore. Then, thanks to watertight matchesafes, and logs that sometimes have dry under sides, and thanks also to a dead birch we barked our shins upon in the dark, we made a fire. That fire was the most cheerful thing (except pay day) I had ever seen.

We lightened the deer of those digestive, respiratory and other organs he had no further use for, and then tying his legs together and cutting a pole, we essayed that beautiful scene depicted in the sporting press as "taking the quarry to camp." Now, that looks well in a picture; fine and dandy. Did you ever try it through the virgin forest about 2 A. M. with a drizzly rain falling, with wet clothes, spruce root traps, many tumbles, switching and scratching undergrowth, and—the lantern in the bottom of the bay? Gee! I'll never forget that night; neither will Frank.

Finally, about first coffee time in the morning, we struck camp. "Get one?" asked the sluggard of the party who hadn't even arisen. "Yes, you lunk-headed Scandinavian," we cried in chorus, as with the last ounce of strength left in our frames we heaved the bloody, wet and hairy monarch on top of Mr. Lazy, and he slept on a canvas cot at that. Tableau!

Oh, about the gun? We got that the next afternoon, but it was a cold job. We also recovered what was left of the canoe and the paddles. The lantern is still there.

THE ANGLING ROD IN CENTRAL OHIO.

Continued from page 659.

where the members also go to practice casting at any time. Our first tournament was held here May 18, 1911, when about 200 interested people enjoyed a good time and about \$100 worth of fishing tackle was distributed among the jovial contestants. This is the first angling tournament ever held in Central Ohio, and I am told it is the first in the State. Next tournament is May 30, afternoon. Memorial services in morning.

Our worthy State Fish and Game Warden, Col. J. C. Speaks, who is one of our esteemed townsmen and one of our members, says he will deputize every member of this club to bring to bay any illegal catching of fish. So you understand that illicit fishing in Franklin county has too many eyes to dodge, and has too much cash and talent to fight, and, mind you, we have a score of the best legal talent in Central Ohio. A number of arrests have already been made.

Columbus and vicinity have more, if not the best, inland fresh waters than any other section of equal size in the State for good game fish such as the bass, as follows: Scioto and Olentangy rivers, Big Darby, Little Darby, Big Walnut, Black Lick, Deer Creek, Paint Creek, Alum Creek. Also Greenwood Lake at Delaware (twenty-four miles), about one-half square mile; Buckeye Lake near Newark (thirty-three miles) has about fifteen square miles, and Indian Lake at Lewistown (sixty-four miles) has about twenty square miles, and Grand Lake at St. Marys (ninety-three miles) has twenty-six square miles. This is the largest artificial lake in the world. At one time oil wells were sunk in

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IF you have had bad luck with your puppies in the past, try the following and watch results:

- Spratt's Milk Food: A scientifically prepared sterilized milk powder.
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the bottom of this lake, and as a result, many of the fish were killed, and the remainder rendered unpotable from the taste of oil. But about ten years ago these wells were plugged, since which time the fish have again become plenty and edible. By shuttling of 603 steam and electric trains every twenty-four hours you can make the trip for one or two cents a mile to each of the waters mentioned. Add to these whirling wheels the street cars and the automobiles with the network of boulevards, and we become amazed at the great facility surrounding us to go a-fishing.

The League of Ohio Sportsmen was regularly incorporated Feb. 7, 1913. While this is a distinct organization, yet it is the outgrowth of, and is mothered by the Columbus Anglers' Club. This State-wide movement has for its purpose the protection of fish, game and song birds, and creating interest in outdoor sports and open air amusements. It provides for eighty-eight vice-presidents, one for each county in the State, who will handle the League's business.

Ohio appropriated last year \$28,000 for the Fish and Game Commission, an amount far too small for great results. The League expects within two years to have to its credit \$200,000. Why not? By a conservative estimate, we have 800,000 voting fishermen in Ohio; and if each would pay twenty-five cents, the Commission would have a power that would keep a plenty of fish in every State water, so that for an hour or two of recreation a potable fish or two could be creeled.

**Ownership of Shore Lands in Germany.**

PRIOR to Jan. 1, 1900, the general Roman law, which provides that all flowing waters, the sea, and the seacoast to the utmost limit of the highest tide, should belong to the State, was applicable in the larger part of the German Empire. Since the date named there has been a development of legal principles in this country, according to which the following rules are now operative:

"Private ownership of property does not vest in those things which, according to their natural state and condition, are beyond the mastery of human agencies. Therefore, while the shores of the sea might in themselves become subject to private civil law, they are looked upon everywhere in Germany as the property of the Government, and in order to determine the limits of this ownership in all probability the old Roman principle of the reach of the highest tide would govern. Therefore private privileges on the seacoast in the German Empire can be acquired only through special agreements with the State which exercises sovereignty in the territory.

"The possibility of private ownership of territories situated on public rivers and waterways in the interior, as well as brooks, ponds, and streams, exists; but the local law of each particular German State applies, there being no Imperial water law. All continually flowing waterways are public and are not subject to private control. Lakes in the interior are regarded as closed waters and may be owned privately."—U. S. Consul-General Robert P. Skinner, Hamburg.

LET every dawn of morning be to you as the beginning of life, and every setting sun be to you as its close; then let every one of these short lives leave its sure record of some kindly thing done for others, some goodly strength or knowledge gained for yourselves.—John Ruskin.

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Edited by Powhatan R. Robinson

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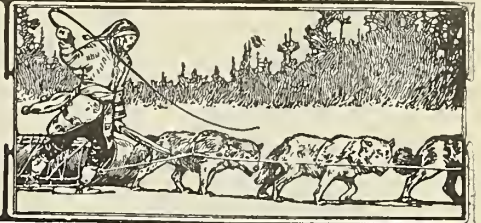
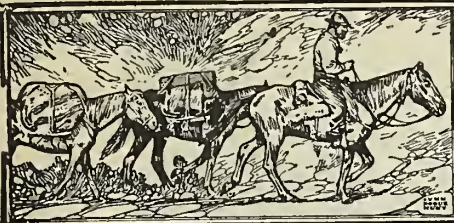
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**The Breadfruit Tree.**

ONE of the gifts of the Eastern tropics to the Western is the breadfruit, which is now extensively planted in the West Indies. This can be done only by cuttings, as the cultivated variety develops no seeds; in the wild form the chestnut-like seeds are eaten, but the pulp is disregarded. The tree is of moderate height, says Harper's Weekly, but spreads a broad crown of large, ragged-edged, glossy leaves, making an excellent shade. The fruit, which is a compound of the massive clusters of blossoms, is about the size of a coconut, and is incased in a rough rind. This, when baked in hot embers, or in an oven, broken open and scooped out with a spoon, tastes like mashed potatoes and milk, or like sweet bread, which it also resembles in appearance. It is a little fibrous toward the center, but elsewhere is quite smooth and "puddingy." Sometimes a curry or stew is made of it; and it goes well as a vegetable with meat or gravy. "With sugar, milk, butter or treacle," Wallace wrote, "it is a delicious pudding, having a very slight but delicate and characteristic flavor, which, like that of good bread and potatoes, one never gets tired of." It is also highly nutritious. The genus (artocarpus) contains several species, one of which, the jackfruit, is also cultivated for eating. The timber of the tree is also useful, the bark can be prepared for a sort of cloth, and the sap forms, when boiled with oil, a mucilaginous liquid very useful for making the seams of wooden pails, canoes and the like watertight.



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**Big Game and Yellowstone Park Trips**

Now is the time to make arrangements for your Big Game Hunt for this coming Fall. Remember that the best guides and the best dates during the season are secured by those who make their plans early. Big game season, including Deer, Elk, Mountain Sheep, Lion, Lynx, etc., September 1st to December 1st. We have complete outfits, horses, pack outfits, etc., for big game trips, and also fishing and camping trips through the Yellowstone Park and Rocky Mountains. RUMSEY & RUFF, Pinto Ranch, Cody, Wyo.

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**Southern Handicap:** Won by Frank Joerg, of Columbus, Ga., 93 x 100, shooting *Remington-UMC* Pump Gun and Arrow Speed Shells.

**High Professional Average in Handicap:** Tied for by Oscar McDade, 95 x 100, shooting *Remington-UMC* Pump Gun and Arrow Speed Shells.

**Preliminary Handicap:** Won by John K. Warren, of Birmingham, Ala., 94 x 100; Mr. Warren tied with E. R. Alexander, of Tuskegee, Ala., winning in the shoot-off with 19 x 20, both using *Remington-UMC* Arrow Speed Shells.

**High Professional in Preliminary Handicap:** Won by H. D. Gibbs, 97 x 100, shooting Remington Pump Gun and Arrow Speed Shells.

**High Professional Average on 16-yd. Targets:** Won by W. H. Heer, 348 x 350, with Remington Pump Gun and Arrow Speed Shells.

**High Amateur Average on 16-yd. Targets:** Won by Jesse S. Young, of Chicago, 338 x 350.

2d. George L. Lyon, of Durham, N. C., 337 x 350.

3d. Tied for by George H. Waddell, of Columbus, Ga., 336 x 350.

All shooting *Remington-UMC* Pump Guns and Arrow Speed Shells.

**High Amateur Average on All Targets:** Won by W. H. Jones, of Macon, Ga., 563 x 600.

2d. George H. Waddell, of Columbus, Ga., 560 x 600.

3d. George L. Lyon, of Durham, N. C., 555 x 600.

All shooting Arrow Speed Shells and the last two shooting Remington Pump Guns.

**Long Run of Tournament:** Won by W. H. Heer, with the exceptionally high score of 279 straight, with Remington Pump Gun and Arrow Speed Shells.

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**PENNSYLVANIA** shooters rally to Handicap Winning Guns and Shells

**State Championship:** Won by R. J. Budd, of Lykens, 416 x 450, shooting Remington-UMC Pump Gun and Nitro Club Speed Shells.

2d. Harry Shoop, of Harrisburg, 412 x 450, shooting Nitro Club Speed Shells.

3d. Tied for by R. J. West, of Brownsville, and P. C. Barnhart, of Hanover, both using Nitro Club Speed Shells.

**High Professional Average:** Won by H. H. Stevens, 427 x 450, shooting Remington-UMC Pump Gun and Arrow Speed Shells.

**Long Run of Tournament:** Won by H. S. Welles, 115 straight, with Arrow Speed Shells.

**Big Scores in KANSAS** State Shoot with Remington-UMC

**State Championship:** Won by Frank Gray, of Atlanta, 47 x 50, with Remington-UMC Arrow Speed Shells.

Mr. Gray was tied by C. G. Willard, of Hutchinson, who lost in the shoot-off. Mr. Willard used Nitro Club Speed Shells.

R. D. Morgan, of Greeley, Neb., broke the only 50 straight in the Championship event, shooting Remington Pump Gun and Nitro Club Speed Shells.

**GEORGIA** Gets in Line with a Long String of Victories

**State Championship:** Won by J. M. Barrett, of Augusta, 98 x 100, shooting Remington Pump Gun and Arrow Speed Shells.

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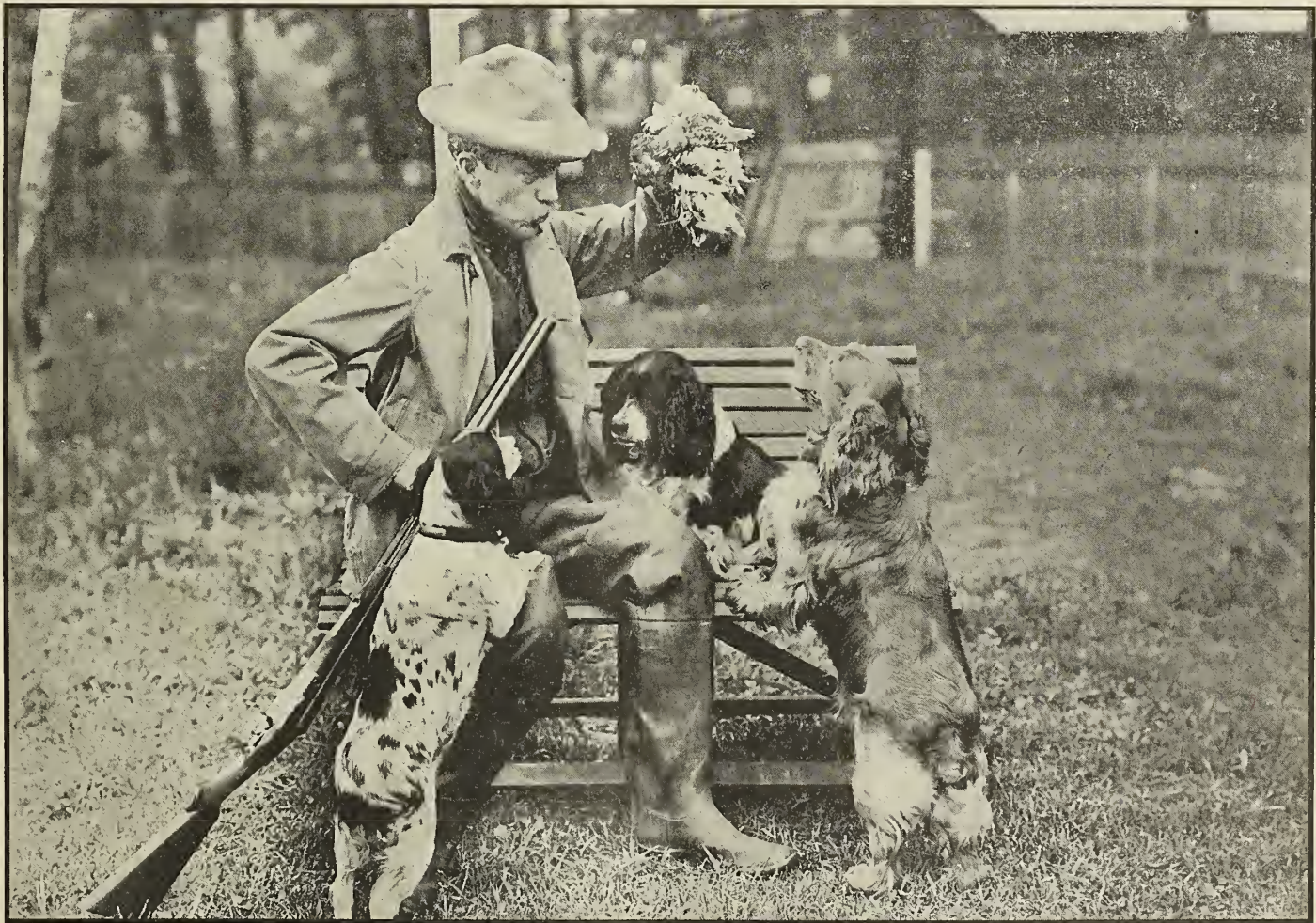
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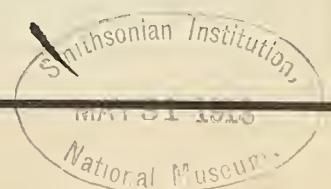
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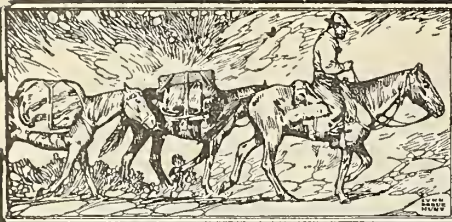


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TRAPSHOOTING NOTES.

Independent G. C.

READING, Pa., May 24.—The following scores were made by members of our club at our regular monthly shoot. Event No. 1 was for the Du Pont fob; No. 2 was for the Stevens fob; Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 were for club prizes; No. 8, \$1.50 entrance, won by Jones; Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, \$7.50 entrance won by Firing with 74. The scores:

Table with columns for Events (1-13) and Targets (25-25) and rows for various shooters including Eck, Swisher, Schmehl, Jones, Firing, Haag, Murtorf, Young, Blind, Davis, Seiling, Less, Bowman, Groff, Stricker, Hofer, Schaeffer, Wolfskel, Engel, Sweigart, Weidner, Dick, Miller, Mader, Sloat, and Lutz.

Cincinnati Gun Club.

CINCINNATI, O.—E. Hammerschmidt, the Covington amateur, was in his best form May 25, at the weekly shoot, and easily headed the list with 97, breaking his first 46 straight. Johnson got in second place with 83, having a close race with Butz, who finished only one target behind. Most of the regulars had had their fill of shooting during the past week, and did not show up, only nine men facing the traps. Early in the afternoon the wind was something of a handicap, but later the conditions were ideal.

In a team match, which wound up the shooting, Hammerschmidt and Sander were defeated by Gambell and Butz. Gambell was the last to shoot his score, and found it necessary to shoot at only 18 targets, his score of 16 giving his team the victory. Sander and Butz tied in a race at 25 targets, on 20 each.

The Latonia Gun Club will hold a shoot on these grounds on May 30. The program will consist of ten 15-target events, with a special event for merchandise prizes. The shoot will start at 9:30 in the morning, and promises to be one of the best which has been held in this locality for a long time. Everyone is invited to come over.

Table with columns for Shot at, Broke, and Ham'sr Schmidt, and rows for Johnson, O. J. Holaday, Holaday, Sr., Frohlinger, Binkley, Gambell, and Butz.

Roanoke G. C.

THE usual week-end shoot of the club was held on its grounds on May 24 with a good number of the faithful ones in attendance. The club was also glad to have with it Messrs. Willis and Goodloe, who participated in the sport. The club is always glad to have with it visitors. The weekly trophies offered by the club were won by the following members:

Scratch Class: Jamison first; Bloxton and Elliott tied for second.

Class A—Boyd first; Holland second. Class B—Dyer first; Heins second. Class C—Cooksey first; Richards, second. Stevens trophy—Dyer.

The respective scores made by the several shooters are as follows:

Table with columns for Broke, Pr.ct., and rows for \*Willis, Holland, Jamison, Boye, Dyer, Elliott, Bloxton, D W R'chards, and Shepherd.

Berlin (Md.) G. C.

UNUSUAL interest seems to be centered in the coming shoot at Ocean City, Md., under the auspices of the Berlin, Md., Gun Club. This tournament will be held the week following the Eastern Handicap tournament at Wilmington, and will enable the Eastern Handicap contestants participating in another classy tournament.

The Ocean City shoot will be under the direct supervision of H. Linn Worthington. Every indication points

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to an unusually successful affair and no pains are being spared or no expense considered by the Berlin boys to insure the success of this tournament.

The added money will be considerable, and as Ocean City is an ideal summer resort, the Berlin boys have everything in their favor. Already many shooters have signified their intentions of attending.

Columbus (O.) G. C.

COLUMBUS, Neb., May 21.—Fifteen thousand targets skidded on the slippery atmosphere here yesterday and to-day. With 363 out of 400 Geo. Grubb took the initial roll, followed by Chas. Gammon with 362 (score sheet gave R. H. Thurston 362, but he broke only 262). E. D. O'Brien was pro winner with 382. D. D. Gross cashiered and sent in cracking clear score sheet.

Table with columns for 1st Day, 2d Day, and rows for \*Ed O'Brien, \*L S German, \*G Kreger, \*H D Freeman, \*W A Brown, \*D D Gross, L A Gates, A Bartholmew, G Gutzmer, D D Bray, W Kaufman, J F Colwell, \*Geo Carter, R D Morgan, J K Arnold, G Nicolai, H Dixon, Geo Grubb, and Chas Gammon.

M. C. F. and G. Association.

ALBIA, Ia., May 20.—Billy Hoon made another clean up to-day in the tournament of the Monroe County Fish and Game Protective Association. His spoilage was 143 out of 150 perfectly good targets. J. C. Graham took second gold with 138. I. N. Price led the "for-targets-only" outfit with 142, and some one met Harry Kahler sitting on a stack of 36 unbroken discs with the balance of his 150 strewn about him. Thirty-seven shooters, among them six pros, distributed the dust of 6,040 rocks. Harry O. Rake cashiered.

Table with columns for names and scores, including F K Eastman, W T Garrett, W S Hoon, \*I N Price, \*H W Kahler, D K Douthett, C C Kendall, W M Hall, O Reckwith, \*E T Lednum, J Foley, J E Traister, E E Reynolds, \*F C Whitney, J Craven, C A Hilton, C A Hunter, and T B Perry, Jr.

Onondaga G. C.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 22.—With 148 out of 150, O. E. Carpenter won the tournament here to-day. Harry Stevens, a pro cracker, broke 149. O. C. Denning was second spoil divider with 145, while Sim Glover took second largest wad division with 147. T. E. Clay successfully cashiered on 8180 rocks.

Table with columns for Mdse. and rows for C L Frantz, C C Snook, J G S Dey, D Lillis, C E Gammage, J De Bee, A C Denning, A T Davenport, D J Hausman, G W Sherman, \*S Glover, A W Meager, \*N Appar, W E Hookway, J S Conley, T E Clay, H V Fellows, O Carpenter, \*H H Stevens, J C Marsellus, J Broderick, H Blackmer, W E Corfield, H W Smith, D Wadsworth, and L J Sanford.

Meadow Springs G. C.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 24.—H. Kelly broke 95 and got high net score. Vincent Oliver made 93 actual, and Coyle 94.

In the shoot for high total on 50, E. H. Turner, P. J. Ford and A. J. Renner tied. In the shoot-off Ford was the victor by half a target. E. H. Turner, however, secured a dipper for high total on 100. In addition the following secured points toward the yearly prizes: E. H. Turner, A. J. Renner, E. C. Chandler, P. J. Ford, James Coyle, Thomas Kirsch and Charles Keenan, each 5; C. Woodward, 3; G. Deily, 2, and G. F. Rothaker and G. C. Muller, each 1.

Oakwood G. C.

LYNCHBURG, Va., May 20.—Fox was high to-day with 96 out of 100 on full program. R. Winfree won regular event with 47 out of 50 and was second on full program with 92 out of 100. No. 1 was the club event; No. 2 an extra event. Scores:

Table with columns for Events (1-2) and rows for Fox, R Winfree, \*Scholl, Stockley, Anderson, Terry, Dawson, L Winfree, \*Lee, Scott, J Fisher, Lingle, and \*Coffin.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1913.

VOL. LXXX.—No. 22.  
127 Franklin St., New York.

## Grand Portage A Forgotten American Highway

A Long Trip in Short Instalments—Number One

By S. H. HOWARD

**I**N the unpublished diary of David Thompson in the vaults of the Provincial Parliament Buildings, in Queen's Park, Toronto, occur these entries, dated Grande Portage, 1799:

June 11. Le Lary arrived with 19 packs of fur, 80 lbs. each.

June 14. The Lake Winnipeg, Isle Portage, Rainy Lake and Montreal canoes arrive.

June 16. Four canoes of MacGillivray's and Sager's from Fond du Lac arrive late at night.

June 18. The Montreal canoes arrive.

June 24. Harrison, and 5 canoes loaded with goods and provisions arrive at 10 A. M. The sloop Otter with furs sailed for the Falls of St. Mary.

June 25. Several Northwest Company canoes arrive from Montreal.

June 30. In the afternoon Mr. Todd from Fort des Prairies (Edmonton) arrives, and several canoes at the other end of Portage.

July 1. Roderick MacKenzie in a large canoe arrives from Montreal with letters.

July 2.—Grant, McLeod, McTavish and James Mackenzie arrive from Athabasca and English River, and McKay from the Swamp country.

July 10. In the afternoon McDougall, McLeod, Roderick and James Mackenzie went off for Athabasca.

July 12. Alexander Mackenzie arrives.

These old entries, in the faded, brown ink and the fine crabbed writing, give an insight into the place and importance of Grande Portage one hundred years ago. David Thompson was an explorer and astronomer for the fur companies, and it was he who surveyed much of the international boundary west of the lakes. Grande Portage in his day was the principal point on Lake Superior, and indeed one of the important points of the continent.

Before the first conception of the Union Pacific or the Central Pacific R. R., before even the Oregon or the Dawson trails, the one link between the Great Lakes and the great West was a footpath nine months long, known as La Grande Portage, or in English the Big Carry, and it is still there. They pronounce it a little

differently nowadays, but the name is still the same. And you may cross the nine miles of road to the Cascades at Pigeon River on a path that has been in more or less use ever since the French period in this country and likely enough long before. It's a fairly straight road cut through the bush about wheel wide. The Pigeon River Lumber Company brushed it out two or three years ago, and they take stuff into their camps that way sometimes in the winter. Great burned pine logs and blackened stubs stick up through the young spruce, birch and poplar each side, save in one short section where the great fire of 1845 must have skipped. Grande Portage cut right through a great pinery when the Northwesters used it. You come out nowadays at the Cascades, where you'll find a lively lumber camp on the Canadian side, across an engineering marvel they call a dam. The Pigeon River pitches itself into a cavernous gorge at this point, and the lumber jacks have built a but-

tressed barrier across the top and a gate for the logs by which they are led several flights downstairs. Previously they had blasted out a new channel to the left and sheeted the jagged rocks with iron so that the logs would glance. But this channel had a right angled turn, and the timber used to go round so fast the logs broke. So they made a straight stairway of it, and run them down after the dam accumulates enough water for a flood. In mid-summer water is low, and they have only enough sometimes for one flood in a day.

One hundred years ago Port Charlotte stood on the river a short distance above this camp, and rather than build dams and follow the tumbling Pigeon to its mouth, the Northwest Company wisely unloaded their cargoes there and cut across a corner of modern Minnesota, to Lake Superior at Grande Portage Bay.

The pack strap and the paddle formed the principal means of livelihood in that country



GARGANTUA RIVER, NORTH SHORE OF LAKE SUPERIOR.

in those days, and at Grande Portage the pack strap took precedence. Men used to load as much as three sixty-pound bags of flour on their backs and walk across the Grande Portage and return with the same weight of furs as late as John McLaurin's day. In the time of the Northwest Company, when voyaging was at the height of its glory, no doubt the rivalry among a thousand men led to feats very much greater than that. Seven hundred pounds is an old story—for a short distance—while some narrators will go as high as nine and tell you exactly how the load was adjusted. Old John McLaurin, of Fort William, who used to pack over this portage, is very proud of the fact that he could put a keg of pork on top of a bag of flour and get the barrel up by himself. His wife (an Indian woman from the South Shore) could carry as much as he could, "but then," says John, "there were men who could walk off with me—pack and all." The Hudson Bay Company used to pack in brigades and relays, putting down the packs at every 1,000 paces, and going back for another load. "We rested walking back," says John McLaurin.

There is a steady up-grade from Lake Superior until about six miles are covered, when the land relents and lets the burden bearer gently down to the valley of the Pigeon. Several steep gullies cut across the route, meaning a climb of perhaps 100 feet each time, and in wet weather there are at least four brooks, and as many swampy beaver meadows. Over this road the supplies for the Canadian Northwest and the Oregon used to be transported on men's backs.

Here on this old trail, where Batiste Trudeau and his kind toiled and sweated, with the glory of accomplishment and a Spanish dollar per hundred pounds a trip for his reward, we may pass to-day over the same hills and realize the exact conditions under which he labored, and in doing so we turn back the nineteenth century wonder book to the first page and the preface.

When you go to Grande Portage nowadays you go by palace steamer. You also leave the silent "e" out of "Grande" and pronounce "portage" like you do cartage, and no French nonsense about it. And all is comparatively up-to-date, including the Duluth capitalist and the majority of the passengers. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the boat noses into a channel, with a wooded mountain on the right and a wooded island on the left. And between you see to the "bottom of a bay which forms an amphitheater and is cleared of wood." Sir Alexander Mackenzie describes this place in his book, published in 1801. You note "the hill three or four hundred feet high in the left corner, crowned by others of still greater height." But in place of the fort at the base of this hill, as in Mackenzie's time, surrounded by cedar palisades eighteen feet high, you see the scattered white log cabins of an Indian village, for Grande Portage is now a "reserve" in the State of Minnesota.

The close green forest of spruce and birch and pine looks down from mounting tiers of terraces upon a shallow harbor. We'd call these carpet-spread Laurentians "mountains" in old Ontario or in Michigan, but Sir Alexander Mackenzie came from the Highlands of Scot-

land and he called them "hills." They slope back from the village, rising to the height of about 1,000 feet, thrusting encircling arms out into Lake Superior as if to trap the evasive little island.

In the channel near this island the steamboat comes to a stop, and you look down from the deck at the pebbles on the bottom through water as clear as air, yet tinged with green. A wherry loaded with people puts out from a corner of the island, where you notice a clearing and a little dock. Three men standing at the sweeps, facing forward, lean and sway, two pushing on the oars amidships, one sculling in the stern. They bring up under the fore port gangway, throw a U. S. mail bag aboard, and one by one a dozen of Indian men, women and children clamber up the ladder, followed by a few stubble-bearded lumberjacks.

Then somebody shouts: "Anybody getting off at Grande Portage? Hurry up—we've only got a minute here."

A moment more and you sit under the swelling bilge of the steamer and see the rusty rivets descend the full curve into the clear green water and disappear underneath the hull. You have clambered down a six-stepped ladder from civilization into the wilderness, from the present into the past.

The steamer glides away and disappears from the little forest harbor. You go ashore with Pete Gagnon and his men, all silent as smugglers. Nobody asks any questions of the stranger. The heavy wherry, the great sweeps, the hard-lined faces, the swaying jersey-clad bodies, the rocks, the clear green water—all bear suggestion of the sea and the pictures of that great American artist, Howard Pyle.

At the dock a huge Newfoundland dog, black as ebony, comes gravely to meet the passenger, followed by a St. Bernard, which, though quite an average of its bulky kind, seems dwarfed by the giant black fellow with the long straight legs and the white foot.

A fish shed stands at the end of the wharf and several Mackinaw boats and dories lie there or at their moorings, or beached on the big gnarled pebbles of the shore. Half a dozen log warehouses or dwellings stand in a clearing, and a frame house with a verandah stands back up the slope of the point, close to the wall of the bush. In this house Peter Gagnon, once of Quebec, lives this long since with his wife, an Ojibway woman, and Pete does all the business now done at Grande Portage. His island is the island Mackenzie notes as screening "a pleasant bay from all winds save the south."

Pete is a character worthy of Robert Louis Stevenson. Silent, hard-faced, big of feature, he walks with a loose, wide-braced stride, his shoulders rounded and loose, his long arms hanging as though resting relaxed from a heavy lift or a long haul. But that silent man is the prevailing personality of the place. He works with his brain. He is efficient. Peter originally was a fisherman. Now he buys and sells fish. At Peter's house men pay to stop for a meal or a night, on the way to and from the camps. When on certain days and nights the steamboat calls, Peter puts the passengers on or takes them off, and always they land on his island. Should they desire to go ashore, he sends them to the mainland in one of his skiffs by one of his

men, at fifty cents a head. He handles the United States mail also, and keeps a store. Fishermen come in from the fog or the storm or the calm, as it may be, at any hour of the day or night, in dories, in sailboats, in gasoline launches, and steam tugs, from that great, cold, grim, fresh-water sea they call Lake Superior, with fish to go on ice or be packed in brine. And they land at Pete's place and wake him up, if necessary, and he buys their fish at about six cents a pound—great Superior trout, silver white like salmon, or black and spotted gray like huge colorless brook trout; whitefish, herring, mullet, suckers and sometimes sturgeon. And then Pete takes them up to his little store, with its low, log-beamed ceiling and its square timber walls, and sells the fishermen scantlings of tobacco a foot long, indestructible butter at fifty cents a pound, potatoes, onions, overalls, gasoline, rabbit-skin blankets, pork, flour, matches—anything they want. If ever an artist seeks a study for a store of the pioneer days he should go to Pete Gagnon's some night.

Some night when Dutchy and his partner come in from Pine Bay with fish and moose, Dutchy of the gaunt frame and the windmill arms, he in the tight blue jersey, who used to fish the North Sea and off the coast of Maine; and when comes Francis, the hawk-nosed half-breed, with the ragged mustache, and the thick black hair, and the silent, smooth-cheeked Indian youth who sails with him; when the "land-looker" in the flannel shirt and the shoe packs comes across from the Portage, fresh out of the Minnesota woods; when the Pigeon River log drivers "going out" with their "time" loaf in the background; when all these, and a few more, including Indian boys and the huge sleigh dogs, gather in the little store to buy supplies or look on—one lantern on the floor, another on the wall to light the weather-beaten laughing faces and the lithe, heavy-built forms—then it is one sees a picture of Old Times, a picture with Peter Gagnon in the center; Pete, the inscrutable, behind his narrow little counter—silent, watchful, adroit, handing out the right thing with the right word, and the practical suggestion, always ready with a clinching argument in brief, getting his price, and keeping his personality in some subtle way supreme. And his French-Canadian-American clerk, in the khaki shirt, bustles and talks and chaffs and gets joshed for the two of them, talking Indian (he, too, is married to a squaw), French or American, with equal indifference. You wonder presently when it was you lived before and met the Duluth capitalist. It is hard to realize that this is but the evening of the self-same afternoon.

Peter Gagnon sleeps on Saturday night. The rest of the week he is awake. The down-bound coasting steamers call at about midnight every night but Saturday, and Pete has to meet them out in the channel. When the lighted monster appears in the dark little harbor the great dogs set up a dull, deep-throated baying, and Pete comes forth. Also Pete buys fish to sell to the Fish Company and that is a business that won't keep. It requires ice and salt on the instant. So Pete is always on the job. He makes the least possible fuss, and says what he does say with the least possible effort. He needs his nervous vitality in his business. He wastes none of it. Even his smile is one of

reserved strength, dry, save in one corner, where a wrinkle has been allowed to accumulate for a special purpose. Pete maintains his sympathetic human communication with that wrinkle. It is the bridge that connects friend and strangers with his business-rapt detachment. For his efficiency and for his silence Peter Gagnon is respected; for that wrinkle Pete is liked, and his popularity extends up and down the north shore and away back into the woods.

But Pete could not tell much about the old trail and the old piers under the water, which one can see on a calm day looking down from that hill of which Sir Alexander speaks. They have always been there—nobody seems to know who built them. Four feet under the surface, stretching out at an angle with the shore, you can follow the line of old timbers piled with stones to a point perhaps one hundred yards from the beach. Here the pier forms an apex like a V, pointing lakewards, and returns at a sharp angle halfway to shore. Within the protection of this angle up to within one hundred and some odd years ago, the North West Company loaded and unloaded their Montreal canoes.

You can take a boat from Pete's island place and row across the bay. The distance is about a mile and a quarter. Sight on the high sugar-loaf hill in the left-hand bottom corner of the bay. When near the beach look down into the water. Presently you'll see a heaped-up pile of stones. Follow it, and you will come to the cribbed square-timbers, notched for cross-pieces, bored with augers, and spiked with round iron bars. The wood looks as sound and as sharp-cornered as new, though a slight mossy growth clings in places. At the apex of the piers the cross-pieces are still perfect, four feet down. A gap for the entrance was left on the eastern side, and the eastern pier ends sharply and entirely at this gateway. The longer or western side has lost its shore connection through the action of the anchor ice, while the top of the pier above the stone-weighted foundations—the part that was exposed to the waves and the air—has long since rotted and been carried away.

On the low flat land opposite this old canoe harbor can be seen only sandy earth, loose rocks and low bushes. But presently you discover that the rocks take a certain uniformity of line. They appear also always as if in a kind of healed-over trench. You distinguish quadrangles. These loose, insignificant boulders formed the foundation of the old North West Company's trading fort at Grande Portage, at one time the most important point on Lake Superior, and the last depot for the unclaimed country of the great Northwest.

Behind the flat of alluvial soil on which these ruins lie, and at the base of the 300-foot Laurentian "Sugar-loaf," extends a cliff of rock shale like a wall, forty feet high, and it curves at its west end to meet the lake. A trout creek runs into the lake on the east end of the plot, and along the edge of the level ground above the creek, by the straight, slightly-ruffled little ridge of mounds, may be traced the line of the palisades. The area thus inclosed forms an irregular field grown over with berry bushes and young scrubby trees, killed with fire. The whole space does not contain much more room than a country school

yard, yet millions of dollars worth of business was conducted there one time, and once a year busy men swarmed within and without the palisades.

Here to this unmarked spot every summer one hundred years ago came the "North Men" of the fur trade from the ends of the known earth, back-laden with furs, gathered at a time when the plains were populous, and northern woods and barrens thick with game. Here every summer to meet them came the great Rabiscaw canoes from Montreal, manned by the "Pork Eaters," laden with Manchester cottons, milled blankets, arms, ammunition, twist and carrot tobacco, thread, lines and twine, cutlery, brass and copper kettles, silk and cotton handkerchiefs, beads, and last, but by no means least in those fierce days, rum. Here it was that the Canadian fur trade was organized on a solid basis, and pushed to the limit that the traffic would bear. In the palmy days of Grande Portage, the Hudson's Bay Company was a slow-going, semi-dormant institution on the shores of the salt waters, with office management in London. The North-West Company was an aggressive, forceful, ruthless, inland organization with headquarters at Montreal and entrepot at Grande Portage. It was at Grande Portage the brains of the business centered. It was at Grand Portage the Montreal agents met the wintering partners and planned those aggressive campaigns which made the Northwest Company the biggest business institution in the North America of its day. It was at Grande Portage that Scotchmen reorganized the loose ends of the French fur trade and put it on a system, and the impetus of their example and of their competition awoke the James Bay factors and the London Committee from their long sleep. When the two companies merged in 1821, the merger operated on the old Northwest Company's Grand Portage lines, and grew to commercial greatness and prosperity unknown before. And the Hudson Bay Company stands solid to-day, the oldest chartered company in the world.

[SECOND CARRY NEXT WEEK.]

### Out of Doors Near Home.

NEW YORK, May 20.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I fancy there is no sportsman—no one in whose veins runs the real red blood—but feels some thrill of excitement when a ruffed grouse gets up close to him. The average Eastern man, from Virginia to Canada—and west through the range of that splendid bird—believes that the ruffed grouse is the king of the game birds, and is eager to have it protected and preserved, that the days of the species may be long in the land.

In "American Game Bird Shooting" a statement is made to the effect that the ruffed grouse will long be found in small numbers in much of the wooded country that he used to occupy in great numbers, and I believe that this is true. Only last Sunday I saw something that justifies this belief.

During an afternoon walk we crossed a tract of land recently sold for improvement—meaning the cutting up into building lots and covering with small frame houses—which border on woods that have been good partridge

ground for the last forty years. Close under a fence at the back of this lot, but still in the open field, is a partridge nest which contains eighteen eggs.

Something that a neighbor had said to me with regard to the actions of partridges only a few weeks ago led me to go down through this piece of land; and a feeling that I can hardly explain caused me to snap the chain into my dog's collar, and keep him absolutely in my hand. I looked with more or less care through a couple of brushy lots, without seeing anything of particular interest, and then, crossing over into the lot to be improved, followed up the fence which separates it at the back from a cedar-grown, pasture knoll.

I was looking everywhere to see what I could discover, when suddenly in a pile of leaves under some rails that had fallen down, I saw the eye, and then the whole profile of a partridge. She was crouched rather close, yet her crest was a little raised, and at the place where the nest was, being the highest point of a pile of leaves, the bird's tail was clearly visible above the leaves. I was perhaps eight feet from the bird. As I turned my head to speak to my companion, the partridge, which had undoubtedly caught my eye, left the nest and darted east, with a wavering, hesitating flight; presumably with the purpose of inducing the dog to follow her. We walked a little closer to the nest, which was deeply cupped, and which, as I say, held eighteen eggs. May they all hatch, and may every one of them survive to maturity, and reach the breeding age! I shall hope to see this old hen again before her chicks are hatched.

That Sunday there were not a few warblers in the trees. The summer residents have all come, but the black-polls, black-throated blues, chestnut-sided, and perhaps bay-breasted warblers seem still passing along.

Sitting by an old wall, near what was anciently a barway, a little movement on the left caused me to turn my head slowly, and there, sitting in the roadway, was a rabbit, which looked about without care, and presently hopped along a few yards and again stopped and looked, and so kept hopping and stopping until he had gone fifty yards or so, when he vanished among the thick ferns.

When we came in at night one of us carried a good bunch of lady slippers (*Cypripedium acaule*), which were very beautiful.

E. C. G.

### Giving Pleasure to his Friends.

RIDGE SPRING, S. C., May 15.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Inclosed please find check for \$3 for which send FOREST AND STREAM for one year to C. M. Asbill, Columbia, S. C.

Thanking you in advance for prompt attention and with my very best wishes for the continued success of FOREST AND STREAM, I am,  
F. G. ASBILL, M.D.

Mats from Hot Water Bottles.—Rubber hot water bottles that are past repair make excellent mats to place under flower pots, which are liable to dampen a varnished surface. Mats may be cut from sides of the water bottle.

# Trout Fishing Emergencies

By SAMUEL C. CAMP

Photograph by the Author.

**F**LY-FISHING for trout to the uninitiated is a "cut and dried" matter, success appearing to follow the exercise of an adequate amount of skill—plus good tackle and fair luck—much as a matter of course. On the face of it the game seems not to offer much variety. In reality it would seem that every good trout added to the creel represents an individual victory—an emergency which has risen (to the fly) and has been successfully met by the angler.

A day on a trout stream is by way of being a sequence of emergencies; the successful fly-fisherman is he who can most consistently rise to the occasion, when the "occasion" has, or has not, risen to the fly. All of which is another way of saying that trout fishing emergencies are generally of two sorts, those arising prior and those subsequent to the rise of the trout. Assuming that the angler is one of average ability with an efficient outfit tackle-wise, let us consider some of the situations, or emergencies, wherein personality and ability to suit immediate means to an end figure heavily in the ultimate score.

There's the matter of "striking" your fish. On a good day this is an emergency often repeated; always it calls for quick and concerted action of eye, brain and hand. Every fly-fisherman can recall with facility days when many chances were offered and few taken. True it is that sometimes "short" rises are the cause of repeated misses in striking, but it is probably safe to say that in the majority of cases the fault lies with the fisherman. The "psychological moment" is well exemplified by the swift rise of a trout to the fly—instant action is imperative or the emergency has tried the angler and found him wanting.

It is not customary to speak of "condition" in connection with a sport reputedly so non-athletic as angling. There are various kinds of fishing. Some of them demand merely infinite patience and the ability to wear out a boat seat. Masterly inactivity of this sort is far removed from stream fly-fishing for brook trout. In its very essence the game is one of constant activity—and condition does, indeed, play no little part in the fly-fisherman's success.

The man who exercises solely in a swivel-chair cannot for long stand the grief of wading and whipping the average rugged trout stream. Muscles and nerves weaken in concert and a tired-out man with shaky nerves is better off at home. To merely rise to the occasion in every instance—or a majority of them—when a trout offers to the fly requires good muscular condition and a steady nerve; moreover, ability to strike your fish is only one of the many emergencies of fly-fishing which render the pastime one of exhausting interest to the gentlemen of sedentary habits.

Also there's the trifling formality of landing your trout after you have struck him—if you have. Experts have formulated a few good rules for the proper handling of tackle when a

fish is on—which is all very well when the quarry campaigns in the orthodox way. Knowing the general nature of the trout with which you have connected, whether brook, brown or rainbow, one is supposed to know about what the fish will do in the way of resistance, to-wit: A rainbow when hooked almost invariably jumps; a brown trout most frequently makes a long, swift run eventually followed by one or more leaps; a brook trout bores down and away. But this is wholly omitting the unexpected moves of individual fish. Really, in



"THE PSYCHOLOGICAL MOMENT."

landing trout, it is the unexpected which most frequently happens, thereby bringing things to a focus most clearly centered upon the presence of mind and deftness of hand of the angler.

One has seen a brown trout, after a long, stubborn resistance, slowly nursed in to the fisherman, when it leaped high above the water and came back squarely in the landing net. If the net had been elsewhere. Again, one has seen a fine "brownie" safely landed by a mere twist of the gut leader about its gills, the fly having come away in the fight. In point of fact, nearly every fruitful day on the stream is a tale of emergencies met or succumbed to in the way of landing your trout. While general rules have been laid down as to the safe handling of a hooked trout, the angler should never lose

sight of the fact that the eccentricities of resistance of individual fish cannot be foreseen, and that, in the absence of any forewarning, ability to do the right thing at the right time, instantly, intuitively, is the price of success.

The leap of a trout affords a crisis sufficiently acute to tax the nerve of veteran and tenderfoot alike. The Eastern brook trout, *Salvelinus fontinalis*, does not, as a rule, leap unless the angler holds him very hard, but if forced he will throw himself out in a vicious effort to break the connection. The brown trout, *Salmo fario*, leaps quite often when being played on the rod, but not with the facility and frequency of the rainbow, *Salmo irideus*. This latter fish is a chronic and very capable leaper; it is fun to see even the little fellows, the quarter-pounders, come out of the water with all the vicious energy of a three-pound black bass.

The counter-move of the orthodox and quick-thinking angler is to drop the rod-point a little. Unless this is done very quickly the fish is back in the water—very probably to stay there. At any rate, the leap of a two-pound trout is a "real live" emergency—a matter of acute anxiety at the time and a memory sweet or bitter in accordance with the outcome.

Not, by any means, that all the crises of the trout fly-fisherman's day on the stream have to do with the rise, the strike and the subsequent play fortunate, or the contrary, as the case may be. After all, there is but one form of genuine angling—fly-fishing. Of fly-fishing for trout, broadly speaking, there are two kinds; the light, refined fishing for educated trout in the public well-whipped streams of civilization, and the heavier, less scientific and exacting sport found on the practically virgin waters of the wilderness. The genuine angler loves the easy and very resultful fishing in the big woods for the forest itself. As for fishing purely, the finesse, strategy and all-round cleverness of hand and expedient imperative for success on the civilized trout stream make the game more worth while.

A passable creel of trout at the end of a day on one of our near-home Eastern trout streams represents good hard work and the solving of more than one difficulty in the way of inducing a trout to rise to a "counterfeit fly." Moreover, in the process of thus imitating the natural ephemera with deadly intent arise tactical emergencies which demand good judgment and no little knowledge of stream-life plus the power of accurate observation. In fly-fishing, even as in still-hunting, it is the pursuit, not the kill, which affords the essential fascination of the sport.

Of course, in the final analysis, fly-fishing is a gambling transaction; but science has much weight in determining which way the cat will jump. As an instance, take the case of the dry-fly fisherman who has just spotted the rise of a good trout in a quiet pool. As a rule, with educated trout, when the fish is feeding upon

# The Dry Fly Man's Handbook

By THEODORE GORDON

the natural insect only a very good imitation in both appearance and action of the fly which is being taken will produce a rise. Our dry-fly fisherman, then, closely scans the surface of the pool to determine, if possible, to what natural insect the fish rose. Eventually he comes to a conclusion as to this—a conclusion quite possibly, entirely erroneous.

The question of what fly decided, the angler addresses his attention to the matter of how to cast the fly over the fish to the best advantage. The fly must come floating down to the trout, on the surface and with wings erect, even as the little natural dun to which the trout has just risen. The casting must be done with all possible unobtrusiveness and the caster must not be seen. Also the cast must be so made that conflicting currents will not drag the fly one way and the line another.

It should be obvious that if the trout is a particularly good one, one which the angler is naturally very eager to take, our dry-fly man will decide all these points—every one of them an emergency in the making—with the utmost care. And when the cast is made, with all the skill the angler can command, the odds are heavy that it is made with many misgivings—very often entirely justified in the event. On the other hand, if the angler's judgment and execution have been correct, and in consequence the trout rises and is fastened, the angler has every reason to believe that luck has had mighty little to do with the affair.

Fishing all the water as in wet-fly fishing, casting where you have reason to believe a trout may be, is entirely a matter of judgment, also a matter of infinite variety. Angling conditions on the same stream are never alike two days in succession—or two hours, for that matter—and the stream fly-fisherman must be prepared to meet emergencies of wind, weather and water with the proper tackle and methods for the time being.

To know what flies to use and how to use them in order to meet disadvantageous fly-fishing conditions is the whole secret of successful fishing with the fly. When everything is "right" even the tyro may make a good showing. It is when the angler is up against a hard proposition that the stream experience and angling knowledge of the veteran turn defeat into victory. In such an emergency it is, indeed, true that luck, pure and simple, may at times figure to the fisherman's advantage; in the long run, however, knowing how to fish with the fly under any and all conditions—knowledge won on many a long day on the stream—tells the story.

Not all the emergencies of a day on the stream have to do with the taking of trout; that is, the situation often concerns most intimately the matter of tackle. Smash-ups, even with the very best of tackle in the most skilled hands, will sometimes occur; an emergency of this sort is, indeed, serious; to meet it adequately the angler must possess no little knowledge of splices, invisible windings, how to remove ferrules, and so on. Additionally, it is to be hoped that the fisherman, dimly suspecting something of the sort, has fortified himself against disaster by carrying a little "emergency kit."

KANSAS now has five-year close seasons to quail and pinnated grouse.

THE publication of a book fresh from the hand of F. N. Halford is always an event in the angling world in America and France (already translated), as well as in England, and into this latest work has been condensed all the knowledge and experience gained in forty years upon the chalk streams of the South of England. American fly-fishers began to read "Floating Flies" and "Dry Fly Fishing in Theory and Practice" more than twenty years ago, and their attention was directed to the use of floating flies upon their own waters. They soon learned to adapt English methods to the conditions as found in various portions of the United States. Mountain rivers of rapid descent differ widely from the placid chalk streams, but there are many streams in this country where somewhat similar conditions may be found. In this "Handbook" Mr. Halford has called to his assistance three experts to demonstrate the fine



"DO NOT WADE THE SHALLOWS."

sport that may be had in lake, loch and reservoir fishing for large trout with the dry fly. Of these the article by John Henderson on the "Dry Fly on Loch Arrow" in Ireland is probably most instructive and thorough, as this gentleman has spent ten years in working out methods and flies for taking the splendid trout (of from three to eight pounds) which formerly were supposed to rise only during the May fly season and to the natural insects, fished with a "blow line" of floss silk, which was wafted out by the breeze and gently dapped upon the water. (By the way, the new Shokan dam, in the Catskills, will afford the finest trout fishing in America, if properly treated, and not spoiled by the introduction of other predatory fish. It will be stocked naturally from the Esopus with the rainbow and European trout of good size and quality.)

As the number of dry fly men has increased, the fishing upon the best streams in England has become more and more a cult, almost a profession, and the value of good water has increased enormously. There are purists and ultra purists.

and the latter will never, never cast an artificial fly until after they have seen a real insect taken by a trout. They may remain all day in contemplation of the clear, flowing stream, often with the aid of a pair of binoculars, but unless there is a rise or "hatch" of ephemerae, caddis flies or diptera, the fly-rod remains idle, spiked in the ground. Many English rods have a spike in the butt to hold the rod upright when changing flies, and to save it from being trampled upon.

In the chapter upon the "The Ethics of the Dry Fly," Mr. Halford is very severe in his treatment of all those anglers who are not purists. He objects most decidedly to the use of wet flies and down stream fishing, upon dry fly waters, and gives quite a long list of "Don'ts."

Do not hammer a trout; that is, do not cast again and again over the same trout, as it may make it shy.

Do not fish after it is too dark to see the fly. Do not wade the shallows. It makes the trout shy.

Do not use wet flies or large glittering lures. Take heed of the example supplied by purists and ultra purists and imitate them in all things.

Of recent years a school of anglers has sprung up in England who are experts with the dry fly, yet not entirely wedded to it. When trout are feeding upon nymphs coming up to hatch upon the surface, "bulging" it is called, or "tailing"; that is, rooting in weeds or shallows for larva, shrimps and snails, these men imitate the nymph or larva and cast up stream to these feeding fish which are usually difficult to catch. The flies they use are certainly wet, but many fishermen consider it fine sport, as this method enables them to take a few good trout on days when the dry fly is useless. As one of these masters of the wet and dry fly remarks, "I should always instinctively fish the dry [fly] if my intelligence did not often tell me that the wet is the sounder method at the moment." This point of view will be approved by many American anglers, but we quite understand Mr. Halford's position and opinions formed upon waters which command a high rental, and which are stocked, nursed into fine condition, and protected in order that they may afford the best of fishing for large trout and the very best sport with the dry fly only.

In our own experience in America we have frequently continued to fish the floating fly when we knew positively that a couple of wet flies cast up stream would prove more remunerative. One loves to see the tiny fly dancing with its little wings "cocked" as it floats toward us. The rise is more plainly to be seen and nothing in the world of sport is more fascinating than to cast to large trout that can be seen, or which are rising at natural water-bred insects. We have fished streams in this country where the trout were as shy and stalking them as necessary as anywhere in the world. Also one had to exercise the same care in the presentation of the counterfeit fly delicately and accurately as one would upon a chalk stream where all bait-casting is barred. No angler can read the Halford series

without pleasure and profit. There is much information in regard to making and maintaining a "Fishery." Many of our best streams could maintain a much greater head of trout than at present. The determination and damage by floods could be greatly lessened and breaks put upon the violence of the streams of rapid descent. We have been talking gravel and Portland cement, or reinforced concrete for several years, and Mr. Halford gives an instance of successful use of the former in old bags.

There is much valuable information in regard to insects. We have a greater variety and many more large flies in this country, but that was to be expected. Careful instruction in casting in the English style with most useful instantaneous photographs illustrating the various methods is given; in fact, this "Handbook" is a handbook, and there is no doubt that this work will (as Mr. Halford expects) live after the death of the author and perpetuate his memory.



## THE TOP RAIL.

THE man with a grouch writes:

Men seldom if ever take their wives on a camping trip. That gentle consideration is the one link that connects the Confirmed Camper with the human race. It is well for the peace of mind of those who would remedy the divorce evil that the wives stay home.

Instead of taking his wife, the camper looks up a friend of long standing, and in the guise of that friendship asks him to go along. Bacon and beans become a steady and monotonous diet. You tried to make flapjacks one night, and since then your right hand has been wrapped up. It seems that you are not very proficient in flipping the flapjacks, and instead of the doughy, half-cooked mess—you'd eat only when camping—turning over in the air and lighting in the pan raw side down, it only turned half way and landed on the handle of the frying-pan where your wrist rested.

The tall timber has heard many new and original cuss words.

You start as brothers and return in that amiable spirit that characterizes two strange bulldogs who have been thrown a bone.

Let me inject right here that it is my honest advice to all who contemplate camping out to take a guide along. A guide can be secured for a reasonable outlay, and he'll come in mighty handy in preparing your meals. And if you tramp day in and day out for two weeks without seeing anything to shoot at, there is always the guide. I have heard of guides being mistaken for deer. It is said they make first rate targets.

GRIZZLY KING.

WISCONSIN killed in committee, by a vote of 6 to 1, a bill intended to reopen spring shooting.

# Through the Adirondacks by Canoe

Including Fulton Chain, Tupper Lake, Raquette, Blue Mountain and Long Lake

By KENNETH R. SMITH

**M**ANY would-be campers and canoeists hesitate about taking a trip through unfamiliar territory because of the lack of information as to conditions they will meet, provisions best carried, and where they can be procured along the route.

For these reasons we have written this account of a two weeks' canoe trip for two amateurs who have had little or no experience in camping.

The Adirondack Mountains afford a splendid field for beginners because of the semi-settled conditions of some parts, the wilderness of others, and the ease with which habitation can be reached.

The best trip through these mountains is from the foot of the Fulton Chain up through

1 rubber poncho about 45 in. by 70 in., used also as a blanket.

1 flannel shirt.

1 pair khaki trousers.

1 pair moccasins or waterproof shoes.

1 soft hat.

1 change underwear and socks.

Personal toilet articles. We also suggest a camera.

As everyone will have some of this wearing apparel at home, we think \$10 or \$15 will cover what is lacking.

These can be purchased at any large sporting goods store.

### CAMP OUTFIT.

1 tent.

1 pack strap.



"FREE FROM PERMANENT HABITATION."

the various lakes and rivers to Tupper Lake. On this trip you get a great variety of scenery and good opportunities to show your paddling ability. Quite a lot of portage work has to be done which adds a change from paddling all day.

It is unnecessary to hire a guide, as the way is perfectly clear and easy to follow.

Before outlining the trip we will give a detailed list of what is necessary to take. Most beginners make a great mistake by taking too much duffel with them.

It is a great temptation to take this or that because you yourself might need it.

The following articles, which are absolutely essential to the trip, can be arranged in two lists, personal and camp outfit:

### PERSONAL.

1 heavy double woolen blanket.

1 sweater, which makes a good pillow when not used otherwise.

1 small frying-pan.

1 folding broiler.

2 small cooking pots with detachable handles.

1 pint Thermos bottle.

1 grate (folding one).

1 covered tin can for water.

3 knives, forks, spoon.

1 large cutting knife and 1 large spoon.

1 can opener.

3 tin plates and cups.

1 acetylene lamp and 1 can carbon.

Matches.

15-inch handle axe.

1 can (small) canoe cement.

1 set Government topographical maps.

We carried everything mentioned in these two lists, and the cost amounted to exactly \$25 a piece.

In selecting a tent, you must use good judg-

ment. One 7 x 7 is fully large enough for two to sleep in and will hold all your duffle in case of rain.

One made of balloon silk is the best kind to carry, but is rather expensive. We have used what is known as a miner's tent of drab colored canvas and found it satisfactory for a cheap tent, but very heavy.

A good way to preserve matches from water is to dip a bundle of twenty-five or so in melted paraffine and mold them into a cake. They may then be pulled off one at a time.

You will notice we have not mentioned a coffee pot, strainer, etc. We used a very good brand of prepared coffee in powder form, which eliminated all those articles.

The Government maps are essential and can be procured by writing to the U. S. Geological Survey Department, Washington, D. C. They are five cents a piece, payable by money order or cash. The ones needed for this trip are named Old Forge, West Canada Lakes, Raquette Lake, Blue Mountain Lake and Long Lake. You will find these of great service, as all the carries you will have are clearly shown, together with the lakes, rivers and towns.

The first thing to do after arriving at Old Forge early Sunday morning is to find the old native that rents canoes. He is a very fine affable old gentleman, and has a large variety of canoes, any of which may be rented for \$5 a week. You can also hire a pack basket and a yoke for fifty cents extra. These two things you must have.

After making these arrangements and finishing your breakfast at the hotel, you are ready to start your trip.

As no stores are open at Old Forge, you will have to start without provisions. We found that the best plan was to paddle up to the head of Fourth Lake and put up at a hotel over night. The distance through First, Second, Third and Fourth lakes is a good twelve-mile pull, and for the first day out is enough.

Monday morning pack your city clothes in your suitcases, and the hotel proprietor will gladly keep them for a nominal fee until you return. It would be impracticable to take your cases along with you.

If you don't care to put up at a hotel, you will have to camp on Third Lake, as Fourth is covered with hotels and private residences.

Starting out Monday morning, you paddle through Fourth Lake Inlet to Fifth. The water here is likely to be very shallow, and the current strong enough to warrant about five minutes' hard work to buck through it.

Fifth Lake is nothing but a small pond with the carry at its head. This, your first carry, is about one-quarter mile over a broad highway and causes but little trouble. It is much better to make the carries in two trips, taking the canoe and paddles the first trip and the packs the second. You will find this rather hard work at first, but after two or three carries have been made, you will get accustomed to it. You need have no fear about leaving your property right out in the open, for no one touches or molests it in any way.

At Sixth Lake you will find a provision store, and here you lay in your first supplies. There is a store at Fourth Lake Inlet, but as

# Complete Physical Development by New Methods of Rowing

By A. L. WOOD, M.D.

**R**OWING is one of the most perfect of all methods of exercise for the physical development of the body when practiced according to the following directions. As usually practiced, rowing is a valuable exercise, but it is imperfect, bringing into action and developing only certain sets of muscles, while by the new methods in connection with the modified old, nearly every muscle of the body is brought into action and strengthened, and the functioning of all the bodily organs greatly improved.

The above remarks apply to rowing in a boat on a lake or other body of water where the great benefits of perfect freedom of action in all directions, pure air free from dust, life-giving sunshine and beautiful and interesting surroundings to stimulate the mind, aid in improving health and perfecting physical development.

Rowing on a machine indoors is good when nothing better can be obtained, but is of slight value compared with the other.

Some will naturally ask what are the benefits of the new methods of rowing. Besides being the most perfect single method of physical development for the entire muscular system, it equalizes the circulation of the blood throughout the body, which is one of the most important conditions for health, thus preventing congestions and inflammations, with all their serious consequences. It most effectually purifies the blood by compelling the inhalation of large quantities of pure air into the lungs where it comes in contact with the rapidly circulating blood to which it imparts its life-giving oxygen.

It is one of the most valuable remedies for all forms of indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation, torpid liver, etc. It is a very important means of soothing, quieting and strengthening the nervous system and promoting sound sleep. It produces a free action of the skin, thus helping to eliminate certain poisons and waste matters from the body.

By increasing the action of the skin it relieves the kidneys of part of their work and thus acts to prevent disease and disorganization of those vital organs. It enlarges the chest, strengthens and develops the lungs, and is one of the best methods of guarding against that great enemy of man, consumption.

It is also an important agency in curing consumption in the first stages of its existence.

To obtain the greatest benefit from rowing, the following directions must be carefully followed:

The old and prevailing style of rowing backward should be performed in the following manner: The body should not be bent, but held erect with the chest well in front. In bending forward and backward the motion should be entirely at the hip joints. This position of the body allows free action of the lungs, which is very important and a vital requisite for securing the best results.

In beginning this stroke the hands should

be pushed as far forward as possible with the arms extended, at the same time forcibly, and as fully as possible, expelling the air from the lungs. Then make as long a stroke as possible, bending the body far back and pressing the feet firmly against a rib of the boat or other support, at the same time filling the lungs to the fullest extent, inhaling through the nose. Never breathe through the mouth, but always through the nose.

Mouth breathing is a very injurious habit. It dries the membranes of the mouth and throat and allows the dust and germ-laden air direct access to the lungs, and if the air is cold, it chills the delicate lining tissues.

In breathing through the nose, the air filters through the hairs in the nostrils, the object being to remove the dust and germs, and becomes warmed in passing through the long, tortuous channels of the nose on its way to the lungs.

Deep breathing, which should always accompany any form of rowing, should be constantly kept in mind. Until the habit is fully established, it is a good plan to repeat mentally when exhaling or breathing out, the word "breathe" and when inhaling the word "deep."

It is well to change the manner of breathing occasionally by inhaling while bending forward and exhaling while bending backward.

When commencing this deep breathing practice, which is one of the greatest benefits of rowing, it may bring on a slight feeling of dizziness. In such case stop and rest until it passes away.

Breathe deep. Breathe deep. Acquire the habit and continue it through life. It is a habit everyone should acquire. It is one of the most efficient means of promoting health of body and mind, of increasing one's stock of vitality and of insuring a vigorous, long life.

In commencing rowing, begin with moderation, as should be done with any new exercise, and increase the amount as the strength increases. As soon as you begin to feel tired, stop and rest.

It is well to vary backward rowing by alternating the strokes. While one hand pulls on the oar, the other pushes. This gives a twisting motion to the body and brings other muscles into action. It is especially good in cases of indigestion, constipation and torpid liver. Inhale with one stroke and exhale with the other. Breathe deep.

After rowing five minutes more or less, according to one's strength in each of the above ways, change to the next described mode of rowing, which is the best of all for physical development, although one cannot row quite as fast.

Aside from its value as an exercise, it has the great advantage of going forward instead of backward, enabling the rower to see where he is going without turning his head around and looking behind him. Many accidents can be avoided by this style of rowing.

(Continued on page 695.)

This stroke is the reverse of the first one described. Commence the stroke by bending the body far back and throwing the elbows as far back as possible, keeping the body straight, chest well out in front and bending only at the hips as in the first method.

Push the hands and bend the body forward, at the same time exhaling the air from the lungs. This of course is done with the oars in the water. Return to the first position with the oars out of the water, and while doing so completely fill the lungs with air.

Always remember to keep the chest well out in front and the shoulders and hips back, bending only at the hips.

When pushing the hands forward, press the heels against a rib of the boat or have a strap fastened to the bottom of the boat for the heels to press against. This exercises the flexor muscles of the legs and materially helps in the rowing.

Do not forget the deep breathing. Breathe deep. Breathe deep at every stroke.

The forward rowing should be varied in the same way as the backward rowing by alternating the strokes, pushing forward with one hand and pulling back with the other.

Forward rowing strengthens the muscles of the abdomen, the extensor muscles of the arms and the pectoral muscles of the chest, muscles that ordinarily do not get as much exercise as most others.

All these varieties of rowing, together with deep breathing which should always accompany them, bring into strong action nearly all the muscles of the body. By alternating the different strokes, one set of muscles is brought into action while another set is resting, thus enabling one to row a much longer distance without getting unduly fatigued.

Beginners should be very careful not to overdo. Avoid much fatigue. As soon as you begin to feel tired, stop and take a complete rest. Too much exercise weakens the muscles instead of strengthening them, and also poisons the system by generating poisons faster than the excretory organs can eliminate them.

The best speed for rowing in connection with deep breathing is eighteen strokes per minute.

As an aid to deep breathing in connection with rowing, until the habit is fully established, repeat mentally at each inhalation the word "breathe," and at each exhalation the word "deep." This keeps the attention fixed on the deep breathing and makes it more effective.

#### The Paramount Need.

My house needs paint, my wife needs clothes,  
My boy needs shoes.  
Among their needs, you may suppose,  
It's hard to choose.

No man could be in a worse strait  
Between two fires.  
I guess they all will have to wait;  
My car needs tires.

—Louisville Courier-Journal.

I've bought the shoes for the car, instead  
Of the boy, who'll walk on nature's tread—  
And now my pocket is shy every bean,  
They have raised the price of gasoline.

Editor FOREST AND STREAM.

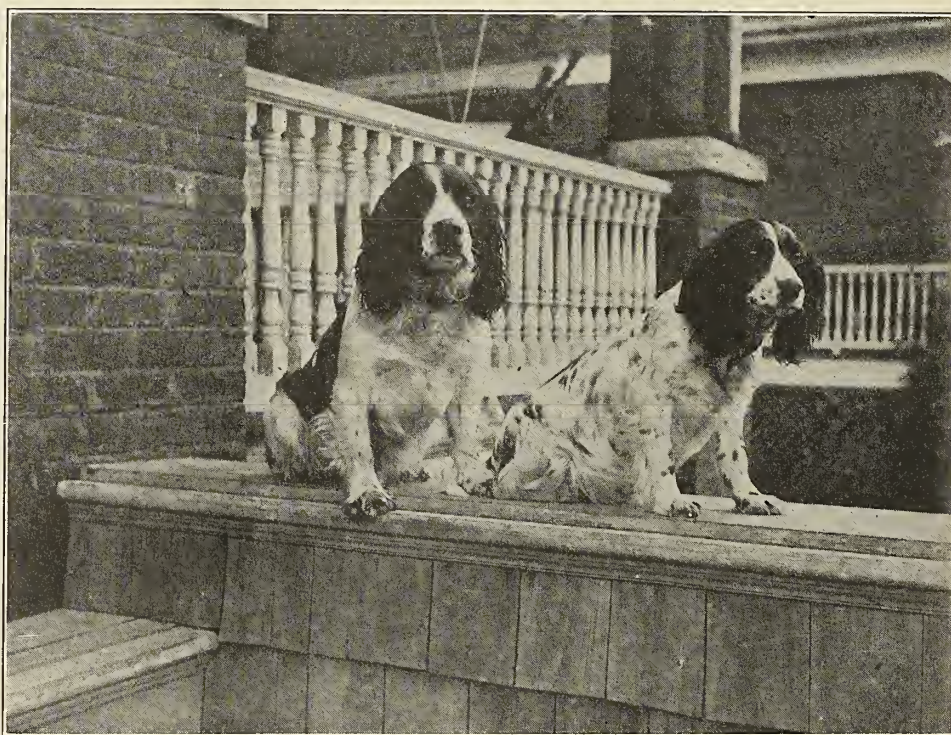
# The Cocker Spaniel

By WALTER H. DEARING

**A** CHANGE in environment has often been the cause of a corresponding change in the vocation of men, and the effect of a changed surrounding upon the life habits of a dog is apt to be equally salutary in its effects. The difference in the two cases lies in the fact that the transformation in the first instance is usually more or less voluntary, while in the second it is more often than not inflicted upon the subject, often very much against his will and the natural bent of his inclinations.

That something of this nature has happened to our cheery chum, the cocker spaniel, during the past few years appears to be almost indisputable, as he has practically been removed from

is with keen regret that many admirers of the breed have seen their favorite hunting dog reduced in size through the enforcement of the twenty-five-pound limit decree which has necessarily produced a breed of dog averaging a trifle over twenty-one pounds. That even this more or less Draconic ruling has failed to eliminate the cocker from his natural calling is shown in the fact that there are still a considerable number of sportsmen who are using him to the gun, and finding ample proof that he has lost none of his old-time cunning and still retains the same exquisite delicacy of scent and persistency of purpose that has made him famous in days gone by. In England and France he is still recog-



JEANS AND NETTIE—A PAIR OF CHAMPIONS.

his favorite occupation as a field dog, and compelled to consume most of his time about the house amusing his master with his funny little pranks and winning ways. The popularity he has attained as a show dog has practically removed him from his natural element in the field, and in this instance the natural beauty of his silken coat and great merit as a bench dog appears to have cost him dear.

The relegation of the cocker to the rear in the world of sport has been as rapid as it has been seemingly unnecessary, and the fact that a strong effort is being made to bring this sporty little fellow into his own seems to indicate the fact that the owners and breeders of the dog are recognizing the fact that he is too valuable an acquisition to the sport of hunting to be overlooked, and are bent upon restoring him to his former standing as a gun dog.

The reduction in the weight limit of the cocker has been the principal reason for his withdrawal from the field in America, and it

nized as a sporting dog of great merit, and the success that has invariably attended the efforts of the spaniel clubs in these countries at their annual field trials is a matter of record. The reaction in feeling against the reduced weight limit appears to be well grounded, as a dog of twenty-one pounds is hardly heavy enough to stand the wear and tear of swamp and field, and a return to a standard more nearly approximating the one adopted by the American Spaniel Club (eighteen to twenty-eight pounds) years ago would seem to be in order. This standard met with universal approval at the time of its adoption. Many of the English breeders favored the American standard, although the recognized limit in England at that time was eighteen to twenty-five pounds. In former years all field spaniels were classified under the same heading, the only distinction made being that of weight. It is a notable fact that a very large portion of the prizes were carried off by the miniature spaniels, which would seem to indicate that the cocker



was more than a match for many of his larger rivals, as the smaller spaniel of that period would undoubtedly have been classified as a cocker to-day.

One of the chief characteristics which has proven of inestimable value to the breed in the field is its almost unlimited powers of endurance. His wonderful capacity for traveling long distances over the fields and in and out among the hedge rows, has endeared him to all who have been fortunate enough to enjoy his company in a day's tramp after game. The end of the journey usually finds him trotting merrily along with an apparent indifference to fatigue that makes the huntsman feel as though he were starting on his long tramp, rather than returning from a trip over hill and dale. His power

itself to any change of climate is a cause of wonder to dog experts the world over, and sportsmen who have had occasion to use him in all countries, and under every possible condition of climatic change, say that he retains all of his old-time dash and vim, no matter where he is placed. Like Thomas Paine, the famous internationalist, "the world is his country, mankind is his friend, his religion is to do good." If you don't believe it, listen to this thrilling account of an incident which happened in India, and which is so remarkable that I should hesitate to mention it had it come to me through a less reliable source than the writing of Captain Williamson in his book of "Oriental Field Sport": "I was shooting near some under-wood, rather thinly scattered among reeds, grow-



THE DAILY LESSON.

of scent is as delicate as could well be found in any of the sporting breeds, and he is particularly careful in retrieving his game, seldom tearing it in the least, a trait which is naturally looked upon with high favor, and greatly sought after by all who are in quest of a good sporting dog.

A. C. Wilmerding, President of the Cocker Spaniel Club of America, relates an incident which proves the care with which the dog may be taught to retrieve when properly broken. During the field trials, which were held some years ago, Mr. Wilmerding had entered a black cocker spaniel which had been competing nip and tuck with some of the other dogs, and a difference of opinion as to the winner having arisen, the question was finally settled by the dog's retrieving an egg, a stunt which Mr. Wilmerding had reserved until the last, and which he says the animal had performed many times before.

The readiness with which the cocker adapts

ing on the edges of a large water course, which took its rise near the foot of the large hill at Muckon Gunge, when suddenly one of a brace of fine cocker spaniels I had with me ran around a large bush greatly agitated, and apparently on some game which I expected to put up.

"I followed as fast as I could but Paris, which was the dog's name, was too quick for me, and before I could well get around the bush, which was about ten yards from the brink of the ravine, he had come to a stand, his ears pricked, his tail wagging like lightning, and his whole frame in a seeming state of ecstasy. I expected that he had got a hare under a bank, and as the situation was in favor of a shot, I ran toward him with more speed than I should have done had I known that instead of a hare I should find, as I did, a tiger sitting on his rump and staring Paris in the face. They were not above two yards asunder."

(Continued on page 705.)

## Important Changes in New York State Fish and Game Laws.

THE open season on varying hares and cottontail rabbits on Long Island is made from Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, both inclusive. The use of ferrets is at all times prohibited, except that the commission may by resolution permit ferrets to be used in particular counties. A person may take six varying hares or cottontail rabbits, either all of one kind or partly of each in one day. Mink and sable may be taken either in the day time or at night and in any manner. Raccoon may be taken in the day time or at night in any manner except with traps and possessed from Oct. 1 to April 20, both inclusive, and may be taken in any manner from Nov. 1 to April 20. Skunks may be taken in the day time or at night, but they shall not be taken from holes or dens by digging, smoking or the use of chemicals, and they may be possessed from Nov. 1 to Jan. 31, both inclusive. Muskrat, open season from Nov. 1 to April 20. No open season for quail before Oct. 1, 1918 (Long Island excepted). Six male pheasants and four grouse in any one day is the bag limit, and fifty quail, thirty-six male pheasants and twenty grouse in the open season on Long Island. Lake trout and whitefish may be taken in Lakes Erie and Ontario in any number from Dec. 31 to Oct. 31, inclusive, and may be bought and sold provided a license has been obtained. Lake trout not less than fifteen inches in length and whitefish not less than one and three-quarter pounds in the round taken without the State may be imported into the State at any time, and may be bought and sold. Fishing through the ice using set and trap lines, spearing, grappling hooks, naked hooks or snatch hooks are prohibited in waters inhabited by trout unless an order specifying the waters and fixing the season shall first be made by the commission. No person, except under authority of the commission, shall take fish from the waters of any fish hatchery. The law also provides that it shall be the duty of the attorney-general on request of any regular game protector, accompanied with the approval of the commission, to appear in and defend as attorney any action brought against the protector on account of any act of his while in the discharge of his duties. Brook trout may be taken from April 15 to Aug. 31, inclusive.

## Salmon in Trout Streams.

WHILE fishing on a brook some distance out of Stroudwater, Me., a few days ago, George Green hooked a fish which fought too hard for a brook trout. After a few moments the fish was brought out of the water. It was found to be a landlocked salmon, weighing one pound.

Mr. Green was very much surprised to land the fish in a trout brook so far removed from Sebago Lake.

It is believed that the salmon may have run down the Stroudwater River and finally located in one of the pools in the brook which is not far removed from the so-called Pig Knoll Hill.

NEW JERSEY and New York have begun legislative war on stray cats. The New Jersey Assembly passed the cat license bill, but in the Senate it was defeated.



# SEA AND RIVER FISHING



## Anglers' Club of New York.

The eighth annual fly- and bait-casting tournament of the Anglers' Club of New York was held at the Big Lake, Central Park, New York city, on May 15, 16 and 17.

Event No. 1.—Bait-casting for distance; quarter-ounce weight; average of five casts to count:

(a) 120-Foot class. Open to only those who have never cast more than 120 feet in any contest or tournament. Five overhead casts shall be made with a quarter-ounce weight. Highest average score to win. Weight to be furnished by the committee. No limit to weight of rod or line. Reel must be free running.

C. H. Higby..... 108 1-5	A. B. Hubbell..... 89 9-10
P. D. Frazer..... 99 9-10	O. T. Mackey..... 50
Dr. J. G. Fulton.. 96 3-10	

Longest cast, Dr. J. G. Fulton, 107 feet.

(b) Open class. Same conditions as (a) except that the event is open to all amateurs.

Dr. R. J. Held.... 141 2-5	Dr. J. G. Fulton .. 81 4-5
C. H. Higby .... 118 1-5	A. B. Hubbell ... 77 1-5

Longest cast, Dr. R. J. Held, 149 feet.

Event No. 2.—Bait-casting for accuracy; quarter-ounce weight:

Open class. Five overhead casts shall be made at each of five targets placed 60, 70 and 80 feet from the casting point. Highest score to win.

Dr. R. J. Held.... 96 13-15	J. L. Kirk ..... 92 2-15
Dr. J. G. Fulton.. 92 3-15	A. B. Hubbell ... 90 10-15

Event No. 3.—Trout fly-casting for distance; four-ounce rods:

(a) 70-Foot class. Open only to those who have never cast more than 70 feet in any contest or tournament with a four-ounce or lighter rod. Leader must not exceed length of rod more than two feet.

Dr. J. G. Fulton..... 70	O. T. Mackey ..... 60
C. O. Kienbusch..... 70	

(b) Open class. Same conditions as (a) except that the event is open to all amateurs.

Dr. R. J. Held..... 89	C. H. Higby ..... 80
P. D. Frazer ..... 86	A. B. Hubbell ..... 75
J. L. Kirk ..... 83	

Event No. 4.—Trout fly-casting for distance; five-ounce rods:

(a) 75-Foot class. Same conditions as in event 3 (a) except that the rod may weigh five ounces.

O. T. Mackey..... 71.6	Dr. J. G. Fulton ..... 71
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(b) 85-Foot class. Same conditions as (a) except that it is open only to those who never cast more than 85 feet in any contest or tournament.

P. D. Frazer ..... 95	G. R. Jenkins ..... 83
J. L. Kirk ..... 84.6	C. H. Higby ..... 83

(c) Open class. Same conditions as (a) except that it is open to all amateurs.

Dr. R. J. Held ..... 92	C. H. Higby ..... 86
P. D. Frazer ..... 88	J. L. Kirk ..... 85

Event No. 5.—Dry fly-casting for distance; five-ounce rods; average of five casts to win:

Dr. R. J. Held .... 66	L. J. Kirk ..... 48 1-5
G. R. Jenkins ..... 58 1-5	

Average Feet.      Average Feet.  
Longest cast, Dr. Held, 72 feet.

Event No. 6.—Dry fly-casting for accuracy and style.

This event was not cast.

Event No. 7.—Bait-casting for distance; half-ounce weight; average of five casts to count:

(a) 150-Foot class. Open only to those who have never cast more than 150 feet in any contest or tournament.

J. L. Kirk ..... 123	Dr. J. G. Fulton ..... 98
O. T. Mackey ..... 65	

Average Feet.      Average Feet.  
Best cast, O. T. Mackey, 140 feet.

(b) 175-Foot class. Same conditions as (a) except the distance.

C. H. Higby ..... 129 3-5	Dr. J. G. Fulton .. 105 3-5
O. T. Mackey ..... 119 3-5	J. L. Kirk ..... 91

Longest cast, C. H. Higby, 150 feet.

(c) Open class. Open to all amateurs.

A. J. Marsh ..... 177	Dr. R. J. Held ..... 169
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(d) Open handicap class. Professionals and amateurs.

Handicap allowance to be half the distance between best records of contestants.

Dr. R. J. Held 0	185.2	C. H. Higby.. 25.7	141.9
A. J. Marsh... 5.3	181.1	J. L. Kirk... 37.3	135.9

Event No. 8.—Bait-casting for accuracy; half-ounce weight:

Same conditions as Event No. 2, except the weight must be half-ounce.

A. J. Marsh..... 98 8-15	Dr. F. G. Fulton.. 93 12-15
H. Friedman ..... 97	

Event No. 9.—Fly-casting for distance; heavy rod; weight of line and length of leader unrestricted; rod to be single-handed and not to exceed 11½ feet in length:

- (a) 85-Foot class.
- (b) 100-Foot class.
- (c) Open class.
- (d) Open handicap. Professionals and amateurs.

Handicap allowance as in No. 7 (d).

P. D. Frazer ..... 106	R. J. Held ..... 95
J. L. Kirk ..... 100	W. McGuckin ..... 78
W. C. Metcalfe ..... 98	A. J. Marsh ..... 75

Kirk .... 5½	104½	Held .... 7	98
Frazer .. 0	103	Doughty. 9	94
Friedman 9 10-12	101 10-12	Metcalfe . 6½	100½

Event No. 10.—Salmon casting; rods not to exceed 15 feet in length:

(a) 100-Foot class.	
I. Doughty ..... 113	Dr. J. G. Fulton ..... 98

(b) 115-Foot class.

W. C. Metcalfe ..... 125	H. Friedman ..... 114
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(c) Open class.

R. J. Held ..... 117	J. L. Kirk ..... 111
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(d) Open handicap. Professionals and amateurs.

Handicap allowance as in event No. 7 (d).

In each event the first prize was a cup; the other prizes were medals.

W. C. Metcalfe 8½	133½	J. L. Kirk..... 6	117
J. Doughty ... 16	129	Dr. R. J. Held 0	117

The tournament committee of the Anglers' Club of New York follows: A. B. A. Bradley, Dr. R. Johnson Held, C. H. Higby, John L. Kirk, G. M. L. La Branche, W. C. Metcalf, Dr. J. Gordon Fulton, Chairman.

## Invading the Trout Waters.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 21.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* An amendment made to the so-called "uniform" fish and game law at the instance of the Conservation Commission by the last Legislature authorizes the commission to issue permits to fish through the ice in waters inhabited by trout. This is a power that never has heretofore been sought by a commission supposedly engaged in the protection of fish, and I give its history for the information of those interested.

At the beginning of the winter the Fort William Henry Hotel, at the head of Lake George, advertised as one of its attractions, "Fishing through the ice." As a member of the association formed to protect the lake, I advised the Conservation Commission that this could not be permitted, as the lake had been stocked with several species of trout. This was at first disputed, but when my contention was proved by the records, the consent of the commission was withdrawn. Then, under date of Feb. 14, an official Bulletin (No. 232) issued by the Commission, stated that Assemblyman Daley had introduced a bill "prepared by George A. Lawyer, President of the New York State Fish, Game and Forest League, to meet the league's views." Tucked away in the latter part of this document was the statement, "Instead of repealing Section 252 (prohibiting the taking of fish through the ice in waters inhabited by trout), it is amended by authorizing the Commission to grant permits, if deemed advisable." This statement was unfounded, as the league of clubs never favored any such amendment, and when I called the attention of members of the Commission to the fact, I was told that the Bulletin was not authorized by that body. It was, however, prepared by Lawyer in their office and issued by their publicity bureau.

The reason now given for the amendment is that in many places people wanted to fish through the ice to rid trout waters of suckers and other spawn-destroying fish. Before the "uniform" law was inflicted on the people, it was lawful to take such fish in several counties through the ice, but never in trout waters. I suggested that the proper time to take suckers was in the spring when the fish run up streams to spawn, but no notice was taken of the suggestion. It may as well be understood also that

no attention will be paid by the Conservation Commission to any suggestion to improve the present inadequate statute. It was drawn by professional politicians, cost the people of the State \$20,000 or more, is neither scientific nor sensible, but it has the magic title "uniform" attached, and the Commission insists that it is too nice a statute to be modified, even along conservation lines.

JOHN D. WHISH.

**North Shore Casting Club.**

CHICAGO, Ill., May 19.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* We will have to "elevate our sights" another notch, as we are shooting too low.

There is no use kicking, the day was fine, weather conditions all that could be asked for, and just because you could not see your weight, because of that big tree making a poor background (which was no fault of the tree, as it did the best it could), is no reason for the following scores.

Now, you see you can't play this game off the reel. You have got to practice. You fellows must think that the cans are taken up Saturday night just to keep them dry, and that they are replaced the next contest day. If you would come out some other afternoon than Saturday, you would see them swimming gaily with a lot of tame wild mallards quietly roosting on the collars; that is, when they were not roosting on something else. Come on, boys, let's get started right now. Scores follow:

Half-ounce accuracy bait: Ellsworth, 97.9 feet.  
 Half-ounce distance bait:

	Average Feet.	Longest Cast Feet.
Forsyth	172 2-5	196.6
Dorchester	123	152
Church	26	130
Barrett	57 2-5	137
Ellsworth	102 3-5	182
Kappler	61 3-9	153
Dr. Waters	131	159

Distance fly:

	Feet.	Feet.
Forsyth	103	88
Dorchester	86	

Quarter-ounce accuracy, bait:

Forsyth	96.9	Ercanbrock	96.5
Dorchester	97.3	Barrett	96.2
Marshall	98.3	Sauermann	72.3
Hinterleitner	97.3	Lambert	93.4
Lyons	97.1	Ellsworth	98
Church	97.5		

Light tackle, dry-fly accuracy:

Forsyth	98 11-15	Calley	96 4-15
Dorchester	98 10-15		

Light tackle, distance fly:

	Feet.	Feet.	
Forsyth	97	Calley	94
Dorchester	87		

C. O. DORCHESTER, Sec'y.

**St. Louis Fly- and Bait-Casting Club.**

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 23.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The St. Louis Fly- and Bait-Casting Club had a very successful Sunday in spite of a heavy wind that was blowing. The following scores were made:

Event No. 1, ¼-ounce accuracy, per cent.:

Z. Geist	97 5-10	R. G. Robards	97 2-10
Fred Werner	97 3-10		

Event No. 2, ½-ounce accuracy, per cent.:

Fred Werner	98 3-10	R. G. Robards	98 1-10
I. K. Hellman	98 2-10		

Event No. 3, ¼-ounce distance, average feet:

Z. Geist	135 4-5	Fred Werner	92 2-5
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Event No. 4, ½-ounce distance, average feet:

Z. Geist	165 8-10	D. G. Robards	128
Fred Werner	165		

Event No. 5, fly, distance, feet:

M. J. Brennan	91	H. J. Steinmesch	81
I. K. Hellman	87		

Event No. 6, fly, accuracy, per cent.:

Geo. Ashton	99 6-15	M. J. Brennan	97 10-15
H. J. Steinmesch	98 8-15		

**Columbus Anglers' Club.**

THE Columbus Anglers' Club elected officers for the ensuing year, May 22, as follows: President, Millard Gibson; First Vice-President, Dr. L. E. Day; Second Vice-President, Chas. M. Argenbright; Secretary, Nelson L. Bulkley; Treasurer, Dr. Geo. M. Clouse; Trustees, Geo. G. Tinkham, Dr. S. S. Wilcox, B. F. Williamson, F. M. Brooks.

The report of the treasurer for last year



showed that \$1,273.94 had been received, and that \$454.14 paid out, leaving a balance of \$819.80 cash on hand.

The report of the secretary shows a membership of 1,376, which soon will reach an increase to 2,000. Four fly- and bait-casting tournaments have been held under the auspices of this club, the last being a State tournament.

**Asbury Park Fishing Club.**

THE list of awards to be given by the Asbury Park Fishing Club, as announced by the prize committee for the season, is more extensive than ever before, thanks to the unremitting zeal of the prize committee, there being no less than 135 prizes to be distributed.

There are three distinct characters of fishing designations—beach fishing, which also includes any structure or pier connection with the beach; boat fishing, which includes sea, bay or river, and last but not least, ladies' prizes for beach fishing.

In all the prizes offered where special prizes are designated, the latter do not conflict with the regular list, and in this way make it pos-

sible for a member to win two prizes with one fish.

The following is an enumeration of prizes: Beach fishing, striped bass, regular prizes, 17; special prizes, 15; total, 32. Channel bass, regular, 11; special, 5; total, 16. Kingfish, regular, 8; special, 8; total, 16. Bluefish, regular, 8; special, 6; total, 14. Weakfish, regular, 9; special, 8; total, 17. Plaice or fluke, regular, 5; special, 2; total, 7.

Boat Fishing—Tuna, regular, 3; special, 3; total, 6. Bluefish, regular, 1; special, 2; total, 3. Weakfish, regular, 2; special, 1; total, 3. Sea bass, regular, 1; special, 1; total, 2. Blackfish, regular, 1; special, 1; total, 2.

Ladies' Prizes, Beach Fishing—Striped bass, regular, 4; special, 1; total, 5. Kingfish, regular, 2; special, 1; total, 3. Weakfish, regular, 2; special, 1; total, 3. Bluefish, regular, 2. Plaice or fluke, regular, 2. Channel bass, regular, 2. Total prizes, 135.

**Newark Bait- and Fly-Casting Club.**

ONE event was cast to-day in the opening meet of the club; the rain killed the balance. The quarter-ounce accuracy bait event was the only one held between showers. In this event the men cast at the target at five distances—60, 65, 70, 75 and 80 feet from the platform. Each contestant had three casts at each distance. The following per cents. were made: George Enderby, 88.8; J. Doughty, 97.8; R. Eichlin, 96.8; Frank Gruver, 96.7; Philip Blumenhein, 80.9; P. F. Muldoon, 95.6; J. S. Jacobus, 98; A. J. Marsh, 97.8.

**The Anglers' Casting Club of Chicago.**

CHICAGO, Ill., May 21.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Following is the result of our first tournament this season, held Sunday, May 18:

Half-ounce accuracy:

Town	98	Fey	97
Gray	98.5	Dickinson	98
Ames	96.4	Maloney	96.8
C. Nordholm	98.4	Wagner	94.7
McCarthy	98.6	Aurisch	94.4
Johnson	97.5	Lingenfelter	96.9
T Nordholm	97.5	J. Nordholm	95.8

Half-ounce distance:

Town	158.8	T. Nordholm	145.4
Ames	93.4	Lingenfelter	195.8

Accuracy fly:

Ames	99 13-15	Lingenfelter	93 1-15
McCarthy	99 6-15	Campbell	98 10-15

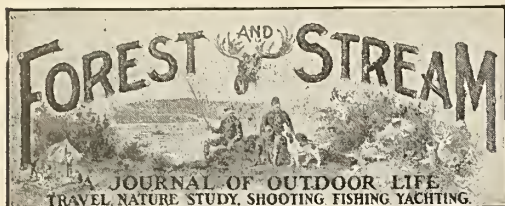
E. S. GRAY, Sec'y.

**New Publication.**

THE SPELL OF THE ITALIAN LAKES. By W. D. McCracken, L. C. Page & Co., Boston, \$2.50 net.

"A deep vale Shut out by alpine hills from the rude world, Near a clear lake, margined by fruits of gold And whispering myrtles, glassing softest skies— As cloudless, save with rare and roseate shadows, As I would have thy fate."

Under the title, "The Spell of the Italian Lakes," W. D. McCracken's work on Italian Lakes has been revised, enlarged and reprinted uniform with the "Spell Series," so well known among papers on travel. The book is tremendously interesting in its new form, being beautifully illustrated in half tone, delightfully natural, velvety reproductions of scenes among the Italian Lakes. It is a valuable addition to the series of "Spell Binders" to travelers, and a volume worthy of place in the most carefully selected library.



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**ADVERTISEMENTS:** Display and classified, 20 cts. per agate line (\$2.80 per inch). There are 14 agate lines to the inch. Covers and special positions extra. Five, ten and twenty per cent. discount for 13, 26 and 52 insertions, respectively, within one year. Forms close Monday in advance of publication date.

### THE OBJECT OF THIS JOURNAL

will be to studiously promote a healthful interest in outdoor recreation, and to cultivate a refined taste for natural objects.

—FOREST AND STREAM, Aug. 14, 1873.

### DO AMERICANS DIE FROM OVERWORK?

THE BILLBOARD, America's leading magazine devoted to things dramatic—and we say this with due credit to myriads of other publications that make up the firmament of literary dramatics—printed in a recent issue an editorial too good to be denied the outdoor man. Excepting for its Carnegieisms and its necessary lapses into the vernacular, it is identical with a thought that long has been on the verge of transfer from our incubator of thought to a more prominent place on paper:

James Sterling said, "The deepest-rooted cause of American disease is that overworking of the brain and over-excitement of the nervous system, which are the necessary consequences of their intense activity—hence, nervous dyspepsia, with consumption, insanity and all its brood of fell disorders in its train. In a word, the American man works himself to death."

There is some truth in that sage observation, but it is mostly bunk. That worth-while Americans overwork as a rule, is true enuf, but that any appreciable number work themselves to death is untrue.

Most of them get next to themselves coincidentally with the first wallop that nature takes at them. Thereafter instead of "resting" over a high-ball or a beer in the smoke-laden bars or seeking their diversion from cards or an easy chair and a novel, they take to walks in the parks or country. Those that can afford it take up horseback riding or golf. Those that are light and lithe go in for tennis. But so long as it is exercise in the open air, it does not matter what form it takes. It is the oxygen, ozone and sunshine, together with the exercise (which must be diverting) that are important.

These men, far from finding that they have to quit work, discover that their capacity is increased—that they are not only capable of greater output, but that it is better in quality.

Work never killed anyone in America or anywhere else—nor does it bring on nervous dyspepsia, consumption, insanity, et al. Worry does. And it is lack of exercise and recreation in the fresh air and sunshine that brings on worry.

Work is a blessing. We are not sure that we know what a blessing is, but anyhow, work is one great big boon.

### THE AMATEUR FARMER.

THIS is the season when the would-be humorist makes merry at the expense of the suburbanite. For it is the time of suburban gardening, which each year promises to double the crop yield of the world, and ends with a contribution of one broken hoe and four messes of lettuce salad and a bunch of stringy radishes.

But the amateur agriculturist is neither to be laughed at nor pitied. True, his statistics never materialize, and his theories of intensive farming require considerable revision. His gain is in his labor, his triumph that of hope over experience.

His cherished carnation seeds may produce spring onions, but then the asparagus bed is just as likely to yield lilies of the valley. It's all one to him; he finds the useful beautiful and the beautiful useful. Best of all, he touches nature.

All about the garden, just before breakfast, the world is full of life and song; in fact, life runs to song. A bird warbles in the tree nearby. He knows it is a thrush by the red throat and the gray breast streaked with brown. He, too, is filled with inspiration. For is not inspiration a breathing in? And is he not drunk with the breath of the morning? Was not the manna, the bread from heaven, found on the dew, and did it not have to be gathered before the sun was well up? If it is sunshine, he is glad. If the rain falls, he recalls the Arab proverb, "All sunshine makes the desert." There come to his mind the words of the poet with the heart of a child, who loved nature so much that he never had time to get a hair cut:

The rain is raining all around,  
It falls on field and tree;  
It rains on the umbrellas here,  
And on the ships at sea.

And he sings under the cloud, as well as in the sunshine, for did not Stevenson also write:

The children sing in far Japan,  
The children sing in Spain;  
The organ with the organ man  
Is singing in the rain.

Do not pity the suburban gardener. It is rather for him to pity others.

### ANOTHER CHANGE IN THE TROUT LAW

ONCE more the legislative tinkers have taken a fling at the New York State brook trout law. The Sanner bill, endorsed by the Conservation Commission, just passed and signed, opens the trout season April 15 instead of May 1 as at present. This reverts to the law of 1912, and, while there is no reason why trout should not be caught as early as April 15, it would be a great convenience to anglers if the law could stay "put" and not shifted like a checker at the will of legislative players.

### REVISED MAINE FISH LAWS.

BEFORE you get the last of your tackle packed for your Maine fishing trip, you would do well to glance over the revision of the Maine fishing laws which go into effect July 11. It is important to note that the bass season does not open until June 15, closing Sept. 30, while trout, salmon and landlocked salmon may not be taken after Sept. 15 in brooks and streams above tide water.

### FOLEY REVOLVER LAW.

GOVERNOR SULZER has signed the Foley small arms bill, which amends Sections 1897 and 1914, penal law of New York State, making it a felony for a person to carry or possess a bomb or bomb-shell, and providing for the issuance by a magistrate of a license for carrying a concealed weapon, to a commissioner of correction of a city or any warden, superintendent or head keeper of a penal institution, also to any householder, merchant, storekeeper or bank messenger of good moral character, such weapon to be kept in the house or store or in the case of the messenger while in the employ of a bank, and also to any other person of good moral character where proper cause exists for the issuance of a license.

This new law, although put through as an amendment to the Sullivan law, amounts practically to a new law. If properly enforced it should give the householder the relief denied in the old law, that of having a revolver in the home, and while there seldom is use for a revolver in the house, its possession gives the occupants that indefinable feeling of security, so easily engulfed by darkness of night. Therefore, if the Foley law does nothing else, it will lend many a householder a package of moral courage and increase the business of the sporting goods dealer. It is a great improvement on the Sullivan law, and we congratulate the Empire State legislators on their developing intelligence. The new law goes into effect Sept. 1, 1913.

### Home, Sweet Home.

BY J. M. LEWIS.

To knot my shoes together by the strings,  
To wad my stockings into them, and go  
Down dusty roads I knew in bygone springs,  
To kick up dust and get a stone-bruised toe;  
To loiter on the bridge across the run  
And dangle my feet there till day grew dim,  
And watch the timid minnows dart and swim.

Those were the days! Rare days, sweet days and good;  
The creeks sang songs, and their each song was new;  
Birds sang new songs in every shady wood,  
And never since have skies been such a blue;  
And never since have clouds been half so white,  
And never since has life seemed half so sweet;  
Stars do not shine as stars then shone at night,  
Paths now are not so coaxing to my feet.

Why, I can take a greenheart rod and flies,  
The costliest, and whip a woodland stream  
For hours and hours, and never get a rise,  
And never see a speckled beauty gleam  
In the brown deeps, when in the olden days  
A wriggling worm hung on a bent-pin hook,  
Tied to a cotton line would catch the gaze  
And lure the finest beauties from the brook.

And I could whistle then! No mocker now  
Can half way mock the tunes I whistled shrill,  
Till music seemed to drip from every bough  
And echo back to me from the far hill;  
And now I cannot even purse my lips  
To get more than the shadow of a croon;  
My whistle now is discords, shrills and skips,  
And all day trying would not bring a tune.

The years have given me more than most men  
Have gathered from the years which pass them by,  
And no man can win back to youth again—  
Spring's colors cannot always tint the sky;  
But if I could go barefoot just once more,  
Along the dusty road in the sweet gloom,  
And if I could call back the skill of yore,  
The hills should echo back my "Home, Sweet Home."



# YACHTING

Forest and Stream gives a weekly digest of Yachting and Motor Boating events from all over the country.

## New Universal Rating

THERE seems to be a universal feeling of satisfaction among the American yachtsmen over the fact that the New York Y. C. consented to race under the present rule of measurement and time allowance, instead of the obsolete rule, which produces a flimsy racing machine, pure and simple.

The new universal rating, quite similar to the European international rule, has developed a good, wholesome type of yacht. All freaks are penalized. Length is measured on the quarter beam line, overhang is regulated in proportion to the water line length, and any excess is added to the water line length in computing the rating.

The rating is 18 per cent. of the product of length multiplied by the square root of the sail area divided by the cube root of the displacement. The limit of draft is 16 per cent. of the load waterline length plus 1.75. The cube root of the displacement must not exceed 20 per cent. of the load water line length plus .50.

The rule puts a premium on displacement and a penalty on driving power.

The old water line and sail area, or Seawanhaka rule, was the rule for the practical racing man and racing boats; in fact, many very fast ones were turned out under this rule, not only from the drafting table, but from whittled models. The new rule, or universal rating rule, is the rule of the scientific naval architect and one under which a boat can be produced only after much study.

Since this rule went into effect among the more prominent yacht clubs and yacht racing associations of the Atlantic Coast and Great Lakes, a number of very fast racing yachts have entered the field of this sport. The great majority of these rating boats built since 1904 with their designers, class and the year built, are as follows:

Alden—Sidney, C. B., 17-rater, 1912; Shirley, Class Q, 1913.

Boardman—No rating yachts built.

Burgess—Orestes, Class Q, 1906; Secret, Class R, 1907; Onda II., Class P, 1908; Achilles, Class Q, 1908; Onda III., Class P, 1913.

Crane—Spider, Class Q, 1906; Soya, Class Q, 1906; Spider II., Class Q, 1910; Soya II., Class Q, 1910.

Crowninshield—Essex, Class Q, 1907; May-be, Class Q, 1907.

Gardner—Dorothy, Class Q, 1907; Manhasset, 26-rater, 1907; Windward, Class P, 1909; Grayjacket, Class Q, 1910; Class S boat, 1911; Medora, 46-rater, 1912; Michicago, Class P, 1912; Olympia, Class P, 1913; two class Q boats, 1913; Radiant, 65-foot schooner, 1913.

Gielow—Crescent, Class P, 1905; Jig Step, Class P, 1905; Sue, Class P, 1905; Effort, 60-rating sloop, 1906; Class Q sloop, 1907; two class R boats, 1908; Odysseus II., Class N, 1909.

Herreshoff—Doris, Class L, 1905; Irolita,

ex-Queen, Class B, 1906; Aurora, Class 65-raters, 1907; Avenger, Class L, 1907; Seneca, Class P, 1907; Dorothy Q, Class Q, 1907; Eleanor, Class Q, 1907; Shimna, Class L, 1909; Adventuress, Class N, 1909; Cara Mia, Class P, 1909; Hamburg II., ex-Westward, Class A, 1910; Vagrant, Class F, 1910; Elena, Class A, 1911; Joyant, Class P, 1911; Corinthian, Class P, 1911; Vagrant, Class D, 1913; New York Y. C. one-design 50-footers, 1913.

Lawley—Alice, Class N, 1910.

Mower—More Trouble, Class Q, 1905; Joy, Class Q, 1907; Chaperone, Class Q, 1907; Crescent, Class R, 1907; Class Q, sloop, 1911; Watertown, Class R, 1911; Nealmo, Class R, 1913.

Owen—Little Rhody II., 1907; Kathleen, Class N, 1908; Wianno, Class P, 1909; Timandra, Class P, 1909; Mavourneen, Class P, 1910; Amoret, Class P, 1910; Swamba, Class R, 1910; Sumarki, Class R, 1910; Italia, Class P, 1911; Sayonar, Class P, 1911; Patricia, Class P, 1911; Viva II., Class R, 1911; Dorello II., Class M, 1912; Nirwana, Class R, 1912; Scrapper II., Class R, 1912; Stranger, Class P, 1913; South Shore, Class P, 1913; Sayonara II., Class P, 1913; Mantaqua, Class Q, 1913; Class Q, sloop, 1913; Class S, sloop, 1913.

The list shows that four of the American designers have produced the majority of these rating racers, namely, Herreshoff, William Gardner, George Owen and Charles Mower.

Herreshoff has designed twenty-five rating boats, George Owen twenty-two boats, William Gardner eleven boats and Mower seven boats. Of Herreshoff's twenty-five boats, three were of the one-design Aurora class of 65-raters, and nine of the new 50-foot New York Y. C. one-design class.

### Yachts Change Hands.

THE Boston Marine Agency has sold the 25-foot speed boat Bunny for J. F. Cooper, of South Boston, to Herbert Kears, of Dorchester; the 21-foot waterline knockabout Ellinor for L. E. Barnes to S. P. Capen, of Worcester; the 18-foot auxiliary knockabout Noma for M. B. Shepard, of Cambridge to Peter Legere, of South Boston; the 25-foot cabin catboat Navajo for J. P. Atkins, of Worcester, to H. F. Webb; the 20-foot power boat Jaberwock for Guy Hamilton to Arthur Weldon West, of Somerville; the 30-foot cabin catboat Della A., for J. Mulcahy, of Brockton, to I. E. Lengren, of Malden; the 18-foot knockabout Janet for W. H. Howell, of Baltimore, to James W. F. Parsons, of Revere; the 25-foot auxiliary yawl Arlema for H. E. Ayers to W. C. Brewer.

ABOUT all the boats in most of the yacht clubs were at their moorings Memorial Day, on which date many clubs went into commission.

### Ticks From the Ship's Clock.

THE April fool bunch at Bayside hung a good one on the Butterfly class last Saturday. As the club was not in commission, W. H. MacGregor, chairman of the race committee, announced that all rules would be suspended. Taking this literally, joker E. C. Sprague headed his boat Moth for the shore immediately after the starting gun was fired. When the beach was reached, a crowd of willing humorists loaded the Moth on to a truck, hauled her to within fifty feet of the finish line, put her overboard and crossed the line a winner by about ten minutes. Although protested by the sober-minded, the regatta committee awarded the prize to auto skipper Sprague on the announcement of "rules suspended." Although the Bayside Y. C. is a dry organization, it is rumored that Captain Sprague has not had to buy a thing in Bayside all week. It isn't a no-license berg—it's its part of Greater New York.

WHAT could be more tickling to the heart of the waterman, not yet converted to power boating, than the fact that the three flag officers of the New York Y. C. this year command sailing yachts. Commodore Pratt sails his schooner Sea Fox, Vice-Commodore Baker owns one of the new fifties, the Ventura, while Commodore Morgan will sail another fifty, the Grayling. The gasolene bug still has a lot of missionary work to do among wind jammers.

THE start of the Bermuda race will be on June 7.

CAPT. BYRON MILLER, of the Squantum Y. C.; Charles Braunback, of Boston, the owner; Charles H. Ramsdell, of Somerville; Richard Tomfohrde, of Boston, and Charles J. Martell, of Boston, have completed a cruise from Norfolk, Va., to Boston, by the inside route, bringing up the 46-foot cruiser Amohalko. The description of the trip through the fish weirs of the Chesapeake, Elk River, Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, Delaware River to Burlington, N. J., and then by way of the Raritan Canal, through the low hills of New Jersey to Perth Amboy, thence to New York, makes an interesting story. There were no accidents on the trip, but there was enough excitement among the fish weirs, the locks of the canals and on the sheltered waters around New York to give pleasant thrills.

BASED on an estimate by Federal authorities, Rhode Island has a larger percentage of power boats for its population than any State, with the exception of those on the Pacific. There are 3,000, making about six power boats to every 1,000 inhabitants.

It is intimated, by a bird—not one of those durned English sparrows, maybe a sea gull—that William Gardner, in addition to building an aeroplane up the Hudson, is designing an international cup defender for W. Butler Duncan.

THE Linekin Bay (Me.) Y. C., composed mostly of summer residents, has mapped out its program for the summer. William McKenney, of Boston, is commodore. The entertainment

committee consists of Frank G. Davison, Albert E. Shipman, Malcolm D. Barrows and Lyman M. McDougall.

At the Boothbay Harbor (Me.) Club the members are preparing for a lively season. Commodore Scherer will have more boats in commission this summer than ever, and the membership list is increasing constantly.

A NEW yacht club, named Nokomis, has just been organized at Gardiner, Me.

ZENAS W. BLISS'S new 55-foot cruiser Lydia III. was launched last week. Lydia III. is 55 feet over all, 50 feet water line, 11 feet 6 inches beam. She has provision for a mast and will be driven by a 40-50 Bearer engine. She was designed and built by Frederic S. Nock.

THE city of Fall River will maintain a public float at the city wharf for local and visiting yachtsmen beginning Memorial Day. Visitors may have their mail addressed to the harbor master, city of Fall River, and can be assured of safe delivery.

A BOSTON cup defender, designed by a syndicate of Boston naval architects, backed by popular subscription, was the proposition laid before members of the Eastern, Corinthian and Boston yacht clubs at a recent meeting by Rear-Commodore Charles H. W. Foster, of the Eastern Y. C. The suggestion embodies combined designs by George Owen, Bowdoin B. Crowninshield, Edwin A. Boardman, W. Starling Burgess, John G. Alden and Fred Lawley, leading New England designers.

JUNE 7 will be Flag Day. The spring cruise of the Philadelphia Y. C. was held on the Chesapeake Bay, May 29, with a rendezvous off Ford's Landing, on the Elk River, May 30.

It is stated word has been received from Bristol that "Nat" Herreshoff, designer and builder of the successful cup defenders for the past twenty years, has declined tentatively to enter a competition for the design of the 1914 defender. Mr. Herreshoff is said to have expressed his decision to Harold S. Vanderbilt, Oliver Iselin, Jr., and Amos Johnston when they were at Bristol to take part in the launching of Vagrant II., Mr. Vanderbilt's latest schooner.

### Two Well-Known Yachtsmen Pass Away.

Two prominent yachtsmen have passed away during the past week. One is J. Henry Ruwe, a former commodore of the Unqua-Corinthian Y. C. and Prof. William Hallock, official measurer of the New York Y. C., who died in the Rhode Island Hospital at Providence, after an attack of apoplexy while measuring Harry Payne Whitney's new 50-footer at Bristol recently. These two gentlemen will be missed greatly.

### New York Y. C. Fifties.

THE first tryout of the New York Y. C. fifties was sailed last Saturday off Glen Cove, L. I. Although the wind was almost nil and what happened to blow in was fluky, the class proved mighty interesting. Nine boats started.

Iroquois II., owned by Ralph N. Ellis, won by 17m., leading from the first leg.

	Finish.	Elapsed.
Iroquois II., R. N. Ellis.....	6 45 47	3 50 47
Barbara, H. P. Whitney.....	7 02 51	4 07 51
Ventura, G. F. Baker, Jr.....	7 05 46	4 10 46
Acushla, G. M. Heckscher.....	7 06 03	4 11 03
Spartan, E. Randolph.....	7 06 35	4 11 35
Pleione, C. C. Rumrill.....	7 20 10	4 25 10
Grayling, J. P. Morgan.....	7 25 34	4 30 34

### Bayside Y. C.

BAYSIDE, L. I., May 24.—In the try-out of the new Butterfly class here to-day, Wm. H. John's Diana proved the fastest in a fluky, light wind, having 26s. to spare over W. Teller's Ariadne. The summary.

	Finish.	Elapsed.
Moth, E. C. Sprague.....	5 00 05	0 45 05
Diana, W. H. Johns.....	5 10 53	0 55 53
Ariadne, W. Teller.....	5 11 19	0 56 19
Papillon, Mat Rock.....	5 14 23	0 59 23
Yehl, C. R. Agnew.....	5 16 00	1 01 00
Vanessa, J. D. Adams.....	5 17 16	1 02 16
Gabbi, Austin Healy.....	5 18 10	1 03 10
Clio, N. P. Scofield.....	5 18 31	1 05 31
Cabbage, G. T. Hopewell.....	5 18 33	1 03 32
Fluterby, Dr. G. A. Wilson, Jr.....	5 21 00	1 06 00

### Philadelphia Corinthian Y. C.

THE opening regatta of the Philadelphia Corinthian Y. C. on May 24 showed the following results:

#### Raceabout Class.

	Elapsed.
Cyrilla, W. B. Henry.....	1 19 55
Eleanor, A. F. Bancroft.....	1 21 04
Quakeress III., E. S. Godschalk.....	1 22 49
Grilse IV., R. Toland.....	1 29 02

#### Bang-and-Go-Back Race.

Merlin, Dr. Alex. Glass.....	8 16 20
Shark, S. Collom.....	8 17 35
Nancy, Judge W. Martin.....	3 17 40

### Manhasset Bay Y. C.

THE annual regatta of the Manhasset Bay Y. C. will be sailed on Saturday, June 7, 1913, for all regular classes of sloops, one-design and handicap classes.

The race will be started off the Red and Black Buoy to the northward and eastward of Execution Light.

The starting and finishing line will be between a white flag on the committee steamer and a stake boat floating the club burgee, starting from west to east, finishing from east to west.

Course No. 1.—From the starting line to and around red spar buoy 24½ off Wolsey's Reef, leaving it to starboard, thence to black spar buoy 15½ off Oak Neck Point leaving it to starboard, thence to finishing line. Distance, 21¾ miles.

Course No. 2.—From the starting line to black and white buoy "A" off Parsonage Point leaving it to starboard, thence to black spar buoy 15½ off Oak Neck Point, leaving it to starboard, thence to finishing line. Distance, 15¾ miles.

Course No. 3.—From the starting line to and around red gas buoy off Scotch Caps leaving same to starboard, thence to black spar buoy "E 1" off Week's Point leaving same to starboard, thence to finishing line. Distance, 9 miles.

Course No. 4.—From the starting line to and around black spar buoy "S 1" off Delancy Point leaving same to starboard, thence to and around bell buoy off Prospect Point leaving same to starboard, thence to finishing line. Distance, 6 miles.

The starting signals will be given from the committee steamer in the order shown below. Attention to each signal will be called by gun or whistle:

12:00 noon. Warning; a square white flag.  
12:05 P. M. Preparatory; blue peter.

Will sail Course No. 1: 12:10 P. M. start; 50-foot one-design class, one red ball. 12:15 P. M. start; Class K. L and M and Stamford schooner, one white ball.

Will sail Course No. 2: 12:20 P. M. start; Class N, P and Q, one blue ball. 12:25 P. M. start; New York Y. C. thirties, two red balls.

Will sail Course No. 3: 12:30 P. M. start; Sound schooners, two white balls. 12:35 P. M. start; Classes R and S, two blue balls. 12:40 P. M. start; American Y. C. raceabouts, first and second divisions, handicap classes, one white and one red ball. 12:45 P. M. start; Larchmont inter-club class, one white and one blue ball. 12:50 P. M. start; third and fourth divisions, handicap class, one blue and one red ball. 12:55 P. M. start; Manhasset Bay twenties; Jewel S class and Bayside birds, one red ball under white flag.

Will sail Course No. 4: 1 P. M. start; Manhasset Bay raceabouts, Manhasset Bay bugs, star class, one white ball under white flag. 1:05 P. M. start; Bayside and Port Washington one-design classes and American Y. C. dories, one blue ball under white flag. 1:10 P. M. start; all other small one-design classes, one red and one white ball under white flag.

Each starting signal will be class preparatory signal for the next class to start.

Preparatory signals will be lowered thirty seconds before setting of starting signal.

Postponement of the start of the race, if necessary, will be for fifteen minutes, or a multiple thereof, and will be signalled by code flag "G."

If it should be necessary to sail course in opposite direction, it will be signalled by code flag "B." Marks will then be turned to port.

Should a yacht cross the starting line before her starting signal is given, she will be hailed and must return, giving way to other yachts crossing the line at the proper time.

Race-off for the day will be signalled by code flag "H."

All yachts in regular classes must file 1913 measurement certificates.

All one-design and restricted classes must comply with Section 2, Rule 7, of the Racing Rules of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound.

(No one-design or restricted class will be timed unless class rules are filed with the regatta committee, or the secretary of the Yacht Racing Association.)

No protest of any kind will be considered unless made in writing and given to the race committee prior to noon of June 9.

If two or more yachts start in a class, a first prize will be awarded. If four or more, a second prize, and six or more a third prize will be awarded. No sail-over prizes will be given.

The rules of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound will govern, except where otherwise specified.

Entries must be received by the chairman of the race committee at the Forty-second street Building, New York city, before 4 P. M., June 6. (Telephone 6347 Murray Hill.)

No special classes will be arranged on the day of the race. If owners of two or more yachts not provided for wish to arrange a special match, arrangements must be made at least

twenty-four hours prior to the start. No subdivisions of one-design classes will be made.

JAMES W. ALKER, Chairman.

WILLIAM GARDNER,

A. W. NILSSON,

Race Committee.

## Canoeing

### Associated Canoe Clubs of the Hudson.

It is the call of the canoeist again, for the annual camp and race meet of the Associated Canoe Clubs of the Hudson will be held over Decoration Day, May 31 and June 1, 1913, at Hermit Point.

Ferry for Hermit Point will leave the Inwood Canoe Club at 8 A. M., 9 A. M., 10 A. M. and return from Hermit Point at 5:30 P. M., 6:30 P. M. and 7:30 P. M., daily. Fare, twenty cents.

The Associated Canoe Clubs of the Hudson extend to all American Canoe Association members a most cordial invitation to attend this regatta.

The racing program follows:

Sailing.—Open canoes, 40-foot sail area, 3 miles; decked canoes, 90-foot sail area, 3 miles; handicap race, unlimited sail area, 3 miles.

Paddling, Junior Department.—One-man double blade, ½ mile; one-man single blade, ½ mile; tandem double blade, ½ mile; tandem single blade, ½ mile.

Paddling, Senior Department.—One-man double blade, ½ mile; one-man single blade, ½ mile; tandem double blade, ½ mile; tandem single blade, ½ mile.

Tournament.—Mixed tandem double blade, ¼ mile; tilting, handicap, 8 fouts; tail end race, ¼ mile; rescue race, ¼ mile.

Club Fours.—Double blade, race, ½ mile; single blade trophy race, ½ mile; war canoe race.

Point Trophy.—Club scoring most points.

The Associated Canoe Clubs of the Hudson consists of Ft. Washington Canoe Club, Edgewater, N. J.; Inwood Canoe Club, New York City; Yonkers Canoe Club, Yonkers, N. Y.

Following are the officers: President, Jule F. Marshall, Inwood Canoe Club; Secretary-Treasurer, Thomas Zuk, Ft. Washington Canoe Club. Committee—Eugene C. Kelly, Chairman, Paddling Races; R. A. Weiss, Sailing Races; D. J. Finn, Camp Site; A. Von Doln, Entertainment. Starter and Referee—Harold N. Wilson A. C. A.

### A. C. A. Membership.

#### NEW MEMBERS PROPOSED.

Atlantic Division.—W. C. Tschinkel, 535 West 160th street, New York city, by Harold N. Wilson.

Eastern Division.—Herbert D. Ashley, 89 Vernon street, Waltham, Mass.; George A. Baxter, 40 Prospect street, Waltham, Mass.; Raymond A. Morse, 20 Whitlowe Road, West Newton, Mass.; William W. Ferguson, 16 Prospect Park avenue, Waltham, Mass., and Karl Hoyt Spooner, 66 Prospect street, Waltham, Mass., all by Herbert B. Arnold.

#### NEW MEMBERS ELECTED.

Central Division.—6661, Harry W. Barker, 28 Manchester Place, Buffalo, N. Y.

### THROUGH THE ADIRONDACKS BY CANOE.

Continued from page 687.

you would only have to carry anything you had bought over to Sixth, it is best to wait.

Of course everyone's choice in the matter of food differs, but you have to bear in mind that when camping you must carry as little as possible. Canned soups, beans, smoked beef, bacon, bread and butter are essential. Butter is best kept in a small glass jar with a tight fitting cover. Buy a quarter pound at a time, for it goes bad very quickly. Do not stock up too much here, as you will come to the Raquette Lake store the next day. After purchasing your supplies you have a fairly long pull through Sixth and Seventh lakes. These two lakes are as a rule a bit rough and windy. You are apt to have a little trouble finding the carry at the end of Seventh Lake, but keep a sharp lookout for a lot of dead trees half submerged by water. A channel is formed through these trees which leads you to the carry.

This carry is about one mile in length, along a trail in the woods, and brings you out on the shores of Eighth Lake, one of the most beautiful lakes of the whole trip. It is Government property and free from permanent habitation.

There are three or four ideal camping spots along the left shore and one on the island. The best one is about opposite the island and contains a spring.

By the time you pick out your camp and get your tent up, it will be nearly time to build your fire and get supper. It is advisable to start camp not later than 4 P. M., for it is very inconvenient to have darkness come upon you before you have cooked supper or made your camp for the night. A very comfortable bed can be made by cutting branches from the pine and fir trees and spreading them upon your rubber poncho.

The following morning after breaking camp you are ready to tackle Eighth Lake carry. This is the worst one of all, the trail being about one and a half miles long, constructed mostly of badly damaged corduroy roads, making the footing most uncertain, especially with a canoe on your head.

It will take most of the morning to make this carry, which brings you out on Brown's Tract Inlet, one of the dreariest places imaginable. I believe at one time it was a forest, but is now composed of swamp land and dead trees. It is about three miles long and has eighty-six turns in it.

At the end of this tedious paddle you enter into the beautiful Raquette Lake. Here you will find a large store where you can replenish your larder with everything needed. Fresh meat can be obtained here, and nothing goes better than a camp steak or chops once in a while. As it will be two days before reaching another store, buy sufficient to last you for that length of time.

You have got to follow your map closely, as this lake contains numerous islands and inlets which are apt to confuse one. Several camping spots for the night can be found at the upper end of the lake.

The following day finds you ready to carry over to Forked Lake. This is a short, one on a good road and takes but little time.

Forked is the wildest lake you will find on the whole trip, and in the early morning quite

a few deer may be seen if the camper cares to get up in time.

As this lake is private land, the only camping place is far down to the left of the carry.

If at any time during the day you meet campers going your way, arrange to take the next carry together. This carry is five miles long, and while you can make this on foot, it is well worth the cost of hiring a wagon. The charge is \$4.00 for a single canoe, but if two canoes make the trip as one party, the charge is only \$5 for both canoes. So you see it is well worth picking up another party.

While one should reach this camp early in the afternoon, it is better to wait until the following morning before making the carry.

The end of this carry is at Long Lake, a magnificent body of water, fourteen miles in length. You paddle for a mile or two through swamp grass. Leaving this, you have a six-mile pull to Long Lake village, which is easily located by the bridge that spans the lake.

This is a good sized town with four, or five stores where you can stock up. Purchase plenty here, for you will not find another store for three days.

The paddle up to the end of the lake from the town is a long stretch, but the surrounding country is wonderful with constant change of scenery. A fine camp for the night will be found at the end of the lake. It is on the left shore and can be located by a large boulder resting on a short stretch of sandy beach. There is a very fine spring a little way in the woods. From this spot, if the evening is clear, you can see all of the largest mountains in the Adirondacks.

The next morning you enter Raquette River. You have to pick out the channel here, as the water is very shallow. This river is about thirty miles long and winds in and out the whole distance. At the widest part the river is not over thirty feet. You have to keep a careful lookout for submerged rocks. With the exception of three small settlements, the river is absolutely wild. These settlements are about eight miles apart.

Paddling for a couple of hours you come to the rapids where you have to hire a wagon. It is well worth \$1.50, for a rougher road would be hard to find in the Adirondacks.

Another three hours' paddle brings you to Axton. You will find it advisable to camp here and spend the rest of the day in walking over to Saranac Lake. It is only about three miles, and on the way you pass the Cories postoffice, which is the best place to have any of your mail sent.

Getting under way the next morning, you have about sixteen miles further to go before you reach Tupper Lake. Tupper Lake is the biggest town you will find on the whole trip.

We will leave you here to either continue down the Tupper Lake or to retrace your steps back to Old Forge. You need have no fear as to the return trip being tiresome, as new experiences are met with every day.

If you have a couple of days to spare, paddle through the Marion River, Utowana and Eagle Lakes to Blue Mountain Lake. These three lakes are well worth seeing, and the view from the top of Blue Mountain is magnificent.

It is with deep regret to the true camper when his trip is over that he has to board the train at Old Forge and start back to the hot city.



Forest and Stream is the official organ of the National Archery Association.

### Putting the Cherry in Archery.

KANSAS CITY, Kan., May 18.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I wish to congratulate your journal and the devotees of archery at large on the recent addition to the literature of archery contributed by my Kansas friend Challis upon the art of bow making. This is certainly a classic, and covers the ground so thoroughly that I believe, if carefully studied and followed by even the merest tyro in the use of tools, an effective weapon could be supplied by him, and even if all the expert bowmakers of the world should be cut off, the followers of this grand sport would be able to supply themselves with ideal bows.

Mr. Challis I know can speak with authority. He has carried out his own ideas successfully. He has even made a bow that can be folded up and put in the pocket, and he has a plant up there in the woods of Atchison equipped with a five horsepower gasoline with which he can perform any stunt from sawing a slit in the tooth of a fine tooth comb to cutting a thread on a microscopic watch screw.

If the archers of this country will only assimilate the ideas of Challis, Rendtorff and Nichols, it will not be very long before we must make our target faces of hard wood in order to preserve them from instant mutilation.

At last we have got on the map. We are very modest about sending in scores, but you want to look out for a cyclone from the West, when Canfield gets his arrows properly feathered.

FRED T. LEPORT,  
Sec'y Kansas City Archery Club.

### An Archer Inquires.

NEWTON, Mass., April 25.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* You may be contemplating another "Robert Page Lincoln Edition" of your valuable paper, as your issue of April 12 might reasonably be termed, containing, as it did, two lengthy (i. e., wordy) articles by him, and it is with the view of suggesting for his treatment a subject of interest to many, if not all, of your readers, that I write. I would request that you give this letter space, for I hope it may inspire your lucid correspondent to shed the needed light on the little subject unhappily darkened by the shadow of his colossal frame—taking for granted it is colossal upon the theory that a large base is necessary to support a large head-piece.

In his masterly article, "Something About Bait-Casting," Robert Page Lincoln, than whom none would appear to so well merit being termed the one real and only Izaak Walton of all present day fishermen, sagely remarks: "I use the bait I think will get the most fish for the day." Ponder that! An entirely new procedure, and so contrary, too, to general practice! Verily,

the age in which we live is thus marked the greatest of mankind, and upon the scroll of achievements recording its distinctions must be emblazoned this new thing of using the bait which one thinks will get the most fish.

Then Mr. Lincoln adds: "I find out in the early morning hours what bait the bass are taking best that day, and then gauge my proceedings accordingly. Therefore, I have with me both live and artificial, selected with care." And now, revealing a profundity of knowledge approaching the infinite, "the frogs I choose are not too small, and not too large. I know just what size attracts the bass, and follow it up."

There, Mr. Editor, is where we want the light to shine. It should be focussed on those few lines. There are hundreds of us amateur anglers anticipating some bass fishing, but before we wet a line, we would know something of how this wonderful genius proceeds to determine early of a morning what bait the bass are taking best that day? And then, why, oh why, after determining the one best bait for the day he should always take with him both live and artificial, something which he takes the time to carefully select, yet which his marvelous deductions have already determined will be of no avail? Every man who fishes is thirsting for this hidden knowledge, is eager and anxious for it, and I feel, Mr. Editor, that I can assure you that every such man is a suppliant for detailed information, and that all will feel obligated to you for your service of obtaining and publishing it.

Then there is the question of the frogs. Does he tell us miserable amateurs, he of "intellectual highbrow" distinction, how he avoids taking frogs that are too long or too short; how he always manages to select those of the right length? Tell? Oh, no; not he. With strange modesty, yea even bashfully and hesitatingly, he takes us into his confidence just a wee bit—just enough to inform us bluntly that he knows all about it; that he knows the size that attracts the bass, and is clever enough to follow it up. We are delighted that he knows, but is his mere declaration fair to those who are beguiled into reading his article by its title, "Something About Bait-Casting," with the legitimate idea that they are to learn something on the subject? We learn that Robert Page Lincoln knows, that he knows what he knows, and that is all. But what benefit is that to those who seek real information about bait-casting? Would this eminent authority condemn as presumptuous, even worthless, a statement of "fact" when made by another if unaccompanied by proof or not supported by theory? We incline to the belief that language sufficiently vehement and caustic could not be found to supply his demand, and that thus being deprived of relieving himself of the sulphuric gases rising from his boiling indignation, he would explode. We find that when state-

ments are made as facts and accompanied by argument so strong, even if too technical for the layman, as to be proof which at least satisfies the one who in making them is endeavoring to advance the subject in which he is interested, Mr. Lincoln, because he holds a contrary view, indulges in no end of intemperate language in criticising them, as instance his article on archery, under the caption "About Teaching Beginners" in your issue of April 12. His article contained nothing about teaching beginners, but was a diatribe worthy of the king of an alley.

But this gentleman, in his bait-casting article, may have been benevolently inclined. That is the better view, and we wish to retain it, though he fails to supply us with such a precedent or cause for this charitable supposition. He may have intended to give us some real benefit, and what I consider lacking in his article was possibly inadvertently omitted. So I appeal to him that he unlock and open wide the store house of his secrets that we who go for bass may return to our homes more contented with our catches than ever before. What we are in doubt about and would particularly like to know is whether in choosing frogs he prefers railroad frogs, horned toads, tree frogs, eighteen-inch bull frogs, or are they carefully selected artificial frogs, and if the latter whether they should be imported or domestic? If railroad frogs, how much do they weigh, how long are they, how does he transport them from place to place, how many does he take for a day's fishing, and how does he fasten them on his hook? If horned toads, does he select them because of any ability to play enticing music upon their horns, and if so, does he select males or females, does he use them dressed or undressed, and what of the popular airs or operas does he have them play to lure the wary bass? Then, if tree frogs, are they taken to provide shade on a hot, sunny day, or at his command can they imitate a bark and thus possess value as the means to frighten away all bad boys who might be disposed to disturb his fishing siestas? If bull frogs, must they be taken from a pond in a cow pasture, from a pool in a steer lot?

These are important questions, though to those who know the answers they may seem frivolous. But to possess more information than my questions disclose could not be expected of me when I am credited with having read Mr. Lincoln's article, and the generous and courteous spirit of your able correspondent will not allow him to expect more, or deny the information I crave when he learns that I am only an amateur archer, that I shoot a forty-pound bow, sometimes a heavier one, and actually carry them about with me.

C. T. SWITZLER.

"CONSIDER the postage stamp, my son, its usefulness consists in being able to stick to a thing until it gets there."—Josh Billings.





# TRAP SHOOTING



Forest and Stream is an Honorary Member of the Interstate Association for the Promotion of Trapshooting.

### Fixtures.

If you want your shoot to be announced here, send a notice like the following:

#### REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.

- June 2.—Bunker Hill (Ill.) G. C. E. Pettengill, Sec'y.
- June 2.—Utica, Ill.—Interurban T. S. A. A. L. Jaques, Sec'y.
- June 3.—Maquoketa (Ia.) G. C. E. L. Hinckley, Sec'y.
- June 3.—Delta (Colo.) G. C. R. A. King, Mgr.
- June 3.—Capron (Ill.) G. C. Alex. Vance, Sec'y.
- June 3.—Fulda (Minn.) G. C. H. W. Converse, Sec'y.
- June 3-4.—Sisseton, S. D.—South Dakota State tournament, under auspices of South Dakota State S. A. Maurice Schindler, Sec'y.
- June 3-4.—Baltimore, Md.—Maryland State tournament, auspices Maryland S. S. A. H. L. Worthington, Sec'y.
- June 3-5.—St. John (N. C.) G. C. W. W. Gerow, Sec'y.
- June 3-5.—Eugene, Ore.—Oregon State tournament, under auspices of Eugene G. C. E. A. Bean, Sec'y.
- June 4.—Keota (Ia.) G. C. John R. Jahn, Sec'y.
- June 4-6.—Circleville, O.—Ohio State tournament, under auspices of Ideal G. C. J. S. Ritt, Sec'y.
- June 4-6.—Marshall, Mo.—Missouri State tournament, under auspices of Marshall G. C. E. W. Brown, Sec'y.
- June 5.—Plattsburg (N. Y.) R. & G. C. F. J. Riley, Pres.
- June 5.—Bristol (Va.) G. C. H. F. Lewis, Sec'y.
- June 5.—S. Madison, Wis.—Triangle G. C. H. G. Waterman, Sec'y.
- June 5.—Lowell (Ind.) G. C. H. O. Burnham, Sec'y.
- June 5-7.—Red Bank, N. J.—New Jersey State tournament, under auspices of River Side G. C. Albert L. Ivins, Pres.
- June 5.—Milbank (S. D.) G. C. W. J. Martens, Sec'y.
- June 5.—Spring Valley (Minn.) G. C. J. Bowden, Sec'y.
- June 6.—Bradford (Ill.) G. C. H. A. Swearingen, Sec'y.
- June 6-7.—Worcester, Mass.—Massachusetts State tournament, under auspices of Massachusetts S. T. S. A. F. E. Sheldon, Sec'y.
- June 7.—Roversford (Pa.) G. C. F. A. Anderson, Sec'y.
- June 7.—Oneonta (N. Y.) F., G. & G. C. George Wohlleben, Sec'y.
- June 7-8.—Milwaukee, Wis.—Badger G. C. C. P. Shumway, Sec'y.
- June 9-12.—Buffalo, N. Y.—N. Y. State Sportsmen's Association tournament. C. F. Lambert, Sec'y.
- June 10.—Janesville (Wis.) G. C. L. L. Nickerson, Sec'y.
- June 10.—Brownsville, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of Brownsville G. C. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
- June 10-11.—Warm Springs Ga.—Merriweather Gun Club. T. B. Slade, Sec'y.
- June 10-12.—Sioux City, Ia.—Soo G. C. W. F. Duncan, Sec'y.
- June 10-12.—Spokane, Wash.—Northwestern Sportsmen's Association tournament, under auspices of Spokane Gun Club. C. A. Fleming, Pres.
- June 10-12.—Buffalo, N. Y.—New York State tournament, auspices Buffalo Audubon Club. C. F. Lambert, Sec'y.
- June 11.—Winchester (Va.) G. C. H. B. Thatcher, Pres.
- June 11.—Portage La Prairie, Canada.—Portage G. C. W. H. Burns, Sec'y.
- June 11-12.—Decatur, Ill.—Central Illinois T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Business Men's G. C. H. P. Hanthron, Sec'y.
- June 12.—Platteville (Wis.) G. C. C. E. Gilmore, Sec'y.
- June 12.—So. Charleston (O.) G. C. G. H. Slaughter, Sec'y.
- June 12.—Brooklyn (Pa.) R. & G. C. M. O. Tiffany, Pres.
- June 12-13.—Indianapolis (Ind.) G. C. G. Alig, Jr., Sec'y.
- June 12-13.—Huntington, W. Va.—West Virginia State tournament, auspices Huntington G. C. I. R. Shepherd, Pres.
- June 13-14.—Portland, Me.—Maine State tournament, under auspices of Portland G. C. S. W. Dimick, Sec'y.
- June 14.—Minneapolis (Minn.) R. & G. C. Wm. R. McKinnon, Pres.
- June 14.—Philadelphia, Pa.—Meadow Spring G. C. Wm. F. Letfords, Sec'y.
- June 16-18.—Boise, Idaho.—Idaho State tournament, under auspices Idaho State S. A. E. F. Walton, Sec'y.
- June 17-20.—Dayton, O.—Interstate Association's fourteenth Grand American Handicap tournament, on grounds of N. C. R. Gun Club; \$2,000 added. Winner of first prize guaranteed \$600 and a trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$500 and \$400 respectively. Elmer E. Shaner, Mgr., Pittsburgh.
- June 17.—Thief River Falls (Minn.) G. C. P. O. Myrum, Sec'y.
- June 18-19.—Springfield, Vt.—Vermont State tournament, auspices Springfield G. C. I. L. Hall, Sec'y.
- June 19-20.—Warrroad (Minn.) G. C. D. F. Miller, Pres.
- June 21.—Billings (Mont.) R. and G. C. C. M. Ray, Pres.
- June 21.—Johnstown, Pa.—Central Pennsylvania T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of Johnstown G. C. Harry A. Shields, Sec'y.
- June 21.—Bridgeport, Conn.—Western Connecticut Trapshooters' League tournament, under auspices of Sea Side G. C. Earl R. Lewis, Sec'y.
- June 22-25.—Devil's Lake, N. D.—Queen City G. C. J. F. Duis, Pres.
- June 23-24.—Pueblo, Colo.—Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming State tournament, under auspices of the Pueblo G. C. C. H. Spoor, Sec'y.
- June 24.—Fulton (Mo.) G. C. Fred C. Wells, Sec'y.

- June 24.—Rockaway Beach, N. Y.—Rockaway G. C. Paul von Boeckman, Sec'y.
- June 24-25.—Crocketon, Minn.—Minnesota State tournament, auspices Crocketon G. C. T. Morris, Pres.
- June 25.—Robinson (Ill.) G. C. C. M. Franke, Sec'y.
- June 25-26.—Du Bois (Pa.) G. C. E. W. Kelly, Sec'y.
- June 26.—Toledo (O.) G. C. George Volk, Sec'y.
- June 26.—Sedalia (Mo.) G. C. John McGrath, Sec'y.
- June 26.—Ada (Minn.) G. C. A. P. McDowell, Pres.
- June 26.—Fayetteville (N. Y.) G. C. C. C. Snook, Sec'y.
- June 26-27.—Adel (Ia.) G. C. Chas. F. Clarke, Sec'y.
- June 27-28.—Grand Forks, N. D.—North Dakota State tournament, under auspices of North Dakota State S. A. Clarence A. Hale, Pres.
- June 28.—Catasauqua, Pa.—Bryden G. C. E. C. Jones, Sec'y.
- June 28-29.—San Jose (Cal.) Blue Rock Club. O. N. Ford, Sec'y.
- June 28-July 1.—Niagara-on-the-Lake, Canada.—Canadian Indians. W. T. Ely, High Scribe.
- June 30.—Grafton (W. Va.) G. C. R. Gerstell, Jr., Sec'y.
- June 30.—Dickson City (Pa.) R. & G. C. Thos. F. Padon, Pres.
- June 30-July 1.—Vancouver (B. C., Canada) G. C. C. A. Porter, Sec'y.
- June 30-July 1.—Fargo, N. D.—Gate City G. C. A. E. Rose, Sec'y.
- July 1.—Red Deer (Alberta, Can.) G. C. G. B. Parker, Sec'y.
- July 1.—McKeesport, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of McKeesport G. C. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
- July 2.—Vicksburg, Miss.—Hill City G. C. J. J. Bradford, Mgr.
- July 3.—Calgary (Can.) G. C. John Barr, Sec'y.
- July 4.—Waukesha, Wis.—Spring City G. C. Homer E. White, Sec'y.
- July 4.—Greenwich (Conn.) G. C. J. H. Finch, Pres.
- July 4.—Napoleon (O.) S. A. H. R. Glass, Mgr.
- July 4.—Coalgate (O.) G. C. F. C. Varner, Sec'y.
- July 4.—Syracuse, N. Y.—Hunters' Club of Onondaga County. Chas. H. Stanard, Sec'y.
- July 4.—Lynchburg (Va.) G. C. J. M. Fisher, Sec'y.
- July 4-5.—Harrisburg (Pa.) S. A. L. B. Worden, Mgr.
- July 4-5.—Hattiesburg, Miss.—Mississippi State tournament, under auspices of Hattiesburg G. C. H. S. Hagerly, Sec'y.
- July 4-6.—Reno, Nev.—California-Nevada T. S. As. State tournament. T. D. Riley, Sec'y.
- July 7.—Lethbridge, Canada.—Alberta G. C. E. V. Green, Pres.
- July 8-10.—Cedar Point, O.—The Indians. D. H. Eaton, Sec'y.
- July 8.—Dows (Ia.) G. C. W. J. Wilson, Sec'y.
- July 9.—Oswego (Kans.) G. C. T. H. Chitwood, Sec'y.
- July 8-13.—Cedar Point, O.—The Indians' tournament. D. H. Eaton, Sec'y, Cincinnati, O.
- July 9-10.—Springfield, Ill.—Central Illinois T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of Illinois G. C. M. V. Troy, Sec'y.
- July 9-10.—Jersey Shore (Pa.) G. C. H. Myers, Sec'y.
- July 11.—Allentown, Pa.—Lehigh Valley S. A. Allen Heil, Sec'y.
- July 10-11.—Spencer (G. C.) C. E. Golby, Pres.
- July 12.—Holmesburg Junction, Pa.—S. S. White G. C. W. E. Robinson, Sec'y.
- July 12.—Ridgefield (Conn.) G. C. W. L. Rockwell, Sec'y.
- July 14-15.—Revelstoke (B. C.) G. C. A. J. MacDonell, Sec'y.
- July 15.—Iowa City (Ia.) G. C. C. Bothell, Sec'y.
- July 15-16.—Paragould (Ark.) G. C. C. W. Stedman, Sec'y.
- July 15-17.—Wilmington, Del.—Interstate Association's eighth Eastern Handicap tournament, under auspices of Du Pont G. C.; \$1,000 added money. Winner of first place guaranteed \$200 and a trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$150 and \$100 respectively. Elmer E. Shaner, Mgr., Pittsburgh.
- July 16.—Bottineau (N. D.) G. C. A. Lallum, Sec'y.
- July 16-17.—Seattle (Wash.) T. S. A. H. Fleming, Pres.
- July 16-17.—Armstrong (B. C., Canada) G. C. A. E. Morgan, Sec'y.
- July 17.—Lorain (O.) G. C. J. P. Traxler, Sec'y.
- July 18-20.—Green Bay, Wis.—Wisconsin State tournament, auspices Green Bay G. C. & G. C. R. E. St. John, Sec'y.
- July 19-23.—Ocean City, Md.—Berlin G. C. A. W. Peters, Sec'y.

### DRIVERS AND TWISTERS.

Paragould (Ark.) Gun Club dates have been changed to July 15-16.

The dates of the Maryland State Sportsmen's Association's State tournament, scheduled for Baltimore, Md., have been changed from June 5-6 to June 3-4.

Shamokin Gun Club's tournament, scheduled for Shamokin, Pa., June 18, has been canceled, as has the tournament registered for Baudette Gun Club, Baudette, Minn., June 21.

The Long Beach Gun Club will hold a two-day trapshooting tournament under auspices of Hotel Nassau, at Long Beach, Long Island. Information from Jack Fanning, care Abercrombie & Fitch Company, 55-57 West Thirty-sixth street, New York city, or Secretary W. H. Barse, Hotel Nassau, Long Beach.

Frank Huseman, until recently one of the top-notch amateurs, now a "for-wads-only" exponent, is being congratulated on the arrival of his storkship with an eleven-pound cargo of baby Huseman. We add our congratulatory editorial mite to the cute human mite, and wish Mr. and Mrs. Huseman "mighty" and continued happiness.

W. G. BEECROFT.

### Windsor G. C.

WINDSOR, Mo., May 21.—Wind and rain combined to turn scores here to-day. C. B. Eaton was about the only keen-eyed amateur present, his breakage amounting to 185 out of 200. George K. Mackie, Harry Thomas and Wienzemed tied for place on 177. Art Killiam was top "for smoke and glory only" shooter, getting 183 of his efforts. Seventeen amateurs and six professionals shot at 4,420 saucers. W. T. Jordan cashiered the shoot. The scores:

C B Eaton	185	John McGrath	159
* Art Killiam	183	J H Whitton	156
* J L Head	180	W C Woodmancey	151
Geo K Mackie	177	Wm Sherman	150
H Thomas	177	W A Smith	149
H Wienzemed	177	W T Jordan	147
* A Mermod	174	* Dave Elliott	141
* Ward Burton	169	Henry Shaw	138
A McLaughlin	167	W R Zener	135
Jim Thomas	167	W L Moore	(120) 78
A Mastain	164	O W McGhee	(100) 66
* Dan Dovee	161		

\*Professionals.

### Brazil Rod and Gun Club.

BRAZIL, Ind., May 21.—Billy Heer smashed 193 out of 200 for high score here to-day. Top amateur was W. L. Stranghn with a crackage of 181. M. M. Glover finding second notch with 175. C. A. Edmonson filling the place with 173.

President Harry Elliott cashiered for sixteen amateurs and five professionals on 4,555 targets. The scores:

* Wm Heer	193	J B Mershon	164
R O Miller	166	* H W Vietmeyer	144
M M Glover	175	G D Hannay	166
W Kivits	150	W E Rice	169
W Roach	164	* W R Chamberlain	169
R C Jenkins	152	T H Parry	165
R M Jenkins	146	Dr F Britton	147
A Sims	170	W L Straight	181
C C Hudson	153	C A Edmonson	173
* T G Barstow	125	* W S Magill	(85) 60
Dr H Elliott	126		

\*Professional.

### Norfolk-Portsmouth G. C.

PORTSMOUTH, Va., May 24.—The weekly shoot of the Norfolk-Portsmouth Club was held Thursday afternoon, May 22, with conditions about as hard as you usually get them. A perfect gale was blowing most of the time, and no one but Gunther seemed able to shoot in the wind. Gunther, with his Daly Trap gun, was high in the club shoot with 46 out of 50; he also broke 47 in an extra 50. The club shoot follows, 50 targets per man: Gunther 46, Davis 39, Boyd 38, Laird 35, Morrisette 34, Edmonds 33, Dr. Byrd 33, Holt 33, Richardson 31, Ballance 31, Talbot 30, Langhorne 28, Capt. Easton 27, Hilton 25, Gallagher (25) 21, White (25) 15.

W. T. EDMONDS, Sec'y.

### Greenwich G. C.

GREENSBORO, Ala., May 24.—The following scores were made over our traps during the past week:

May 24, at 75 targets—Dr. Lawson 62, Cad. Erwin 58, E. C. Singley 54, C. Y. Stollenwerck 54.

May 21, 75 targets—E. R. Holt 72, J. A. Blunt 67, Dr. Lawson 63, Cad. Erwin 60, C. W. Wheeler 58. At 50 targets—H. M. Hardenburg 39, L. J. Lawson, Jr., 36, E. C. Singley 35, J. B. Stickney 34, Dr. C. A. Poellnitz 31, C. A. Ramsey 28.

May 22, 50 targets—J. A. Blunt 46, Dr. Lawson 41, Cad. Erwin 41, C. W. Wheeler 43, M. Fields 41, L. J. Lawson, Jr., 39, H. M. Hardenburg 36, C. Y. Stollenwerck 29.

E. V. OTTS.

Pennsylvania State Shoot

York, Pa., May 15.—The conditions for shooting were excellent. The skyline and background, which are as near perfect as possible, afforded the shooters the opportunity of making good scores, and the figures in the appended table show that the conditions for shooting are calculated to produce some records before the program is shot out. H. H. Stevens, pro., led with 148 out of 150; J. M. Hawkins was second with 145. Carl Moore third with 140.

PRACTICE DAY.

Table listing scores for Practice Day, including names like H. H. Stevens, J. M. Hawkins, and C. D. Henline with their respective scores.

FIRST DAY.

Sixty-five competed to-day. Harry Welles was high pro., and high over all with 144 out of 150. J. M. Hawkins was second with 143, and Neaf Apgar third with 142.

High amateur went to R. J. West, of Brownsville, who broke 141. Vincent Oliver, of Philadelphia, and R. J. Budd, secretary of the Sheridan Gun Club, of Tower City, tied for second place.

E. N. Gillespie, of Pittsburgh, won the State amateur championship at double targets. He broke 37 targets out of 25 pairs. For winning this event, Mr. Gillespie has a leg on the Wolstencroft trophy, a solid gold medal. Vincent Oliver, of the Highland Gun Club, of Philadelphia, was second in this event. He broke 36.

The Milt Lindsey trophy, emblematic of the two-man championship of the State, was won by the Harrisburg Sportsmen's Association team—L. B. Worden, president of the Pennsylvania State Sportsmen's Association, and D. A. Herrold. They shot at 25 singles and 5 pairs, making a total of 62 breaks.

J. S. Speer, of St. Marys; E. N. Gillespie, of Pittsburgh, and E. B. Johnson, of Williamsport, each broke 5 pairs, and tied for the Colonial Hotel trophy. Scores:

Table listing scores for the first day, including names like H. S. Welles, J. M. Hawkins, and R. E. Shearer with their respective scores.

Wolstencroft trophy, State amateur championship at 25 doubles: D. W. Baker..... 34 E. N. Gillespie..... 37 J. S. Speer..... 22 W. H. Stroh..... 32 R. B. Johnson..... 34 V. Oliver..... 36

Table listing scores for the second day, including names like D. W. Baker, J. S. Speer, and R. B. Johnson with their respective scores.

SECOND DAY.

Teams representing the Harrisburg Sportsmen's Association carried off the honors in the second day's program. The club's team, composed of Herrold, Worden, Shoop and Martin, with a score of 90 out of 100 targets, won the Reading trophy, emblematic of the

four-man team championship of the State. Herrold, Worden and Shoop also won the Harrisburg trophy, emblematic of the three-man team championship of the State. The team broke 70 out of 75. The Highland Gun Club, of Philadelphia, was second in both team races.

John S. Speer, of St. Marys, won the Colonial Hotel trophy on shoot-off.

L. B. Worden, of Harrisburg, president of the Pennsylvania State Sportsmen's Association, won high amateur with 143 out of 150. V. Oliver, of the Highland Gun Club, of Philadelphia, present holder of the Du Pont challenge trophy, emblematic of the State amateur championship at double targets, and who is defending the trophy, was second with 142. C. D. Henline, of the Bradford Gun Club, and treasurer of the P. S. S. A., was third with 141.

H. H. Stevens won first place in the pro ranks with 144. J. M. Hawkins and W. B. Joslyn tied for second with 143.

Table listing scores for the second day, including names like H. H. Stevens, J. M. Hawkins, and C. D. Henline with their respective scores.

Four-man team race:

Table listing scores for the four-man team race, including names like Herrold, Worden, Shoop, and Martin with their respective scores.

Highland Team.

Table listing scores for the Highland Team, including names like Oliver, Clegg, Meehan, and Overbaugh with their respective scores.

Sunbury Team.

Table listing scores for the Sunbury Team, including names like Schoffstall, Foster, and Teats with their respective scores.

Three-man team race:

Table listing scores for the three-man team race, including names like Herrold, Worden, Shoop, and Meehan with their respective scores.

Highland Team.

Table listing scores for the Highland Team, including names like Oliver, Clegg, and Meehan with their respective scores.

Sunbury Team.

Table listing scores for the Sunbury Team, including names like Schoffstall and Foster with their respective scores.

ANNUAL MEETING.

At the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Sportsmen's Association, which was held in the parlor of the Colonial Hotel, last evening, all the old officers of the Association were re-elected. They are: President, Lockwood B. Worden, of Harrisburg; Vice-President, Elmer E. Sianer, of Pittsburgh; Secretary, Bernard Elssner, of York; Treasurer, Claude D. Henline, of Bradford; Directors: John S. Speer, of St. Marys; Chas. Foster, of Selms Grove; Francis S. Cantrell, Jr., Esq., of Philadelphia; J. A. De Pew, of Delano, and Norwood Johnson, of Pittsburg, Counsel, Francis S. Cantrell, Jr.

The Herron Hill Gun Club, of Pittsburg, was awarded the State tournament for 1914. Nineteen clubs, members of the Association, were represented at the meeting. Dr. Joseph Kalbfus, secretary of the State Game Commission, was in attendance.

President Worden, in his report, which was heartily endorsed by the meeting, reviewed the legislation enacted by the State Legislature in the interest of fish, forest and game in the State. He made a number of recommendations, which were approved and acted upon by the meeting.

Norwood Johnson, C. C. Irwin and R. R. Bennett, of Pittsburg, were elected members of the program committee for the next State shoot.

LAST DAY.

High amateur honors for the day went to B. Shoop, of the Harrisburg Sportsmen's Association, who broke 138. R. J. Budd, of Lykens; E. N. Gillespie, of Pitts-

burgh, and Claude D. Henline, of Bradford, tied for place with 137.

High amateur average for the entire tournament went to R. J. Budd, of Lykens, who broke 416 out of 450. Second high was won by H. B. Shoop, of Harrisburg, who broke 411, while P. S. Barnhart, of the Eagle Gun Club, of Hanover; Vincent Oliver, of Philadelphia; R. J. West, of Brownsville, and Claude D. Henline, of Bradford, tied for third high with 410.

H. H. Stevens carried off the pro honors of the tournament by breaking all but 23 of the 450 targets shot at. J. Mowell Hawkins won second high pro with 426, and Neaf Apgar third with 422. Scores:

Table listing scores for the last day, including names like H. H. Stevens, J. M. Hawkins, and C. T. Grove with their respective scores.

Analostan G. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26.—The members of the Analostan Gun Club were blessed with fine weather today, but were bothered somewhat with a stiff breeze full in their faces, which handicapped them a great deal. Notwithstanding this disagreeable feature, some good scores were posted. Lynn Worthington was a welcome visitor and promised to be with us more frequently, now that he is making his home in Baltimore. Frank Huseman, who is now a professional, shot well in the singles, but by the time the boys commenced on the doubles his mind had become engrossed with pleasant thoughts concerning that eleven-pouud daughter that the stork brought to his home last Wednesday, and he did not shoot up to form. Following are the scores made during the afternoon:

Table listing scores for the Analostan G. C. tournament, including names like Ford, Hunter, Huseman, and Stubener with their respective scores.

Du Pont trophy, 25 targets, handicap:

Table listing scores for the Du Pont trophy, including names like Peck, Huseman, Brown, Barnes, Stine, Emmons, Ford, Bradford, Green, and Culver with their respective scores.

Doubles:

Table listing scores for the doubles event, including names like Kirk, Parsons, Huseman, and Graves with their respective scores.

Shoot on May 17 was postponed on account of rain. MYLES TAYLOR.

Bradford G. C.

BRADFORD, Pa., May 24.—L. E. Mallory, Jr., was elected President of the Bradford Gun Club; C. D. Henline, Vice-President, and A. W. Vernon, Secretary-Treasurer.

In the regular Saturday shoot, C. D. Henline carried off the honors of the day by breaking 48 out of 50. L. E. Mallory, Jr., and Geo. A. Bodine were close seconds, each having 47. In a hotly contested protection match, E. Korner and C. D. Henline won by breaking 40 without a miss. The scores of the day follow: Henline 48, Mallory, Jr., 47, Bodine 47. E. Korner 45, Farnum 45, Van Nottle 44, F. Korner 45, Glenn 43, Vernon 43, Curtis 41, Mallory, Sr., 39, Eygabroat 39, Crittenden 38, Connors 37, Jack 35.

**Pacific Indians.**

THE usual clever book of the Pacific Indians has just been issued by Herald Frank Riehl. It contains much of interest, with the sad obituary of Tyll Ishkum Yahwa, John A. Forbes, to whom this little verse has been indited:

Pause we beside the northern trail,  
Whence erst our valiant hunter came,  
And, where true manhood doth prevail,  
Carved for himself a gen'rous fame.

The foreword is too interesting to overlook, so it is herewith printed:

'Tis a far call, Fellow Braves, from the midcontinental plains, from the fair hills of Allegheny, and the country north of Niagara, to the sunny slopes of the Pacific; yet not so distant that what is good for the warriors of the older lands may not be better for those following the newer trails. Therefore, it is as natural as the rapids of our own pure mountain streams that the Pacific Indians should associate themselves together under these fairer skies to emulate the worthy achievements of their kindred over the Great Divide.

Wherefore, acknowledging our inspirational debt to the American Indians, yet acting independently in our own premises, we have met and passed the pledge to rear the tepee and light the council fires of the Pacific Indians. To all that has signalized the great success of this central idea of mutual good fellowship among the lovers of the gun, rod and kindred outdoor sports, we assign allegiance. We will welcome to the circle every warrior who walks upright in everything before his fellowmen, and who follows the trail, not for slaughter, but for the love of the hunt. To pass muster before his fellows the candidate for chieftainship must bend a fair and honest bow, and speed the shaft of comradeship true to the mark. This, as judged by his peers in annual conclave assembled, shall be the sole test of individual fitness either for admission or retention of his tribal name and insignia.

When the council there shall be recognized no grade or class, except that duly elected or appointive officers shall be deferred to when acting within the limits of the prerogatives of their positions. In all competitions each and every contestant shall stand on the same basis, except in so far as individual prowess may enable him to excel. Neither shall mercenary motives, commonly known as trade interests, be countenanced or have any part in such competitive events as the chief advisors may arrange.

The sixth annual tournament will be held at Raymond, Wash., July 22-25, with practice day on the 21st. The program will consist of ten 15-target events each day, \$1.50 entrance; \$1 for money-back system.

**SPECIALS.**

The Tribe's new departure last year in offering thirty special solid gold medals was so immediately popular that it was voted to repeat same this year. Only one medal will be awarded to any one contestant, so that in the end the thirty honor medals must go to thirty different contestants in the regular program.

The Chingren challenge trophy will be shot for on the fourth day of the meet, or sooner during tourney, if deemed advisable. Any other special events will also be contested on the fourth day, as will any portion of the program that, for any reason, may not be finished in the three days preceding.

The annual meeting of the Tribe will be held in the wigwam of the Raymond Gun Club at 8 P. M., July 23, and annual business meeting and election of officers and new members on the evening following.

The railroads will accord us the usual special rates, which is to say, one-third fare for return trip, if as many as fifty certificates are obtained by members and visitors on going trip. Almost every year many attendants overlook this item in purchasing tickets, thereby depriving themselves of the benefit in saving of fare, and there is also the danger that, by one's neglect of this important point, all may be deprived of the benefit of rates.

Make up your mind that you will be one of those in line with certificate for the secretary's signature. This rate applies from all points in the Northwest not less than 50 miles from the point of meeting.

Official headquarters at Raymond, Hotel Raymond. Further particulars as to local arrangements may be had from Stanley Bell, Raymond, Wash., or F. C. Riehl, Secretary, Forty-first and Baltimore streets, Tacoma, Wash.

**Plenty of Room in Dayton.**

WILMINGTON, Del., May 20.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* During the recent Southern Handicap at Montgomery, Ala., on the 13th-15th inst., there was a good deal of discussion as to the possibilities of the N. C. R. Gun Club, and of the City of Dayton, O., being able to provide in a suitable manner for the enjoyment and comfort of those who would attend the Grand American Handicap, which is to be held under the auspices of the N. C. R. Gun Club, June 17-20 next.

From what I have been told by Mr. Elmer E. Shaner, manager of our Association, and from what I have learned from others, there is no doubt whatever in my mind as to everything being in good running order by the time the first Grand American Handicap contestants put in their appearance at Dayton. The officials of the N. C. R. Gun Club and the individual members of the club, especially Messrs. W. F. Bippus, the vice-president, and W. F. MacCandless, its secretary, all seem to be imbued with the same "go-ahead-and-do-it" spirit, which President John H. Patterson, of the National Cash Register Company, of Dayton, proved so incontestably was the main feature of his make-up, by the way in which he took charge of and directed so much of the successful rescue work, when the terrible flood in the late spring threatened to wipe Dayton off the

map, and when the guiding hand of a born leader was so badly needed.

With such officials, therefore, at the head of the N. C. R. Gun Club, and in charge of all arrangements for the enjoyment and comfort of all its guests at the coming Grand American Handicap, and also, as stated above, with what I have learned about the situation of affairs at Dayton at the present time, I feel I can safely say to all the trapshooters of North America, that all those among their ranks who are thinking of attending the Grand American, will find everything quite to their liking, when Manager Shaner calls the first squad to the scene on practice day, June 16 next.

J. T. SKELLY,  
Pres. Interstate Association.

**Paleface G. C.**

MEDFORD, Mass., May 24.—There were only five entries to-day. The day's trophy went to Burns, with 95, and Newton second with one less. The scores: Burns 95, Newton 94, Sweet 88, Harvey 83, Kemp-ton 46.

# WINCHESTER

## Rifle and Revolver Cartridges

### At the Government Tests

### New High Record Established In Revolver Competition

THE following table gives the relative standing of the different makes of revolver ammunition tested by the Government at Sea Girt, and shows that Winchester revolver ammunition established a New High Record for such competitions. This record is so much superior to any previously made, that it cannot fail to convince anyone of the unapproached high quality of Winchester cartridges. Just note these figures carefully and draw your own conclusions:

	50 Yards, Mean Radius	75 Yards, Mean Radius	Mean of Means
Winchester,	1.101 inches	1.524 inches	1.313 inches
Western,	1.133 "	1.987 "	1.560 "
United States,	1.195 "	2.155 "	1.675 "
U. M. C.,	1.408 "	2.407 "	1.909 "
Frankford Arsenal,	1.576 "	2.746 "	2.161 "

### RIFLE MATCHES

	300 Metres, Mean Radius
Winchester,	1.761 inches
United States,	1.895 "
U. M. C.,	2.554 "
Frankford Arsenal,	2.978 "

The result of this competition shows that Winchester Revolver and Rifle cartridges are the most accurate made. You will remember that Winchester cartridges are the only ones that ever won the Government Tests two years in succession. All Winchester cartridges, of whatever caliber, such as you will find on sale at all dealers, are made after exactly the same manner as those that have recently won the Government Tests. For consistent scores, use Winchester cartridges,

# THE W BRAND

**Scranton R. and G. C.**

SCRANTON, Pa., May 22.—A fair crowd looked over the situation here to-day, with W. R. Dawes most successful breakist. He took top gun with 133, with three ties for place on 130. J. Mowell Hawkins added one more to his string of high pro kidnappings with 146. M. F. Bohn cashiered.

W R Dawes.....	133	R W Rader.....	103
W E Highfield.....	130	A C Campbell.....	94
H F von Storch.....	130	L H Pratt.....	130
F G Dart.....	104	F Winger.....	65
*W B Darton.....	144	E A Highfield.....	118
*J M Hawkins.....	146	*L Lewis.....	113
E S Hardenburg.....	122	T Paddon.....	124
M F Bohn.....	111	M W Harris.....	103
E Hopkins.....	116	T Connought.....	68
G Oswald.....	73	J Adams.....	98
*W M Hammond.....	131	A L Lewis.....	99
J Logan.....	124	T B Griffin.....	128
*O S Sked.....	142	F H Mason.....	93
H German.....	120	W J Kane.....	113
J Jones.....	126	F J Snowden.....	71
C Pratt.....	122	Ed Klipple (75).....	52
W Stroh.....	116	Wm Amacher (45) ...	30

# A GOOD SHOOT, A GOOD TIME AND A GOOD BET

**A GOOD SHOOT:**—The Grand American Handicap at Dayton, Ohio, June 17-20, 1913.

**A GOOD TIME:**—Every day and night you spend in Dayton as the guests of the N. C. R. Gun Club.

**A GOOD BET:**—70 to 1 offered against your winning. \$600 in cash and the Interstate Association's \$100 Gold Trophy. Entrance only \$10.

**REMEMBER:** Second high man gets \$500.  
Third high man gets \$400.

*Frenchmen say—"A vous"                      Germans ejaculate—"Prosit"*  
*Americans say—"Go To It"*  
*And being Americans that is our advice*

**\$2,000 ADDED MONEY**

The four leading hotels of Dayton have entered into an agreement with the N. C. R. Gun Club to take care of 1,000 G. A. H. visitors.

The Dayton Hotel Association has requested commercial travelers to stay away from Dayton during G. A. H. week.

*Write for program to*

**Elmer E. Shaner, Manager**

**THE INTERSTATE ASSOCIATION**  
219 Coltart Avenue                      Pittsburgh, Pa.

## Newmanstown (Pa.) Gun Club.

THE seventh annual registered tournament of the Newmanstown Gun Club on May 24 was a great success, considering the threatening weather. High professional honors were won by J. M. Hawkins with 102 out of 105. Darkness set in on the professionals and they did not shoot the full program, making way for the amateur guns. Hawkins had a run of 59 straight. Neaf Apgar finished second with 101 to his credit, and had an unfinished run of 56 to honor him. Sked and Hassam tied on 97 for third. Lloyd R. Lewis was managing the shoot, but was taken sick and was succeeded by A. A. Fink, of Reading.

Forty gunners faced the traps. High amateur was A. J. Mengel, the Mohinton, Pa., crack, with 144. Mengel has won many a match in numerous competitions throughout the State. W. E. Daub, of Minnesota, another gamester, won second with one target less than Mengel. H. E. Buckwalter and E. H. Adams, of Reading, divided third with 142.

Bucky kept them guessing to-day. Ed. showed them that he was still in form, even if he didn't compete at the recent state shoot. Mengel had a run of 58, and Daub one of 56 straight. Adams one of 42 and Behm one of 41; Heil one of 46. Shoop, of Harrisburg, shot a very creditable race, with 138.

John L. Englert, of Catawauqua, must have had a whole rooster to-day when he smashed 139. "Very honorable, John."

John G. Martin, present State champion wing shot of Harrisburg, Pa., went below his average to-day. Last week he honored in every team race in at the State shoot. Oh, those dark days, John.

C. H. Newcomb could not reach the topnotch to-day. "Some flies on my gun to-day, boys."

R. J. Budd, the Lykens crack shot, landed 133, a little

lower than usual. E. T. Sobers, the heavy-weight of Bethlehem, of the "Dandelion Garden" of the East, landed 115, showing the boys he is still with them. H. P. Stapleton, who was laid down for four weeks with typhoid fever, shot well with 114 to his credit. Ambrose Mayer, the oldest contestant on the grounds, shot well. C. E. Seidel, of Marysville, was out of form to-day, and fell down to 120. Anderson, Bucky, Ziegler, Weinert and Yingst, the Royersford squad, showed some excellent form. Bucky shot straight in four events. John C. Bitterling, of Allentown, showed some marksmanship to-day. He never dropped below 12 to-day in any event. Good for John. He touched them all.

A. S. Heil, the amateur double champion of the United States, was some shy to-day, dropping down to 138 out of his quota. It's a shame, Al. I wonder what Louis will say.

Billy Werth, the Lebanon crack shot, was out of the game for some time, but showed the boys that he can still break them. Melchior, the South End Gun Club coacher, could not land among the topnotchers to-day, but kept up his usual cheery stories to the boys. E. H. Adams shot straight in four events, and four events with 14, which is very commendable. W. S. Behm, of Esterly, also shot straight in four events, but had 2 drops to 11. Too bad, Walter.

Buster fell some shy, too. Young, of the Indianapolis Gun Club, shot some form to-day. J. J. Marberger, the present county amateur champion, went down, down to-day. His gun is at the factory, and he used a strange one to-day, which accounts for his low average. Watch the coming events, when he gets it back, boys. Something doing them.

A. K. Ludwig, of the Hercules, could not get off from the P. O. Department to-day, and his chums missed him.

Much credit is due to Secretary F. S. Rader for the success of the tournament, who worked hard for the

last three months to make it a success. Marberger, Behm and Eck expect to compete at the Delaware State shoot.

The fourth annual registered target shoot of the Royersford Gun Club will be held June 7, when quite a number of the Reading crack shots and boosters will figure. Buster says the bacon will come to Reading sure.

Shot at. Broke		Shot at. Broke	
Geo Hoffman ...	150 99	F Anderson ...	150 120
J N Keller ...	150 126	F B Ziegler ...	150 121
*Hassam ...	105 95	H E Buckwalter ...	150 142
H B Shoop ...	150 138	C Weinert ...	150 103
J G Martin ...	150 130	I D Yingst ...	150 122
C H Newcomb ...	150 138	J Bitterling ...	150 132
*J M Hawkins ...	105 102	J L Englert ...	150 139
*Lewis ...	105 102	*Sked ...	105 97
A J Mengel ...	135 130	F M Ziegler ...	150 131
*N Apgar ...	105 102	A Heil ...	150 138
R J Budd ...	150 133	W J Werth ...	150 121
W E Daub ...	150 143	F Noll ...	75 59
F Knitzer ...	155 99	H O Melchoir ...	150 117
F S Rader ...	90 34	H Imhoff ...	90 58
H B Weik ...	150 124	R Wolpkill ...	30 25
E T Sobers ...	150 115	E H Adams ...	150 142
W H Schroder ...	150 125	W S Behm ...	150 138
H P Stapleton ...	150 114	C H Adams ...	150 96
A Moyer ...	150 127	I Young ...	150 134
C E Seidel ...	150 129	J J Markeye ...	150 125

LUDDY.

## Mount Morris G. C.

MOUNT MORRIS, Ill., May 23.—Inclosed find scores made at our registered tournament, held yesterday, which was a decided success, even if the attendance was not as large as it would have been had the weather been more favorable. Many contestants were unable to come from neighboring cities on account of the roads being impassable for autos.

Thirty-five amateurs and seven professionals shot the entire program, after which twenty entered for the special conducted under the Jack Rabbit system. Many excellent scores were made, and all contestants were well pleased with their average.

The originators and the promoters of the Interstate Association have well earned the highest compliments from all amateurs for that which they have done in modern trapshooting by assisting the country clubs.

H E Laechel ...	143	M Buestiton ...	137
E R Taylor ...	123	*W D Stannard ...	143
M Crandle ...	131	*R W Clancy ...	146
B B Postle ...	122	J H Rice ...	120
J B Rudy ...	139	L S Cool ...	110
A Vance ...	141	M F Blake ...	130
*F G Bills ...	147	D C Tracy ...	113
H W Cushing ...	129	B E Avey ...	104
C B Helm ...	139	F A Middlekauff ...	129
*H T Kirkwood ...	146	M E Norton ...	119
*J R Graham ...	144	J M Carey ...	110
J S Young ...	147	R L McCartney ...	120
G Roll ...	146	L W Moats ...	120
Dickerman ...	138	R Travis ...	87
*E S Graham ...	145	R W Reinert ...	107
*H Cadwallader ...	141	E Huggins ...	124
C C Fisher ...	119	C E Price ...	133
Dr C J Price ...	137	R W Hough ...	116
S H Sprecher ...	121	F Gunder ...	130
A E Sheffield ...	142	F A Tice ...	72
F Sullivan ...	138		

Special shoot:			
*J Graham ...	94	Dr C B Helm ...	96
*E Graham ...	95	A Vance ...	93
*R Clancy ...	96	F Sullivan ...	87
J B Rudy ...	87	C C Fisher ...	88
H W Cushing ...	87	S H Sprecker ...	85
F A Middlekauff ...	86	P F Blake ...	90
J H Rice ...	81	H Laechel (50) ...	43
J Young ...	99	N E Norton (60) ...	54
G Roll ...	95	F Gunder (50) ...	40
Dr C J Price ...	97	J M Carey (30) ...	24

## New Jersey State Tournament.

THE New Jersey State Sportsmen's Association will hold its tenth annual tournament on the grounds of the Riverside Gun Club, Red Bank, N. J., on June 5, 6 and 7. Red Bank is situated on the North Shrewsbury River, with an extensive shore line along that stream lined with beautifully laid out grounds surrounding fine country homes, the greater part of them occupied by their owners throughout the entire year.

The transportation facilities of Red Bank are of the very best. The express running time to and from New York by the New Jersey Central and Pennsylvania railroads is less than one hour, daily trips are made to and from the metropolis by a line of fine steamboats operated by the Merchant Transportation Company. Trolley lines to all nearby towns and coast resorts afford every convenience for local travel. Red Bank has a permanent population of about 8000. The Riverside Gun Club is located on Shrewsbury avenue, on a slight rise, and directly along the line of the Red Bank and Long Branch trolleys, being only a few miles from the once famous Elkwood Park, which was the scene of the Interstate Association's Grand American Handicap at live birds in 1898.

Attractive features of the club are the perfect sky background and the rolling green country beyond. The equipment consists of three western automatic traps.

Neither time or expense has been spared by the committee in charge of the tournament to make it a success, both from the shooter's standpoint and that of the State Association. The indications are that there will be a larger attendance than ever before in the history of the New Jersey State Sportsmen's Association.

For programs of the tournament and other information, address A. L. Ivins, president, 42 Broad street, Red Bank, N. J.

Du Pont Gun Club.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 24.—As usual, to-day some surprises emanated from Du Pont Gun Club, the most interesting being a new ground record made by W. S. Colfax, Jr., who ran 152 straight, and broke 198 out of 200—cussed be the two that slipped through the shot.

Some other shooters, in fact, most of 'em, were spurred by the good example and broke ground (dried clay) recklessly. Clyde Leedom, true to his name, led 'em at 100 discs with 94, seconded by Stanley Touchton with 91. In the fifties some good eyes were present, L. L. Jarrell breaking 48. C. T. Martin 47. At 25, H. P. Carlon ran straight, and W. J. Highfield and Dr. A. Patterson got 24.

E. R. Jenkins and H. T. Reed tied at 21 in Class C, and W. W. Robelen and D. R. Rutter tied at 18 in Class D. In Class E, T. W. Baker made a score of 15 out of 25. The scores follow:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Lists names like S. J. Newman, E. M. Ross, H. W. Bush, etc., with their respective scores.

The results in the E. E. du Pont team trophy contest were:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Lists names like E. M. Ross, J. H. Minnick, Highfield, etc., with their respective scores.

Alert G. C.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., May 17.—The thirteenth annual tournament was held to-day, bringing out one of the largest crowds that ever attended a shoot in this locality. In all, there were forty-four shooters, forty-one finishing entire program. The total number of targets thrown during the day, including practice events, was about 8,500. Despite unfavorable weather conditions, high scores were in evidence. H. H. Stevens was high for wads-only with 144, followed by Appgar with 143, missing two in the last 135 shot at, and getting 99 out of his last 100.

In the amateur class, Housman and Dr. F. W. Matthews tied for first place with 142 breaks, and in the shoot-off for first place and Du Pont trophy, Housman made 25 straight, while Matthews broke 21. This gave Housman 99 breaks out of his last 100, the ground record. Second high went to E. L. Wilson, of Frenchtown, with 140, followed by Englert with 138, and Schlicher and Keiper and Maurer, each with 137.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Lists names like H. Schlicher, F. Ziegler, J. L. Englert, etc., with their respective scores.

EDWARD F. MARKLEY, Mgr.

Shoot at Waukesha Beach.

WAUKESHA, Wis., May 18.—Following is the result of the regular shoot of the Spring City Gun Club, held at Waukesha Beach, May 18:

In the shoot-off between Williams and Greb for a win on the Toll trophy for May 11, Williams won. Muckelstone and Knight tied for a win to-day on the same trophy and will shoot off for the same on May 25. Wm. Wegner, an old friend of the boys, was a welcome visitor to-day.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Shot at, Broke, Name, Shot at, Broke. Lists names like Muckelstone, Frizz, Knight, Wolf, Kimball, Wegner, Greb, Williams, and H. E. White, Sec'y.

The Reliability and Regularity of



Smokeless Powders

Demonstrated by Long Runs Made by Shooters

ACTIONS speak louder than words—especially when referring to the performance of powders. To date the following Long Runs have been made by shooters using Du Pont Powders:

Table with 5 columns: Name and Address, Date, Location, Run, Powder. Lists names like W. H. Heer, Guthrie, O'Fallon, etc., with their long run details.

\*Denotes Extra Bars won since Trophy was awarded. ALL STRAIGHT RUNS.

LEADERS IN CONTEST FOR VALUABLE PRIZES

Amateur: W. H. Jones leads in number of Long Runs made to date. Three gold watches will be given to the three Amateurs winning the greatest number of Long Run Trophy Bars.

Professional: W. R. Crosby leads in number of Long Runs made to date. Fifty dollars in gold or trophy of equal value will be given to the Professional winning the greatest number of Long Run Trophy Bars.

For full particulars regarding Long Run Trophies and Other Prizes, address Department 3.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Co. WILMINGTON DELAWARE



FULL SIZE

Salem G. C.

CLAYTON, O., May 20.—With 133, F. C. Koch kopped the kale at our registered tournament, tying Rolla Heikes, second, for-joy-only shooter. F. M. Edwards with 132 was second, with C. D. Coburn third on 128. Snuff Taylor was upper pro. with 143. Scores:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Lists names like J. R. Taylor, R. O. Heikes, F. C. Koch, etc., with their respective scores.

The New Columbus Gun Club.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 24.—It was quite cool and windy this afternoon. The Stephens trophy race of 25 targets found Mr. Snook the high man with 25 straight, which was a very neat performance. Mr. Snook is practically one of our new shooters, having had very little practice with the shotgun. He has, however, done very creditable shooting with rifle and pistol, winning some splendid trophies, and his work here to-day proclaims that he is an all-round good shot.

Wm. Webster broke 23 in the Stephens trophy, and Mr. Camp 23 and Mr. Drake 22.

The Du Pont trophy race resulted in Webster breaking 23, which was high; Snook 21, Camp 22, Drake 20 and Weinman 22. Six practice events were shot, and for the wind, good scores were made.

Nearly every mail brings another inquiry about the "Twentieth Century Limited" shoot on Aug. 14 and 15. Railroad fare from all points in Ohio, round trip, are paid by the club, including shells free of charge, and all contestants from other States railroad fare, round trip, paid from State line points. Write for a program. This will be a novelty shoot, and one of the best of the season. FRED SHATTUCK.

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THE manufacturers of the "OLD RELIABLE" PARKER GUN wish to announce that the present is a particularly opportune time to place orders for guns built to individual requirements, a feature of the gunmaking business to which they have paid particular attention.

Parker Bros. are prepared to supply guns in all gauges from 8 to 28 bore, stocked to suit any purchaser's requirements, and bored to give any distribution of the shot required from cylinder to full choke.

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P. T. S. L. Averages.

AFTER smoke and wreckage had been cleared away, it was found by Secretary W. E. Robinson that W. S. Colfax, Jr., of the Du Pont Gun Club, had a percentage of 92 6-7, representing 325 broken targets out of 350 fired at in seven shoots, leading individual shot of the Philadelphia Trapshooters' League. Jesse C. Griffith, of the S. S. Whites Club, and Harry H. Sloan, of Meadow Spring, tied for second within a fraction of a point of the winner.

On the averages based on five shoots the three leaders were also very closely bunched, but Griffith nosed out Sloan and Colfax by a fraction of 4-5, he finished with 94 4-5 per cent., and Sloan and Colfax with an even 94. In this class C. H. Newcomb, S. S. Whites, and Harry Fisher, Clearview, tied for fourth and fifth trophies with 92 4-5 per cent.

The averages of all the gunmen who competed in five or seven shoots follow:

Table with columns for names and percentages. Includes Class A (e.g., Colfax, D. P. 92 6-7) and Class B (e.g., Minnick, D. P. 86).

Table with columns for names and percentages. Includes Class C (e.g., Bush, D. P. 78) and Class D (e.g., Puff, Clearview 65 1-7).

Table with columns for names and percentages. Includes Class A (e.g., Griffith, S. S. W. 94 4-5) and Class B (e.g., Sloan, M. S. 94).

Table with columns for names and percentages. Includes Class A (e.g., Griffith, S. S. W. 94 4-5) and Class B (e.g., Sloan, M. S. 94).

Table with columns for names and percentages. Includes Metz, Lansdale 80 3-5; Severn, S. S. W. 89 1-5; Torpey, M. S. 89 1-5; Tansey, High 89 1-5; McCarty, High 89 1-5; Richardson, D. P. 88 2-5; Robertson, D. P. 88 2-5.

Table with columns for names and percentages. Includes Class B (e.g., Rodgers, Lansdale 86) and Class C (e.g., Soley, M. S. 78).

Table with columns for names and percentages. Includes Class C (e.g., Soley, M. S. 78) and Class D (e.g., Puff, Clearview 65 1-7).

Abbreviations: D. P.—Du Pont; M. S.—Meadow Springs; S. S. W.—S. S. White; High.—Highland; G. W.—Glen Willow.

Charleston G. C.

Table with columns for names and percentages. Includes Charleston, W. Va., May 17.—The scores made at the weekly shoot of the Charleston Gun Club follow: Fultz 92; Crider 84; Geshorn 87; Nicholson (50) 43; Davis 86; J. A. de Gruyter, Sec'y.

Inter-City Team Race.

THE second match in the series between Dayton, Cincinnati and Springfield, was shot May 24 on the N. C. R. Gun Club's grounds at Dayton. These grounds, which will be the scene of the G. A. H. next month, are rapidly being put in shape. The five traps are in place, and all traces of the damage done by the flood will be obliterated before the banner Grand American starts.

Each city had its full quota, fifteen shooters, entered, and including those who took part in the practice events, about sixty shooters were present. The race was much closer than in the first contest, only 5 targets separating the first and last teams. The scores made were also a big improvement, Dayton gaining 30, Springfield 23 and Cincinnati 9 targets. The close of the first round found Springfield leading, 4 targets over Dayton and 3 over Cincinnati, but in the second round Dayton took the lead and maintained that position to the finish, going out in first place with 3 targets the best of Cincinnati and 5 targets ahead of Springfield. High individual scores were made by R. O. Heikes and J. H. Pumphrey, of the winning team, 96 each. C. A. Young, of Springfield, was second with 95. R. L. Trimble was high man on the Queen City team with 90. The Cincinnati team is in the lead in the series with a total score of 1709; Dayton 1694, and Springfield 1690. The last match of the series will be shot at Springfield, but the date has not been decided upon. Weather conditions were good. The match was started about 3 P. M., and was run off over the five traps with no delays.

The executive committee of the club having in charge the preparations for the G. A. H. consists of R. O. Heikes, W. F. Bippus, J. M. Markham, H. L. Monbeck, S. W. Everett, R. R. Dickey, F. H. Rike, and W. F. MacCandless, all hustlers and hard workers.

Among the visitors were Chief Hoochee Cochee, Chief Bald Eagle, and Chief White Scalp, of the Indians. Chief Buckley was also in the city on his way home from the Kentucky State shoot, and conferred with his brother braves on matters relating to the tournament to be given at Cedar Point, O., on July 8-10.

MacCandless never got a chance to get on the firing line, his duties in the office kept him busy, and he never neglects duty for pleasure. As usual at a shoot, Squier's services were in demand, and he once again proved his mastery of details. His help was appreciated. Scores:

Table with columns for names and scores. Includes A Gambell 77, H S Monbeck 77, H W Heikes 92, O R Dickey 70, Holaday 88, R O Heikes 96, E Cain 85, A H Sunderbruch 87, V A Hubler 86, H N Smith 82, C A Winkler 74, C Rybolt 83, E B Barker 85, C A Young 95, G H Hessler 84, C Butz 82, H C Downey 85, A B Shobe 86, D W Gilbert 80, E Hammerschmidt 89, A Sander 77, B Downs 68, A Hill 76, F C Koch 82, F H Oswald 81, R F Davies 86, C Hayes 81, A Foley 88, C C Cox 68, R F Folkert 77, W R Randall 85, R McGregor 73, C D Coburn 88, L J Squier 81, H R Irwin 82, C Ludman 87, J H Pumphrey 96, J M Markham 76, F De Witt 67, F Bagenhart 90, Wm Pool 65, W F Bippus 81, W G Sander 81, R L Trimble 98, C Henderson 81.

Team race:

Table with columns for names and scores. Includes Dayton Team (e.g., E Cain 85) and Cincinnati Team (e.g., O F Holliday 88). Springfield Team (e.g., C A Young 95).

Jersey City Gun Club.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 24.—The disagreeable weather kept the crowd small to-day, as it was raining part of the time, and when not raining, it was so dark one could hardly see the birds. Geo. Piercy was high gun again to-day with an average of 84 per cent., and R. S. Kearney was second with 80 per cent. Kearney also scored the only straight, the same being the first scored by him since being a member. This shows that he means to make the rest of us hustle to keep in his class. The scores follow:

Table with columns for names and scores. Includes Targets (e.g., Dixon 25) and names like Pinkerton, Dr Ittner, Piercy, Engle, Haas, Boothroyd, Harvey, Fearney, Summerfield, Jones, Brown.

On May 31 the club will put up the usual take-home trophies to be awarded the two highest scores of members counting added bird handicap.

SECRETARY.

Central Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League.

ALTOONA, Pa., May 22.—The Central Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League held its initial shoot of the season at the Altoona Driving Park yesterday, and it was the biggest tourney ever held in this section of the State, with the exception of the international shoot held at Wopsonnock some years ago.

In the team shooting for the league trophy, the Lewistown team, composed of Charles Steinbach, Roy Walker, C. J. Singer, W. Letterman, J. J. Slatterbach, finished first with a total of 602, and were credited with 3 points.

The Altoona shooters were a trifle handicapped in the day's sport, and that their showing was not better is due to the fact that they were the busy entertainers of the league shoot.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes Wm McClarren 112, W P Thompson 84, M M Fraley 99, J D Keiper 113, R Scanlin 100, L A Bosserman 20, A M Bennett 125, J Peach 111, W H Smith 99, W C Smith 61, J J Slatterbach 108, W E Varner 103, R Herr 101, R Curray 108, C Biglow 67, J Richards 67, W Riggs 109, L J Elkins 103, W Trainor 100, C R Pilkington 45, W C Shaffer 103, E E Goss 105, A F Baker 56, F Ebricht 111, W T Edmunson 126, Ed Hellger 139, J Chilcoat 101, F Metz 118, L Medler 84, H E Tomlinson 108, J Stockmiller 100, E R Springer 82, Ed Empfield 67, W D Gates 74, G Sherry 71.

Mt. Kisco G. C.

MOUNT KISCO, N. Y., May 21.—The invitation shoot of the Mt. Kisco G. C. was held to-day. The weather was somewhat unfavorable, which prevented a large attendance, although twenty-five shooters faced the traps.

Three ladies were at the score and each showed remarkably fine shooting. Miss Thorp broke 74 out of 100, Miss L. M. Boles 52 and Mrs. Rodgers 50.

In the 50-target open merchandise event, Rodgers was first, A. Betti second and M. R. Guggenheim third. In the 50 target, added bird handicap, Chas. H. Banks was first, Von Lengerke second and Shannon third.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes Miss J Thorp 36, W Thorp 33, Von Lengerke 42, M R Guggenheim 46, A Betti 46, L C Remsen 45, Miss L M Boles 27, T B Smith 42, T F Rogers 48, E E Wood 27, Mrs. Rogers 19, H E Meeker 32, L W Meeker 39, W Huff 45, L M Gerard 40, T A Davis 20, I H Finch 44, Shannon 36, G E Sutton 36, F H Miller 40, Coughlin 38, C H Banks 27, H H Parks 41, A Cornell 37.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes Miss J Thorp 14, W Thorp 17, Von Lengerke 8, M R Guggenheim 4, A Betti 4, L C Remsen 5, Miss L. M. Boles 23, T B Smith 8, T F Rogers 2, F E Wood 23, Mrs. Rodgers 31, H E Meeker 18, L W Meeker 11, W Huff 47, L M Gerard 30, T A Davis 8, I H Finch 6, Shannon 14, G E Sutton 14, G H Miller 10, C H Banks 13, H H Parks 9, A Cornell 23, Gregory 0.

Fresno Blue Rock Club.

FRESNO, Cal., May 19.—There were 14,272 targets pulled at the two-day tournament just ended here. D. C. Davidson won the handicap from 18yds. mark with 96 out of 100, A. P. Halibarton, from 17yds., broke 93 for second, followed by Geo. B. Smith on 16yds. line with 92.

Table with 3 columns: Name, 1st Day, Handicap. Includes Dick Reed 191, D Ostendorf 192, A P Haliburton 175, C B Jackson 180, D J Kuhstaller 176, O N Ford 190, Ray Hogg 178, I W Trout 180, R H Bungay 187, V Fuller 179, Fred Willett 190, Hy Garrison 183, T D Riley 161, W J Eilert 177, Jack Clark 173, W A Simonton 165, C A Haight 170, L S Hawkhurst 180, J Chamberlin 175, E B Van Arman 153, W J Higgins 148, Geo B Smith 162, F Hoelle 185, A S Tong 143, H Thompson 174, H W Ogilvie 92, G A Adams 80, F L Gibson 84, Guy Lovelace 78, G H Stone 84, D C Davison 86.

Freeport G. C.

FREEPORT, Ill., May 15.—Scores were received so late that we print only a brief story. Forty-two entrants registered, thirty-seven amateurs and five professionals. Graper was top gun with 143. The scores, 16yds., 150 targets each:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes J B Rudy 115, C J Price 131, C W Hymer 128, Ward Burton 131, Murray Ballou, Jr. 126, W B Stannard 140, C P Shumway 137, H W Cadwallader 141, F A Graper 143, B B Postle 121, J D Pollard 90, Al Lamm 130, R G Weir 109, M E Norton 108, Joe M Brown 53, J M Carey 91, H F Jensen 103, Roy Daws 95, R B Rosenstiel 121, P M Breyer 97, J N Rice 116, W L Karcher 113, E Trickle 122, W Santee 92, Frank Gender 122, Art Steffen 96, C B Helm 135, G W Smith 115, Fred Timoney 107, Alex Vance 132, O J Olson 119, Al Luecke 82, Albert Southard 133, Eugene Anderson 131, H C Loechel 137.

Seven contestants were unable to arrive in time to shoot the entire program and consequently only shot in the last three events. The following are the scores at 45 targets:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes H J Vierke 32, C E Plum 30, L C Freeman 27, W M Andrews 29, Henry Scharman 27, Joe Reeh 34, O F May 28.

In the professional shoots in the morning, H. W. Cadwallader was high gun, with 141, and W. D. Stannard second with 140.

Following are the scores of the Eglin-Freeport team shoot, 25 targets per man at 16yds. mark:

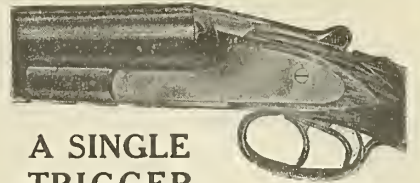
Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes Vierke 19, Plumb 18, Freeman 13, Andrews 17, Reeh 15-82, Lamm 23, Karcher 22, Rosenstiel 18, Weir 16, Norton 15-94.

Platteville G. C.

PLATTEVILLE, Wis., May 18.—Enclosed find scores of to-day's shoot. A very strong side wind made it quite difficult to judge the targets, in spite of which we had some fair scores. Each man shot at 50 targets: B. H. Doescher 48, Ed. Bellmeyer 46, C. H. Burg, 44, C. E. Gilmore 42, Emery Bellmeyer 33, Tom Bridges 37.

I am mailing you a photo of our club house, showing a deer six of us got last fall. Our house is located on the grounds owned by the Du Pont Powder Co., who extend to us unlimited courtesy. No more picturesque grounds are to be found anywhere.

We extend to all clubs a hearty welcome to our nature's retreat on the date of our tournament, June 12. C. E. GILMORE, Sec'y.



A SINGLE TRIGGER Lefever Gun

in the hands of L. H. REID, Seattle broke 2115 x 2200 = 96.14% with ordinary factory loaded shells purchased from local dealers.

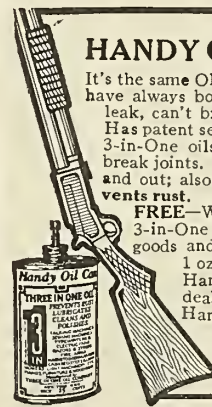
Mr. Reid, shooting at Interstate Association Registered Tournaments throughout the 1912 season, has the high average for the Pacific Coast.

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**Detroit Pastime G. C.**

DETROIT, Mich., May 24.—On the entire day's events of 100 targets, at the last regular club shoot, Mrs. Vogle was high with 93 per cent. She also won the 25-bird shoot in the first division with 24, and tied in the trophy event with four other members with a 15 straight. Conely won the second division with 24. Bromley the third with 21 out of 25 targets.

There will be quite an aggregation at the G. A. H. from here. The summary:

Shot at. Broke	Shot at. Broke
Conely .....	100 77
Stonehouse .....	100 85
Braddock .....	100 74
Winslow .....	100 72
Bromley .....	100 74
Jersey .....	100 69
E Hartford .....	100 66
Fingle .....	100 71
Tyler .....	100 75
Shumaker .....	100 65
McIntosh .....	100 69
A Hartford .....	100 64
Watson .....	100 75
Slossell .....	100 60
Switzer .....	100 60
Finley .....	100 68
Potter .....	100 68
Stark .....	100 69
Hadley .....	100 63
Vogle .....	100 53
Mrs Vogle .....	100 93
Owens .....	100 66
Clark .....	100 55
Ford .....	100 80
Mardo .....	100 81
Slattery .....	100 68
Dickens .....	100 72
Knippers .....	100 76
Robertson .....	100 52
Parker .....	100 76
Stuart .....	100 78
S Hartford .....	100 57
De Lasko .....	100 67
Crookdecker .....	100 50
Sevigny .....	85 49
Hirsh .....	85 53
Cox .....	70 63
Roche .....	70 40
Cuvers .....	55 49
Buesser .....	45 27
Tristern .....	45 28
Miss Walzer .....	45 21
Boyce .....	50 34
Fredman .....	50 25
Hirshy .....	50 25
Miller .....	45 25
Wray .....	45 25
Miss Ball .....	30 15
Wilson .....	30 15
Griffith .....	30 15
Henris .....	30 14
Grasseph .....	30 15
Morgan .....	30 14
Oxford .....	25 15
McDonald .....	15 3
Tuttle .....	15 3

CAPTAIN.

**Cleveland Gun Club.**

CLEVELAND, O., May 25.—Regular weekly shoot of the Cleveland Gun Club, held yesterday, was some meeting, twenty-four shooters taking part. The day was known at the club as Wallace Day, as the same being our manager's sixty-third birthday, the boys turned out to give him a royal welcome. Mr. Wallace has been a member and an officer of the Cleveland Gun Club for thirty-three years, and is known as the father of the club, he having organized it June 10, 1880, in the days when glass balls were the targets. For thirty-one years he has been the club's financial secretary, and for the last ten years has held the office of both financial secretary and manager. He is a lover of the game. The gun has been his hobby from a boy, and when he is not shooting he is like a boat without a rudder.

The weather conditions were fine for the sport, but before the day's shooting was over, President A. J. Stevens, in behalf of some of the members of the club, took Manager Wallace and his good wife into camp and presented them with a beautiful flat sterling silver table set of twenty-four pieces. The gift was such a surprise to the manager, that his heart filled up with so many good words that he wanted to say that he could not say any of them; but after the storm was over he thanked his friends for Mrs. Wallace and himself for the beautiful gift, and said he was glad to know that they would have the pleasure of having the silver spoon in their last years of life, as many have had it in their first days.

A nice lunch was served by the manager and his wife, of which all partook, and put the good things away. The high gun of the day was C. E. Doolittle, with a score of 95 out of 100 in the first two events. State, of Akron, O., got in on this shoot with a score of 90.

Sheldon was just one bird to the bad of State, but Sheldon said he did not care for one bird. Scores:

Event No. 1, semi-annual trophy, 50 targets, 16vds.: Doolittle 47, Hogen 47, Jones 47, Genner 45, Newcomb 45, Noble 45, State 44, Dibble 44, Archer 43, Sheldon 42, Judd 42, Tobey 42, Scott 44, Payne 43, Stepp 41, Hopkins 41, Rogers 40, Stone 40, Hartman 40, Riley 39, Brown 38, Stevens 37, Freeman 37, Thorp 36.

Event No. 2, annual trophy, 50 targets: Doolittle 48, Archer 46, State 45, Sheldon 44, Stepp 44, Rogers 44, Jones 44, Scott 44, Payne 43, Genner 43, Dibble 42, Stone 42, Hogen 41, Noble 41, Tobey 40, Riley 39, Freeman 39, Hopkins 36, Brown 36, Thorp 33, Hartman 32, Jackson 31, Steen 30.

Event No. 3, 25 targets, added target handicap: Rogers (2) 25, Tobey (2) 25, Jones (3) 25, Noble (8) 25, Doolittle (0) 24, Hogen (0) 24, Stepp (2) 24, Genner (2) 24, Stone (0) 24, Sheldon (3) 23, State (3) 23, Archer (0) 23, Hartman (6) 23, Brown (2) 23, Thorp (1) 22, Hopkins (5) 22, Freeman (0) 21, Dibble (0) 21, Stevens (5) 20, Scott (0) 20, Payne (0) 20.

Event No. 4, 25 targets, added target handicap: Doolittle (0) 25, Sheldon (3) 25, State (2) 25, Hogen (0) 25, Payne (1) 25, Stipp (1) 24, Stone (0) 24, Noble (0) 24, Stevens (5) 23, Genner (1) 23, Hartman (6) 23, Brown (2) 23, Freeman (2) 22, Dibble (2) 21, Newcomb (0) 21, Thorp (2) 21, Jones (1) 20, Scott (0) 20, Tobey (0) 15, Cramer (0) 15.

GEO. P. FREEMAN, Capt.

**Frontier Rod and Gun Club.**

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 26.—Ideal weather favored a small attendance of gunners at the Frontier's regular shoot. Leonard and Barrett, visitors, tied for high with 81 per cent., followed by Eichberg with 80. Scores:

Targets:	10	15	25	25	25
Leonson .....	10	13	21	19	14
Leonard .....	9	11	19	20	22
Wakefield .....	8	11	19	16	..
H Utz .....	9	..	18	18	..
Squelch .....	8	10	16	22	..
Rappich .....	7	10	19	19	22
Barrett .....	9	10	19	20	23
Turner .....	8	3	13	..	..
Eichberg .....	8	10	18	22	22
Herman .....	..	..	13	16	..
Patterson .....	5	7	15	20	13

Point winners.—Event No. 3, cup race: Class A, Wakefield, 19; Class B, H. Utz, 18; Class C, Squelch, 16. Event 4, handicap: Eichberg (22) 22, Squelch (22) 19. H. C. Utz, Sec'y.

**Portland Gun Club.**

PORTLAND, Me., May 24.—A peculiar condition existed at the grounds of the Portland Gun Club to-day. A heavy fog bank lay just off shore, and owing to the mist the smoke hung low for a while, making it very difficult to find the birds. The shooters soon overcame this difficulty and made some fine scores. Cliff Randall was high gun with a total of 95, while George Blanchard was second with a score of 93, leading Steve Dimick by only one bird. Billy Hill, Pat Osborne and George Blanchard were the three men to turn in straight strings of 25 during the afternoon. An interesting contest was that between Geo. Darton and Pat Osborne, the former won by a margin of one bird.

The scores:	95	93	92	92	87	86	84	84	84	82	82	82	82	81	81
C Randall .....	95														
G Blanchard .....	93														
Dimick .....	92														
Hill .....	92														
Hinds .....	87														
E Randall .....	86														
G Darton .....	84														
Weymouth .....	84														
Osborne .....	84														
Henry .....	82														
Freeman .....	82														
F Gray .....	81														
Freeman .....	81														

DOWN EASTER.

**Chicago G. C.**

CHICAGO, Ill., May 18.—We were favored with a splendid day for our fourth annual five-man team and individual championship shoot, ninety-three shooters shooting the program, although over a hundred shooters were in attendance, many of them shooting in the practice and extra events.

Five sets of traps were working and nearly 20,000 targets were thrown. J. Kammermann, of Grant Park, Ill., carried off the high individual honors, and a beautiful silver urn on the splendid score of 98 out of 100.

The Lowell, Ind., team carried away the team championship, Kammermann, Burnham, Gragg, Surprise and Carsten each taking home a fine silver cup. The total score of the first team was 455, the Badger Gun Club, of Milwaukee, Wis., being a close second with 453. Chicago Gun Club came in for third place with 445.

Hammerschmidt, of Milwaukee, and Shaw, of Chicago, tied for second high individual. Young third with 95. Gregg, Dickerman and Silver each broke 94, quite a number of others breaking in the 90s.

The scores in the individual championship follow:

G McDermott .....	92	W Stump .....	83
F Dailey .....	91	John Eck .....	83
P J Graham .....	91	J H Amberg .....	79
C R Seelig .....	89	J A Taggart .....	78
U C Thomas .....	84	M Gelder .....	68
T Graham .....	84	J Lino .....	65
Geo Eck .....	84		

Fourth annual team championship:

Chicago Gun Club.	Bradford Gun Club.		
J Kammermann.....	98	J Scott .....	93
H O Burnham.....	87	H A Swearingen.....	83
E N Gragg.....	94	J Trimmer .....	77
J Surprise .....	88	C Austin .....	87
H Carsten .....	88-455	B Austin .....	88-425

Badger Gun Club.	Beecher Gun Club.		
J Shumway .....	89	H Wehmhofer .....	89
Capt Jack .....	87	H Stade .....	85
Guy Dering .....	91	W Boltman .....	84
F Fuller .....	90	C D Earl .....	79
H Hammerschmidt .....	96-453	R Weger .....	82-419

Chicago Gun Club.

C E Shaw .....	96	H O Sears .....	71
H Wolfe .....	73	F P Sullivan .....	88
H E Dickerman .....	94	J Anderson .....	77
E Silver .....	94	Dr Helm .....	92
W A Davis .....	88-445	A B Tucker .....	84-412

Chicago G. C. No. 2.

E W Heath .....	92	L Kumpfer .....	76
C Antoine .....	82	O Kausche .....	67
W E Phillips .....	81	W F Holtz .....	85
C Horix .....	85	L R Keller .....	90
H Kennicott .....	91-431	A H Winkler .....	91-409

Kankakee Gun Club.

A J Brown .....	86	A Vance .....	84
W Burns .....	90	F Wilcox .....	72
J Armstrong .....	83	O Kliva .....	78
L Kuntz .....	86	D De Munn .....	75
F Nutt .....	83-423	P Sever .....	80-389

Riverside Gun Club.

B L Kammerer .....	89	F Kepplinger .....	45
R Kuss .....	87	S Browney .....	79
H Walsh .....	83	E Perschnick .....	81
C W May .....	78	J Perschnick .....	83
A Moore .....	88-425	C Thompson .....	65-383

Individuals:

J S Young .....	95	G E Mathews .....	86
J R Graham .....	96	A Martin .....	76
R W Clancy .....	94	W R Carman .....	75
F Bills .....	94	F Milner .....	75
W D Stannard .....	92	C E Senska .....	74
J B Barto .....	90	T Marshall .....	74
E S Graham .....	90	F Ragle .....	73
L M Fetherston .....	89	A Sheets .....	70
Geo Roll .....	89	R Krumming .....	68
H C Kirkwood .....	88	W F Lederer .....	56

Weekly club shoot, 100 targets, handicap:

E Silver .....	6 100	C W May .....	15 93
H E Dickerman .....	6 100	W F Holtz .....	8 93
J S Young .....	0 95	L Kumpfer .....	11 92
B L Kammerer .....	8 97	D E Thomas .....	4 88
C R Seelig .....	8 97	Geo Eck .....	6 89
C E Shaw .....	4 100	John Eck .....	19 100
H Wolfe .....	8 81	J A Taggart .....	8 86
W A Davis .....	6 94	J Lino .....	23 88
H Kennicott .....	4 95	J B Barto .....	4 94
R Kuss .....	6 93	L M Fetherston .....	4 93
H Walsh .....	10 94	O Kausche .....	15 82
A Moore .....	11 99	A H Winkler .....	6 97

May 17.—Fetherston was shooting in good form, breaking 96, which with his added handicap of 4, gives him a perfect score:

L M Fetherston .....	4 100	E Silver .....	6 94
J M Schutz .....	11 95	D Evans .....	28 73
		W. F. MERKLE, Supt.	

**White Plains G. C.**

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 24.—The weather for shooting on Saturday was ideal and many good scores were made. E. F. Ward, shooting from scratch, was high gun with a total of 93. Mr. Ward also won a leg on the Schieffelin trophy. J. T. Hyland was high in the 25 pair of doubles. Mrs. F. F. Rodgers, shooting with a 20-gauge, did some very good work, breaking a total of 42. The scores:

E F Ward .....	93	F F Rodgers .....	81
*T Davis .....	90	J T Hyland .....	77
H O Allyn .....	90	R E Pardee .....	70
T H Lawrence .....	89	H M Ferguson .....	64
Z C Offutt .....	88	Mrs F F Rodgers .....	42
A J McManus .....	87		

(Trapshooting Notes continued on page 706.)





# KENNEL



## Dog Show Dates.

June 7.—Nassau County Kennel Club, at Belmont Park, L. I. E. H. Berendsohn, Sec'y.  
 June 7.—Lancaster Horse Show and Kennel Club, at Lancaster, Pa. H. S. Williamson, Sec'y.  
 June 11.—Ladies' Kennel Association of Massachusetts, at Auburndale, Mass. Mrs. P. J. Talbot, Sec'y.  
 June 14.—Devon Dog Show Association, at Devon, Pa. George F. Foley, Lansdowne, Pa., Supt.  
 June 19-20.—Zoo Kennel Club, Zoo Garden, Cincinnati, O. L. K. Bishop, Sec'y.  
 July 1.—North Vancouver Kennel Club, at Vancouver, B. C. George A. Crawford, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 8-9.—Rhode Island Kennel Club, at Newport, R. I. W. Codman, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 14-16.—Bayside Kennel Club, at Venice, Cal. M. L. Smith, Sec'y.  
 Sept. 1.—Lehigh Valley Kennel Club, Allentown, Pa. C. A. Steinmetz, Sec'y.  
 Sept. 1-4.—Minnesota State Fair Dog Show, Hamline, Minn. J. A. Craig, Supt.  
 Sept. 6.—Rumson Kennel Club, Rumson, N. J. L. B. Churchill, Sec'y.  
 Sept. 9.—San Mateo Kennel Club, San Mateo, Cal. Irving C. Ackerman, Sec'y.  
 Sept. 12.—Lenox Kennel Club, Lenox, Mass. Miss M. Brigham, Supt., North Grafton, Mass.  
 October.—Fourth American Beagle Stake, American Field Publishing Company, Chicago.  
 Oct. 8-10.—Danbury, Conn.—Twenty-ninth show. James Mortimer, Supt.  
 Oct. 21.—Pennsylvania Field Trial Club. J. B. Sansom, Sec'y.  
 Oct. 23-25.—Colorado Kennel Club, Denver Colo. F. R. Dutton, Sec'y.  
 Nov. 24.—Continental Field Trial Club, Waynesboro, Ga. John White, Sec'y.  
 Dec. 1.—Georgia Field Trial Association, Waynesboro, Ga. S. G. Story, Sec'y.  
 Jan. 12, 1914.—All American Field Trials, Rogers Springs, Tenn. Louis McGrew, Sec'y.  
 February, 1914.—Westminster Kennel Club, New York. W. Rauch, Chairman.

## Importing German "Police" Dogs.

NINE German sheep dogs, the largest importation of trained police dogs, has been made by I. De Winter, of the Winterview Kennels, Guttenburg, N. J., last week. They were bought from various police departments throughout Germany. The collection includes six bitches and three dogs.

The best of the nine, in point of physique as well as training, is the black bitch Dina von Buron, which Mr. De Winter considers the best police dog yet brought into this country. He got her in the town of Kaufbeuren, where she had established a widespread reputation as a canine detective of unusual ability. Several American fanciers are said to have tried to purchase Diana last year, but she was then not for sale.

Mr. De Winter, who specializes in German and Belgian sheep dogs, intends to start his new collection at the police dog trials to be held at the Devon (Pa.) show on June 14. He has

## AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB STUD BOOK

1 Liberty Street . . . . New York

### THE NEW STUD BOOK

The Stud Book for 1912 has been published and is on sale in this office, in its new form. Beside the regular volume, containing all breeds, it has five Sections separated in Breeds, as follows:

Section I.—Beagles, Bloodhounds, Chesapeake, Deerhounds, Foxhounds, Greyhounds, Griffons (Sporting), Pointers, Retrievers, Setters, Spaniels, Whippets, Wolfhounds, also Great Danes and Dachshunde to balance the sections.

Section II.—Bulldogs, Chow Chows, Dalmatians, French Bulldogs, Mastiffs, Pinschers, Poodles, St. Bernards, and all the Toy dogs.

Section III.—Collies and Sheepdogs.

Section IV.—Airedales, Bedlington, Manchester, Bullterriers, Dandie Dinmonts, Foxterriers, Irish Terriers, Scottish Terriers, Sealyham Terriers, West Highland White, and Welsh Terriers.

Section V.—Boston Terriers.

The sections are \$1 each, and the regular volume \$5.

been a big winner with sheep dogs, his Herta von Herregrund having "cleaned up" at the Westminster show.

These dogs were on duty from 6 o'clock in the evening until six in the morning. They are absolutely fearless of firearms and are great followers of a trail. Most of them are able to make a standing high jump of at least eight feet, can trip a man with remarkable ease and once they get a hold cannot be shaken off unless killed or ordered to let go by their masters.

## Kennel Notes.

THE following additional specials are to be offered at the Wissahickon (Pa.) Kennel Club show: The Western Airedale Terrier Club offers the challenge gold medal for the best Airedale terrier owned by a member. Each win will score the number of points at which the show is rated and medal will become the property of competitor scoring the greatest number of points with the same dog during the year 1913.

GEORGE GOULD recently shipped a team of his shooting dogs to England for this fall's shooting. They will be obliged to comply with the ninety day quarantine law, which is the cause of their early shipment. The team comprises four retrievers, including the noted Furlough Bruce, a trio of pointers and two English setters brought up from Furlough Lodge, North Carolina.

VIX BLARNEY, an Irish setter bitch, owned by E. M. Burrowes, was adjudged the champion of the show, held by the recently organized Tioga Kennel Club in Philadelphia.

THE American Kennel Club's new rule regarding points in the Middle West, now is in effect. The revised ratings hold good for the territory between the westerly boundaries of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico and the easterly lines of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota. Dog shows in that district will be rated as follows: Five hundred dogs or more, five points; 400 dogs, four points; 300 dogs, three points; 200 dogs, two points, and less than 200, one point.

## THE COCKER SPANIEL.

Continued from page 689.

"As soon as the dog found me at his side, he barked, and giving a spring down, dashed at the tiger. What happened for some moments I really cannot say. The same surprise and danger which suddenly affected me banished at once that presence of mind which many boast to possess on all emergencies. I frankly confess that my senses were clouded and that the tiger might have devoured me without me knowing a word of the matter. However, as soon as my fright had subsided I began, like a person waking from a dream, to look about, and saw the tiger cantering away at about 150 yards distance with his tail erect, and followed by Paris, who kept bark-

## Kennel.

**I**f you have had bad luck with your puppies in the past, try the following and watch results:

### Spratt's Milk Food

A scientifically prepared sterilized milk powder.

### Spratt's Plain Puppy Meal

The standard weaning food.

### Spratt's Pepsinated Puppy Meal

For puppies with weak digestions.

Send 2c stamp for "Dog Culture"

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## Cocker Spaniel For Sale.

Champion Waverly Squire (18520), solid black. In view of the fact that we are showing younger black dogs, we offer this large prize winner for sale. Squire is a good hunter, fond of water, and as a companion and house dog is unsurpassed. Will quote a low figure to someone who will give him a good home.

MIDKIFF KENNELS, Dallas, Pa.

## DOGS FOR SALE.

Do you want to buy a dog or pup of any kind? If so, send for list and prices of all varieties. Always on hand.

OXFORD KENNELS,

35 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

## Irish Terriers For Sale.

Address MRS. D. NEMAN, 210 Morris St., Morristown, New Jersey.

### FOR SALE.

Champion Lake Dell Damsel and Endcliffe Briarwood (English name, Fountain Ranger), both winners and world beaters. Address DR. L. C. TONEY, 204 Currier Block, Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR SALE—A beautiful thoroughbred old English sheep dog for sale. Wonderful pedigree, from famous kennels at Pett Place, Kent, England. Invaluable for stud dog. Apply owner, S. W. CLARK, 33 West 67th Street, New York.

FOR SALE—Pair Coon Hunting Hound Puppies and Opossum. Pedigreed. Out of gilt-edge coon hunting stock. Guaranteed. For particulars address

H. D. PRATT, Bush River, Maryland.

IMPORTED NORWEGIAN BEARHOUNDS, Irish Wolfhounds, English Bloodhounds, American Foxhounds, Deer, Wolf and Cat Hounds. Illustrated catalogue for 5c. stamp. ROOKWOOD KENNELS, Lexington, Ky.

Two fine broken Foxhounds—Bugle, eligible registration; two years. Drum, three years; no faults. Worth \$50. Best offer cash or trade. HARRY BROWN, Albany, O.

Dogs placed with me will be trained ready for fall shooting. Satisfaction guaranteed.

W. T. MITCHELL, Hurt, Va.

THOSE who read FOREST AND STREAM are responsible people. You can get their business by having your advertisement before them.

ing, but when the tiger arrived at the thick cover he disappeared.

"I had begun to compose a requiem for my poor dog as I saw him chasing the tiger, which I expected every moment would turn about and let Paris know that he had fought a tartar. Though Paris had certainly brought me to the gate of destruction, yet he had certainly saved me. I felt myself indebted to him for preservation, and consequently was not a little pleased to see him return safe."

After reading this account one is almost inclined to believe the claim sometimes advanced by the cocker's admirers that his courage is equal to that of the bulldog. At least, there seems to be no question that this claim would be a trifle too modest in India, if not in other countries. The bulldog is said to become a veritable poltroon under the influence of the enervating climate of the land of the Hindoos, as indeed is the case with nearly every other breed of dog.

But if his valiant courage would indicate that he is totally lacking in discretion, it leads to an entirely erroneous conclusion as anyone who has used him as a field dog can testify. He is, on the contrary, one of the most tractable and easily trained of dogs, and responds more readily to instructions than almost any other breed of the hunting dog. That this fact has been recognized by the hunting fraternity is evidenced in that cocker spaniels are frequently employed in conjunction with setters and pointers and trained to stay at heel, while a larger dog is pointing the game. As a field companion the cocker possesses qualities that make him a constant source of interest and amusement to the man who has an eye for noting the individual qualities of the dog and is fond of studying animals purely for the enjoyment he can derive from watching their eccentricities. And after all this is one of the principal enjoyments most men have in owning a dog of any breed, whether they use it in the field or merely as a house pet, or as a playmate for their children. The light-hearted plucky little cocker tramps joyfully through its task no matter where it may lead him, or what the nature of it may be, and even though the huntsman be unsuccessful in his day's search for game, he may, if he is possessed of ears that hear, and eyes that see, learn a lesson from his tireless energy and unremitting perseverance in the face of apparent defeat that will enhance his knowledge of practical philosophy more than the perusal of many volumes of essays from the pens of sages past and present.

It seems almost superfluous to dwell on the cocker's qualities as a house dog and family pet. His precociousness in learning to perform tricks, and his faculty of making himself generally agreeable, are known to all who are in any way familiar with the dog. Indeed, the spaniel family has for generations been famous as a pet, and the cocker possesses the attributes that have tended toward giving this species of dog a world wide reputation in this regard.

Long ago, the King Charles spaniel, which although belonging to the toy spaniel variety is undoubtedly descended from the same stock as all other breeds of spaniels, was being pampered by the monarch whose name it bears. The affectionate disposition of the dog caused it to become a great favorite with ladies of fashion. In this connection Dr. Caius, Queen Elizabeth's

physician, writes as follows: "These dogges are little, pretty, proper and fyne, and sought for to satisfie the delicatenesse of daintie dames and wanton women's will, instruments of folly for them to play and dally withall, to tryfle away the treasure of time, to withdraw their mindes from their commendable excersises. These puppies the smaller they be, the more pleasure they provoke as more meet playfellows for mincing mistresses to beare in their bosoms, to keepe company withall in their chambers, to soccour with sleepe in bed, and nourish with meate at board, to lie in their lappes, and lick their lippes as they ride in their waggons, and good reason it should be so, for coarseness with fynesse hath no fellowship, but featenesse with neatnesse hath neighborhood enough."

That the robust little cocker could never degenerate into such a useless member of the canine community as to call forth such a description as this goes without saying, but it is nevertheless an encouraging sign that the men who have the welfare of the breed at heart are seriously considering holding field trials for the purpose of restoring him to his former popularity as a hunting dog, an occupation which he has conclusively proven his ability to fill with the highest honors.

### TRAPSHOOTING NOTES.

#### Indianapolis Gun Club.

At the weekly target shoot of the Indianapolis Gun Club, Heer, a professional, was high man with only 2 misses. He was closely followed by his teammate, Heikes, who was 2 targets behind him. Dixon led the local gunners with a total of 98. Scores follow:

Shot at, Broke		Shot at, Broke	
*Vietmeyer	100 82	Moller	105 94
Lewis	75 60	Dixon	105 98
Neighbors	90 70	Loughlin	105 76
Cope	105 71	*Heikes	105 101
Edmunson	105 94	*Heer	105 103
Appel	105 69	Alig	105 63
Parry	105 91	Hofer	105 74
Britton	90 73	Ott	30 17

\*Professionals.

May 22.—The Indianapolis Gun Club held its Twentieth Century Limited target tournament, and considering the dark, cold and windy day, which caused hard shooting conditions, good scores were made. Hillis and Jewett tied for high amateur with 135 each. On the shoot-off at 20 targets Hillis won, breaking 20 straight, closely followed by his opponent with 19.

Indiana, Ohio and Illinois were strongly represented. The tournament was a novelty, and drew out the largest crowd of target fans since 1906, when the Grand American Handicap was held on the same grounds.

Scores as follows:

Shot at, Broke		Shot at, Broke	
*Heer	150 146	Fairchild	150 109
Hillis	150 135	Swihart	150 109
Jewett	150 135	Loughlin	150 109
Sims	150 134	*Vietmeyer	150 108
Kanous	150 133	Brooks	150 108
R C Jenkins	150 133	Austin	150 108
Wagoner	150 133	Britton	150 107
Parry	150 132	Hughes	150 107
Moller	150 131	Lane	150 106
McKinnes	150 129	Schroder	150 105
Dixon	150 127	Cox	150 104
Voris	150 126	Arnold	150 103
*Chamberlin	150 125	Spencer	150 103
Edmunson	150 125	Toland	150 102
White	150 124	Neighbors	150 102
Hudson	150 121	Franko	150 100
Rogers	150 120	Blessing	135 100
Perdue	150 119	Webb	150 98
Runner	150 118	McGill	150 98
Asbury	150 117	Gaub	150 98
Phalen	150 116	Appel	150 96
Riseling	150 115	Kinuber	150 94
Lewis	150 115	Habich	150 90
Reagan	150 115	Kemp	150 90
Clayton	150 115	Elliott	150 89
Cope	150 115	Phares	150 87
Kesling	150 114	Hofer	150 85
Hershey	135 114	Troutman	150 85
Hite	150 114	Montgomery	150 85
Talbot	150 114	Dunham	150 83
R M Jenkins	150 114	Holmes	150 76
Short	150 112	Ott	150 63
Bennett	150 112	Allen	150 61
Alig	150 112	Sparks	45 31
Aikman	150 111	McConnell	150 24
Tanner	150 110	Wise	30 25

\*Professionals.

#### The Indians' Tournament.

THE fourteenth annual tournament and pow-wow of the Indians will be held at Cedar Point, Sandusky, O., July 8, 9, 10, 1913. The tournament is registered by the Interstate Association and given under the Squier money-back system; \$900 in cash and trophies will be added.

July 7 will be practice day. There will be six 15-target and three 20-target events, total 150 targets, entrance, price of targets (2 cents) in each event; optional \$2 sweep in each event, money divided 50, 30 and 20 per cent. Shooting to commence at 1 P. M.

On July 8 there will be two special events at 25 targets each; entrance 50 cents and optional \$2 sweep in each, money divided 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent. Winner in each event receives a pair of solid gold cuff buttons. Only one pair of buttons can be won by the same contestant, the second pair going to the next highest score.

Regular program, ten 15-target events, entrance \$1 in each, money divided Rose system, 5, 3, 2, 1. The extra \$1 for the money-back is included in the entrance. The Indians will add \$150 to the Squier money-back purse. Losses will be paid back at the end of the day, and surplus divided according to the Squier money-back system of division. Trophy for amateur making high score in the regular events at 150 targets; and also for the amateur long run for the day. Optional sweep on the day's regular program, 150 targets, \$3. Optional sweep on entire regular program events, 300 targets, \$5. Money in optionals divided high guns, three moneys for each ten entries, or fraction thereof. All ties for trophies to be shot off at 25 targets. This program will be repeated on the third day, July 10.

July 9 starts off with two special 25-target events, same conditions and trophies as on the first day. Event No. 3, Indian handicap, 100 targets, entrance \$7; \$200 added money; handicap 16 to 21yds. Event No. 4, Mallory Bros., cup, 50 targets, entrance \$3; handicap 16 to 23 yards.

The Indians will divide \$50 among the ten low guns, shooting through the regular and special events of the program, 450 targets; \$5.00 to each.

In addition to the trophies already mentioned there will be offered a trophy for high score on the entire program of the three days, 600 targets, open to Indians only.

Trophy for high general average on all 16yds. targets (450), open to all amateurs.

Trophy for high general average on all 16yds. targets (450), open to professionals only.

Amateurs will be permitted to shoot for "targets only," but will not be eligible to share in the Squier money-back nor in the surplus or average moneys, but may contest for the trophies.

For further information and programs, write to D. H. Eaton, Secretary, 318 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

#### Pillow G. C.

PILLOW, Pa., May 20.—With fine large weather and an equally large attendance, to-day's tournament was successful. B. Teats shot away up on the amateur bunch, showering fragments of 147 out of 150. W. E. Daub was second with 139. Budd and Sharp tied with 136 for third. J. Mowell Hawkins had the big displacement among the distinguished cruisers from Arms and Ammunition Bay with a draft of 145. Scores:

Geo Howell	137	Moeschlin	84
J W Schoffstall	134	Budd	136
B Teats	147	D W Reitz	110
*O S Sked	143	J G Hand	134
W E Daub	139	J A Scoffer	104
C J Witmer	131	T Everman	106
C Rubendal	122	H C Deibler	138
*W M Hammond	139	E E Dockey	83
J W Witmer	108	*G Hassam	131
*R L Klotz	93	Keller	132
*J M Hawkins	145	Hoffman	121
*L R Lewis	120	Shoop	135
Hartman	126	J Martin	136

#### Birmingham G. C.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 24.—The weather was fine at the regular shoot of the Birmingham Gun Club to-day. But for some reason the scores are not as good as usual. H. C. Ryding managed to break 91 out of his 100, and Gentry Hillman 90, with C. J. Broyles in third place with 89. Quite a number of the shooters are beginners. Mr. Heckler, of Richmond, Va., will be located here and will be one of our regulars hereafter.

Scores made to-day follow:

Shot at, Broke		Shot at, Broke	
H C Ryding	100 91	Kidd	100 64
G Hillman	100 90	C J Barr	100 64
J C Broyles	100 89	Lee Moody	75 50
E M Cornwell	100 85	O Garl	50 45
R H Baugh	100 81	Heckler	50 43
Randolph	100 74	Oden	57 37
Dr Sellers	100 74	Long	75 29
Dick Leland	100 79	Rowe	50 21

#### New Hanover G. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 23.—The wind was blowing harder to-day than it did on our regular Friday afternoon shoot, still some very good scores were made. We tackled our first doubles. While the scores were not so good, yet they might have been worse. The scores: Event at 50 singles: Penny 45, Underwood 44, Grant 42, Boylan 42, Dreher 37. At 12 doubles: Penny 14, Grant 16, Boylan 9, Dreher 16.

Boston A. A.

Boston, Mass., May 24.—Whittemore had it in his pocket to-day, right fresh from the port after quarter of a fine Lepus Curricularis emanating from the final resting place of the Pilgrim fathers.

The interest keeps up with the competition in the team shoot. To-day team No. 1 got away on top with 422, No. 3 second with 416. Team No. 3 still leads by one point the scores to date.

Table with 2 columns: Team No. 3 and Team No. 2. Lists names and scores for various team members.

Table with 2 columns: Team No. 1 and Team No. 4. Lists names and scores for various team members.

Table with 2 columns: Special 100-targets race for Adams trophies, handicap. Lists names and scores.

Table with 2 columns: Take-home trophy, handicap. Lists names and scores.

C. B. TUCKER, Capt.

Ossining G. C.

THE annual spring shoot of the Ossining Gun Club was held at the club grounds on May 14. Ideal weather conditions prevailed, bringing a fair number of out-of-town shooters.

A 100-target event (added birds handicap), including merchandise and Westchester county championship (a scratch event), comprised the program.

Table with 2 columns: Hdcp. Lists names and scores for various participants.

La Crosse G. C.

LA CROSSE, Wis.—Despite the high wind, some very good scores were made at the La Crosse Gun Club on May 18. Ten members of the Coon Valley Gun Club shot with the local gun club, and we hope that they will come again, as they are roval good fellows and mighty good shots.

Table with 2 columns: Events. Lists names and scores for various events.

Bon Air G. C.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 24.—There were just six of us to-day, but interest was keen. Stahl got away with 41 out of his 50 opportunities, copping the big shovel of kale.

Rifle Shooting

Interscholastic Rifle Shooting Championship of the United States For 1913.

ASTOR CUP MATCH.

THE fifth competition for the Astor cup is notable in only one respect, that of the winning score, which was four points higher than the previous interscholastic record.

Only nineteen schools entered the competition, of which twelve were public high schools and the balance military schools.

The honor of making the highest interscholastic score was shared by three competitors, Lawrence Burns and Frank Konvolinka, of Iowa City High, and Reed Tucker of Susquehanna High, each having made the top score of 198 of the possible 200.

Table listing scores for various schools and individuals in the Astor Cup Match.

Table listing scores for Deering High School.

Table listing scores for Susquehanna High School.

Table listing scores for various high schools across different states.

Table listing records in this match to date, including number of schools, year, competing, winning school, and score.

\*Military count.

Philadelphia Rifle Association.

THE scores made by the members of the Philadelphia Rifle Association, shooting in the Short Rifle Range League, follow:

Table listing scores for Philadelphia Rifle Association members.

[Other teams in the league desiring their scores published in FOREST AND STREAM should mail them each week to reach us not later than Tuesday.—EDITOR.]

For Sale.

GAME BIRDS

Hungarian Partridges, Quail, Ring-neck Pheasants, Wild Turkeys, Capercaillie, Black Game, Wild Ducks, Decays, Beautiful Swans, Fancy Pheasants, Peafowl, Cranes, Storks, Ornamental Ducks and Geese.

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G. D. TILLEY, Naturalist

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are well adapted to Eastern waters. Try stocking with some of the nice yearlings or fry from our hatchery, and you will be pleased with the results.

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Waramaug Small-Mouth Black Bass Hatchery. Correspondence invited. Send for Circulars. Address HENRY W. BEEMAN - - New Preston, Conn.

BROOK TROUT of all ages for stocking brooks and lakes. Brook trout eggs in any quantity. Warranted delivered anywhere in fine condition. Correspondence solicited.

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JOHN REDIMEYER, Lynn, Mass. Parker V. H. Trap, 12-30-24-14-8 1/2 lbs. Single Trigger, Silver Pad, automatic ejector. Cost \$90. Perfect condition. Fake \$70. HARRY BROWN, Albany, Ohio.

Wants and Exchanges.

WANTED.

A setting of American Ruffed Pheasant eggs (drumming pheasant) at once. W. P. CUMMINGS, Astoria, Ill.



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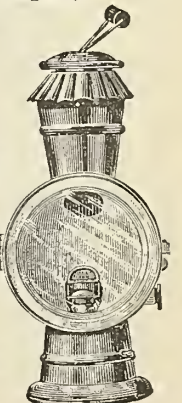
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For Night Driving, Hunting, Fishing, etc. Is adjustable to any kind of dash or vehicle. Send stamp for Illustrate Catalogue and address all orders Lamp Department.



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GUNS and SHELLS



## Win Southern Handicap

*The "Perfect Shooting Combination" was High in All Important Events at the Big Montgomery Meet*

**Southern Handicap:** Won by Frank Joerg, of Columbus, Ga., 93 x 100, shooting *Remington-UMC* Pump Gun and Arrow Speed Shells.

**High Professional Average in Handicap:** Tied for by Oscar McDade, 95 x 100, shooting *Remington-UMC* Pump Gun and Arrow Speed Shells.

**Preliminary Handicap:** Won by John K. Warren, of Birmingham, Ala., 94 x 100; Mr. Warren tied with E. R. Alexander, of Tuskegee, Ala., winning in the shoot-off with 19 x 20, both using *Remington-UMC* Arrow Speed Shells.

**High Professional in Preliminary Handicap:** Won by H. D. Gibbs, 97 x 100, shooting Remington Pump Gun and Arrow Speed Shells.

**High Professional Average on 16-yd. Targets:** Won by W. H. Heer, 348 x 350, with Remington Pump Gun and Arrow Speed Shells.

**High Amateur Average on 16-yd. Targets:** Won by Jesse S. Young, of Chicago, 338 x 350.

2d. George L. Lyon, of Durham, N. C., 337 x 350.

3d. Tied for by George H. Waddell, of Columbus, Ga., 336 x 350.

All shooting *Remington-UMC* Pump Guns and Arrow Speed Shells.

**High Amateur Average on All Targets:** Won by W. H. Jones, of Macon, Ga., 563 x 600.

2d. George H. Waddell, of Columbus, Ga., 560 x 600.

3d. George L. Lyon, of Durham, N. C., 555 x 600.

All shooting Arrow Speed Shells and the last two shooting Remington Pump Guns.

**Long Run of Tournament:** Won by W. H. Heer, with the exceptionally high score of 279 straight, with Remington Pump Gun and Arrow Speed Shells.

**Some Gun Statistics:** { 39 of the 101 shooters used Remington Guns—35 of the 39 were Remington Pumps. Nearest competitor was represented by 25 guns only.

### MAKE ROOM FOR THREE MORE *Remington-UMC* STATE CHAMPIONSHIPS

**PENNSYLVANIA** shooters rally to Handicap Winning Guns and Shells

**State Championship:** Won by R. J. Budd, of Lykens, 416 x 450, shooting Remington-UMC Pump Gun and Nitro Club Speed Shells.

2d. Harry Shoop, of Harrisburg, 412 x 450, shooting Nitro Club Speed Shells.

3d. Tied for by R. J. West, of Brownsville, and P. C. Barnhart, of Hanover, both using Nitro Club Speed Shells.

**High Professional Average:** Won by H. H. Stevens, 427 x 450, shooting Remington-UMC Pump Gun and Arrow Speed Shells.

**Long Run of Tournament:** Won by H. S. Welles, 115 straight, with Arrow Speed Shells.

**Big Scores in KANSAS State Shoot with Remington-UMC**

**State Championship:** Won by Frank Gray, of Atlanta, 47 x 50, with Remington-UMC Arrow Speed Shells.

Mr. Gray was tied by C. G. Willard, of Hutchinson, who lost in the shoot-off. Mr. Willard used Nitro Club Speed Shells.

R. D. Morgan, of Greeley, Neb., broke the only 50 straight in the Championship event, shooting Remington Pump Gun and Nitro Club Speed Shells.

**GEORGIA Gets in Line with a Long String of Victories**

**State Championship:** Won by J. M. Barrett, of Augusta, 98 x 100, shooting Remington Pump Gun and Arrow Speed Shells.

**High Amateur Average:** Won by W. H. Jones, of Macon, 387 x 400, shooting Remington-UMC Speed Shells.

Mr. Jones also made the Long Run of Tournament, 145 straight.

The next six high amateurs used the same handicap winning ammunition.

**High Over All:** Won by Homer Clark, 389 x 400, shooting Remington Pump Gun.

**The Latest is KENTUCKY!** J. D. Gay, of Pine Grove, wins State Championship with the exceptional score of 98 x 100, shooting Remington-UMC Nitro Club Speed Shells.

*To Get On the List of Winners, Shoot the Champion Making Arms and Ammunition*  
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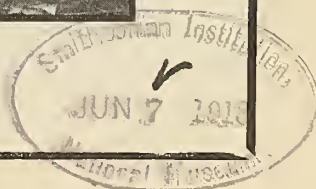
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**SALMON JUMPING THE FALLS—MISSED**  
 Photograph by John M. Bulkeley.



# 2 More Stevens Championships

The first one just won by the WARREN (Pa.) RIFLE AND REVOLVER TEAM with a

## STEVENS RIFLE

in The Eastern Interclub League Championship and Interclub Indoor Gallery Championship. It defeated the Engineers Interclub Rifle and Revolver Team of Cleveland, Ohio, who were the winners of the Western Interclub League Championship. The final championship score of the Warren Rifle and Revolver Team was

### 993 x 1000

And then secondly comes the

## ARKANSAS STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

won by J. F. BOLTON, of Eureka Springs, Ark., with a Stevens Repeating Shotgun.

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Send for our illustrated catalog—profusely illustrated with pictures of our entire line of Rifles, Shotguns, Pistols and Rifle Telescopes.

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Largest Makers Sporting Firearms in the World

### TRAPSHOOTING NOTES.

#### Scores Received too Late for Publication in Last Week's Issue.

##### Little Falls G. C.

LITTLE FALLS, N. J., May 24.—The popularity of the Little Falls Gun Club increases with every shoot, if you can judge from the number of good shooters who are not only attending the shoots but are joining the club as well. To-day twenty-three took part. There were three prize events with the following winners: First event: Sam Comly and H. S. Sindle, 25 straight, Comly winning on shoot-off; J. H. Francisco and C. Speer. Second event: J. H. Francisco, Sam Comly, W. Hassinger and J. Thompson. Third event: W. Hassinger, J. H. Francisco, Ed. Smith, E. L. Klotz and Ed. Jacobus.

The best work of the day was accomplished by W. Hassinger, who broke 73 straight. C. W. Billings 49, and H. S. Sindle 37.

The high score was captured by H. S. Sindle with 96 out of 100, while W. Hassinger and J. H. Francisco each secured 95 out of a possible 100.

The deciding match with the North Side Rod and Gun Club, of Paterson will probably take place Saturday, June 14, and will be held on the grounds of the Little Falls Gun Club.

Targets:	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	
B M Shanley, Jr.	23	22	25	22	23	23	24	23	22	23	21
W Hassinger	23	21	25	25	24	22	25	22	21	23	25
H S Sindle	23	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	25	22	24
L Colquitt	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	24
J Thompson	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
C Speer	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	24
S Comley	22	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	25	24	20
S G Francisco	16	18	23	23	23	23	23	23	22	22	23
W Kussmaul	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
F M Sindle	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	23
J H Francisco	23	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	24	24	25
A Strange	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	19
C Canizzaro	21	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	21	19	22
Ed Smith	20	18	22	22	22	22	22	22	17	20	25
E L Klotz	22	20	25	25	25	25	25	25	19	21	25
Ed Jacobus	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	20	25
B Morris	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	18	21	23
C W Billings	25	24	25	18	25	25	25	25	21	21	21
W Story	13	15	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
J F J Santon	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
J Horiske	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Ed Jaeger	18	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15

##### Chicago G. C.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 24.—We were favored with a very pleasant day for our weekly club shoot for to-day, but only eleven shooters came out to enjoy the sport.

Fetherston landed top honors in the main event, breaking 96, making a full with handicap. Dickerson was giving him a close race, and finished with 99. Schutz also got 99. Silver and Lyson divided third with 97 each. Scores:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5
L M Fetherston	4	100	14	..	..
H E Dickerman	6	99	14	..	..
J M Schutz	11	99	9	10	..
E Silver	6	97	..	..	..
E Lynn	13	97	12	18	11
C F Stemmer	6	93	13	..	..
J Lino	15	85	..	11	13
W F De Wolf	23	92	9	..	..
J B Seymour	33	67	..	..	..
J S Young	..	..	15	21	17
A A Scowley	0	78	..	10	11

Events 4 and 5 shot from 22yds.

May 25.—Although the weather was rather cold and raw, twenty shooters shot through the several events of the afternoon. Silver was high in the main event with 99. Moore landing second with 98, while Kammerer, Seelig and Miller divided third with 95. Winkler took first in the doubles, with Dave Thomas only one target behind him. Moore landed first in the practice event with 14 out of 15. Eck took the lead in event No. 5, which was shot from 20yds., breaking 22. Dave Thomas then broke 23 out of 25, from the 22yd. mark in event 6.

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
E Silver	6	99	13	..	..	..	..	..
A Moore	11	98	14	..	..	..	..	..
B L Kammerer	8	95	11	17	..	20	..	..
C R Seelig	8	95	13	15	..	20	..	..
P Miller	13	95	12	..	17	..	..	..
J L Humpler	4	94	..	..	..	..	..	..
J Lino	15	94	12	15	12	15	17	..
D E Thomas	4	93	11	16	17	21	23	..
Geo Eck	6	91	..	16	..	22	..	..
C W May	15	91	12	..	..	..	..	..
H Wolfe	8	86	..	..	19	..	..	..
A H Winkler	6	88	13	19	15	20	19	..
A Lino	0	62	5	..	..	..	..	..
F C Fischer	..	..	..	12	..	..	18	23
L Garibaldi	..	..	..	9	..	..	24	21
F Garibaldi	..	..	..	11	..	..	28	24
W B King	..	..	..	16	16	..	31	33
F Cook	..	..	..	16	..	..	17	27
F Rose	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..
O H Johansen	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..

W. F. MERKLE, Supt.

##### Western Connecticut T. S. L.

SEC'Y KEENAN sent us scores too late for use in last issue, hence the delay in publication. The scores were as neat as a pin—congratulations for this, at least. Seventy-eight gunners and one gunneress droned pull, bringing disaster to 11,710 acrosaucers. R. D. Cate kopped kaptol kale with 140 out of 150. C. Wilson, one target away, was second, and L. H. Bradley third with 138. The little lady from Sivanoy Country Club, Miss Thorpe, was high Juno with 95 out of 150. Of the ten professionals, Harry Stevens, of Winchester, was uppermost with 147. E. M. Funk second with 143. Ed Banks, of Hercules, third with 142. Scores:

Shot at.	Broke	Shot at.	Broke		
R D Cate	150	140	E Bailey	150	120
C Wilson	150	139	Chas Fox	150	119
L H Bradley	150	138	E J Southey	150	117
E W Mumford	150	138	C Probst	150	117
W A Gregory	150	137	J B Hubbell	150	116
Sam Senior	150	137	J B Robertson	150	116
C Van Stone	150	135	B F Bishop	150	116
P F Burns	150	135	J P Sousa	150	115
Osborne	150	134	F H Kimberley	150	115
W W Rice	150	133	R A Lewis	150	115
E Kelly	150	132	E W Dann	150	113
G D Jenne	150	132	P U Sunderland	150	110
J Draper	150	132	H M Judd	150	110
M E Hepburn	150	131	T M Adams	150	101
H E Burgin	150	131	W Thorpe	150	97
R Hollister	150	130	Miss Thorpe	150	95
H Billings	150	129	R H Smith	150	94
C Hall	150	129	N B Judd	150	92
W R Newsome	150	129	R H Bennett	150	91
W Lyon	150	128	E N Carrington	150	91
S Kellogg	150	128	A Shillinglaw	150	90
Ortie	150	128	J L Brevoort	150	90
C A Holmes	150	128	S Fenton	150	90
C Cutter	150	127	J Downs	150	90
L E Norton	150	127	R A Stieler	150	86
E Sherman	150	126	C K Bailey	150	84
C C Smith	150	126	L M Hudson	150	79
J Sterling	150	126	G W Derrick	150	72
R McPettridge	150	126	H O Whitney	75	62
R N Clark	150	125	J Williams	75	60
B Crane	150	123	A L Avery	75	49
W F Alcorn	150	122	Halstead	75	44
G E Dimock	150	122	R Langley	60	43
F J Wales	150	121	N R Taylor	50	41
J F Moran	150	121	T S Gustafson	60	41

##### Professionals:

H Stevens	150	147	J Fanning	150	132
E M Funk	150	143	A E Sibley	150	129
Ed Banks	150	142	G M Wheeler	150	128
W B Darton	150	129	Arcey	150	113
F E Sheldon	150	134	P B Keenan	150	111

**Nicholson (Pa.) R. and G. C.**

NICHOLSON, Pa., May 23.—The rain, which continued throughout the day, prevented a number of shooters from attending, and made good scores impossible:

Shot at, Broke		Shot at, Broke	
*O S Sked.....	150 138	C H Conrad.....	150 105
*N Apgar.....	150 135	J M Logan.....	150 104
W R Dawes.....	150 126	W H Stroh.....	150 97
C Pratt.....	150 123	R W Raeden.....	150 95
*W Hammond.....	150 121	E F Tiffany.....	150 95
R Tewksbury.....	150 119	A C Campbell.....	150 87
N Van Storch.....	150 118	S Vile.....	150 78
*L R Lewis.....	150 117	H Kimball.....	150 63
T Padden.....	150 114	A C Barrett.....	150 54
H German.....	150 113	W W Sloat.....	150 47
F Bohn.....	150 110	F Rought.....	105 88
L Ely.....	150 109	G Pratt.....	75 64
L H Pratt.....	150 108	W H Cooper.....	75 51
E Hopkins.....	150 107	S T Clarke.....	75 35
M O Tiffany.....	150 106	G B Kyser.....	30 16
L A Wright.....	150 105	W Leach.....	30 15

**Emporia G. C.**

EMPORIA, Kans., May 23.—Following are the scores of our registered tournament, held to-day:

*D Elliott.....	128	W H Jones.....	122
R Fisher.....	87	O L Doty.....	125
*L Erhardt.....	127	Geo Lewis.....	132
C Dixon.....	130	*C B Wells.....	142
G Cooper.....	131	O A Kirkenhall (75) ..	46
*J W Garrett.....	136	R S Thompson.....	96
P K Cairns.....	135	S O'Brien.....	112
J Finn.....	129	W M Mulford (135).....	108
P J Cairns.....	132	K Campbell (130).....	122
Pat Meehan.....	107	G B Kierulff.....	123
A R Springer.....	102	W H Warner.....	125
J C Stewart.....	103	J W Kennedy.....	108
L Bisco.....	118	C H Wright (75).....	49
T J Wheelan.....	99	C Doyle (135).....	58
D A Wolf.....	130	F A Lindsey (15).....	9
H Pierce.....	122	W E Gregory (30).....	17
L E Wilson.....	137	C Keplinger (45).....	25

**Trap at La Crosse, Wis.**

LA CROSSE, Wis., May 26.—With excellent weather on Sunday morning, some very fine scores were made at the gun club grounds. Joe Bartl, with his new gun, was high, with 95. Jesse Winter was next with 93. Schwalbe, 92, with a run of 57 straight.

Shot at, Broke		Shot at, Broke	
*Mitchell.....	100 98	Wager.....	100 87
Bartl.....	100 95	Strawnten.....	50 30
Winter.....	100 93	Dr Herbert.....	25 15
Schwalbe.....	100 92	Laylan.....	25 19
Bozard.....	75 64	Dr Christian.....	25 18
Smith.....	50 42	Dr Rosholt.....	50 30
Tausche.....	100 87	Kroner.....	25 11
Allard.....	50 36	Lust.....	25 7
Jack.....	100 72	Lowe.....	25 20
Higbee.....	100 33		

C. C. MITCHELL.

**Trap at Fort Monroe, Va.**

FORT MONROE, Va., May 27.—The following scores were made May 21 at this place, at a contest between the Newport News, Norfolk-Portsmouth and Fort Monroe gun clubs. Each club was represented by a five-man team, each team shooting at 250 targets:

Fort Monroe.		Newport News.	
Tarson.....	45	Sinton.....	46
Sunderland.....	48	Hundley.....	40
Strong.....	39	Hartwell.....	35
Buck.....	36	Marston.....	20
Fitzgerald.....	38-206	Megee.....	44-185
Norfolk-Portsmouth.			
Boyd.....	33	Felton.....	27
Laird.....	35	Edmunds.....	42-180
Gunther.....	43		

SOUTHY.

**Spring City G. C.**

WAUKESHA, Wis., May 28.—Results of the Regular shoot of the Spring City Gun Club, held at Waukesha Beach to-day:

Shot at, Broke		Shot at, Broke	
Kimball.....	100 89	Williams.....	50 41
Dalley.....	100 86	Frizz.....	75 53
Knight.....	75 64	Toll.....	75 47
Mucklestone.....	150 122	Rolls.....	50 27
Dr Van.....	100 80		

**Daniel Boone G. C.**

MARTHASVILLE, Mo., May 24.—Only a squad of shooters could be got together for practice to-day. Scores:

Shot at, Broke		Shot at, Broke	
Underwood.....	50 45	Bollman.....	50 34
Wyatt.....	50 42	Fertmann.....	25 17
Meyer.....	50 38	J. O. Wilson, Sec'y.	

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left to Colonel Trench to learn the part of Russia from which they originated. He discovered that they came from the high altitudes of the Caucasus, where they are used by the shepherds as watchdogs, stockdogs, and poaching companions. There seems to be an opinion that members of our Royal Family really take little interest in their dogs and pets in general; but this is by no means the case. We believe we are correct in saying that all the members are passionately fond of animals, and their dogs and horses in particular. Queen Alexandra, when she is at home, visits her kennels every day, and personally exercises many of the inmates. King George and Queen Mary, moreover, take the same interest in their dogs at every opportunity, and there are no dogs His Majesty admires more than well-broken gun-dogs.—Shooting Times and British Sportsman.

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# Forest and Stream

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1913.

VOL. LXXX.—No. 23.  
127 Franklin St., New York

## In Nessmuk's Country

By CHARLES LOSE

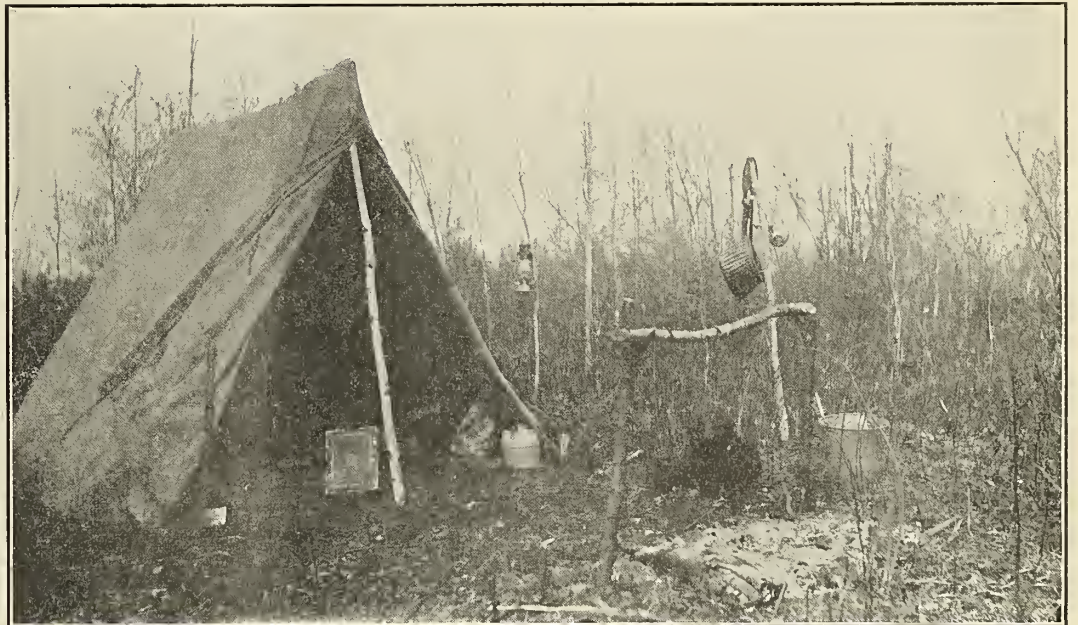
THE older readers of FOREST AND STREAM will probably remember that Nessmuk's home during the greater part of his life was at Wellsboro, Pa., and that from this place Nessmuk started on his hunting, camping and canoe trips, and that of the streams in this vicinity and the section of country lying around Wellsboro much of his writing was done. Much of "Woodcraft" and of "Forest Runes" was probably written here. Wellsboro is one of the most beautiful as well as one of the best kept towns in the country. It contains many wealthy, well-educated people. Some of these knew Nessmuk intimately and can tell some good stories of his original views of life. From Wellsboro it is possible to reach in an hour's ride Pine Creek, Marsh Creek, Asaph Run, and many smaller streams that are still well stocked with our beautiful speckled trout. It is also possible in a short trip to get into mountains and among forests that are still known to the shy deer and the slouching bear. The monument erected over Nessmuk's grave in the beautiful Wellsboro cemetery by FOREST AND STREAM is always a great center of interest to the visitors to the town.

I took the train for Wellsboro at Williamsport at 1 P. M., dressed and equipped to start fishing within ten minutes after I left the cars. The ride north through the Pine Creek valley on the New York Central past Waterville, Slate Run, Cedar Run, Trout Run, etc., and between towering mountains, with long stretches of Pine Creek nearly always in view, is worth anybody's while. For great distances the stream and the mountains are the only things to be seen from the train. The stations, set far apart, consist of a few buildings located at the mouths of narrow valleys down which are sliding and falling little mountain brooks. For fifty miles the railroad follows the creek, and curves in and out with the stream.

The engineer kindly slowed up the train at Owasse, the Indian name for bear, I think, and I alighted with rod and creel prepared to fish until dark. Across the stream I saw three or four beautiful cottages hanging against the mountain side. The caretaker of one of these crossed with his boat and took me over, and on his wide cool porch I put my rod together and rigged up my cast. I was to fish down to Stone about a mile below, where ex-Governor Stone and Mr. Harrison, of Wellsboro, have large comfortable cottages at the mouth of Four-Mile Run. Here I was to be joined by a friend from Wellsboro, who intended to come down on the evening train.

Of my fishing there is not much to tell. The stream was of the color and consistency of coffee, due to the liquid that the Galeton tannery turns into the headwaters of Pine Creek whenever it wishes to get rid of it. It is possible that the protests that are made against this practice will some day have their effect. Nessmuk in his time wrote vigorously against it. At times this liquid, which seems to be the exhausted material from the vats, makes the creek fairly stink. It does not seem to be particularly deadly to trout, but it spoils the fishing for

were caught the bass began to take their turn. Out in the middle of the stream a big fish had struck for me several times. I suspected that it was a bass, but hoped that it was a trout. Finally I hooked it, and after a considerable fight, slid it out on the beach only to find that I had a big yellow bass. While the fight was going on I was joined by three little Italian boys, sons of the section foreman. They were much interested in the catch and particularly of the bass, which, I told them, I could not keep because of the close season. While I was



"WITH ONLY THE DOG ON GUARD."

the time. Occasionally there comes from these tanneries a liquid that does kill fish, and every stream on which there is a tannery has at some time or other suffered from it. It seems rather foolish to prosecute and fine a man who catches one more trout than the legal limit and at the same time permit a corporation to kill more fish in a day than the man will catch during his lifetime.

At Bear Run riffle I saw fish rising, but after hooking and landing several, I found that they were all either bass or chub. Only once during my way down did I get a rise from a trout. This was a big fish and I missed it. The man who cares for the Harrison cottage showed me a riffle where he thought I might get a trout or two. Here I caught four, all of which struck with plenty of vigor. After the trout

straightening out my cast the bass disappeared. I thought it had kicked itself back into the stream, until I noticed that the largest of the boys had a string tied tightly around his trousers near the ankle, and that inside his trouser leg was a great lump. After that every bass that I did not retrieve quickly and return to the stream found its way down that trouser leg, I think. Of course, you can't prove it by me, for I did not see any go down there. Maybe they all kicked themselves back into the water. But when the fishing was done and after I had dragged out some twelve or fifteen bass, the boy walked as if he had a wooden leg. They were interesting little chaps with the most beautiful eyes I have ever seen. I tried to rig them out as best I could with hooks and lines so that they might do their own fishing,

They spent the entire year shut in between the mountains and I felt that they were entitled to some diversion.

My companion joined me at 6:30, and from that time until 8:00 we fished industriously. But the results were nothing but bass. My companion is a very expert angler, and he was sure that he could get some trout. But each fish that he towed out—and he towed out a goodly number—was another fighting bass. There were trout there, but they were not feeding; the tannery water discouraged them, probably. This section of Pine Creek, and the whole stream, in fact, is great water for bass. They are there in countless numbers and will some day so completely exhaust the food that they will likely abandon the stream for a time. They feed even now largely on flies, and I know of no place under the sun where a man who likes to catch bass on a fly can have a better time. My friend had wonderful stories of how he fishes with a fly and a little spinner in August and September and what catches he makes.

My companion had arranged for a trip the following afternoon to Pine Creek above Ansonia, where the valley widens out and where the stream is not so rough. The train left Wellsboro at 12 o'clock and deposited us at Ansonia in about three-quarters of an hour. We had to walk a mile before striking the stream where it was thought we should begin. It was hot and close and to our utter discouragement we had been fishing only a few minutes when the water began to turn brown. For an hour we fished without seeing a sign of a trout. I finally suggested that we try minnows instead of flies. My companion, who is always prepared for any emergency, produced from the bottom of his creel a minnow net, and while I was changing from flies to a leader with swivels and a No. 24 Cincinnati bass hook, he proceeded to hunt the eddies for minnows. They seemed to be very scarce, but in the course of a few minutes he brought me a fine red-sided minnow. This was a genuine trout minnow with a small head, and in a deep dark pool I soon got a sharp strike and after a short struggle landed a fine broad speckled trout. I always particularly enjoy a little minnow fishing for trout. As a steady diet it cannot compare with fly-fishing; but the minnow fisherman, it must be remembered, sees his fish strike. He seldom gets a little fish, and he is almost sure to land his fish, if he takes his time to it.

Well, we spent the rest of the afternoon catching minnows and then catching trout. In all, we got nearly a dozen fine fellows. But the minnows were so scarce that it took more time to get a minnow than it did to get a trout. In a piece of broad, shallow, flat water I towed out two lusty trout that I caught on the same minnow. Once I saw a fish rise to a fly and since my companion said that there were no bass in this part of the stream I put on my flies and started in to get a fine trout. But long ago there was something said about the plans of mice and men that is still true, for when I had hooked and played him in fine style for a few minutes he gave a mighty leap and displayed himself as a lusty bass.

On the mountain side just above us all the while we were fishing we could see a great forest fire raging. At times, when it apparently struck new material, it would send out great

volumes of dark smoke that completely hid the sun and darkened the sky. Once we were so near it that we could hear the noise and see the flames. Toward evening it died down and that night went entirely out under a heavy rain. The State is planting some of the bare mountain sides of this section with young pine trees. I had talked the evening before with Mr. Cox, of Wellsboro, who with a gang of men, had set out that day some nine thousand little trees on the sides of Mount Tom, a mountain that was stripped bare of its timber many years ago. This planting is great work, but a forest fire may do as much damage in a day as can be repaired by planting in fifty years. I shall have more faith in reforesting our waste land when fire regulations are more strict. I never tasted better trout than those we cooked that evening in Wellsboro from our catch of the afternoon. Trout to be at their best should be cooked on the day they are caught.

The next morning it was raining, and all day long there were showers and clearing spells that raised the anglers' hopes, only to dash them again with another downpour. My companion and I went again to Nessmuk's grave and looked for the hundredth time at the monument, every detail of which is so familiar to both of us. Then a bucket full of fine trout minnows were caught to be ready for the next day. We did not propose to be caught again on Pine Creek without bait.

All night the rain poured down, but in the morning blue sky began to show itself again. But what of the streams? The little brook flowing through the town was almost a river. Still my companion, whom unqualified successes with rod and gun have made sanguine, urged me to go. He knew that Pine Creek above Ansonia would be clear. My train went at 6:40 and I was compelled to make up my mind promptly. My companion was to work that day, and I must go alone. Before I reached the junction I decided that there could be no fishing in Pine Creek; there was too much water everywhere. I then concluded to go to Asaph Run if for no other reason than to be able to say that I had fished one of Nessmuk's old streams.

Many years ago I read an article by Nessmuk on "Catching Trout on the June Rise." He told of how he had crossed the mountain one afternoon in June from Wellsboro to Asaph Run; how he had fished down this run until evening and then had stayed all night in a woodsman's cabin; and how next morning in fishing on down the stream he had found in a large pool such great numbers of trout that in two hours he caught all he could carry. These trout had been lying in Marsh Creek at the mouth of Asaph in the cool water until a flood had allowed them to go up the smaller stream in a body. Nessmuk had found them before they had scattered along the stream. Once, and only once in forty years of trout fishing have I caught them on the June rise. I, too, got all I could carry. I wanted to fish the Asaph because of Nessmuk's story. When I got off the train and went to look at the stream, I knew I should make no great catch. The stream, being a mountain stream, was comparatively clear, but it was very high. There was only here and there a place that could be fished, and when wading it I should need to be careful to keep from being washed away. At the end of a long

stretch that in ordinary water must be a beautiful pool, I set my minnow bucket in the edge of the stream and rigged up. My minnow had been pulled only a few feet, when a trout flashed up and took it. The trout never let go and I soon slid it out on the gravel, where the current went into a deep pool at right angles. Here I got three good trout that bit and hung on in a way that always makes the bait fisherman's heart glad. I had to leave the stream at noon to return by train to Wellsboro, and by that time my big basket was half filled and I had all the trout I needed. Wherever I could find a little relatively still water of any depth I could catch a nice trout. Below a little fall in a deep pool that the high water could not affect seriously I coaxed up and caught a number of good-sized trout. It was such an attractive place that I spent nearly an hour over it and enjoyed the time thoroughly. I wish I could have seen the stream at its best. It runs through a lonely country, between high mountains, and I know how Nessmuk must have loved getting away from the close work in his shop to a place like this by the side of a clear singing stream under the blue sky. He probably camped here at times and saw the moon and the stars cross this lonely valley at night and the sun rise at dawn over the purple mountain tops. Thanks to intelligent stockings, Asaph Run, as well as the other mountain streams in this locality are nearly as well supplied with trout as when Nessmuk fished here.

That evening I returned home. At the Junction I took a chair car on the New York Central in order that I might face the stream without inconvenience. In the lives of all of us are certain experiences that remain with us as long as life lasts, and I am quite sure that this ride down through the Pine Creek gorge is something that I shall recall again and again. It was near the close of day, and yet there was plenty of light to see everything distinctly. Pine Creek was bank full and running wild from mountain to mountain. This alone would have been a sight worth going far to see. But the particular thing that made the ride memorable was the number of streams of water falling from the mountain sides. There were scores of these—sometimes in a single mile there would be ten or twelve. They fell at times sheer down from the tops of the mountains, and some single leaps must have been for several hundred feet. They were white water and could be distinctly traced against the dark mountain sides from where they sprang from the side of the precipice or leaped over the top until they spread out in a white fan where they entered the creek. Occasionally I would get a view up a narrow mountain valley that was sending down a broader white stream that had in it falls higher than those of Niagara. The heavy rains of the previous days and nights had apparently filled the mountains with water, and this was escaping into the main stream at every possible point. The train ran carefully, fearing washouts, and I had plenty of time to drink my fill of the most wonderful succession of scenes that it has ever been my good fortune to see.

But finally night shut down and the trip to Nessmuk's country was nearly over. As I rode on through the dark my thoughts dwelt steadily on the man who in spite of some adverse circumstances got so much out of living. Like

George Borrows, gypsy Nessmuk would have said to one who inquired about the pleasures of this life: "There's night and day, brother, both sweet things; sun, moon and stars, all sweet things; there's likewise the wind on the hearth. Life is very sweet." To Nessmuk life was very sweet, as it is to anyone who loves God's great outdoors as Nessmuk did.

### The Sort of Letter we Like to Get.

CLEARWATER, Fla., May 25.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Yours of the 22d to hand and contents considered.

Replying to your question, will say that what I miss in your publication is what other old readers express, "the lack of native hunting stories." Those like "Nessmuk's and Rowland E. Robinson's" that have the natural tang and flavor of these United States.

Those of Canada, Africa and Alaska are interesting, but grow monotonous by constant repetition.

I for one should like to see a few now and then from the Jersey coast, the Chesapeake, around the Great Lakes or the Mississippi valley. There are certainly plenty of hunters and fishermen who still use these regions with pleasure and profit, and their names are good ones I know, though they seldom get into print in your magazine.

The old hunting ground in "the sunken lands" of the Mississippi are not shot out yet any more than the bass streams and lakes there are fished clean; and the adventures of hunters and tales of game bagged under difficult conditions make as interesting reading as in the old days.

Few of your readers know of the fine trout and the skill and difficulty of making big creels in the streams of the Carolinas, or of the deer and bear, turkey and geese found in the sounds on Pocassins of the coast.

The marshes of Louisiana, the river bottoms of the Mississippi, and the bays and marshes of the Texas coast still hold plenty of game, and the getting of it is often as difficult and adventurous as the most daring would care for. A few yarns from game wardens, of poachers and fish pirates would open the eyes of the blasé reader. This State offers plenty of material if properly used. (Dimock has but scratched the surface.)

Please don't take these remarks as complaints, for I know the materials are handy and often hear the yarns told and live some of them myself.

However, your publishing Nessmuk's last story has aroused my interest again, and in the hope you may have other material of like character, I am renewing my subscription, for which please find check inclosed.

I have read your paper since boyhood and would really miss it. PHILIP C. TUCKER.

QUOTH the editor:

"Is life worth living?"

"Nope."

"Why not?"

"Because so many people have a day off on my busiest day and come in to ask fool questions."

# Surf Casting

## Third Paper

By SWITCH REEL

**A**SIDE from the pleasures of contemplation, retrospection and anticipation, the time for the first of which is, in surf fishing, perhaps greater than in any other branch of the gentle sport, the opinion is here ventured that the chief charm of the pleasurable pursuit lies in the joy of the cast.

With tackle "as costly as his purse will afford," your surf angler along the sandy beaches of our coast lays out more line in his cast than any other brother of the angle, and he knows it and he revels in the joy of it.

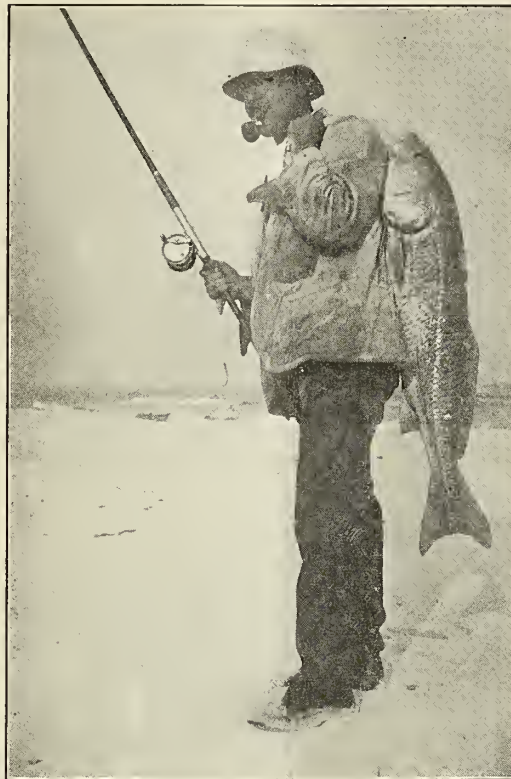
It is not uncommon to witness casts of over two hundred feet on the beaches of Long Island and New Jersey, and, at a notable tour-

theirs. He watches the man a couple of hundred feet up the beach. Away goes the lead an incredible distance out to sea and it makes a white splash as it drops into the blue water. He swings on his own rod and the fore-shortening effect makes it appear that the lead goes only about half as far as that of his friend. So it is strain, strain for distance. What boots it that the old sharps who beach the 30- and 40-pounders say, "Boys, you're overcasting your fish. Drop your bait just over the break. Let it lie just beyond the over-hang." The good advice sticks in the memory for one or two casts, and the third one must hit the bar or it's not right!

Let us look at the tools, the use of which gives such great joy. First the rod—split bamboo, greenheart, snakewood, De Gama, or what not. Individual taste may dictate something different, but the following is a description of probably the best rod ever made by the most famous surf rod builder on the Atlantic seaboard. It is entirely of greenheart, butt and tip. The former is 30 inches long and of the type known as the "spring" butt. The tip is 6 feet 6 inches long over the ferrule, but exclusive of dowel and when assembled is 8 feet 9 $\frac{3}{8}$  inches in length. The butt weighs 14 ounces, and the tip 16 ounces. The top guide is of the offset style, and it, as well as the two tip guides, are detachable, this arrangement making it possible to fish them on either side of the rod, and to remove them entirely when traveling. All three are agate lined. The reel used in conjunction with this rod is a double multiplier No. 2-o, equipped with throw-off handle, and is as finely balanced as Michaelson, the well-known Brooklyn manufacturer can make it. When filled with line a twirl of the handle and the quick use of the throw-off will cause the barrel to revolve for over five minutes.

The rules under which surf casting has been carried on along this coast in tournaments of recent years have called for linen lines of not smaller than nine threads, and have prohibited reinforcing.

It is beyond all question that the lightest line will yield the longest cast, there being less weight for the lead to pull forward and less surface to offer resistance to the air. Some casters have feared to use a nine-thread line with a four-ounce sinker. Close observation will reveal, however, that the breakdowns occur with casters who take a very short lead, dropping the sinker only a foot or eighteen inches from the tip of the rod, while those who take a lead of thirty inches or more rarely or never break down. The reasons for these results are: 1. That there is more shock-absorbing quality in the elasticity of thirty inches of line than in twelve or eighteen. 2. The short lead requires a sudden application of power which with the longer lead is spread over not only a greater length of line, but over a longer period of time. The difference is like that between quick burning and slow burning powder in a gun. The



THE AUTHOR AND HIS CATCH.

nament in 1910, one cast of 314 feet 10 inches was measured. What wonder then if the surf rod wields so potent a charm over its devotees that oftentimes all other rods are abandoned in its favor?

Truly in surf casting "distance lends enchantment." The powerful rod, the finely balanced reel, the long slender line and the absolute nicety with which the successful cast must be delivered are all elements in the combination which gives the surf caster his joyful reward when the lead drops smoothly into the sea beyond the breakers.

Failures only make him more determined to succeed. He sees others shoot out a couple of hundred feet of line—once in a while when everything goes right—and he must do it time after time without a break. He fails. He remembers his failures. They fail. He forgets

former gives greater strain at the breech and more recoil than the latter.

Many splendid casters, however, are unable to get results with the long lead, having acquired a style based on the short lead. In casting a dry line on the surf they sometimes break down. It may be that the tendency of the line to part under these circumstances would be lessened by thoroughly wetting three or four feet of it next to the sinker but not enough of it to reach to the reel and cause sogginess or stickiness, the idea being that the shrinking caused by the moisture will impart additional elasticity to the short lead.

Various styles of swinging are seen, the most common being a combination of the side swing and the overhead. This seems to be the form into which the majority of casters unconsciously fall and much is to be said in its favor. The least effective cast is the underhand. Unusually fine work has been done in the style advocated by Mr. Rice and Dr. Held, in which an absolutely perpendicular swing is sought, but the rods best adapted to this particular style do not find favor with the rules committees along our coast. Consequently this style has not received the trial which its able exponents must feel that it deserves.

Mr. La Branche once asked in the writer's presence the question: "What are we all striving for?" And immediately answered it by saying: "To make the longest cast in the world." It would seem that this puts the matter in a nutshell. We must not feel that tackle has reached its ultimate stage of development, nor should we by rules and restrictions wholly prevent change. Therefore, there is ground for at least a little regret that there is not one surf event in one casting tournament somewhere in this vast country of ours with the lid completely off and no restriction applied to either rod, reel or line. Such an event would afford a battle ground upon which the old and the new could fight to a finish. The results would depend not upon words, but upon deeds.

The writer witnessed Mr. Rice's 305-foot cast at Asbury Park a few years ago. The next year, Mr. Moran, using less of a perpendicular swing, accomplished 314 feet 10 inches. Both used a 3-ounce lead. Mr. Rice used a silk line reinforced with a heavier linen line to take the strain at starting. There is, I believe, an English record of 320 feet and an Australian record of 336 feet, both with a 4-ounce lead, and probably rods of about fourteen feet in length. Last year's rules in three Atlantic Coast clubs, respectively, permitted rods up to 8½, 9 and 10 feet in length. Such rods would seem to be heavily handicapped in going after the 336-foot record of a 14-foot rod. But it is by no means a hopeless matter. The writer's experience in practice casting with the rod described in the early part of this article firmly convinces him that under favorable conditions, and in the hands of the right man, it will lay out 350 feet of 9-thread line. We have several giants of surf casting in this country. What, then, would one of them do with a happily proportioned rod of ten feet in length?

While the long, lithe rod of our British cousins gives them much advantage over us, yet our reels go far toward evening matters up, and it is only the somewhat unfortunate official selection of 2½ ounces as the standard

weight in this country that has held us back in that supreme event—"the longest cast in the world." But with 3-ounce leads and 10-foot rods permitted in the tournament of the Anglers' Club of New York, and with 4-ounce leads permitted at Belmar and Asbury Park, although rods are there restricted to 8½ and 9-foot lengths, respectively, the goal is almost within reach.

These points are respectively submitted to the consideration of tournament committees: A 10-foot rod and a 4-ounce lead are strictly fishing tools. Why not include both in tournament rules and go after the world's record?

### North Carolina Notes.

HENDERSONVILLE, N. C., May 27.—*Editor Forest and Stream*: It is said that "variety is the spice of life," and if this is applicable to the weather, then we have had it here the past twelve months.

Really the months appear to have got mixed in the shuffle. April was largely February weather and a part of April came in January. Even this month has shown frost. But at last spring is with us in full force in spite of the occasional lapses to colder weather.

The birds came also on time regardless of late spring, and I have seen young robins large enough to fly. Everything is green that grows leaves, and the early rhododendrons were in bloom when I was fishing Green River over two weeks, yes three weeks ago. And thanks to a growing sentiment in favor of the birds, the songsters have enlivened the woods with their songs.

I have not had a really good day's fishing, yet I have each time that I have been fishing killed more than the home folks would eat, so they were passed on to a neighbor. I think I have creeled so far the largest of the season—a rainbow trout 17½ inches in length.

We have made our usual planting of trout this spring in Green River and its tributaries, and the interest seems to be from among the people who live all along the stream. They never fail to meet the train that brings the fish regardless of weather conditions. I have not as yet been to a brook trout stream, though the upper stretches of Green River are stocked with brook trout. Last time I was on the river I caught a brook trout when I had no idea of doing so on that stretch of water, and as I brought it to net, I saw a large rainbow apparently after it. This brook trout was something like eight inches in length. A little later I hope to have some sport with the brook trout on the Chatooga River in Jackson county, and shall then report results.

I am glad to note that you do not approve of taxing cartridges. It would hardly be right to make true sportsmen pay a tax because of game hogs and small boys shooting birds in and out of season. Surely, we should not wish to make everyone who shoots suffer because some men do wrong. It is the duty of game wardens to protect the birds, and it is the duty we all owe to use our utmost efforts to have good laws enforced, and to this end have game wardens. Taxing cartridges would not stop the killing of birds.

I am sorry to say in this State we have no

warden system and still cling to the old and foolish county game law plan.

ERNEST L. EWBANK.

### What Becomes of the Covey?

SALTVILLE, Va., May 30.—*Editor Forest and Stream*: In a great many cases a covey of quail passes through the hunting season and winter safely and arrives at the breeding season without much loss in numbers, but the following fall but one covey is found, made up of the two old birds, left from the old covey and their young. What becomes of the remainder of the original covey?

Is there not a large amount of inbreeding among quail? If so, why is it that they don't "run out"?

I have never read nor heard any satisfactory answers to these questions, and I would appreciate it very much if you would answer them through the columns of FOREST AND STREAM.

M. BLAKE MOUNT.

### The Hair Rope Myth.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 21.—*Editor Forest and Stream*: I read with interest the article by Chas. Stuart Moody on "The Hair Rope Myth" and to-day came across the inclosed in the American Field:

"Tarantulas and snakes crawl about the ground, but for these the old miners have less fear, when sleeping on the ground at night, than the average layman has when at home on his Ostermoor. These men of the hills carry a hair rope, and after spreading out their blankets at night, coil this about the bed as a protection against all crawling insects, for none will cross the dividing line."

I have never seen the experiment tried, as Mr. Moody writes he tried it, but while a "cowboy" in Colorado and afterward a "wool grower" in Texas, I heard the assertion frequently made and never questioned. It would be interesting to hear from some of the people who do believe it and the reason they have for believing.

M. K. T.

### The Rising Generation.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 14.—*Editor Forest and Stream*: Count me in favor of the suggestion of your correspondent, John Preston True, in May 10 issue. Then we shall see whether the good old stories seem as fine in flavor at fifty or fifty-five as they did at twenty or twenty-five years. But don't worry when we speak with tears in our voice about Nessmuk, Kingfisher, Sam Lovel, et al. It's only our way of having fun with you youngsters. We are growing old as gracefully as possible, but sometimes without even a grudging acknowledgment of that fact we recall the swelling joys we drew of yore from your columns.

Then we were looking at the future; to-day we are—I will not say it.

To-day, too, youth looks at the future, and when to-day's youth reach our age, they will write your successors about the days of Robert Page Lincoln and Ernest L. Ewbank and Emlyn M. Gill, and a whole lot of other good folks who just can't make their pens keep still.

SWITCH REEL.

# How I Found a Salmon River

By H. A. P. S.

(Concluded from week before last; page 652.)

**I**N the cove, on the gravel, where we lunched, two moose—a cow and calf—had just left, their recent tracks along the sand being sprinkled with the water dropped from their bellies, they evidently having swam the river and got our scent, as we had been approaching them from windward. Our river now widened, and for a long way we paddled the reaches with plenty of water under us, when all at once we were in civilization again, for the Nova Scotia snake-pole fences appeared and the cow bells tinkled in the pastures. With an occasional pause to take a cast for some exceptionally large rising trout, and in which the boy was usually successful, we reached Harrington's Dam. From here the heaviest and longest rapids stretched below us, and it was with much reluctance I agreed to take the chances of shooting through. However, we were out for fun and adventure, so trusting to our expertness with the paddles, and a whole lot more to luck, we pushed off. The next second trees on the banks were rushing by.

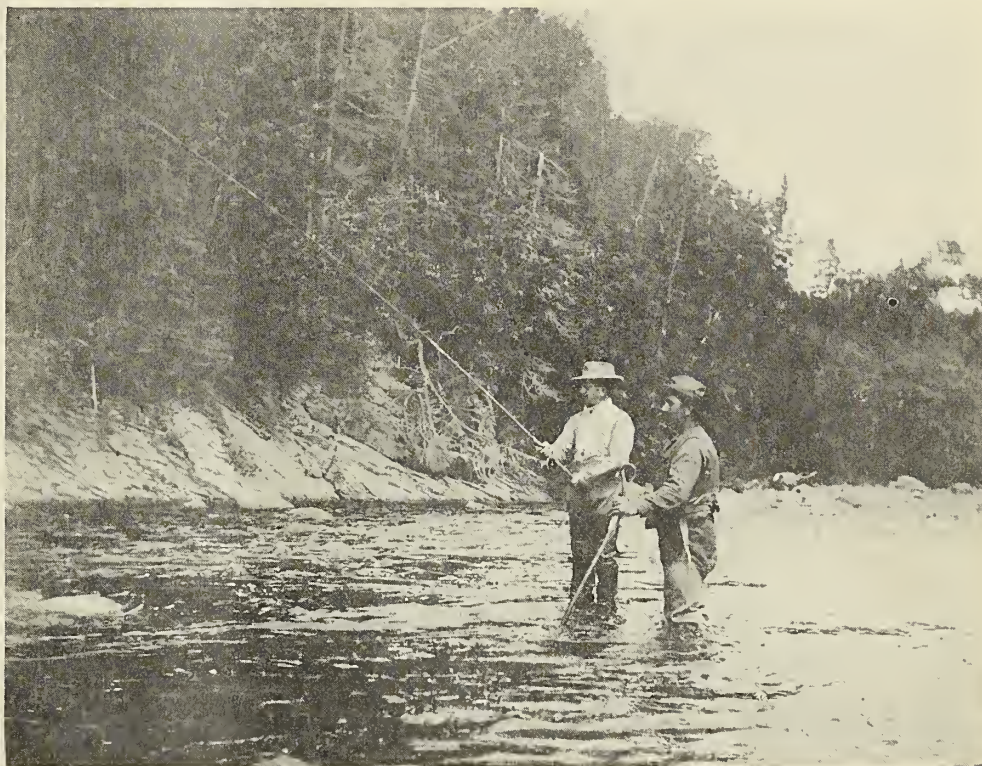
Now there can be no more delightful sensation than shooting rapids in a canoe when you can keep her straight and the skilfully wielded paddles control your flight. A canoe surely is peer of all floating things, as she cuts through the white water of a rapids, sending spray out from the bow, while she jumps and skims over rocks scarcely a foot beneath her bottom; but there is nothing meaner when slanted ever so little sideways to the current. We nearly came to grief on a flat boulder. The next instant a pole bridge loomed up ahead. It looked scarcely three feet above the water, but we had no alternative except to try and shoot under. I shouted, "Get down flat!" All would have been well had the bow paddler not become rattled. He ducked, and then thinking there was not room enough to pass beneath, raised his arm and caught a pole in the bridge. Round we spun. Seeing a spill was coming, I shouted, "Swim!" as the water poured into us amidships, and over we went. I found myself bumping the bottom of the river with the canoe on top of me and my legs caught under the end thwart. At last I freed myself and rose to the surface. There below me was the canoe bottom up, traveling down with the mighty current. Not seeing the Kid, my heart sank as I surmised he must be underneath her. Half full of water I swam after the canoe, when right in front of me the Kid's head popped up. Both being excellent swimmers, we swam side by side until our feet touched the welcome sand of the river's bottom. With hands clasped, we waded and staggered to the bank. I said—Oh, well; it doesn't matter what we said standing there under the trees, but I shall always remember how proud I felt that the Kid had been tried out in a tight place and not found wanting. In years to come, if ever we get into another scrape where quick action and a cool head count, he can be depended upon. The nearest house was Harrington's, a

mile away, and evening was falling as we two half-drowned sports at last dragged our tired and wet bodies to the door. A warm welcome the good people gave us, and as we sat in the farmer's borrowed clothes and thawed out over the kitchen stove, we were sights to behold.

Next morning we found our canoe, still bottom up, in an eddy two miles or more down the river, and wonder of wonders, we eventually fished up nearly all our duffle, and to the great joy of the kid, his rod intact. The blazing sun soon dried our outfit, and by 10 o'clock we resumed our passage, reaching Saulnier's Mill at noon without further adventure. As the mail team jogged along the dusty road, we regretfully thought of the nice basket of big

farmhouses we were to stop, and as I had on previous occasions made this place my home when on business, we were sure of welcome. Within fifty yards of Henry's (now called "Melanson House"), and where the river leaves the lake, is now about the best pool on the river for salmon.

Henry and his good wife were delighted to see us, and after supper I told him of the object of our visit and our plans for the morrow. In answer to my inquiry, Henry said he had not seen or heard of any salmon being in the river. So when my old salmon rod was put up, the next morning, and I explained to him the use of the gaff and flies, he had but little faith in the result. However, at 8 o'clock I



SEVEN MILE POOL ON GRAND CODROY.

trout we intended sending home. It was all big river and clear sailing from Saulnier's to Doucet Lake. Paddling through the "Narrows," we were in the beautiful Salmon River Lake with its white sand shore and meadows and hay fields sloping down to the river. Farmhouses here and there, and men plowing the uplands.

The people living here are all French descendants of the Acadians, who scattered along St. Mary's Bay at the time of their expulsion from Grand Pré and the Annapolis Valley, a thrifty, well-to-do, hard-working people, retaining all the traditions of their race. The women still wear black silk handkerchiefs for a head dress, while their spinning wheels buzz and home-made looms click in the houses. All talk their native tongue. It was at one of these

made my first cast in Salmon River, beginning where the river left the lake in the "Upper Pool," an ideal spot from which to fish—not a twig to catch your back cast. The river here is about fifty yards wide, pebbly bottom and some six to ten feet deep. How good the kick and pump of the old rod felt as the enameled line laid out and the No. 4 silver-doctor dropped in the most likely looking swirls and eddies! But nothing moved. So I continued down past the river's bend, fishing all likely looking water until tide head was reached. Long before this the Kid and Henry had become tired of watching for a rise and had returned to the house, so when I walked in late for dinner, I was not surprised to find they had gone to Gaspereau Brook for trout.

In the afternoon I drove up stream to

where I had seen the small boys with the two salmon fry and carefully fished along the meadows back to the lake, but without a sign of *Salmo salar*. At supper time the Kid and Henry returned with a well filled creel of pretty trout. I was, of course, the object of much good-natured raillery when my day's fishing had to be announced as a failure.

No notice was taken of me, when, after supper, I mosied down stream again with rod and gaff. My faith in the river was certainly not great, but it felt good to cast, and besides there was a quarter mile of untouched water to fish. At last a foot bridge crossing the river was reached. Standing upon it, the conditions were perfect for long casting. More and more line was pulled from the reel and shot through the bridge rings, until thoughts of how each lengthening cast would win at the Guides Meet in July, and all competitors would be left hopelessly behind in the long distance events, possessed me. Then something happened away out there where the brook and river met. In the tumbling foam-flecked current, the dorsal fin of the king of all fish appeared. He did not jump, but I got a splendid view of his huge form as his broad back and wide tail stiffened for the downward plunge. He simply rolled. A heavy tug straightened out the drowned enamel-covered line as tight as a fiddle. The very weight of him drove the barbed hook home.

To the writer there are three occasions which eclipse all other thrills in salmon fishing. The first is after one has raised a fish, and following the short rest one gives him, one begins to cast again, gradually allowing the fly to drop lower down to where his Lordship lies. 'Tis hard to lay the line and leader out cleanly when expecting, with nerves strung, an immediate strike. The next most anxious moment to me is when the line and rod vibrate with the electric quiver that precedes the first leap of a hooked fish. You see his size and guess his weight as he shoots out of the water, and as he hits it again on his side with a smack, and the tip of the rod dips toward him, the feeling takes possession of you that he is free, leaving you with a sense of mortification and "love's labor

lost." The third and possibly most trying of all is when he begins to "jig" and jerk sideways at your hook. Then it is that your tip nods toward him at every tug, and you feel as if the line has caught and fails to run freely; every second you feel he must tear loose.

When a salmon finds himself fast, in nine cases out of ten he returns to the bottom, whence your fly coaxed him, and seems puzzled and undecided what to do, and this fish was no exception. Running to the end of the bridge and jumping into the swollen and boiling river, I was ready for his rush by the time he found himself. Another second, and the reel screeched zee-zee e-zee-ee-eee as he streaked down stream, and what that salmon did to me for the next ten minutes was a sin and a shame. With my shins bruised and bleeding, I slipped, fell and splashed my way over slippery rocks after him; down around the bend we went into a deep pool. With a sigh of relief I noticed at a glance a few more precious strands of line remained on the drum of the reel. Giving him the butt, I felt him yield, and a few more priceless feet of line were recovered as the reel slowly clicked their return. He now took a short dash up toward the rapids, but the combined strain of the greenheart, and heavy water, bore him back, and with gasping mouth he drifted close beside me lying on his side. A poorly placed stroke of the gaff in my trembling hand only scratched his mighty back and awoke new life in him. Away he darted again with his wide tail churning the surface like the blades of a propeller, and a long jump at the end of the run showed there was yet some fight in his tired body.

But now slowly, but surely, the reel clicked as the line ever shortened between us, and then he rolled and feebly jigged. Yes, at last the rod had won, for I could now lead him, rolling and jigging, his silvery sides alternately shimmering through the eddy of the pool. The naked gaff was ready waiting, and carefully placing it over his wide shoulder, just right this time, I struck, at the same time stepping back toward the shore. My heel caught and slipped. One mighty flounce as the sharp steel cut him,

and the gaff was wrenched free from my grasp, the next second I lay on my back half out of water. Scrambling to my feet, I saw the end of the gaff handle zig-zagging through the eddy as the steel yet stuck to his side. In the rapids beyond the eddy it floated loose and went bobbing down toward the sea, but the fly still held in the fish's jaw, and rapidly reeling in, I soon had him close to shore again. He was killed, as dead as fish was ever killed; in fact, so dead was he that not a wiggle was left to help the rod in beaching him. I tried the butt once more in hopes to strand him, when the extra pressure tore loose the hook, and backward into the river my salmon fell.

Can you, dear reader, divine my feelings as sitting on the bank I poured the water from my waders, and rubbed my battered shins? It has been my good fortune to kill many fine fish in Salmon River since that day, but I have yet to live to see *that* salmon's peer.

That night Henry, the Kid and the writer named the pools in my river. Who that casts a fly in its waters to-day does not know the "Upper Pool," "Middle Pool," "Mill Pool," "Sheriff's Pool" and "Lower Pool." Through my bedroom window that night the purr and rumble of the river smote my ears (a virgin river until to-day!) as I lay thinking of the fish I killed and lost. News even in the country soon flies, and to-day this dear little river is fished to death by day, and netted by night, until at times I wish it had never been discovered.

'Tis really marvelous the rapidity with which the natives have become expert with rod and line. Small boys a-plenty who had never seen a salmon rod until they envied mine, now talk of Jack-Scott, Durham-ranger, silver-doctor flies as a matter of course, and cast as pretty a line as one may wish to see. Sixty-dollar split bamboo rods compete every day in the season with the home-made productions of ash and maple. Yes, and let it be said softly, the latter generally get more than their share of the gamy fish that swim in fresh from the cold salt sea of St. Mary's Bay, and whose flesh is as pink as the pinkest May flowers that grow along the banks of their native river.

## Grand Portage

### A Forgotten American Highway

#### A Long Trip in Short Instalments—Number Two

By S. H. HOWARD

**S**IR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE describes something of the scene at Grand Portage, when the partners arrived in the summer and the old canoe pier grew busy with the loading and unloading of freight.

"The houses," he says, "were calculated for every convenience of trade, as well as to accommodate the proprietors and clerks during their short residence there every season." The North men lived under tents, presumably on the level lowland which extends along the shore

east of the creek, where the scattered Indian village is to-day. The "pork-eaters" slept under huge canoes. Meadows for the cattle spread further along the arc of the bay, and on a natural terrace a little further back, where the weather-beaten church and the Indian graveyard now looks down.

The officers of the company, the clerks, guides and interpreters to the number of a hundred or so, dined in one large hall at several tables. They lived tolerably well, according to

accounts, having the resources of a virgin wilderness to add to what the canoes brought up from Montreal. Lake Superior is always icy cold, and its keen air gives hunger zest. Appetites of healthy vigorous men were brought to those loaded tables in the mess room, where good wheat bread, butter, salt pork, beef, fish, venison, peas, Indian corn, potatoes, tea and milk were served, with wine and spirits in liberal measure besides. The canoe men, however, fared less luxuriously. Their rations con-

sisted of one very simple and sustaining dish, namely, corn and melted fat. No doubt they added to this menu when occasion offered, for the lake abounded with fish and the hills to this day breed plenty of partridges. Moose, they say, have only drifted into this section in recent years, but caribou used to be plentiful. Hominy, however, formed the backbone which carried the packs on the Grand Portage, and it is worth while quoting the recipe.

A quart of Indian corn is boiled for two hours in a gallon of water. Two ounces of melted suet or pork fat are added after an interval of boiling. The corn splits thereupon and forms a thick pudding. A little salt is then added, when the strength-producer is ready to serve. The amount quoted sufficed a man for twenty-four hours, unless strenuously engaged, when he ate more. The cost to the company would amount to about twenty cents, after paying transportation charges to Grande Portage from Detroit.

The wages of a common canoeman, or, as he was called, a middleman, came to about thirty cents a day. If he bore the distinction of paddling bow or stern, he was worth about thirty-seven cents a day. Tobacco and clothing to a stated amount were furnished by the company. The bowsman and the steersman had to run the canoes through the rapids or carry them on the portages, and their pay was apportioned higher accordingly.

The canoes worked as a rule in brigades, with a guide in charge of the fleet. There were in Mackenzie's time thirty-five of these guides in charge of 1,120 canoemen. Three hundred and fifty voyageurs were kept on the run between Montreal and Grande Portage and employed only during the five months of navigation from May 1 until the end of September, being recruited chiefly from the river and the parishes around Montreal. The "North" men who formed the balance came to Grande Portage from the different posts in the Upper Country, the "Pays d'en Haut," and returned there after getting their share of the goods across the portage and enjoying a brief carousal, to remain in the service all winter, being hired by the year or for three years, as the case might be. The annual Grande Portage gathering of the North men and the arrival of the Montreal brigades made Grande Portage a scene which few places on this continent, save Fort William, have ever witnessed. It meant the total strength of the canoe brigades brought from all the

wilderness to one spot. The whole curving sand beach of Grande Portage was lined with canoes for the time of this annual gathering. For the Indians of the district all gathered there, too, to make camp and add to the carnival. Blue spirals of camp smoke ascended as from a city, while at night, when work was over for the day and the packstraps laid aside, the flare of hundreds of camp-fires shone across the calm surface of the water. Then it was that Bedlam broke loose, for rum was plenty, and no law reached past the Sault. Canada and the Church were far away. Meanwhile behind the closed gates, the partners—McTavish, the Frobishers, McGillivray, the Mackenzies, Alexander Henry—and the rest of that famous group of worthies who combined business logic with roystering good fellowship to such an extraordinary degree, made merry in the knightly way of old, drinking the best of wines, singing the best of old Scotch songs, re-telling the best and broadest of old Scotch stories. Over six hundred thousand dollars worth of business was done by these hard-headed old wassailers in 1789, and the bulk of it was handled at Grande Portage. The quantity of furs involved would easily bring three million dollars at present valuation, while money was worth much more then than it is to-day. The North West Company's turnover exceeded anything known in America at that time.

And to-day the scene of the North West's interior stronghold is a waste of sand and scrub.

The history of Grande Portage goes back to 1678, when Dalhut established a post there. It was rebuilt by Lanove in 1717. After the Conquest in 1759, the English-speaking traders began very slowly to find their way to the upper lakes, first at Michilimackinac, then at the Sault, then at the Kaministiquia, then the Pigeon River. Grande Portage began to be frequented by English traders about 1767. Soon it became a midway station for a dozen or more, each jealous of the other, and doing his best to spoil his chance of success. They used to send their canoes inland to the Saskatchewan country, which was at first about the limit of their operations. In 1784, these Grande Portage traders combined and formed the North-West Company, and trouble for the Hudson Bay Company commenced in earnest. The ambition of the new organization knew no limits. The partners had been in the field. They knew the conditions. A fine new post was built at

Grande Portage and the North-West men were encouraged to spread out. And spread out they did, reaching the Arctic Ocean on the north and the Pacific on the west. And all their furs from these far distant wastes gathered at Fort Charlotte and came across Grande Portage.

In 1798, Alexander Mackenzie seceded from the North-West Company and formed the X. Y. Company. He built a rival fort at Grande Portage, and it remained in business there even after the boundary was fixed and the North-Westerners abandoned their post and moved to Fort William. In 1806, the X. Y. Company shipped 2,332 packs of 90 pounds, including among other furs, 74,000 beaver, 40,000 martens, 4,000 otter, 4,300 mink and 51,000 muskrat. So it must be admitted that Grande Portage was an important center in its day.

Long after the amalgamation of the companies in 1821, and the changing of the routes by which the bulk of the North-West fur reached London by way of James and Hudson Bays, Grande Portage remained a road for the fur-traders. The Hudson Bay Company continued to use it in addition to the Kaministiquia route, and Batiste Collin, aged 102, is one of those still living, who have "danced the Grande Portage" under a Hudson Bay Company pack. He was foreman of a brigade at that time.

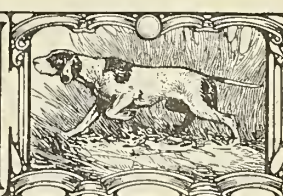
Another man who knows Grande Portage well is Mr. John McLaurin, of Fort William, whose old log house, in which he lived while in business as a free trader at the Portage in 1860, is still standing. His store and fur loft were pulled down by the Indian agent a few weeks ago, and last August the old fur press was to be seen lying on the ground by the lumber of the dismantled building. John McLaurin afterward moved to Fort William, to buck the Hudson Bay Company. He built a log store there. The C. P. R. bought it a few years ago for \$18,000, and Elevator "D" now occupies the site. John's life would make several volumes of adventure.

The Grande Portage road to-day is still a wilderness pathway. You see moose tracks and those of red deer when you cross it. Twenty-three partridges were counted on the trip over and back. But the old trail is as good as ever, save for the rotted log bridges. It is a historic American foot-path which neglect has chanced to preserve.

[LAST PORTAGE.]



## GAME BAG AND GUN



### New York State Game Laws for 1913.

THERE shall be no open season for quail before Oct. 1, 1918, excepting on Long Island, where the open season shall be from Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, during which time one person shall not take more than 50 quail, 10 in one day; 36 male pheasants, 6 in a day; 20 grouse, 4 in a day.

Varying hares may be taken and possessed from Oct. 1 to Jan. 31, except on Long Island, where the season for varying hares and cottontail rabbits shall be from Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, inclusive.

Black, gray and fox squirrels. Open season Oct. 1 to Nov. 15, except on Long Island, where they shall be taken and possessed Nov. 1 to Dec. 31.

Varying hares and cottontails when brought from without the State may be bought and sold at any time.

Wild deer. Only those having horns not less than three inches in length may be taken from Oct. 1 to Nov. 15.

A person who has not been a resident of the State for at least six months, or an unnaturalized person, or an alien resident, or non-

resident, shall take out licenses, the cost of which will be \$20.50. If a resident of the State for over six months and a citizen, the charge shall be \$1.10.

### New Jersey Game Law.

SYNOPSIS of acts of the New Jersey Legislature relating to fish and game adopted at the session of 1913, all of which are now in effect:

Chapter 36.—Prohibits the placing of any rye or food in salt water within 400 feet of any ice, marsh or meadow, bar or bank, or heaped sea weed not covered with water, for the purpose of decoying water wildfowl so that the same may be shot at while feeding; also prohibits the shooting at water wildfowl while feeding where food of any kind is known to have been sown, deposited or placed.

Chapter 55.—Open season for black bass, Oswego bass, white bass, calico bass, crappie or pike perch, from June 15 to Nov. 30, both dates inclusive. Open season for pike and pickerel, May 20 to Nov. 30, both dates inclusive.

Chapter 56.—Provides that hatchery raised trout may be sold at any time for food purposes if properly tagged, and said tag shall be removed only by the consumer. (Open season for brook trout, April 1 to July 15, both dates inclusive.)

Chapter 73.—Prohibits the hunting of water wildfowl from any sandbar not covered by water.

Chapter 114.—Permits regularly organized or incorporated associations holding what is commonly known as "field trials," but only upon license obtained from the board of fish and game commissioners.

Chapter 120.—Open season for quail, rabbit, squirrel, only the male English or ring-necked pheasant, ruffed grouse, prairie chicken, wild turkey or Hungarian partridge, from Nov. 10 to Dec. 15, both dates inclusive. Penalty for taking any of the above between October 10 and Nov. 9, both dates inclusive, \$100.

Open season for woodcock, Oct. 10 to Dec. 15, both dates inclusive.

Chapter 126.—Unlawful by moonlight or with the aid of any artificial light to shoot or kill any skunk, mink, muskrat or otter, or to take any of the foregoing except by means of a trap, or to disturb or destroy any muskrat lodge.

Open season for trapping skunk, mink, muskrat or otter, Nov. 15 to April 1 following, both dates inclusive.

Chapter 135.—Unlawful to sell any squirrel, deer, game bird or song bird, but ducks, geese, brant and rabbit are excepted; provided that black and mallard ducks, pheasants and deer raised on game preserves or coming from another State may be sold at all times if properly tagged.

Chapter 147.—Provides for the issuance of a license to any person desiring to engage in the business of raising and selling domesticated English ring-necked, Mongolian and other pheasants, mallard and black ducks and deer, or any of them, in a wholly inclosed preserve. Cost of license, \$5 yearly. Licenses heretofore granted at \$25 each remain in force until Dec. 31, 1916.

Chapter 157.—Unlawful to hunt with a hound or firearms, or to go into the woods or fields with a hound or firearms, except only

during the season for quail, etc., but this prohibition does not interfere with hunting for snipe, woodcock and deer in the legal season therefor. By special permission of the Board, foxes may be hunted with hounds from Dec. 15 to March 30, the last date mentioned inclusive.

Chapter 162.—Prohibits the taking of any lobster in Cape May county, within three nautical miles of the coast line for five years.

Chapter 176.—Unlawful to take in any part of the State any crappie or calico bass measuring less than six inches.

Chapter 186.—Unlawful to manufacture, sell, barter, loan, give, buy, or have in possession, or use or shoot any air gun, spring gun or pistol or other weapon of similar nature, in which the propelling force is spring or air, ejecting a bullet or missile smaller than three-eighths of an inch in diameter with sufficient force to injure a person. (This is a general act of the State, the enforcement of which does not devolve upon the fish and game commission.)

Chapter 248.—Prohibits taking of striped bass in salt or fresh waters by means of a net except from Nov. 15 to March 1, both dates inclusive, and prohibits the catching, killing or possession at any time any striped bass less than ten inches in length.

Chapter 303.—Authorizes the board of fish and game commissioners to give permission to kill and destroy the European starling when the governing body of any municipality shall decide that they are so numerous in such municipality as to become a nuisance.

Chapter 307.—Makes it unlawful to fish with pound nets in any of the fresh or salt waters of the State, excepting Atlantic Ocean, Sandy Hook and Raritan Bay, and that portion of Delaware Bay within Cape May county.

### Important Changes Made in California Game Laws.

BY GOLDEN GATE.

THE fortieth Legislature is now at an end after having passed a number of measures of interest to sportsmen and others interested in the conservation of game. Early in the session a strong effort was made to remove ducks from the list of game that might be sold and the controversy over this created quite a stir. That those interested in this measure becoming a law gained a substantial victory may be judged from the fact that the act that was passed provides that wild ducks may be sold only during the month of November instead of through the season of four and a half months as formerly, and the limit has been reduced from twenty-five a day and fifty a week to fifteen a day and thirty a week. Rabbits and wild geese may be sold, but no other protected game. The limit on valley quail has been lowered from twenty a day and 140 a week to fifteen a day and thirty a week, the same as on ducks. The daily limit on mountain quail is ten, on doves twenty and on grouse four.

The new law provides that the open season on ducks in districts one and six shall be from Oct. 1 to March 1, two weeks longer than formerly. In the other four districts it will be from Oct. 1 to Feb. 15.

The deer season has also been changed and will be open in districts one and three between Aug. 15 and Oct. 15. It formerly lasted until

Oct. 30. In districts two and five, it will be from August 1 to Oct. 1, and in four and seven from Sept. 1 to Nov. 1.

The trout season in districts one and four will open April 1 and extend to Nov. 30, instead of Nov. 1, as formerly. An important change has been made in the steelhead trout law in that the use of nets is prohibited. Formerly the fish could be taken by this means in tide water. A closed season has been placed on fishing in and above tide water during January, February and March, but tide water fishing will be allowed during December. Salmon fishing is allowed the year around, but during the season closed to market fishermen not more than three a day may be taken by line or spear.

### Nessmuk.

LOCKPORT, N. Y.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* My last week's FOREST AND STREAM was only received this evening, and then through the courtesy of B. V. Covert, to whom it was delivered by mistake, with his own, Saturday when he was away from home. I have read the final chapter of Nessmuk's last story and the poem, "At Anchor" from Forest Runes, which I have read much since the story was commenced; and that reminds me that about forty years ago I received a communication from Nessmuk in answer to a letter I sent to him through FOREST AND STREAM, which had published an article of his about the price of hunting dogs. Someone had paid \$250 for a dog, and Nessmuk claimed that no dog was worth that amount. That the best dog he ever saw was a black pointer that Frank Delong, of Lockport, N. Y., paid only \$10 for.

I had just had some experience with a black pointer, and I wrote Nessmuk about it. He wrote that he lived in Lockport in 1845 (probably after the "Contraband Incident") and one day he borrowed Mr. Delong's dog to go for quail south of the (then) village of Lockport; he said the dog duly found the quail, and he (Nessmuk) duly missed the first two birds. The dog was duly disgusted, and putting his tail between his legs, started for home.

I afterward learned that George W. Sears (Nessmuk) worked at his trade (shoemaking) on the second floor of an old wooden building on the corner of Main and Market streets, afterward occupied by an old shooting friend (also a shoemaker), John R. Macdonald, with whom I had many hunting trips for quail, woodcock and snipe.

J. L. DAVISON.

### To Kill Rats.

MIGHTY few country places but what have their full quota of rodents—poultry killers, grain destroyers and disease carriers.

No one need suffer from rattish depredation if they will use the following prescription: Soak balls of cotton in carbon bisulphide, drop into the rat holes and go away. Carbon bisulphide, being heavier than air, will search out every nook and cranny of the hole, and after following Mr. Rat to his last stand, overpowers and strangles him to death.

OREGON has enacted a no-sale-of-game law, and her Legislature has importuned California to do likewise.





## An Angling Reminiscence

By H. H. THOMPSON

A BROOK that crossed our farm coursed through a gulf, at the lower end of which on the hillside was a spring which emptied into a pool in the brook at the foot of a large tree, from behind which one could get his baited hook into the water "unknown" to the wary trout. Behind that tree I made my first acquaintance with brook trout, plus a fondness for that sort of angling that increased with the years and culminated in mid-life in bringing to my creel in the Adirondacks a string never equalled in that region within my knowledge.

In one of my annual excursions to those grand old woods three of my intimate friends were my companions—Prof. I. N. Loomis, E. J. Benson and the artist, Augustus Rockwell. Our first camp was where the Cold River joins the Raquette River below the foot of Long Lake. We arrived one Thursday noon, finding an old camping ground unoccupied for some time, redolent of litter and decay. The whole afternoon was spent by all hands in renovation, and before night we had a new shanty, open in front, and roof and sides of freshly-peeled spruce bark whose white and fragrant sides made the interior of our tabernacle intensely enjoyable. The solid comfort of this sylvan cabin was perfected by the artist's unique contribution to the general hilarity. Though neither hunter nor angler, he always found some way of endearing himself to any party fortunate enough to include him. He had the guides drag to camp some small hemlock trees, the tips of whose limbs we clipped with our jack-knives, and against the log supporting the lower ends of our rafters we set upright a row of these and against them another row, and so on, until we had a level, compact hemlock mattress—the *ne plus ultra* of a camp bed. It was late August and the trout had left the rapids for deeper and cooler waters up stream, but we got plenty of small ones at the landing for a hearty supper.

Next morning, Loomis and I started up the Cold in one of the boats which we soon had to abandon, finding the river wide, shallow and bedded with stones from pebble size up. After laborious wading for about four miles without sight of deep water or trout signs, a halt was called. It was my first outing for a twelve-month and I was nearly fatigue-blown and the tall, heavy Professor became vociferously skeptical on the subject of Adirondack trout. We stood where the Cold was joined by a rivulet between high shelving banks roofed by the branches of large forest trees, and he proposed to investigate it. I approved, and noticing a bend of the river above, said I would go

up there, and finding no game, would consent to beat a retreat toward camp.

Judge of my rapture on finding above an immense pile of floodthrash a wide, deep pool which, my woods experience told me, covered a cold spring to which large trout had retreated. Sure of this, I sat down on the bank, lunched, imbibed and smoked. From the shore the water was quite shallow for several feet to a narrow, deep channel beyond, which was a large, flat stone from which one could watch the center of the blessed pool. The step over that channel on to the slimy stone—a foot under water—was risky, but my sureness of good luck and the hobnails of my wading shoes took me over safely and the fun began.

My first cast hooked a leviathan that, for fear of disturbing the rest of the family, was at once withdrawn from the pool. Getting the line into my fingers, he was drawn with speed and care hand over hand to the shallow, roily water, where I stood. When his belly struck a stone and the hook was released, I pitched down and gripped my right across his neck. His size and beauty excited me and so did his two-pound weight. The second capture weighed exactly the same.

As soon as the Professor came down to the river I beckoned him up, and wading across the stream above the bend, he plied his rod opposite me until the trout got onto our little game and sulked. In such places, however active they may be for a while, trout will suddenly stop biting and the jig is up. No more two-pounders were taken, but we had the toil and pleasure of backing to camp twenty-six trout that weighed thirty pounds—a string I never saw matched anywhere.

The next day the Professor piloted Benson up to the spring hole and they made a very fine catch. That night the latter went up to the lake and bagged a fat deer, so that our camp could not be in better condition for a Sunday's restful enjoyment, while the guides, from the deer's mect, were curing the best jerked venison I ever saw.

### Tulare Lake Opened to Seine Fishermen.

BY GOLDEN GATE.

THE anti-seining ordinance which has been in force in Kings county for the past four years has been removed by the board of supervisors at the suggestion of Deputy Fish and Game Commissioner A. D. Ferguson, of Fresno, and Tulare Lake is now open to fishermen, with the exception of a small area at the point where Kings River empties into that body of water. The lake is rapidly diminishing in size, and as

the present season is an extremely dry one, there will be but little waste water emptied into it. Thousands of acres of its waters are now very shallow, and tons of splendid food fish will be destroyed if something is not done to meet the conditions. It is pointed out that Tulare Lake contains more large catfish and black bass than the rest of the State put together, and that the fish will find a ready market. Black bass are being taken that weigh from twelve to fifteen pounds and splendid sport is enjoyed there with hook and line. The new seining ordinance went into effect on May 24.

### Conviction Secured in Important Case.

BY GOLDEN GATE.

GEORGE KNIGHT, an angler arrested recently following a fishing trip to Bear Valley, was tried before F. F. Oster, of San Bernardino, and found guilty of having more than the legal limit of trout in his possession. The case attracted much attention as it hinged entirely upon the identification of the species of fish taken and established a precedent that will be followed in the future by fishermen in that section. One hundred and fifty pounds of trout confiscated by the State were held as evidence against Knight, who is well known as an angler in Southern California. Knight contended that the fish were steelhead, and that he had a right to take fifty of them in a day while the State officials declared that the trout were rainbow, and that therefore ten pounds and one fish was the legal limit. It developed at the trial that steelheads had been planted in Bear Valley, and that rainbow trout had been placed in the lake. N. B. Scofield, an expert from San Francisco, explained the difference between the two species of fish and convinced the jurors the fish before them were rainbow trout. In passing judgment Judge F. F. Oster took occasion to criticize the present game laws, but ordered the defendant to pay a fine of \$100, which was done on the spot. The second charge of shipping an illegal number of trout was dismissed.

### Fishing in California.

BY GOLDEN GATE.

THE season has been rather late in opening on most of the streams in Northern California in spite of the fact that the waters of most of these are lower than is usually the case. Light showers have been falling with regularity, and the large streams have been too muddy for successful sport. Cold weather has been the rule, and in but few places is fly-fishing successful.

In the Feather River country some fair sport is being enjoyed in the small streams, but in the main river the water is muddy and live bait is the best lure. There is but little snow now on the ground, and with a cessation of the showers the streams should soon get into excellent shape. On Long Valley and Poplar

Creeks, near Cromberg, some good catches are being made, and a number of San Francisco folks are camping there. Among these are Clyde and Clifford Lane, Mrs. Winifred Patterson, Mrs. Thomas Taylor and Fred J. Goble and wife. The fish there run to small sizes, but are quite plentiful. At Blairsden but few fish are being taken, and the roads to the lakes back of that place have not been opened as yet, as the snow is still on the ground. At Eureka Lake several limit catches of Eastern brook trout have been made. Beldon will be visited on June 1 by a delegation of anglers from the California Anglers' Association, and several of the party will make a hurried trip up the North Fork, where some very large fish are being landed. Among others who will make this trip will be Dr. L. T. Cranz.

Sport on the Klamath and Eel rivers was interfered with recently by a heavy rain storm, but the water is now clearing, and a big run of steelhead trout is now in progress. Steelhead fishing is generally good in coast stream, the cool weather having prevented the sudden shrinkage in the water supply that was expected.

Some very good striped bass fishing is being enjoyed around San Francisco Bay, but only a few devotees are making visits to the fishing grounds, many anglers preferring to fish for trout while they are still plentiful. At Belvidere Point, Al. Wilson recently landed a 13-pound striped bass, and Louis Eaton secured two large fish at Wingo Slough on a recent trip. That some large bass are now to be had can be judged from a recent catch made by net fishermen in Sonoma Creek. A fish was taken there by Martinez Toza and two companions that weighed seventy-eight pounds, and which almost destroyed the nets before it could be landed.

In case the bill now before Governor Johnson is signed, amateur fishermen over eighteen years of age will be called upon to pay an annual license of \$1, and those fishing for profit will have to pay \$10.

GARDEN CITY, N. Y., May 28.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I get FOREST AND STREAM regularly and look forward to its coming, so greatly do I enjoy it.

LYNN BOGUE HUNT.



"Lo, Jim, fishin'?"  
"Naw, Drownin' worms."

—From Harper's Weekly.

## Sensational Dry-Fly in Nova Scotia

By EDWARD BRECK

SCENE: Shelburn River, May 10, water full and rapid, but very smooth. Cabot's canoe and mine hanging to rocks. Weather lovely. Air and water full of May flies, the first, dark-bodied, filmy-winged kind with the two very long tail feelers. Trout estimated, by the rises, at between two and three millions. Aha! Now Cabot shall see the real thing—watch. This little hair's-ear looks something like the flies on the water, or this tiny March brown—wait, here's a still nearer one; don't know what it is. Quickly I attach it to the sweet, fine, orange-colored leader that Mr. Orr, of Portland, just sent me to try. My word, you can't see the leader, but—a gentle swish—how lightly it settles on the water, and how prettily it lies there cocked and floats down stream right over the spot where that one chap has, by actual count, gulped down a half a dozen Mays. Ha! There it goes! Now for that famous "turn of the wrist." Hullo, what's the matter? A guffaw from Cabot. "He wasn't after your fly—he took one just next to it!" I try him again, and again, and once more, and then two or three times after that—rien—nichts—nothing. No matter, there are some five or six rises on the surface continuously. He isn't the only fish in this pool by about three million. Watch this, it's bound to float over that spot where that bunch are feeding below that rock. Look! isn't that bully? None of your wet fly for me! Just glue your eye to this cast. Now! False cast; false cast; false cast; then back, pause, forward out over. The fly takes a little jump into the air and falls as softly as my hand strokes my pet porcupine. "Hm," grunts Cabot.

"Pretty enough, but how about transferring a couple of those fish to the frying-pan? I'm getting peckish. Scoffer! Barbarian! Dweller in outer darkness! Fasten your optic to that Hardy masterpiece. There it goes! Down, down; there it is now just over the spot! Now, now, now—well, I'll be eternally gall-dinged! What's the matter with the dratted fish?" "Hee hee!" from Cabot. Same scene repeated in different parts of the pool with several flies. At last came the time. There was a splash, a check and a fish had my dry fly. "There you are, you old croaker. Now, watch me play him." And I did so, with a display of grace and sagacity meant for Cabot's admiration. Finally, after the fish was all in, Charles the Strong (he of the "Tent Dwellers") met him with the net and held up to our eager gaze one medium-sized yellow perch, the only one caught that day.

Seriously, dear editor, there is no exaggeration in the above account. I did indeed, in our sixteen days of glorious fishing, take three small trout on the dry fly, two of them (quarter-pounders) on a red tag, the smallest fly I ever possessed, but I think the fish were drunk. We did, however, have great sport with the dry fly—fished wet. I used it half the time, except in heavy water, and had fine success. Dave Abercrombie tells me that his experience with the dry fly in northern waters has been about as described above.

Note.—If you watch the flies on the water that the fish are feeding on, you will see that in these waters at least their legs and feelers are in motion. Those of a dry fly are not. Q. E. D.!

## Muscalonge in Northern Minnesota

By W. D.

AS to muscalonge in Northern Minnesota: While an occasional musky, or 'lunge, as the fish is called in Canada, of thirty to thirty-five pounds, or even larger, is taken, it may be set down that the day of these large muskies has past. The party starting out now on a fishing trip with the expectation of taking several of these fish of this size is doomed to be disappointed.

A 15-pound musky is now regarded as a pretty fair fish, and anything over twenty pounds is considered a big one. With a rod of about eight ounces the angler has a good deal of sport with a 'lunge even as small as say ten or twelve pounds.

People who know how to fish for them and are satisfied with muskies running from small ones up to say twelve or fifteen pounds ought to be able to enjoy a vacation spent on the Mantrap chain of lakes in Northern Minnesota. These are fine lakes, reached by the Great Northern Railroad, from St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Leaving these cities in the morning, Dorset is reached about 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

Dorset is the railroad station for these lakes. There are several good places to stop if one enjoys being out in the woods.

The proprietors meet expected guests at Dorset with conveyances, and the drive from the station is from two to ten miles, according to which place you choose. There are log cabins comfortably furnished and well screened. The board is good and they have pretty good boats. The charges are reasonable for what one gets.

There are guides whom the angler may employ or not as he chooses. Unless the angler is on to the game and knows his business, he had better take a guide. If he knows the game as well as they do, he doesn't need them.

Ordinarily July is pretty fair for muskies there and September, after the roth, still better, but seasons vary and sometimes August has proved good. It depends on the season. The experienced man knows how it is. Sometimes he gets them and sometimes he doesn't; he can't control conditions.

The people about Mantrap Lakes use a Skinner spoon No. 7 nickel. It is all right.

Lowe's combination spoon No. 7 or 8 is a killer there, too. The writer prefers that and a hand-made double spoon, copper and brass, which he uses.

To recapitulate:

Place—Dorset, Hubbard county, Minnesota.

Waters—Mantrap Lakes.

Resort—Several.

Surroundings—Woods and lakes.

Lodgings—Comfortable log cabins.

Table Board—Good.

Boats—Rowboats but quite good.

Terms—Reasonable for the service.

Most Successful Spoons—Lowe's No. 7 or 8 combination; Skinner's No. 7 nickel, copper.

### Illinois Casting Club.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 26.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* On the 24th, with a clear sky, the wind varying from the southeast to the southwest, the velocity twenty-one to thirty miles an hour, the quarter-ounce accuracy bait, quarter-ounce distance bait and the light tackle distance fly were run off.

Owing to the high wind, the light tackle accuracy, dry fly, was postponed. The scores of the events completed are as follows:

Quarter-ounce, accuracy bait:	
Wehle .....	98.5
DeGarmo .....	99.4
Amman .....	99
Whitby .....	99.6
Pierson .....	99.1
C. P. Clifford .....	97.3
Quarter-ounce, distance bait, feet:	
McFarland .....	49 2-5
DeGarmo .....	98 1-5
Wehle .....	78 4-5
Light tackle, distance fly, feet:	
DeGarmo .....	95
Humphreys .....	98.7
Lindcr .....	99
McFarland .....	97.4
Hornstein .....	97.7
Hartley .....	99

Whitby .....	132 3-5
Amman .....	62 2-5
Amman .....	87

There was no contest at our pool on Sunday, May 25, in order that the members might accept the invitation to the tournament of the Chicago Fly-Casting Club at their pool in Garfield Park.

Notwithstanding the cloudy sky and very low temperature, our club was well represented by members and ladies, and the casting began on schedule time with a large gathering of casters from all the clubs in this vicinity, including those whose names are familiar as leaders wherever the game is played.

Two events were concluded during the morning hours—quarter-ounce accuracy bait and accuracy dry fly.

The large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen was now called to a banquet tent erected on the lawn near the pool, where, on bountifully supplied tables, lunch and steaming coffee were served.

After the refreshments the remaining two events, half-ounce bait and accuracy fly were cast.

The apparent good natured rivalry was fast and fervent throughout the day, and the Illinois Casting Club quite maintained its reputation.

Brother DeGarmo was awarded the beautiful cup in the dry fly accuracy for a score of 99 7/15; Brother Amman was second with a score of 98 2/15.

In the accuracy fly, Brother Amman received the cup, his score being 99 5/15.

Brother Whitby secured three ribbons for place in the two bait and one of the fly events, while Brother Hartley's score of 98.9 gave him second place in the half-ounce accuracy bait event.

The Chicago Fly Casting Club, with its ladies, was most delightfully cordial in its reception of the visiting members of the other clubs and their ladies, and all came away declaring they had a very enjoyable day.

J. D. ANWAY, Sec'y.

### San Francisco Fly-Casting Club.

THE medal contest series of 1913 of the San Francisco Fly-Casting Club are as follows:

Contest No. 5, held at Stow Lake, Saturday, May 24; wind, variable; weather fair.

Event No. 2, Accuracy, per cent.:			
L. G. Burpee .....	97.44	Stanley Forbes .....	98.56
C. H. Gardner .....	98.20	C. H. Kewell .....	93.40
J. F. Burgin .....	98.40	C. G. Young .....	98.32
E. A. Mocker .....	97.52		

Re-entries:			
E. A. Mocker .....	96.23	L. G. Burpee .....	97.12

Event No. 3, delicacy:			
	Accuracy, Per Cent.	Delicacy, Per Cent.	Net Per Cent.
L. G. Burpee .....	97.52	98	97.56
C. H. Gardner .....	97.24	97.50	97.37
J. F. Burgin .....	98.24	97.30	97.57
E. A. Mocker .....	98.20	99.30	98.55
Stanley Forbes .....	98.12	99.10	98.41
C. H. Kewell .....	98.36	99.10	98.53
C. G. Young .....	98.20	99.30	98.55

Re-entries:			
E. A. Mocker .....	97.52	98.40	98.16
L. G. Burpee .....	98.32	97.30	98.1

Event No. 4, half-ounce lure casting, per cent.:			
L. G. Burpee .....	90.8	Stanley Forbes .....	97
C. H. Gardner .....	97.6	C. H. Kewell .....	91.5
J. F. Burgin .....	94.1	C. G. Young .....	95.2
E. A. Mocker .....	97.1	James Watt .....	98.8

Re-entries:			
E. A. Mocker .....	98.4	Stanley Forbes .....	96.6
L. G. Burpee .....	91.3		

Event No. 7, light tackle, long distance, feet:			
E. A. Mocker .....	55	C. H. Kewell .....	78
Stanley Forbes .....	51		

Judges, James Watt, J. F. Burgin, C. H. Gardner; Referee, C. G. Young; Clerk, E. O. Ritter.

Contest No. 5, held at Stow Lake, Sunday, May 25; wind, variable; weather, fair.

Event No. 1, Distance, feet:			
E. A. Mocker .....	90	Paul M. Nippert .....	88

Event No. 2, accuracy, per cent.:			
C. G. Young .....	93.48	Dr. W. E. Brooks .....	99.12
C. H. Gardner .....	97.52	Sam Wells .....	98.8
J. F. Burgin .....	98.12	Paul M. Nippert .....	94.28
E. A. Mocker .....	97.8	H. B. Sperry .....	98.24
C. H. Kewell .....	99	F. J. Cooper .....	99.4
Stanley Forbes .....	99.4	A. Sperry .....	97.40

Re-entries:			
E. A. Mocker .....	97.4	F. J. Cooper .....	98.36
H. B. Sperry .....	98.32		

Event No. 3, delicacy:

	Accuracy, Per Cent.	Delicacy, Per Cent.	Net Per Cent.
C. G. Young .....	98.56	99	98.58
C. H. Gardner .....	97.24	97.30	97.27
J. F. Burgin .....	97.52	97.50	97.51
E. A. Mocker .....	98.16	98.40	98.28
C. H. Kewell .....	97.52	99	98.26
Stanley Forbes .....	98.4	99.20	98.42
Dr. W. E. Brooks .....	98.8	98.10	98.9
Sam Wells .....	98.28	99.20	98.54
Paul M. Nippert .....	97.16	96.40	96.58
H. B. Sperry .....	97.48	98.40	98.14
F. J. Cooper .....	97.40	97.50	97.45
A. Sperry .....	97.24	97.40	97.32

Re-entries:			
E. A. Mocker .....	98.52	99.40	99.16
H. B. Sperry .....	98.24	99.30	98.57
F. J. Cooper .....	98.12	98.10	98.11

Event No. 4, half-ounce lure casting, per cent.:			
C. G. Young .....	96.5	Sam Wells .....	96.7
C. H. Gardner .....	98.6	Paul M. Nippert .....	94.2
J. F. Burgin .....	94.5	H. B. Sperry .....	96.3
E. A. Mocker .....	97.2	F. J. Cooper .....	97.8
C. H. Kewell .....	94.1	A. Sperry .....	91.8
Stanley Forbes .....	97	James Watt .....	91.6
Dr. W. E. Brooks .....	95.7		

Re-entries:			
E. A. Mocker .....	91.2	F. J. Cooper .....	96.5
H. B. Sperry .....	97.4	Paul M. Nippert .....	99

Event No. 5, half-ounce lure casting, average feet:			
C. H. Gardner .....	130	Sam Wells .....	52
C. H. Kewell .....	27	Paul M. Nippert .....	110
Stanley Forbes .....	137	F. J. Cooper .....	71
Dr. W. E. Brooks .....	90		

Event No. 7, light tackle, long distance, feet:			
C. G. Young .....	69	Dr. W. E. Brooks .....	82
J. F. Burgin .....	74	Sam Wells .....	85
E. A. Mocker .....	78	Paul M. Nippert .....	75
Stanley Forbes .....	80	H. B. Sperry .....	79
C. H. Kewell .....	82	F. J. Cooper .....	83

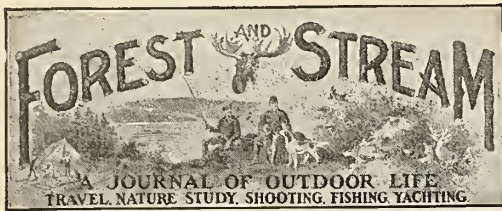
The longest cast in distance lure, half-ounce was 205 feet made by F. J. Cooper.

Judges, F. G. Cooper, C. H. Kewell, J. F. Burgin; Referee, C. G. Young; Clerk, E. O. Ritter.

THE shell of a crab when once hardened cannot grow and the crab is forced to moult or cast off his outgrowth shell from time to time and grow a new one a little larger. A crab, says the Virginian Pilot, when growing this new shell is known as a soft shell or "soft crab," and at such times he is, of course, especially subject to attack from his enemies, as the shell which is his natural armor is wanting. In museums there are exhibits of as many as fourteen cast-off shells of a single crab, beginning with a very tiny one, and each one just a size larger than the last.



"INDIANS" OF ILLINOIS CASTING CLUB.



Published Weekly by the  
 FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY,  
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**CORRESPONDENCE**—FOREST AND STREAM is the recognized medium of entertainment, instruction and information between American sportsmen. The editors invite communications on the subjects to which its pages are devoted, but, of course, are not responsible for the views of correspondents. Anonymous communications cannot be regarded.

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**ADVERTISEMENTS:** Display and classified, 20 cts. per agate line (\$2.80 per inch). There are 14 agate lines to the inch. Covers and special positions extra. Five, ten and twenty per cent. discount for 13, 26 and 52 insertions, respectively, within one year. Forms close Monday in advance of publication date.

### ARE YOU A NESSMUK?

It is so seldom we get a subscription cancellation that when such a thing does happen, it is a matter of comment from President to office boy, with an implication from the entire office force that the editor isn't on to his job. With a guilty conscience the editor took up one of these "matters of comment" the other day and wrote the gentleman who was divorcing himself from our happy family. We asked him to tell us why our menu wasn't as filling and palatable as it used to be. In a few words he said it was just as filling, but not so satisfying. He missed Nessmuk, Rowland Robinson and others, all of whom, unfortunately, are in the land beyond.

We print in another column the letter complete, and we *urge* every subscriber to read it. First of all in digesting the contents of the communication you will get news in the way of fishing and shooting territory; secondly, it possibly will recall to some experience they have had in this and other sections, which, if put on paper, would develop material identical to that suggested by our correspondent, "native hunting stories," those "that have the natural tang and flavor of the United States."

Nessmuk, Kingfisher, Rowland E. Robinson, Mather and the like were not discovered; they found themselves and wrote in their homely way their experience to FOREST AND STREAM. Our editors encouraged and helped them over the rough ground of authorship, until finally they "arrived," and upon their final departure left an unfilled void.

No writer is "discovered"; he must find himself. This he does by putting on paper an experience or in fiction an imagination. He sends it to an editor who, if not too busy, reads it, makes suggestions and improvements, and announces that he has "discovered" a great writer, advertising the fact in much the same way a prospector promotes a mine, the difference being that the prospector dug and the editor read a story and recognized a possibility.

There are many, many Nessmuks, et al., among our readers; all they need is developing.

Probably you have a good story of an experience thus far unwritten. If so, send it to us. Never mind your inexperience as a writer; our editor will chip off the corners and plane down the rough without taking away "the natural tang" or human interest.

So once more we say—read our correspondent's letter and write us your story. In the meantime we thank Philip C. Tucker, of Clearwater, Florida, for furnishing material for this editorial, and for coming back, as he did, into the great big happy FOREST AND STREAM family spread all over the civilized world.

### FREDERICK A. OBER.

FREDERICK ALBION OBER, one of the very earliest writers for FOREST AND STREAM, died May 31, at his home in Hackensack, N. J., after an illness of several weeks.

Forty years and more ago Florida was not the fashionable resort that it has since become. The Everglades were then spoken of as a region of mystery, and the peninsula of Florida was supposed to hold a multitude of great lakes that were the home of beasts, birds, reptiles and fishes, many of which were thought to be unknown. In 1873 and 1874 FOREST AND STREAM, in connection with the Smithsonian Institution, sent Fred Ober—who then wrote over the pseudonym Fred Beverley—into the Lake Okechobee region, and the reports of his explorations there were printed in the earliest volumes of FOREST AND STREAM. Following that, in 1876, 1878 and 1880, Mr. Ober collected birds in some of the lesser Antilles. He discovered twenty-two new species of birds, and the results of his investigations were published in the Proceedings of the Smithsonian Institution. In 1881, 1883 and 1885 he traveled in Mexico, and later in Spain, Africa, South America and the West Indies.

Mr. Ober was a great traveler. He was a member of the Explorers' Club, New York Academy of Sciences and American Antiquarian Society. He served as United States Commissioner for the Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893, having charge of exhibits of birds.

Mr. Ober was the author of about forty books dealing with the countries in which he had traveled. Most of these are boys' books, which had a good popularity.

Mr. Ober was born in February, 1849. He is survived by a widow and two children.

### THE TRAP, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

THE present extraordinary activity in the sport of clay target shooting throughout the United States has a felicitous significance for its permanency and broader growth. It is a situation specially gratifying to two classes in a manner distinct from each other, namely, those who are interested in trapshooting as a matter of sport, and those who are interested in it as a matter of business. On the one side are all the target shooters; on the other side are all the manufacturers, while a third indeterminate class, by no means small, may be said to be related to both classes.

This general activity augurs well for this form of competition, as it pertains to the future. Therefore, it must possess all the essentials of a true and beneficent sport for the public, else

it would not evoke such general enthusiasm or so firmly hold the constant interest and participation of its devotees.

It is doubtful whether target shooting has ever been so general in the United States, considering the activity of the clubs of the small towns as well as those of the great cities, and the unusually great number of tournaments held and to be held in every section. New trapshooters, especially among yacht and country clubs, are engaging in the sport in great numbers, and but few are retiring from it. Thus sport and business are both flourishing in a sound, broad manner.

Another decidedly encouraging sign is the number of women taking part in this wholesome sport. Hardly a club event is found nowadays without at least one woman entrant. To us, this is a sure sign of increasing popularity of the sport. It now begins to interest the whole family—a wholesome state of affairs, surely.

### THE VAGRANT DOG IN THE GAME FIELD

A FACTOR in the maintenance of the game supply of a region is the vagrant dog which is permitted to run at large in the cover in close season. It makes no difference whether the animal is well bred or cur. A dog, when permitted to wander about at will, exercises many of his wild traits of a predatory nature. He has no perception whatever of property rights. He will chase rabbits with unbounded enjoyment. He will rob the nests of game birds, kill and eat the young quail and partridges, and betimes he will harry and kill sheep. Hounds in particular are conspicuous offenders. They have an insatiable appetite, are eminently vagrant and predatory in their habits, and from their keen sense of smell, great endurance and skill in pack work, have superlative powers of predatory destructiveness. If they fail in their efforts to secure rabbits, the eggs of quail, partridges, hens, etc., they do not hesitate to invade cornfields when the corn is in the milk, tear it down and feed on it much after the manner of hogs. In the south the vagrant cur is particularly and offensively destructive. No owner has any right to permit his dog or dogs to run at large, and the more offensive or destructive vagrant dogs become, the less value will dogs have in the eye of the law. The vagrant dog is one of the chief problems which game preserve owners have to meet, but there is no doubt that when it becomes serious enough it will be fully settled, and not at all to the advantage of the dog.

### BASS IN NEW JERSEY.

ELSEWHERE in this issue we print a synopsis of the fish and game laws of New Jersey adopted at the 1913 session of the State Legislature. Its principal features are the opening of the bass season from June 15 instead of May 30, and the open season for rabbits, squirrels and upland game birds from Nov. 10 to Dec. 15, instead of Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, and change in date of the open season on woodcock from Oct. 15 to Dec. 31 to Oct. 10 to Dec. 15.

Chapter 303 permits killing of European starlings under proper authorization. This last paragraph was incorporated to give relief to Montclair and other villages where the starling has become a pest.



Forest and Stream is the official organ of the National Archery Association.

# The Point of Aim

By EDWARD B. WESTON

**I**N shooting the long bow in target practice, the archer aims, or sights, as really as does the rifleman, but his method is different. For instance, at most ranges he does not sight the spot he intends to hit.

The right hand is always drawn to the same place, whatever the shooting distance may be, so in order to cover a longer distance, the left, or bow hand, must be raised. In a word, the archer changes his front sight instead of his rear sight, as a man using a rifle would do, in shooting different distances.

The spot aimed at is called the "point of aim."

To illustrate, let us consider that a man of average strength and skill is shooting a York round, which is made up of the 100, 80 and 60 yard ranges. We take it for granted that every step in making a shot is correctly done, for if it is not, the fact that his "point" is right will not enable him to hit the gold.

Let us suppose that our archer is shooting at the 80-yard range, for at that distance the gold and the point of aim are more likely to coincide than at any other distance. Now, as he is ready to loose, let him see the gold immediately above the point of his arrow.

If all conditions are favorable, and the shot perfectly executed, a gold should be scored.

At 100 yards the point of aim will not coincide with the gold, but will be a distance above it.

He finds a spot on a tree, or on a building, or if not a spot, he can quite accurately estimate the proper distance above the target to sight at. Let him look directly at the "point," and indirectly at the gold. He will have no trouble in seeing both, if he keeps both eyes open.

At the shorter range of 60 yards the point of aim will not coincide with the gold, but will be a distance below, or in front of it.

The "point" will now be some distinct spot on the ground, or an estimated distance in front of the target.

Let your direct vision be on the "point," and your indirect vision on the gold.

At the short ranges where the point of aim is in front of the target, some good archers look directly at the gold, and indirectly at the point of aim.

If you adopt this method, be careful that you do not look so intently at the gold that you neglect the "point" altogether.

This is the hunter's method, looking only

at the object to be hit, and will not do for target shooting.

Let us now refer to our diagram (next page).

The archer is supposed to be shooting at 60 yards.

A is the point of aim. The line produced from the archer's eye over the point of the arrow to A represents his direct vision. The line C represents his indirect vision, and the line D the flight of the arrow.

The dark line represents a straight line from the archer to a spot directly below the gold, on which, on a calm day, the point of aim must be located.

If the archer adopts the second method of aiming, the line C represents his direct vision, and the line to A his secondary vision.

If there is no distinct "point" to be seen, the dotted line B represents a distance estimated by indirect vision, to where the "point" should be.

In the practice of archery there are a few fundamental principles which must be followed, while to the ordinary rules for shooting there are exceptions, which the archer may follow as better suited to his individuality than are the rules themselves.

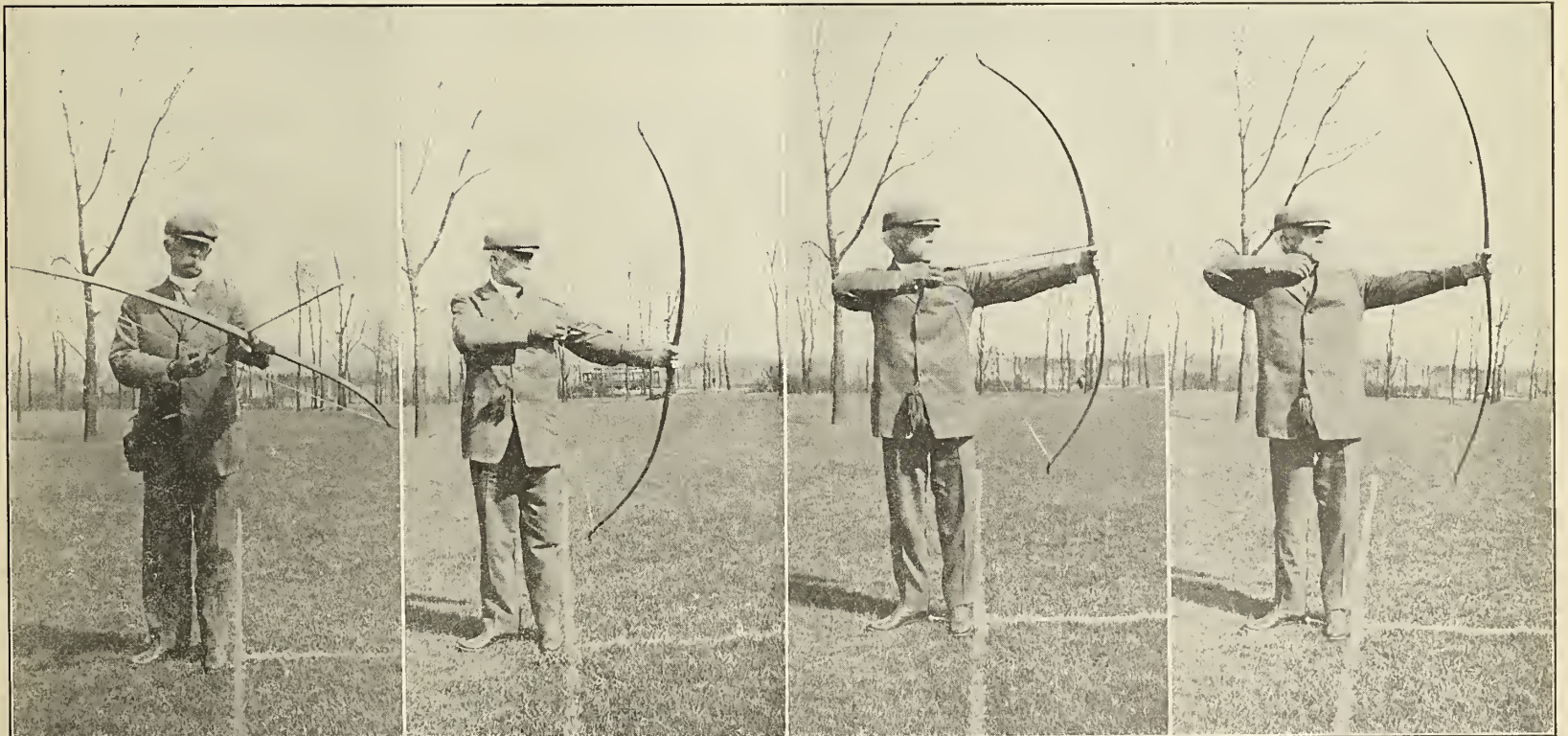


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.



DIAGRAM REFERRED TO ON PRECEDING PAGE.

This brief article is not a treatise on archery, but only a few suggestions for the beginner.

In the figures one of the white lines is drawn from the archer to the target, and the other at right angles to the first and parallel with the target.

Figure 1—The archer has taken his position (observe the position of the feet) and nocked his arrow.

Figure 2—The left arm has been extended, the bow carried to the line running from the archer to the target, and turned to a nearly vertical position.

Figure 3—The left hand has been raised,

and the right hand drawn to its usual stopping place, both at the same time, and at the same time the point of the arrow has been brought as nearly as possible on to the point of aim.

The aim is taken. Now comes the critical moment.

With the arrow within one-half inch of full draw, the draw is completed, slowly and without a jerk, and the arrow loosed.

Figure 4—This shows the archer's left arm, right hand and elbow, as they should remain for about two seconds after the arrow has been loosed.

Study the figures critically; they speak for themselves.

**Old Scores of a Young Archer.**

CHICAGO, Ill., June 1.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In 1910 we had reason to believe that Mary Williams would some day become one of the greatest archers in the world. She had been instructed by her father, Dr. Carver Williams. Though only twelve years old, she had already taken part in two National tournaments.

On June 11, at a regular meeting of the Chicago Archery Club, she made the following National round score, the highest ever made by a Chicago woman archer:

	60yds.	50yds.	Total.
Mary Williams .....	43 251	22 130	65 381

In the six great public meetings in England, in the previous year, the following were the only higher scores made:

At the Grand National, Miss Legh scored 70-396, and at the Leamington meeting, Mrs. Foster made 68-382.

On the next day, June 12, she made a Columbia round of 69-437, and on June 15 she made a team round of 75-451.

Since that year her time has been taken up with her school work, and her archery has been neglected. But we have no doubt that in the near future she and her sister Priscilla will return to the sport regularly and astonish us with more high scores. She was a child wonder.

EDWARD B. WESTON.



# YACHTING



Forest and Stream will give a weekly digest of Yachting and Motor Boating events from all over the country.

**Ticks From the Ship's Clock.**

EVEN the ever ready bellows of the genial Secretary Sinkinson couldn't augment the air-supply sufficiently to make a sailing breeze for the Knickerbocker Y. C. regatta last Saturday.

THAT lusty baby, now a year old, known as the Little Neck Y. C., celebrated its onth birthday last Saturday with a nautical talk by Commodore Bill Parkinson. He says—and it's therefore true—that the fleet has doubled since last year. He even goes so far as to promise a regatta soon.

WORK of improving the channel in Pawtuxet (R. I.) Cove may be postponed until after the present yachting season, as the result of objections entered at a hearing given by the commission in charge of the work at the Rhode Island Y. C. last week.

There was an appropriation of \$3,500 by the last session of the General Assembly to complete the work begun last year, when an appropriation of \$5,000 was spent.

FOUR of the one-design 17-footers building at Stearns & McKay's for Buzzards Bay are finished and the keel of the fifth is out.

JOHN ALDEN has brought to New York the

auxiliary yawl Polly, recently purchased by John W. Kendrick, of New York. A new auxiliary engine was installed in the yawl last week by Murray & Tregurtha.

THE tenth annual Block Island race of the New York Athletic Club will be started off Wortleberry Island, June 21. This is open to all decked or cabin yachts in cruising trim of 20 to 35 feet waterline. Time allowance will be ten minutes per over all foot; yawls and auxiliaries will receive 5 per cent. additional. In addition to the sailing race the sixth annual power boat race to Block Island will also be started the same day. Boats taking part in this race will compete for the Day Cup and the Lip-ton Viking trophy.

THE Ponce, Philip F. du Pont's boat, was the real surprise in the Philadelphia-Overfalls Lightship race. The Ponce was not built for racing, but she finished third, not far behind Caliph and Dream, and beat out such heavily powered boats as the Marguerite II., Barbara II. and Black Duck

THE trial races for the selection of American motor boats to compete for the British international trophy in English waters in August will be held on Monday, Tuesday and Wednes-

day, July 7, 8 and 9. The course will be five miles, place not yet decided upon.

**Chicago Y. C.**

CHICAGO, Ill., May 31.—Giddy Gaddy won the second "pup" race of the season, sailed over the Chicago Y. C.'s course to-day, making her second win in two races. The next big race of the season is the Columbia Y. C.'s annual Michigan City contest, in which there are more than thirty boats already entered. This race is the banner event of the early part of the season, and more boats, power and sail, take part in it than in any other contest of the year.

The challenge of the Manhasset Bay Y. C., received this week, makes the third challenge received from the East, and this big yacht race will be one of the most important ever sailed on Lake Michigan, for it brings the East and the West together in conflict for the first time in history. The long discussed question of whether Eastern sailors are better than the men of the Great Lakes will be settled in this race, for there will be three Eastern craft and four Western boats in the going. Summary:

	Start, 3:00.	Finish.	Elapsed.
Giddy Gaddy, A. P. Church.....	4 12 49	4 12 49	1 12 49
Fido, R. A. Lippincott .....	4 14 10	4 14 10	1 14 10
Opob, C. H. Keogh.....	4 15 19	4 15 19	1 15 19
Seven-Seventy, America crew.....	4 16 22	4 16 22	1 16 22
Cisco, F. W. Betak .....	4 21 15	4 21 15	1 21 15

**Indian Harbor Y. C.**

HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY'S new 50-foot sloop yacht Barlara won by 4m. 50s. on last Saturday in the special race of the Indian Harbor Y. C., sailed over a 20-mile triangular course on Long Island Sound. Addison G. Hanan's new Josephine, from his own design, won in Class P by 1m. 20s. E. Corning's Lemah won by 5m. 1s. in the Stamford one-design schooner class. The summaries:

N. Y. Y. C. 50-Footers—Start, 2:10—Course, 20 Miles.		
	Finish.	Elapsed.
Barbara, H. P. Whitney .....	5 58 24	3 48 24
Spartan, E. Randolph .....	6 03 14	3 53 14
Samurai, W. Earle Dodge .....	6 04 53	3 54 53
Acushla, G. M. Hecksher .....	6 09 03	3 59 03
Iroquois, R. N. Ellis .....	6 21 03	4 11 03
Grayling, J. P. Morgan .....	6 24 24	4 14 20
Pleione, C. C. Murrill .....	6 27 50	4 17 50
Carolina, Pembroke Jones .....	6 29 25	4 19 25
Sloops, Class P—Start, 2:15—Course, 15 Miles.		
Josephine Addison, G. Hanan .....	5 38 29	3 23 29
Windward, R. A. Monks .....	5 38 29	3 23 29
Corinthian, A. B. Keeler .....	5 40 00	3 25 00
Olympian, J. O. Heyward .....	5 40 33	3 25 33
Joyant, W. H. Childs .....	5 53 34	3 38 34
Stamford Schooners—Start, 2:20—Course, 15 Miles.		
Elmah, E. Corning .....	5 53 18	3 33 18
Kenewah, H. M. Smith .....	5 58 19	3 38 19
Hopewell, I. E. Raymond .....	5 58 59	3 38 59
Whiteaway, C. K. G. Billings .....	6 00 05	3 40 05

**Philadelphia-Corinthian Y. C.**

WITH an uninterrupted run of 160 knots in 14h. 54m. 30s., Commodore Brigham's Caliph won the Philadelphia-Overfalls Lighthouse race last Saturday. The summary:

	Rating.	Allowance.	Elapsed.
Caliph .....	44.1	3 29 16	14 54 31
Dream .....	37.	6 16 44	18 43 56
Ponce .....	43.7	3 37 07	16 29 42
Marguerite II .....	52.4	1 11 07	14 16 22
Barbara II .....	50.3	1 41 36	15 18 41
Black Duck .....	58.	Scratch	14 16 26
Elfin .....	46.9	2 35 48	17 17 24
Shark .....	48.7	2 06 45	17 22 15

Sailing Race for 14-foot Dinghies.		
	Finish.	
Robert Barrie .....	11 39 31	
J. A. Inglis .....	12 00 31	

12-Foot Dinghies.		
	Finish.	
George Barrie .....	11 54 46	
C A Godshalk .....	12 03 25	

Duckers.		
	Finish.	
Alexander Glass .....	12 10 50	
H. L. Street .....	12 11 04	

Raceabout Class.		
	1st Turn.	Finish.
Quakeress, C. A. Godshalk .....	3 12 20	3 43 47
Ellanor, Geo. Barrie, Jr. ....	3 13 05	3 44 50
Tom Boy, P. H. Barnes .....	3 12 50	3 45 29
Grilse IV., Robert Toland .....	3 15 10	3 49 07
Natoma, Geo. Breed .....	3 15 00	3 50 06
Cyrilla, W. B. Henry .....	3 13 50	3 57 23

**Bayside Y. C.**

BAYSIDE, L. I., May 31.—To-day's calmness resulted thus:

Bayside Birds—Start, 4:15—Course, 6¼ Miles.		
	Finish.	Elapsed.
Skylark, J. Dayton .....	5 53 44	1 38 44
Teaser, A. Nesbett .....	5 55 48	1 40 48
One-Design Sloops—Start, 4:00—Course 6¼ Miles.		
Edna J., A. Nesbett, Jr. ....	6 15 56	2 15 56
Betty, H. Rawson .....	6 33 00	2 33 00
Bayside Butterflies—Start, 4:05—Course, 3 Miles.		
Flutterby, Dr. G. A. Wilson, Jr. ....	5 27 35	1 22 35
Cocoon, J. W. Howe .....	5 28 53	1 23 53
Diana, W. H. Johns .....	5 30 25	1 25 25
Ariadne, W. Teller .....	5 35 43	1 30 43
Cabbage, G. T. Hopewell .....	5 39 25	1 34 25
Papillon, M. Rock .....	5 47 48	1 42 48
Vanessa, J. D. Adams .....	6 14 40	2 19 40
Moth, E. C. Sprague .....	Did not finish.	
Handicap Class—Start, 4:10—Course, 6 Miles.		
Silver Heels, J. E. Hill .....	6 10 32	2 00 32

**Bensonhurst Y. C.**

GRAVESEND BAY, L. I.—May 31.—Following is the summary of races which were held to-day:

Sloops, Class Q—Start, 3:00—Course, 12 Miles.		
	Finish.	Elapsed.
Irvia, Peter W. Rouss .....	5 01 06	2 01 06
Suelow, E. F. Luckenbach .....	5 02 55	2 02 55
Spider, Hendon Chubb .....	5 02 47	2 02 47
Alice, Gherardi Davis .....	5 03 16	2 03 16
Dixie, Richard Rummell .....	5 03 28	2 03 28
Virginia, J. Stuart Blackton .....	Withdraw.	

Sloops, Handicap Class—Start, 3:05—Course, 12 Miles.		
	Finish.	Elapsed.
Joy, Le Sauvage and Davis .....	5 12 46	2 07 46
Triton, W. Hunt Hall .....	5 16 52	2 11 52
Corrected time: Triton, 2:01.45; Joy, 2:11.52.		

Gravesend Bay Birds—Start, 3:10—Course, 10½ Miles.		
	Finish.	Elapsed.
Wolf, Zeb Mayhow .....	5 14 43	2 04 43
Oriole, Dr. Atkinson .....	5 18 31	2 08 31
Eagle, J. Stuart Blackton .....	5 21 10	2 11 10
Gravesend Bay Knockabouts—Start, 3:15—Course, 8 Miles.		
Poke Along, W. Inslee .....	5 02 18	1 47 18
Skylark, R. H. Finley .....	5 04 12	1 49 12
Slow Poke, F. L. Durand .....	5 08 09	1 53 09

**Knickerbocker Y. C.**

COLLEGE POINT, L. I., May 31.—Following is the summary of the races which took place here to-day:

N. Y. Y. C. 30-Foot Class—Start, 2:00—Course, 12 Miles.		
	Finish.	Elapsed.
Rowdy, H. S. Due I. ....	4 48 53	2 48 53
Juanita, J. T. Pratt .....	Did not finish.	
Yolande, .....	4 52 11	2 52 11
Nepsi, J. de Forest .....	4 45 30	2 45 30
Okee, J. A. Mahlstedt .....	4 49 08	2 49 08
Handicap Class, 1st Div.—Start, 2:05—Course, 12 Miles.		
Sally IX., A. E. Black .....	4 57 27	2 52 27
Senora, G. P. Granberry .....	4 50 53	2 45 53
Amanda, B. R. Stoddard .....	4 55 35	2 50 35
Alert, R. B. Budd .....	4 57 17	2 52 17
Gypsy, W. S. Runk .....	5 00 30	2 55 30
Corrected time: Sally IX., 2:42.30; Senora, 2:45.03; Amanda, 2:45.36; Alert, 2:52.17; Gypsy, 2:53.01.		
Handicap Class, 2d Div.—Start, 2:05—Course, 12 Miles.		
Red Wing, Grace & Loewy .....	4 58 25	2 53 25
Veda, Schultz & Lannon .....	4 57 52	2 52 52
Lillian, L. Price .....	4 59 33	2 54 33
Mist, H. T. Hornidge .....	5 06 05	3 01 05
Corrected time: Lillian, 2:50.14; Veda, 2:51.08; Red Wing, 2:53.25; Mist, 2:57.38.		

Sound Schooners—Start, 2:10—Course, 12 Miles.		
	Finish.	Elapsed.
Rival, W. H. Judson .....	5 00 08	2 50 08
Moirra, Clarkson Cowl .....	5 00 12	2 50 12
Vanda'ia, W. B. Duncan .....	4 58 40	2 48 40

Special K. Y. C. Class—Start, 2:10—Course, 12 Miles.		
	Finish.	Elapsed.
Ouananiche, Rodman Sands .....	5 23 10	3 13 10
Handicap Class, 3d Div.—Start, 2:15—Course, 10 Miles.		
Twinkle, S. C. Hunter .....	4 56 15	2 41 15
Amanita IIII, A. E. Fountain, Jr. ....	5 00 50	2 45 50
Circe, J. S. Appley .....	5 10 47	2 55 47
Corrected time: Twinkle, 2:34.48; Amanita IIII., 2:40.12; Circe, 2:50.57.		

Handicap Class, 4th Div.—Start, 2:15—Course, 10 Miles.		
	Finish.	Elapsed.
Dolly, T. Price .....	5 19 48	3 04 48
Larchmont, Inter-Club Class—Start, 2:20—Course, 10 Miles.		
Yuron, W. S. Mackintosh .....	4 51 43	2 31 43
Lewanna, L. G. Spence .....	4 47 45	2 27 45
Festina, H. H. Duden .....	Did not finish.	

Bayside Bird Class—Start, 2:25—Course, 10 Miles.		
	Finish.	Elapsed.
Loon, Arthur W. Knapp .....	5 20 58	2 55 58
Curlew, C. L. Willard .....	5 23 02	2 58 02
Dodo, A. C. Andrews .....	5 18 08	2 53 08

Manhasset Bay Design—Start, 2:30—Course, 10 Miles.		
	Finish.	Elapsed.
Mahaska, T. C. Press .....	5 19 17	2 49 17
Mlle. Boss, W. E. Lindeman .....	5 16 46	2 46 46

American Dories—Start, 2:45—Course, 6 Miles.		
	Finish.	Elapsed.
Tautog, G. G. Fry .....	3 59 52	1 14 52
Alice, A. K. Griffin .....	4 03 20	1 18 20
Faraway, S. B. Fry .....	4 04 15	1 19 15

Star Class—Start, 3:00—Course, 6 Miles.		
	Finish.	Elapsed.
Taurus, W. K. B. Emerson .....	4 00 25	1 00 25
Venus, Charles Corry .....	4 00 25	1 00 25
Little Dipper, G. C. Corry .....	3 58 57	1 00 57
Star Faraway, A. B. Fry .....	4 02 09	1 02 09
Chickoker, F. T. Cornell .....	4 02 15	1 02 15

Special Class—Start, 2:10—Course, 12 Miles.		
	Finish.	Elapsed.
Ouananiche, Rodman Sands .....	5 23 10	2 13 10
Surprise, W. D. Griscom .....	5 25 25	2 15 25

Class R Sloops—Start, 2:40—Course, 6 Miles.		
	Finish.	Elapsed.
Wooz, Cyril Pauly .....	3 58 05	1 18 05

**Stamford Y. C.**

STAMFORD, Conn., May 31.—The Fiddler won to-day's one-design race over the Stamford Y. C. inside course by 2s. over the Dart. The summary:

Start, 3:42—Course, 5 Miles.		
	Finish.	Elapsed.
Fiddler, Richmond Weed .....	5 03 00	1 21 15
Dart, R. H. Gillespie .....	5 03 00	1 21 17
Osprey, Douglas Elliman .....	5 03 20	1 21 20
Kelpie, Harold Buck .....	5 03 28	1 21 28
Killie, Bartholomew Jacob .....	5 04 09	1 22 09

**Fall River Y. C.**

THE first meet of the Narragansett Bay Y. R. A. was held on May 31. Results follow:

Class Q Sloops—Start 2:21.		
	Finish.	Elapsed. Corrected.
Isuelo, Arnold .....	3 52 36	1 31 36 1 31 36
Iller, Taylor .....	3 59 54	1 30 54 1 37 54
Rambler, Buffinton .....	Did not finish.	
Class R Sloops—Start, 2:34.		
Silver Fizz, Whitehead .....	4 14 45	Finish.

Class I Sloops—Start, 2:30.		
	Finish.	Elapsed.
Bat, J. Caton .....	4 18 00	4 18 00
Dorothy, W. Wood .....	4 18 39	4 18 39
Hugi, Brayton .....	4 18 46	4 18 46
Mouse, Harris .....	4 19 21	4 19 21
Arbecka II., Hathaway .....	4 24 50	4 24 50

**Eureka Yacht Lifts San Francisco Cup.**

FOR the first time since the race for the Perpetual Challenge Cup was inaugurated in 1895, and this event became the yachting classic of the coast, the coveted trophy will leave this port. The yacht Oreades, of Eureka, turned the trick on May 25, and the cup is now in custody of Commodore A. W. Way. Typical San Francisco Bay weather ruled during the race, or rather, the event, as an accident to the defending yacht, the Challenger, placed that craft out of commission soon after the start. The local yacht secured a strong lead immediately after the start had been made and was thoroughly at home in the stiff beat to windward and in the choppy sea. Less than half-way out to the Presidio buoy, however, a new bronze turnbuckle on the bobstay parted, and the mast snapped with a crash, throwing the canvas to the deck and slightly injuring several of the crew. The disabled craft was towed to Sausalito, while the Oreades continued over the course.

At first it seemed as though the visiting craft could not possibly cover the fourteen-mile course in the four-hour time limit, as such slow progress was made on the beat out, but later the wind died down slightly and the course was covered in 3h. 40m. 43s. actual time.

Oreades was handled by Skipper W. S. Way, R. J. Kellen, W. S. Clark, Bernard Bartlett, J. E. Clark, Rex L. H. Hicks, Jr., and William Kressman. The Challenger was manned by Skipper W. G. Morrow, A. F. Stevens, Gordon Morrow, Ludwig Koster, Harry Hellen, Alban Wray and W. K. Smith.

**Quincy Y. C.**

QUINCY, Mass., May 31.—Mudjekeewiss won in Class D. In Class B, Waweenock had a walkover, being the only entry in the class. In Class C, "Jack" Kitson's Hush finished first, but lost to Dr. Jones' Gleamer on time allowance. The judges were Hon. John O. Haul, George S. Morse, W. A. Huy and G. M. Wight. The summary:

Class D.		
	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Mudjekeewiss, E. W. Emery .....	1 38 51	1 38 01
Clara, H. W. Robbins .....	Withdrawn.	
Dartwell, Ira M. Whittemore .....	Withdrawn.	
Iris, Frank F. Crane .....	Withdrawn.	

Class B.		
	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Waweenock, G. W. Sargent .....	1 50 56	1 50 56

Class C.		
	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Gleamer, H. A. Jones .....	1 50 19	1 47 32
Hush, John Kitson .....	1 47 51	1 47 51
Brownie, Frank Brown .....	1 52 53	1 50 20
Wanderer, A. H. Acorn .....	Withdrawn.	

**Winthrop Y. C.**

WINTHROP, Mass., May 31.—The first official club race of the Winthrop Y. C. new one-design class of 15-footer yachts was won by Prances, sailed by Frank Byrne. The summary:

Prances, F. H. Byrne .....	1 01 25
Dancer, G. H. Griggs .....	1 01 40
Blitzen, R. S. Wells .....	1 01 40
Vixen, R. C. Goudy .....	1 03 10
Comet, T. W. Turner .....	1 06 35

**Buckeye Y. C.**

WORTHINGTON, Ohio, May 30.—L. A. Sackett and Commodore H. D. Freeman, in the Windward, won the catboat race in the regatta events.

Paul Horst, with his Nomad, won both the quarter and mile canoe races. The motor boat race was won by Dewey Luchtenberg, while Guy Sackett and William M. Frisbie were the victors in the comedy duck-collecting race in their motor boat, the Folly.

L. A. Sackett and Frank Mooney, a team that never has met defeat, gained an easy victory in the canoe-tilting contest. Mrs. Frank Mooney, in the Dancing Sally, won first prize in the ladies' sailboat race.

**Barrington Y. C.**

BARRINGTON, R. I., May 31.—The Barrington Y. C. held its spring meeting to-night and elected a regatta committee as follows: Thomas Delano, Jr., Charles H. McKenna, Isaac F. Foster, William L. Cross, Emerson Pease, Henry H. Tingley and William J. Kenyon. The house committee was directed to have an opening day, June 14.

**Canoeing**

**Associated Canoe Clubs of the Hudson.**

THE annual regatta, on Decoration Day, of the Associated Canoe Clubs of the Hudson resulted as follows:

1. One man, double blade, junior, half mile: First, J. Clark; second, F. Molnar; third, J. Earlsen. Points—Ft. Washington 4; Inwood, 5.
2. One man, single blade, senior, half mile: First, E. Kelly; second, G. Esselborn; third, T. Zuk. Points—Ft. Washington, 6; Inwood 3.
3. Tandem, double blade, junior, half mile: First, Fisher and Clark; second, Marshall and Esselborn; third, Molnar and Earlsen. Points—Ft. Washington, 1; Inwood, 8.
4. Tandem, single blade, senior, half mile: First, Zuk and Earlsen; second, Molnar and Kelly; third, Marshall and Finn. Points—Ft. Washington, 8; Inwood, 1.
5. Club four, double blade, half mile: First, Inwood C. C., Marshall, Esselborn, Clark and Kelly; second,

- Ft. Washington C. C.; third, Yonkers C. C. Points—Yonkers, 1; Ft. Washington, 3; Inwood, 5.
7. Open canoe sailing, 40ft. sail area, three miles: First, L. Friede; second, R. Weiss; third, E. Ahrens. Points—Yonkers, 3.
8. Deeked canoe sailing, 90ft. sail area, three miles: First, L. Friede; second, E. Harrison; third, H. L. Zuick. Points—Yonkers, 1.
9. Mixed tandem, single blade, quarter mile: First, Miss Marshall and T. Zuk; second, Miss Gibbons and E. Kelly; third, Mr. and Mrs. Perkins. Points—Ft. Washington, 8; Inwood, 1.
10. Handicap sailing, unlimited sail area, three miles: First, L. Friede; second, E. Harrison; third, H. L. Quick. Points—Yonkers, 1.
12. Tilting handicap, finals: First, Esselborn and Holmgren; second, Finn and Baldwin; third, Marshall and Perkins; fourth, Clark and Fisher. Points—Inwood, 9.
13. One man, single blade, junior, half mile: First, Wm. Bartholomae; second, J. Clark; third, D. Finn. Points—Inwood, 9.
14. One man, double blade, senior, half mile: First, E. Kelly; second, F. Molnar; third, E. Fisher. Points—Ft. Washington, 8; Inwood, 1.
15. Tandem, single blade, junior, half mile: First, Bartholomae and Neumann; second, Clark and Fisher; third, Legrant and Thom. Points—Yonkers, 3; Inwood, 6.
16. Tandem, double blade, senior, half mile: First, Molnar and Vandoll; second, Esselborn and Ahrens; third, Kelly and Zuk. Points—Ft. Washington, 6; Inwood, 1½.
17. Tail-end race, one-eighth mile: First, J. Marshall; second, D. Finn; third, F. Baldwin. Points—Inwood, 9.
18. A. C. C. H. trophy (held one year), half mile; club four, single blade: First, Ft. Washington C. C., Kelly, Molnar, Earlsen and Zuk; second, Inwood C. C.; third, Yonkers C. C. Points—Ft. Washington, 5; Inwood, 3; Yonkers, 1.
19. War canoe race, half mile: First, Yonkers C. C.; second, Ft. Washington C. C.; third, Inwood C. C. Points—Yonkers, 5; Ft. Washington, 3; Inwood, 1.
20. Point trophy (held one year): First, Inwood C. C., 62½ points; second, Ft. Washington C. C., 52 points; third, Yonkers C. C., 15 points; unattached, 22½ points.

awarded the various winners of events. The winners were:

Freak Single—Won by J. J. Smith, Swastika Club; Clarence Pheteplace, Samoset Club, second.

Tail-end Race—Won by Gus Reiss, Swastika Club; C. St. Pierre, Swastika Club, second.

Mile and a Half Around the Island—Won by William French, Cocheco Club; Gus Reiss, Swastika, second.

Each canoe carried one passenger.

Tilting (Combination Crews)—Winchester (Pheteplace and French) beat Medford (Smith and Newman).

**A. C. A. Membership.**

**NEW MEMBERS PROPOSED.**

Atlantic Division.—Samuel S. Whyard, 969 Summit avenue, New York city, by Frederick Grant.

Central Division.—James E. Murray, 341 Barnes street, Wilksburg, Pa.; S. Arthur Hazen, 5627 Rural avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.; E. R. Albrecht, 302 Gray Building, Wilksburg, Pa.; all by F. D. Newbury; Adolph H. Knodel, 826 North State street, Syracuse, N. Y., by A. F. Saunders.

**NEW MEMBERS ELECTED.**

Atlantic Division.—6663, Gustave Ross, 326 West Twenty-eighth street, New York city.

Eastern Division.—6662, William W. Heckman, 176 Federal street, Boston, Mass.; 6664, John J. Smith, 333 Pine street, Providence, R. I.; 6665, Fred A. Schmidt, 33 Stadden street, Providence, R. I.; 6666, Gravers Graverson, 814 Main street, Waltham, Mass.; 6667, Everett W. Smith, 145 Brown street, Waltham, Mass.; 6668, Joseph F. Spoettle, 17½ Robbins street, Waltham, Mass.

**Eastern Division A. C. A.**

LAWRENCE, Mass., May 31.—Novelty stunts and features of paddling comprised the schedule of events this afternoon at Fish Brook on the Merrimack, the camp of the Eastern Division of the American Canoe Association. The sport was watched by a large number of canoe enthusiasts.

The tilting crews were the big card of the afternoon. Commodore Fred W. Cramphorn, of Woburn, was in charge. Loving cups were



**TRAP SHOOTING**



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**Fixtures.**

If you want your shoot to be announced here, send a notice like the following:

**REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.**

- June 7.—Royersford (Pa.) G. C. F. A. Anderson, Sec'y.
- June 7.—Oneonta (N. Y.) F., G. & G. C. George Wohlleben, Sec'y.
- June 7-8.—Milwaukee, Wis.—Badger G. C. C. P. Shumway, Sec'y.
- June 9-12.—Buffalo, N. Y.—N. Y. State Sportsmen's Association tournament. C. F. Lambert, Sec'y.
- June 10.—Janesville (Wis.) G. C. L. L. Nickerson, Sec'y.
- June 10.—Brownsville, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of Brownsville G. C. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
- June 10-11.—Warm Springs Ga.—Merriweather Gun Club. T. B. Slade, Sec'y.
- June 10-12.—Sioux City, Ia.—Soo G. C. W. F. Duncan, Sec'y.
- June 10-12.—Spokane, Wash.—Northwestern Sportsmen's Association tournament, under auspices of Spokane Gun Club. C. A. Fleming, Pres.
- June 10-12.—Buffalo, N. Y.—New York State tournament, auspices Buffalo Audubon Club. C. F. Lambert, Sec'y.
- June 11.—Winchester (Va.) G. C. H. B. Thatcher, Pres.
- June 11.—Portage La Prairie, Canada.—Portage G. C. W. H. Burns, Sec'y.
- June 11-12.—Decatur, Ill.—Central Illinois T. S. L. tournament, under the auspices of the Business Men's G. C. H. P. Hanthron, Sec'y.

- June 12.—Platteville (Wis.) G. C. C. E. Gilmore, Sec'y.
- June 12.—So. Charleston (O.) G. C. G. H. Slaughter, Sec'y.
- June 12.—Brooklyn (Pa.) R. & G. C. M. O. Tiffany, Pres.
- June 12-13.—Indianapolis (Ind.) G. C. G. Aliq, Jr., Sec'y.
- June 12-13.—Huntington, W. Va.—West Virginia State tournament, auspices Huntington G. C. I. R. Shepherd, Pres.
- June 13-14.—Portland, Me.—Maine State tournament, under auspices of Portland G. C. S. W. Dimick, Sec.
- June 14.—Minneapolis (Minn.) R. & G. C. Wm. R. McKinnon, Pres.
- June 14.—Philadelphia, Pa.—Meadow Spring G. C. Wm. F. Letford, Sec'y.

**DRIVERS AND TWISTERS.**

If your score isn't in this issue, it's either because you didn't send it, late arrival, or that it was crowded out for lack of space due to tremendous amount of copy from the three open shooting days. Look for it next week. Please bear in mind, that copy for current issue must be in our office not later than Tuesday noon.

Greenwich Gun Club, of Greenwich, Conn., will hold shoots every Saturday, rain or shine. All shooters are invited. Covered platforms and grounds. Two automatic traps. Two events at 25 targets each, 25 cents entrance,

added target handicap for Du Pont, Hercules and Stevens trophies; two specials at 25 targets each, 25 cents entrance. Monthly prize for highest gross score. Optional sweepstakes. Large assortment of standard loads and shells for sale at 65c. per box. Boats leave Island Beach dock, near railroad station, every hour, on the hour. Boat also leaves Scobogna's dock, Stamford, at 12, 2 and 4 P. M. The ideal location for trapshooting, rain or shine. Refreshments on grounds. Registered tournament on July 4, Aug. 2 and Sept. 1.

W. G. BEECROFT.

**Mt. Holly G. C.**

Mt. HOLLY, N. J., May 28.—Inclement weather reduced the attendance and the interest here to-day. H. P. Wilson was top of the entire shoot with 147 out of 150. Neaf Apgar was high pro with 146. Scores:

*N Apgar .....	146	W Clatts .....	133
*H H Stevens .....	142	W H Mathews .....	131
*F Lawrence .....	124	R Lamb .....	131
*C von Lengerke .....	124	J Davis .....	131
H P Wilson .....	147	H Powers .....	129
H H Sloan .....	144	E B Springer .....	128
H B Fisher .....	144	F Rodgers .....	123
C D Hurff .....	135	F Bowker .....	123
F W Mathews .....	134	J L Wright .....	122
W F Litford .....	134	T Simonds .....	96



**Nebraska Team Shoot.**

NORTH PLATTE, Neb., May 29.—Three days of as fine shooting as one would ask were ended here to-day. The program called for 200 rocks on days one and two, and 150 on day three. Lester German, who tells how good Du Pont brands are, was first pro with 531 out of 550. Harvey Dixon, from the amateur ranks, outshot the whole outfit with 535. The State championship, at 50 targets, in strings of 25, was won by C. C. Tappan with two perfects.

	State Champ.	1st Day.	2d Day.	3d Day.
*L. S. German.....	48	190	196	145
*D. D. Gross.....	46	190	186	136
Geo. Nicolai.....	40	184	181	133
H. Dixon.....	45	193	194	148
Geo. Grubb.....	42	184	179	125
*Wm. Bowman.....	45	176	179	139
B. E. Moritz.....	41	178	182	134
A. Sarcander.....	39	169	159	127
W. R. Thomas.....	49	191	181	144
Sam Clark.....	43	182	186	134
*W. A. Brown.....	41	188	192	142
C. Gellatly.....	45	179	191	142
M. K. Neville.....	44	178	186	140
*E. M. Funk.....	43	188	190	137
H. J. Rebhausen.....	47	180	187	138
Thos. Hufford.....	41	160	176	127
R. Paterson.....	44	177	138	183
Magnuson.....	..	183	181	139
Seaney.....	45	180	182	130
H. Illion.....	42	178	181	131
Gates.....	43	186	194	140
Miller.....	44	183	186	123
Bray.....	44	181	186	140
Rudat.....	40	176	174	142
Linderman.....	42	186	192	136
Southard.....	..	173	179	136
Hosler.....	45	173	182	135
J. E. Den.....	42	182	179	135
Gus Sievers.....	..	180	..	..
*Ed. O'Brien.....	47	192	192	143
A. Muldoon.....	..	150	135	..
*Geo. Kreger.....	48	189	190	143
R. D. Morgan.....	43	175	189	139
I. A. Arnold.....	44	178	175	136
H. Lambert.....	..	151	129 (90)	50
J. Schonau.....	..	163	160 (90)	66
G. E. Evan.....	..	181	181	120
B. D. Burkman.....	32	167	155	121
H. Nedrig.....	47	158 (160)	144 (105)	85
W. Harris.....	46	171	164	128
Don Henkley.....	..	178	..	..
W. Haywood.....	..	146	..	..
B. Daggett.....	..	142	..	..
D. Frew.....	..	(100) 88	..	..
H. P. Walker.....	..	(100) 50	..	..
A. Daiss.....	..	(120) 106	..	..
W. C. Bean.....	..	(120) 90	..	(105) 75
B. Tappan.....	48	(200) 183	178	131
W. W. Watkins.....	..	(200) 180	188	..
B. Dixon.....	48	183	187	134
C. C. Tappan.....	50	(100) 88	184	138
Ben Dawson.....	..	(100) 73	..	..
Geo. Winkowitch.....	..	(60) 41 (140)	85 (135)	97
C. Goucher.....	24	..	163	112
W. R. Armagast.....	42	..	147	117
J. Oram.....	39	..	169	125
C. W. Lyons.....	32	..	..	(105) 84
S. Ball.....	..	..	..	(75) 59
J. L. Nicolai.....	42	(30) 24	..	..
G. Davidson.....	37	(105) 76	..	..
J. R. Lucas.....	..	(30) 24	..	..
W. R. Young.....	..	(45) 30	..	..
E. Rugee.....	43	..	..	..
Fred Nelson.....	40	188	181	133
Fred Call.....	40	177	179	126
C. Holzworth.....	43	177	177	135
W. Coates.....	42	177	184	126
E. Varner.....	47	195	189	139
*Geo. Carter.....	43	191	190	140
G. Gammon.....	38	186	198	138
*H. D. Freeman.....	47	188	189	144
Miles Maryott.....	40	170	..	..
H. G. Taylor.....	48	194	194	145
L. E. Edwards.....	47	184	194	143
I. F. Campbell.....	36	(100) 80	..	..
H. E. Kindia.....	..	132	168 (45)	33
D. Morrill.....	..	176	175	123
R. Brown.....	41	183	184	125
J. F. Dodge.....	..	73	171 (90)	71



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**Canandaigua Sportsmen's Club.**

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 29.—Canandaigua Sportsmen's Club held a shoot at Lakeside Park to-day. There were two principal matches, one a handicap event that brought out fourteen contestants, and the other a jack rabbit series that had nine shooters. The handicap event resulted as follows:

Soule.....	4	60	Eiseline.....	13	50
Kibbe.....	7	50	Stoddard.....	0	32
Mason.....	4	46	Gilligan.....	15	50
Briggs.....	0	41	Martin.....	0	31
Sterling.....	6	46	Wilbur.....	15	32
Van Wormer.....	12	50	Caple.....	0	23
Barringer.....	0	37	Boyce.....	0	35

The result showed a tie between Soule, Kibbe, Van Wormer, Eiseline and Gilligan. Eiseline won on the shoot-off, Soule taking second place.

The jack rabbit event resulted as follows:

Mason.....	45	Gilligan.....	22
Sterling.....	38	Kibbe.....	40
Harrison.....	44	Stoddard.....	41
Patterson.....	40	Weller.....	43
Kinney.....	46		

The surplus remaining of the entrance moneys, which was \$1 per entrant, was divided among those whose scores were in the 10, 9 and 8 class, at the rate of 50, 30 and 20.

**Elm Leaf G. C.**

READING, Pa., May 31.—I enclose scores of Elm Leaf Gun Club, located on Mt. Penn, over 1800 feet above sea level. This is an ideal shooting ground—cement walks and trap house. A fine lawn and a fine shady park are back of the firing-line, with lots of benches and a pure sky for a background.

Targets:	15 15 15 15	Targets:	15 15 15 15
Eck.....	13 11 13 15	Kofroth.....	10 11 12 12
Malberger.....	11 14 15 13	Shell, 3.....	15 12 7 9
Arnstadt.....	12 11 14 11	Blind, 5.....	16 13 8 14
Haag.....	8 10 12 9	Seiling, 10.....	16 10 15 12

M. F. KOFROTH.

**Smith Gun Club**

NEWARK, N. J., May 30.—The big event to-day was won by H. Sindle with 89 out of 100. Louis Colquitt, with a score of 88, took second prize, while Frank Hall, scoring 85, took third. The scores:

Prize shoot scores: B. M. Shanley, 19, 16, 14, 19, 13; R. Hensler, 18, 15, 14, 17, 15; G. Naugle, 17, 16, 16, 18, 15; F. Hall, 17, 17, 18, 13, 20; L. Colquitt, 17, 20, 15, 20, 16; J. Reed, 17, 15, 17, 11, 16; F. Compton, 13, 18, 12, 17, 17;

J. Baldwin, 18, 15, 17, 15, 18; H. Sindle, 20, 16, 19, 19, 15; W. Hassinger, 17, 16, 17, 17, 16; W. Kussmail, 16, 15, 15, 12, 13; F. M. Sindle, 11, 7, 13, 16, 10; S. G. Francisco, 18, 11, 15, 13, 17; J. H. Francisco, 7, 11, 15, 15, 14; E. Klotz, 17, 12, 12, 15, 15; H. Hassinger, 14, 13, 15, 17, 13; J. C. Weiler, 17, 17, 14, 18, 16; Dr. Moeller, 14, 17, 13, 16, 15; C. Hughes, 17, 13, 16, 20, 11.

Practice scores: B. M. Shanley, Jr., 18, 20, 21, 23, 23, 23; H. Higgs, 24, 24; R. Hensler, 21, 22, 19; F. Compton, 17, 20; F. Hall, 24, 20, 22, 22, 22; L. Colquitt, 25, 23, 24, 18; J. Reed, 21, 18; J. Baldwin, 20, 19, 15; H. Sindle, 21; S. G. Francisco, 14; J. H. Francisco, 18; W. Kussmail, 18; F. M. Sindle, 16, 23; E. Klotz, 20; W. Hassinger, 23, 24, 20; H. Hassinger, 15; W. Story, 18; B. Morris, 12; E. Damm, 18; J. Weiler, 19; J. Smith, 15; J. E. Leslie, 20; C. E. Bedford, 17; D. Kern, 12; William Freese, 10; M. Weiler, 17.

**Bon Air G. C.**

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 30.—Following are the scores made to-day by the Bon Air Gun Club:  
First Class—Snee 90, Born 89, Lautenslager 87.  
Second Class—Whalen 84, Slater 79, Stahl 78.  
Third Class—Rectenwald 77, Marshall 77, Bradshaw 69.  
Fourth Class—King 51, Hagerling 37, Staring 34.

Siwanoy C. C.

MT. VERNON, N. Y., May 30.—A dozen of the reliables turned out for the Decoration Day shoot, which constituted the finals in the Du Pont and captain's trophies.

C. H. Hadlock won the Du Pont trophy by making a total score of 165, his nearest competitors being M. R. Guggenheim with 159, and L. G. Bond with 158.

Dr. R. J. Held won the club championship in the 100 target scratch event by breaking 89. G. L. Yates and M. R. Guggenheim, with 87 each, tied for second place.

The first take-home trophy was won by G. L. Yates with a full score, and the second take-home trophy by W. M. Wylie on the shoot-off, just beating Miss Jessie Thorpe for the honor by one bird.

The captain's trophy, which is based on the miss-and-out plan, requires ten straight targets to constitute a leg. Messrs. Z. C. O'Hutt and J. P. Donovan had each won a leg on this trophy at previous shoots; neither were present at the shoot to-day. Dr. R. J. Held succeeded in winning a leg on this trophy, which became his by default on account of the other two winners not being present to shoot off. Scores:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes Du Pont Trophy, 25 targets, handicap; Take-home trophy, 25 targets, handicap; Club championship, 100 targets, scratch.

Buffalo Audubon G. C.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 30.—Under most favorable weather conditions, on beautiful grounds, sixty-one shooters shot through to-day's program. Jennings was high gun with 168 out of 175. Mrs. L. G. Vogel shot a splendid race, getting 156. Seventy-one shooters shot in the merchandise event, King of Geneva pulling down a beautiful \$50 watch with 25 straight from 18yds.

Under the personal direction of Geo. Ginn, ably assisted by Mr. Winters, the office end of the program was efficiently taken care of, and a very short time after the last gun was fired, the word went out, "Come and get your money, boys." The merchandise event, a handicap affair, 16yds. to 23yds., at 25 targets, constituted an extra event and is not included in the following scores. The shooters expressed their appreciation of the prompt manner in which the tournament was conducted, and all stated they were coming to the State shoot on the same grounds, June 9, 10, 11 and 12. The regular program was finished by 1:30 P. M. The special event, the "Audubon Wa'k Back," attracted a large number

of shooters and proved a source of considerable profit to the club. Frank Wright won the first prize in this event. The following are the scores:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Lists various shooters and their scores for different events.

Marion G. C.

MARION, O., May 29.—Forty-four shot through to-day. F. M. Edwards missed only 3 of his 150, which gave him top gun.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Lists various shooters and their scores for different events.

Vergas R. and G. C.

VERGAS, Minn., May 29.—Only eleven shooters looked us over to-day. F. H. Allen took first money, tying Geo. Trent, top pro with 142. Vern Sugrue tied Ferguson, a pro gunner, on 141 for place.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Lists various shooters and their scores for different events.

Cleveland G. C.

CLEVELAND, O., May 30.—The Decoration Day tournament of the Cleveland Gun Club was one of the most successful events of the kind ever run off on the grounds. Over ten thousand targets were thrown and two sets of traps were kept running all the time. Fifty-four shooters took part in the contest. Some of the scores were good and some very poor. The out-of-town boys walked away with most of the goods they came after. The scores follow:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Lists various shooters and their scores for different events.

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F. H. WALLACE, Mgr.

Brodhead G. C.

BRODHEAD, Wis., May 27.—C. P. Shumway was high over all to-day with 145 out of 150. The scores:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Lists various shooters and their scores for different events.

Wilmington G. C.

CHESAPEAKE CITY, Md., May 28.—Rained all day, which no doubt cut the attendance in half. T. Martin won on 134. H. Linn Worthington was top pro on 142.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Lists various shooters and their scores for different events.



BRADFORD GUN CLUB. BRADFORD, PA.

Hudson Gun Club.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 1.—Scores made at the Hudson Gun Club bi-monthly shoot, held this morning, with sixteen shooters taking part. Dave Engle, who has been having a lot of trouble with a new gun of late, came back to life this morning, and found out how to hold it so as to win high average with 89 per cent. Dave left the club house as happy as a lark, and promised to do better at the next shoot. Tom Kelley was the runner up with 83, and also trimmed young Hetherington in a 50-bird race with a score of 43 to 40. The day was one of the pleasantest that we have had at our grounds for the last two months, and the management was disappointed at the small attendance, but trust that on our next shooting date, June 15, they will turn out and make excuses why they all did not win the State championship at Red Bank on June 5, 6 and 7.

Dick Young, of the Jersey City Gun Club, was at the grounds this morning with his usual game of "bull," talking shoot and showing his roll, but when the long green was flashed by Joe Whitley, Dick got under cover very quickly, and found out that he had business elsewhere. No bluffs here, Dick; they don't go.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Score 1, Score 2, Score 3, Score 4, Score 5. Includes names like B Beyersdoft, J Pape, W Drew, J Williams, W Roach, C von Lengkerke, D D Engle, W Gebhardt, H Pape, J W Hetherington, Jr., T Kelley, G Hutchings, J Whitley, H Ruffer, S Metz, T Lynch.

Anolotan G. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.—The Anolotan Gun Club, of this city, held a very successful shoot on the afternoon of May 30. It was a merchandise affair at 100 targets, shot in five 20-target events. The shooters were divided into three classes—A, B and C. Jos. H. Hunter won first in Class A, scoring 94; C. B. Wise was second with 93; E. W. Ford third with 91, and Miles Taylor fourth with 88, while G. D. Kirk, shooting a new single gun, scored 84 and was tied by J. A. Brown.

W. D. Monroe, O. F. James and Capt. Wm. Mitchell tied on 82 for first place in Class B; Geo. W. Peck scored 82 for second place and was all alone, while M. D. Hogan was third with 79, and Eugene Culver was fourth with 78.

In Class C, W. C. Duvall and Geo. A. Emmons were first with 73; C. S. Wilson second with 71; Dr. Barnes third with 70, and W. A. Wenner won fourth with 66.

The targets were thrown fully 50yds. The afternoon was dark, with rain threatening, which finally broke about 3 o'clock, delaying the shooting for half an hour. All the participants received a prize, and from the highest to the lowest, they were all worth carrying home. None of them could be placed in the "plunder" class. Following are the scores:

Table with 2 columns: Name, Score. Includes names like Hunter, C B Wise, E W Ford, M Taylor, J A Brown, G D Kirk, W D Monroe, O F James, Capt Mitchell, Geo Peck, Jr., M D Hogan, E Culver, Dr A B Stine, Dr A Parsons, W C Duvall, G A Emmons, C S Wilson, W W Barnes, W A Wenner, R T Bray, Lieut Withers, Lieut Baum, J M Green, Walter Ferguson, H Bohnke, Myles Taylor.

Robin Hood G. C.

THE regular holiday shoot of the Robin Hood Gun Club, of Staten Island, New York, was held on Decoration Day, it being the final shoot for the 20-gauge Winchester gun given by G. F. Hutchings on Washington's Birthday, to be competed for until Decoration Day, the best score at 50 targets to be the winner. Three men tied on 50 with the aid of their handicaps. Scores:

Table with 2 columns: Name, Score. Includes names like Hutchings, Meyers, Beyersdoft, Gerbolini, Nick, Curry, Conelley, Creighton, Pauly, Bush, Scofield, Smith, Wohlforth, Gerbolini, Curry, Creighton, Hutchings, Scofield, Beyersdoft, Conelley, Re-entry for Winchester gun, Shoot-off of tie for Winchester gun.

Entries Close June 7th

BIGGEST TRAP SHOOTING EVENT IN THE WORLD

Grand American Handicap

Dayton, Ohio, June 17-20, 1913

This Tournament will be held under the auspices of the N. C. R. Gun Club and gives promise of an entry list that will surpass all previous records.

Have You Made Your Entry?

THE INTERSTATE ASSOCIATION

Morocco G. C. Tournament.

SCORES of shooters at the Morocco Gun Club registered tournament at Morocco, Ind., May 28:

Table with 2 columns: Name, Score. Includes names like W H Heer, J H Cory, J F Cory, J T Parks, F Ragle, S Spencer, A R Jones, H Rogers, W B Farney, E L Wright, H W Vietmeyer, F Bartlett, F Lee, L M Cory, C H Peck, E G Hess, H Ross, Roy Ross, A Spinney, Ed Murphy, Chas Humston, D Markley, F Burnham, E W Gragg, H Green, B Nehr, W Fernstermaker, J M Wilcoxson, C M Hanger, C W Dodd, T W Merritt, T Shue, T B Mulligan, C J Hassett, J Cory, E Brown, A Montgomery, C Loughridge, J. C. MURPHEY, Sec'y.

Pastime G. C.

STRATFORD, Ont., May 24.—R. Day and J. E. Jennings tied for high gun to-day with 142 out of 150. In the shoot-off Day cracked 24 against 23 for Jennings, thereby tucking the trophy in his trunk. N. Long broke 140 for place. F. M. Fay, of Stevens Arms Co., was high over all with 144. White, of Du Pont, second with 143. Watson, of Dominion Cartridge Co., third with 112.

In the two-man team race Day and Glover won out with 47 out of 50. Fisher broke straight, and, with Turnbull, got second.

Wm. Boles handled the secretary's job to a nicety.

Table with 2 columns: Name, Score. Includes names like E G White, J E Jennings, S G Vance, R Day, K C Turnbull, J Payne, T Taylor, A W Fisher, R M Watson, B Glover, W Miller, I P Aitchison, W Boles, F M Fay, T Savage, W Mander, W Pow, G Tilson, A Hare, J Vance, N Long, R Jordan, R Leitch.

# FOUR STATE SHOOTS

Testify to



# SUPERIORITY

## TEXAS

Temple, May 21-23

- Texas State Championship  
Won by H. R. Bosley.....49 x 50
- High Professional Score in Championship Event  
H. J. Borden.....49 x 50
- High Amateur Average  
Won by Barton Lewis.....463 x 480

## NEBRASKA

North Platte, May 27-29

- High General Average  
Won by Harvey Dixon.....535 x 550  
With a run of 211 STRAIGHT
- Second Amateur Average  
Won by E. W. Varner.....523 x 550
- Second Professional Average  
Won by Lester German.....531 x 550

## IOWA

Fort Dodge, May 27-29

- Iowa State Championship  
Won by W. S. Hoon.....99 x 100
- High General Average  
Won by W. S. Hoon.....443 x 450
- Wahkonsa Double Target Trophy  
Won by Wm. Wetleaf.....15 pairs straight
- Three Long Runs—195—134—113 by W. S. Hoon

## ILLINOIS

Peoria, May 27-29

- High Amateur Average  
Barton Lewis (tie).....388 x 400
- Professional Championship  
Won by H. W. Cadwallader.....74 x 75
- Smith Cup  
Won by Jas. Scott.....25 x 25  
and 20 straight in each of 3 shoot-offs

It's so easy to see and understand why "*steel where steel belongs*" shells are the best, that they are the choice of shrewd, up-to-date trap-shooters everywhere. Are they successful? The above is just one chapter of the story.

### THE PETERS CARTRIDGE COMPANY, CINCINNATI, OHIO

NEW YORK: 60-62 Warren Street - T. H. Keller, Manager  
 SAN FRANCISCO: 583-585 Howard Street - J. S. French, Manager  
 NEW ORLEANS: 321 Magazine Street - Lee Omohundro, Manager

#### Latonia G. C.

If the first registered shoot of the club, held on the Cincinnati Gun Club's grounds, May 30, is a sample of what the club proposes to do in the future, then it will surely take a leading position in this section of the trapshooting world. Over forty shooters were present, nearly all of them shooting through the program of ten 15-target events, and over half of them entering the special event for the valuable merchandise prizes which were put up by the club. Not only were the local shooters well represented, but there were many out-of-town visitors, among the latter being: J. A. Simpson, W. G. Green and Uncle John Dea, of Maysville, Ky.; J. A. Penn, J. I. Brandenburg and Ed. Cain, of Dayton, O.; J. G. Francis and Dr. O. D. Maddox, of Harrison, O.; Wm. Link, David J. Smyers, E. C. Shafer and E. L. Walker, of Hamilton, O.; T. J. and T. E. Donald, of Felicity; A. H. Sunderbruch, of Williamsburg, O.; L. J. Squier, Pittsburg, Pa., and George W. Maxwell, of Hastings, Neb. There was a big crowd of spectators, which included many of the fair sex, and the latter seemed to appreciate the good work of the contestants thoroughly.

The day was hot, well up in the 90s, but a strong wind made the heat endurable, although it played the mischief with the flight of the targets, and caused some of the boys to fall in their average.

The dinner served by Mrs. Gambell in the club house was fully up to the reputation she has earned as a caterer to the appetites of shooters, and not one but did ample justice to the good things provided.

Shooting began about 10 o'clock over one trap, and after dinner it was found necessary to put the second trap in commission, in order to finish the program. Everything worked smoothly, and the last event was brought to a close in good season. The office was in charge of L. J. Squier, which means that there were no

delays or mixups of any sort. Roger Davies lent a hand in the afternoon, and the winners were at the window receiving their wealth soon after the regular program was finished. J. A. Simpson was high amateur with 142; Ike Brandenburg, came second with 139; W. G. Green and F. C. Koch tied for third place on 136; then came Ed Sampson, one of the old-time cracks of the Cincinnati Club, with 134. Ed. Cain and R. F. Davies divided sixth money on 133 each.

Of the professionals, G. W. Maxwell was high with 138, which is a lower score than he averages. R. L. Trimble came second with 134. The money-back purse was made up of one cent for each target trapped, amounting to \$63.90; the \$1 extra included in the entrance, \$36.80; added by Interstate Association, \$50; total, \$150.70. The losses footed up \$77.65, in sums ranging from 40 cents to \$6.30, leaving a surplus of \$73.05, which was divided among the six high guns in the usual way. The special event had twenty-two entries, and as there were the same number of prizes, every one went home happy. The high men were given the first choice, the others following in order of their scores. The list of prizes included hams, carving sets, amber shooting glasses, .22-cal. rifle, shell case, books, orders for Gambell photos, etc. Cain and Link tied for high score on 46; T. E. Donald second with 45; Ike L. Bittner and Wilber in third place with 44 each. The first choice in the ties was decided by drawing lots, as the time did not permit shooting off.

T J Donald .....	124	F C Koch.....	136
T E Donald.....	129	Dr O D Maddox.....	117
H R Irwin.....	125	E Hammerschmidt .....	127
J A Penn.....	104	A Sunderbruch .....	125
F M Holaday.....	118	E J McArdle.....	111
*O J Holaday.....	111	H Ertel.....	120
G W Dameron.....	129	*L J Squier.....	123
L Bittner.....	129	J I Brandenburg.....	139
*R L Trimble.....	134	Wm Hill .....	112

E Bittner .....	124	E L Walker .....	130
A Gambell .....	119	E C Shafer .....	114
H S Connelly .....	124	D J Smyers .....	116
*G W Maxwell .....	138	Wm Link .....	116
M H Johnson.....	140	A Wilber .....	127
J A Simpson.....	142	J B Clement .....	113
M J Welsh.....	127	W R Randall .....	106
J V Dea.....	126	Ed Frohlinger .....	63
J E Schreck.....	114	A Sander .....	120
W G Green.....	136	C M Butz.....	125
J E Cain .....	133	C C Cox.....	110
R F Davies.....	133	E I Sampson.....	134
J G Francis.....	123	O E Stanforth.....	16

Special event, for merchandise prizes, at 50 targets, entrance \$2, distance handicap:

	Yds.	T'l.		Yds.	T'l.
*Trimble .....	21	39	T J Donald.....	17	41
Simpson .....	21	37	E Bittner .....	17	39
Green .....	50	37	Wilbert .....	18	44
Koch .....	20	39	Johnson .....	17	42
Ike .....	20	44	Sander .....	17	39
Cain .....	19	46	Penn .....	16	37
T E Donald.....	18	45	Link .....	16	46
Irwin .....	18	39	Gambell .....	16	42
L Bittner .....	18	44	Connelly .....	17	31
Sunderbruch .....	18	42	Schreck .....	16	41
Hammerschmidt .....	18	39	S Myers .....	16	35
Butz .....	18	43			

\*Professionals.

#### Texas State Tournament.

TEMPLE, Tex., May 22.—Scorer suffered from wiggles. Even the printer can't read his hallucinations. There were eighty shooters present, 48,000 targets thrown. H. R. Biseley, of Dallas, Tex., won State championship, 47 out of 50. J. Jones and T. Bryant, of Temple, Tex., won team championship, 47 out of 50. In an event at 25 pairs, Forrest McNeir and Tul Bryant tied on 38, and Bryant won out in shoot-off at 10 pairs, with 15 to 14.

	1st Day.	2d Day.	3d Day.
C A Worthington .....	144	147	154
E W Fry.....	138	139	135
W A Morris.....	154	150	131
*G B Pragg.....	124	129	123
Chas Gay .....	143	127	128
J Hutchinson .....	142	142	132
Fred Adams .....	110	106	104
Geo Tucker .....	143	147	146
L N Markham.....	132	122	139
J L Bussey.....	127	118	119
J McLean .....	139	138	134
A Barnett .....	128	133	147
R B Barnes.....	146	146	115
*H Murrelle .....	152	154	155
F McNeir .....	146	145	140
J W Nichols.....	141	123	...
S Fosgard .....	146	146	132
C M Campbell .....	145	141	128
C G Andrews.....	146	144	136
G C Inghram .....	137	148	134
*L Wade .....	142	147	132
W J Bassett.....	121	123	109
R I Tennant .....	123	119	109
Jack Harrison .....	145	144	120
A L Nethery .....	118	119	112
W Miller .....	155	152	152
R C Chew .....	136	139	131
T Townsend .....	109	78	55
H H French.....	129	...	...
B Booth .....	124	122	128
M Jones .....	103	109	96
*G Barstow .....	153	149	136
F M Grazier .....	125	158	93
G W Gardenhire .....	125	141	129
T G Easley .....	137	136	134
*Joe Speight .....	147	139	140
*H Birden .....	143	153	141
Jimmie Jones .....	140	143	128
Bart Lewis .....	155	156	152
*F Gilbert .....	154	150	154
*H Donnelly .....	145	136	141
Z E Scofield .....	148	139	139
H R Bisley .....	147	152	157
Alf Gardner .....	143	132	131
*Ben Schwartz .....	146	151	150
F D Williamson .....	141	138	132
C D Teutsch .....	132	131	105
E F Fosgard .....	156	156	147
J Fosgard .....	136	135	132
J E Johnson.....	137	122	...
C G Carleton.....	134	138	105
J M Furman.....	140	147	135
Walter Roach .....	145	144	134
Hugh Smith .....	93	...	107
Tul Bryant .....	130	153	131
Lee Jones .....	136	135	133
T C Ford .....	132	140	137
*W R Crosby.....	155	156	156
Nic Arie .....	157	155	138
*C Spencer .....	156	154	150
L Christian .....	137	...	...
W A Hodges.....	140	149	138
J B Wilson.....	95	(20) 6	76
R B Mellin.....	79	(20) 6	...
E M Adams.....	125	135	135
Tom Wilson .....	118	104	92
Geo Koch .....	114	...	...
R O Gresham.....	122	...	...
C H Tavior.....	(160) 75	127	...
Ralph McLendon .....	(40) 32	(120) 95	...
J F Barnes.....	(40) 32	...	...
B A Calhoun.....	118	...	...
A R Mace .....	132	...	...
H Hoffman .....	114	...	...
H Wickason .....	138	...	...
H C Withers .....	132	(100) 85	...
J J Booker .....	(60) 27	...	...
W S McGregor.....	129	...	...
H A Holt .....	...	(100) 76	...
C Hall .....	...	109	...

**Colonie G. C.**

ALBANY, N. Y., May 30.—The Colonie Gun Club, of Albany, held its first tournament to-day. This was an amateur tournament. It was the first tournament for a number of the boys. The program consisted of eight 20 and one 15-target events, a total of 175 targets. A stiff gale of wind prevailed all day, and it made hard shooting. The background is the skyline. It is the best ground in this respect that there is in this part of the State. We had the pleasure of having one professional with us. This was the only Sim Glover, of Du Pont and Ballistite fame. He had an easy walkover in pulling down the high average professional prize. Sim faithfully promised to display this prize at the coming State shoot. The club donated fourteen average prizes to those who shot through the entire program.

We had visitors with us from Gloversville, Amsterdam, Schenectady, Glens Falls, Mechanicsville, Troy and Red Hook. Mr. Bain, of Red Hook, is now organizing the Hudson River Trapshooters' League.

Shot at.	Broke	Shot at.	Broke
*Glover	175 158	Drame	175 125
Valentine	175 160	Hill	175 122
G Hotaling	175 155	Welling	175 115
Brown	175 152	Ingalsbee	175 108
Sanders	175 151	Borne	175 106
E Hotaling	175 148	Smith	175 94
Warnick	175 147	White	175 94
Stewart	175 147	Crounce	175 86
Rice	175 146	J Livingston	175 86
Farrell	175 143	Bain	175 82
Bannagan	175 140	Hall	175 78
G Karl	175 138	Edwards	175 64
Nisbet	175 136	E Karl	175 62
C Livingston	175 135	Geary	175 38
Thacher	175 134	Ely	175 23
Kirkpatrick	175 129	Knapp	175 10

H. H. VALENTINE.

**Roanoke G. C.**

THE largest and most enthusiastic crowd of shooters since the opening shoot, faced the traps on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, under conditions favorable, which made the sport very enjoyable. By reason of these facts the competition in each class was close and spirited. The weekly trophies offered by the club were won by the following members:

Scratch Class—Jamison first, Bloxton second.

Class A—Brigman first, Holland second.

Class B—Cox first, Huff second.

Class C—Nelson, Jr., first; Richards, second.

Stevens trophy—A N Nelson, Jr.

The scores made by the respective shooters were as follows:

Broke.	Pr.ct.	Broke.	Pr.ct.
*Goodrich	98 98	Shepherd	40 80
Jamison	48 96	J Poindexter	40 80
Holland	46 92	Boyd	40 80
Bloxton	46 92	Cox	39 78
*Fisher	91 91	Huff	37 74
L G Richards	45 90	Howard	36 72
E Poindexter	45 90	F Jones	36 72
Bringman	44 88	Scholl	32 64
Watson	44 88	Nelson	32 64
Elliott	43 86	Moore	28 56
Dyer	42 84	Payne	26 52
Hooper	42 84	Jennings	24 48
W S Jones	42 84	Baskerville	18 36
D W Richards	41 82		

\*Professionals, and shot at 100 targets each.

**Westwood G. C.**

NINETEEN members attended the club shoot May 30, and the scores made show a great improvement over those which were put up in the early days of the organization. Before the snow flies again some of the boys will be able to give the top-notchers a run for their money, and they will not ask any handicap at that.

The trophy was won by J. A. La Boiteaux with 94 per cent., including his handicap. Other scores in the trophy match, including handicaps, were: Wm. Bohnert 89, F. Disser 89, A. Goda 93, Kaufman 89, O. Kling 83; A. C. Kuball 89, C. Kuball 92, J. Nocheck 91, C. Rybolt 92, Ruehlman 92, M. Stopper 92, J. Schneider 92, J. Connor 89, and C. Fox 92. The shooting of La Boiteaux has been very consistent, and he is rapidly approaching his old-time form. C. Rybolt is also getting into line again, and is doing some of the stunts he used to do in the palmy days at St. Bernard.

Shot at.	Broke	Shot at.	Broke
J Schneider	125 99	B Goda	75 48
C Kuball	100 79	O Kling	125 91
A La Boiteaux	125 94	J Nocheck	100 73
F Disser	100 57	Evers	50 43
J Connor	75 42	Dr Blunden	50 17
Wm Bohnert	75 41	C Fox	100 57
M Stopper	75 50	Kaufman	100 47
C Rybolt	125 108	R Ruehlman	25 20
A C Kuball	100 65	G Goda	25 1
P Ruehlman	75 66		

**Platteville G. C.**

PLATTEVILLE, Wis., May 26.—Report of our shoot for yesterday. Weather was very unfavorable—cold and drizzly—so scores are below the average:

B H Doescher	39	T Bridges	32
C E Gilmore	38	Ed Long	31
W Karmann	38	P Karmann	18
M Brunner	34		

C. E. GILMORE, Sec'y.



VIEW OF DU PONT GUN CLUB GROUNDS WHERE SHOOT OCCURRED

**TRIUMPHS and TROPHIES**

For Shooters Using



**SMOKELESS POWDERS**

At the Second Annual Tournament of the Delaware State Sportsmen's Association, May 30-31, 1913

THE reliability and regularity of Du Pont Smokeless Powders are again manifested by conspicuous victories at the Du Pont Gun Club of Wilmington, Delaware.

**DELAWARE AMATEUR STATE CHAMPIONSHIP**

Won by A. B. Richardson, Dover, Del., score 286 x 300, shooting DU PONT

**THE CALDWELL TROPHY**

For the Amateur making the highest score on the 300 16-yard targets  
Won by C. H. Newcomb, Phila., Pa., score 289 x 300, shooting SCHULTZE

**Long Run of the Tournament** High Amateur Score on 16-yard Targets  
H. E. Buckwalter, Royersford, Pa., score 105 straight, shooting DU PONT A. B. Richardson, Dover, Delaware, score 286 x 300, shooting DU PONT

**High Professional Score on 16-yard Targets**  
Made by W. S. Colfax, Jr., Wilmington, Del., score 284 x 300, shooting DU PONT

**High Professional Score for Entire Program**  
Made by W. S. Colfax, Jr., Wilmington, Del., score 326 x 350, shooting DU PONT

**Shoot Du Pont Powders—The Kind Which Win at the Traps**

**Social Rod and Gun Club.**

OLYPHANT, Pa., May 30.—The Lewis class system was used in this tournament. The contestants were divided into four classes, and four moneys were allotted to each class, 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent. W. E. Highfield took the 40 with 134. Mr. Hawkins was upper pro with 147.

W E Highfield	134	A C Campbell	87
E A Highfield	106	M W Harris	93
J Padden	94	J F Adams	84
T Thomas	105	Joe Shotto	107
S Vile	92	Von Storch	128
T H Craven	86	Bohn	115
A Morgans	76	Wm Stroh	118
F Vankirk	91	Mason	104
Dan Davis	99	Logan	121
T F Padden	123	*O S Sked	139
*J M Hawkins	147	Ziegler	129
Dawes	127	Garritt	105
C Pratt	133	P Doyle	89
Hardenberg	119	H German	124
Hopkins	132	Wm Anderson	121
A R Baird	102	Phillips	70
B Griffin	123		

**New York State Shoot.**

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 31.—About the only conditions needful to make the State shoot an unqualified success are fine weather and a good attendance. Those who attend will find about everything in the way of prizes to satisfy the most exacting. Special prizes are still being received, the latest of which is an elegant trophy, to be presented by that sterling sportsman and all-round fine gentleman James G. S. Dey, of Syracuse, to the New York State amateur shooter making the highest score in the first 100 targets of the second day's regular program.

Should there be ties on this, the first 100 targets of the third day's regular program will decide this; and should there be further ties, they will be shot miss-and-out.

Some of our Buffalo Audubon Club members have donated a fine cup, to be presented to the amateur shooter, resident of any State other than New York, this including Canada, making the highest average for the three days' regular program. There will doubtless be several additions to the special prizes, which will be listed in due time.

Programs are out and are being mailed to shooters and club secretaries.  
C. F. LAMBERT, Sec'y.

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J. W. N. JOHNSTONE, General Passenger Agent, Reid Newfoundland Company, St. John's, Newfoundland.

### Delaware State Sportsmen's Association.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 31.—The second annual tournament of the Delaware State Sportsmen's Association, ending to-day, was highly successful. The entry list was over 100, a fact that speaks for itself as in favor with the popular idea. A few of the Du Pont Gun Club's lady members took part in the shoot for prizes, and showed good form with their tiny 20-gauge guns. Eleven pros shot along in the event for targets only, so that as there were about eighty prizes, pretty nearly every entry carried something back home with him.

For the 300 targets on the two days' program O. R. Dickey and W. L. Colfax, Jr., tied for high average among the professionals; J. T. Skelly and H. H. Stevens tied for second on 280, while Neaf Apgar was third on 278.

The chief honors must, however, be given to the amateurs, who outshot their professional friends by a solid majority. For the two days, C. H. Newcomb was high with 289, losing only 11 out of his 300; next to him came G. S. McCarty and Allen Heil with 287; in third place alone was A. B. Richardson, and H. E. Buckwalter with his 284 was in fourth place, but tied, so far as his individual score went, with that of the high professionals.

As the Caldwell trophy, won last year by Harry W. Kahler, goes to the amateur breaking the most targets in the 300 on the regular events for the two days, another Philadelphian, C. H. Newcomb, now holds the trophy until the next shoot. After the contests for the trophy in 1914 and in 1915 have been decided, all the winners of the trophy will have a shoot-off at 100 targets per man for final ownership. This will surely make a shoot-off well worth watching.

The Traffic Department of the Du Pont Company gave last year a sterling silver cup, to be competed for on lines similar to those under which the Caldwell trophy is competed for, with the single exception that the competition for the trophy is open only to amateurs who are resident of the State of Delaware. Alden B. Richardson, of Dover, won it in 1912 and duplicated his victory by taking it again this year with 286 out of 300. W. M. Foord was second with 261, and J. H. Minnick was third with 180.

The open State championship, a sterling silver trophy, open to any Delawarean, professional or amateur, was placed in open competition, and was the subject of a close fight with a plucky finish. The result was a win for James T. Skelly, who made the excellent score of 98 out of 100 targets, running his last 67 straight. His score of 98 was three targets better than his nearest opponents—Colfax and Minnick, who broke 95 each, Richardson landing with 94. Mr. Skelly's victory was a decidedly popular one, but it seems he is not to be allowed to wear his honors long without fighting for them, as it is understood that W. S. Colfax has already put in a written challenge to the present holder for a contest for the trophy at an early date.

Two runs of over 100 straight were made during the tournament, G. S. McCarty making a run of 109, while Buckwalter ran 106. The scores:

FIRST DAY.			
*W S Colfax, Jr.....	143	T W Mathewson.....	124
L S Page.....	129	C E Springer.....	106
*W A Joslyn.....	133	L C Lyon.....	94
*N Apgar.....	141	W G Wood.....	121
*H H Stevens.....	141	F D Miller.....	124
*E A W Everitt.....	92	W B Smith, Jr.....	114
*T H Keller, Jr.....	126	R P Willis.....	124
V Oliver.....	140	M F Morris.....	126
*F E H Sheldon.....	132	G R Cleveland.....	128
W Edmanson.....	129	T J Morris.....	117
*Ed Banks.....	129	J C Griffith.....	139
J P Sousa.....	135	S J Newman.....	95
*J T Skelly.....	142	E E du Pont.....	129
*W Hammond.....	135	C Leedom.....	125
*F H Ford.....	138	W M Foord.....	140
G S McCarty.....	146	J B McHugh.....	138
Geo McCarty.....	147	*L R Lewis.....	120
*H L Worthington.....	132	I Turner.....	132
H E Buckwalter.....	141	J J Magahern.....	132
A Heil.....	144	J T Roberson.....	134
J F Pratt.....	116	H W Wilson.....	133
O R Dickey.....	140	T W Baker.....	90
J Englert.....	138	E P Ewing (100).....	80
*C von Lengerke.....	125	D J Dougherty (100).....	87
J Bitterling.....	116	S Tuchten (100).....	85
C T Martin.....	121	*L D Willis (80).....	72
A B Richardson.....	143	J F Straughn (80).....	64
J H Minnick.....	141	W Soley (80).....	56
W J Highfield.....	107	Jas Coyle (80).....	72
H P Carlon.....	128	T P Kelleher (80).....	53
A J Dando.....	119	W F Jensen (80).....	50
W Wiley.....	125	J Anderson, Jr (80).....	59
J D Yingst.....	113	H Sloan (20).....	7

The scores in the merchandise event follow:

Yds. T'l.					
*W S Colfax.....	22	24	I Turner.....	18	22
*N Apgar.....	22	23	J B McHugh.....	20	20
*H H Stevens.....	22	20	J C Griffith.....	21	22
C H Newcomb.....	22	22	E E du Pont.....	21	23
G S McCarty.....	22	21	Wm Foord.....	21	20
L Page.....	20	20	W H Wilson.....	20	23
*J T Skelly.....	20	22	J Newman.....	16	20
*T H Fox.....	20	19	T W Baker.....	16	24
V Oliver.....	19	23	T S Chalfant.....	16	21
J L Englert.....	20	21	F P Ewing.....	16	23
*H L Keller, Jr.....	18	23	B McCardle.....	16	18
*F E H Sheldon.....	18	20	J J Magahern.....	18	18
W Edmanson.....	18	22	S Tuchten.....	18	24
J P Sousa.....	18	22	D Dougherty.....	18	24
*W Hammond.....	18	22	W S Robinson.....	18	18
H E Buckwalter.....	22	23	W B Abbott.....	18	20
A Heil.....	22	19	J T Roberson.....	19	18
*O R Dickey.....	22	20	*L D Willis.....	21	20
A B Richardson.....	22	23	H E Sloan.....	21	18
J H Minnick.....	21	23	Leford.....	19	19
*C von Lengerke.....	18	20	H W Bush.....	18	21
J Bitterling.....	19	15	E M Ross.....	18	15
T Martin.....	19	20	J F Straughn.....	17	20
H P Carlon.....	18	24	W Soley.....	17	18

L Lyon	18	13	Jas Coyle	17	24
W J Highfield	16	15	T P Kelleher	17	16
A Dando	16	23	MacMullen	16	20
T W Mathewson	16	21	Crawford	16	17
Yungst	17	24	R S Wood	16	21
C E Springer	17	18	R F Springer	16	9
W G Wood	17	24	J H Thomas	16	21
W B Smith, Jr.	17	19	F S Robelen	16	21
R P Willis	17	21	C M Buckmaster	16	13
G R Cleveland	17	17	Dr Betts	16	21
T J Morris	16	22	Witworth	16	15
F D Miller	18	18	Schuyler	17	11
M F Morris	18	22	F Jensen	16	15
H Wiley	18	25	Mayer	16	20
C Leedom	18	23	J E Miller	16	13

SECOND DAY.

W S Colfax	141	F D Miller	124
L S Page	136	T W Baker	107
W A Joslyn	134	H W Wilson	139
N Apgar	137	A J Dando	116
H H Stevens	139	H Wiley	123
E A W Everitt	122	E E du Pont	134
T H Keller, Jr.	135	C Leedom	116
T Oliver	133	J B McHugh	137
F E H Sheldon	130	W M Foord	141
W Edmanson	123	L R Lewis	117
Ed Banks	136	T W Mathewson	123
J P Sousa	128	H W Bush	128
J T Skelly	138	W G Wood	126
W M Hammond	127	J J Magahern	127
T H Fox	130	J T Roberson	126
C H Newcomb	143	J F Pratt	134
G McCarty	140	J B Fontaine	115
H L Worthington	138	J C Griffith	133
H E Buckwalter	143	G R Cleveland	122
A Heil	143	E R Galvin	123
J H Keller, Sr.	123	M F Morris	128
O R Dickey	144	G H Simon	117
J Englert	141	H A Poole (90)	46
C von Lengerke	119	A M Lindsay	110
J Bitterling	133	W B Severn (45)	37
C T Martin	130	J W Ma'hers (30)	23
A B Richardson	143	S F Tuchten (75)	67
J H Minnick	139	W Hartlove, Jr (45)	21
W J Highfield	90	C C Gerow (45)	40
H P Carlon	124	Dr Paterson (45)	36
L C Lyon	128	C Mayer (45)	28
S J Neuman	106	W H White (45)	33
W B Smith, Jr.	118	M Chase (45)	35
I D Yingst	114	C S Springer (45)	34
T E Doremus	108		

\*Professionals.

State of Vermont Shoot.

Four special prizes will be given at the registered tournament given under the auspices of the Springfield Gun Club on June 18-19, at Springfield, Vt. The Squier money-back system will be used, to which the Interstate Association donates \$100, which, together with the 1 cent per target and extra fee of \$1 charged each shooter, should take care of the losses of contestants who fail to win back their entrance fees, less price of targets.

The program for first day is 150 targets. Money divided Rose system, ratio points, 5, 3, 2, 1. Second day, 150 targets; two extras at 25 targets each; total 200 targets, \$20 entrance, \$100 added; total entrance \$12; division of money, same as first day.

The team championship contest will be events Nos. 11 and 12 on the program of the first day; these events will also be open as sweepstakes to all amateurs. Conditions: Open to any club of the Vermont State Trapshooters' League, five men per team, 50 targets per man, entrance \$10 per team; \$10 from each team divided 60 per cent. to highest and 40 per cent. to next high team, winning team to be adjudged the champion team of the State. Trophies for men of winning team. Competitors in team may at the same time enter for the sweeps. Entrance for the teams must not be paid to the tournament cashier.

The conditions governing the Vermont State championship trophy follow: To be shot for in open competition at this tournament, 100 targets per man. The shooter making the highest total in the 100 targets to be adjudged the owner of the trophy and the title of State champion at targets. All ties to be shot off at 25 targets per man. Any amateur who is a member of this Association shall be entitled to compete for the trophy. The Springfield Gun Club donates the trophy, to be emblematic of the individual amateur target championship of Vermont. This event will be the last 100 targets shot at on the second day of the tournament, beginning with the last 5 targets of event 7 and continuing through events 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, all of which are open as sweepstakes to all amateurs.

Cincinnati Gun Club.

The attendance at the weekly shoot on June 1 was not up to the mark, the local shooters having had their fill on Decoration Day. John Sebreck, of Covington, was high man with 93, Butz and Le Compte being his nearest competitors with 90 each. J. Day did his best work, shooting at doubles, breaking 45 out of 25 pairs, but accounting for only 3 out of 50 singles.

The Foucar cup will be put in competition on June 8. The conditions are five contests at 100 targets each, shot in five 20-target events. Contestants must shoot in four of the five matches to qualify, total score for the entire series to count. All start on equal terms and handicap themselves for each succeeding contest, being allowed enough added targets to make their total 94; that is, if a contestant breaks 80 in his first shoot, he will be allowed 14 added targets in the second match; if he breaks 90 in the second contest, his handicap for the third will be only 4 targets, and so on. The matches will be held every other week.

Following are the scores of the weekly shoot: Sander 81, Willie 56, Butz 90, Gambell 85, Schreck 93, Sampson 84, Le Compte 90.



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Heinz Tomato Ketchup, Heinz Pickles, sweet and sour, Heinz Olives are among the "necessaries." And Heinz Fruit Preserves, Butters and Jellies will be appreciated.

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Portland Gun Club.

PORTLAND, Me., May 30.—Memorial Day proved to be clear and fine, but the weather conditions were better suited for a yacht race than for trapshooting. A north-west gale prevailed during the forenoon, which caused the targets to do some wonderful stunts, but some good scores were made, regardless of the wind. Cliff Randall broke 91 out of his 100, but Billy Hill, the professional, broke one better. Hill's 92 made him high gun against the field. Steve Dimick and Silas Adams tied for second place with 88 dead, and Al Dow claimed third place with 81 dead. Will Darton and Pat Osborne broke 87 and 77 respectively. The shoot was one of the best Memorial Day events we have had for many years. The scores:

*Hill	92	W N Taylor	84
C Randall	91	E Randall	82
Dimick	88	Hinds	82
Adams	88	Weymouth	79
*Darton	87	*Osborne	77
Al Dow	86	Johnson	74
Coleman	84		

\*Professionals

Greensboro G. C.

THE following scores were made at practice shoots during the past week at our club. Some of our members are trying to get in shape for the G. A. H. and other tournaments nearer home. We are certainly glad to notice that Mr. Erwin has improved so much, and that Mr. Wheeler has found out "how" since he returned from Montgomery.

Scores made afternoon of May 27, 50 targets each:			
C W Wheeler	41	Fields	39
C Erwin	46	E C Singley	35
Dr Lawson	45	C Y Stollenwerck	26
J A Blunt	39		

Scores made afternoon May 29, 50 targets each:			
C W Wheeler	47	Dr A Lawson	42
C Erwin	45	M Fields	37
H M Hardenburg	44	E C Singley	28
J A Blunt	42		

Scores made afternoon of May 30, 100 targets each:			
J A Blunt	95	C Erwin (50)	46
C W Wheeler	89		

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**Chenango County F., G. and G. C.**

NORWICH, N. Y., May 27.—First place was split in two by C. L. Frantz and W. E. Corfield, each arriving at 140 scalers. L. C. Palmiter filled the third notch with 137. H. W. Stevens and Mel Hawkins tied for top pro. exploitation with 144. N. P. Bonney did cashier honors perfectly.

N P Bonney.....	126	J C Case.....	121
J W Munroe.....	125	C W Hobbie.....	133
H W Smith.....	122	E Bates.....	89
R G Wheeler.....	130	A E Nye.....	106
*H H Stevens.....	144	N A Platt.....	131
C L Frantz.....	140	I J Shove.....	114
C C Snook.....	135	F O Spencer.....	118
J G S Dey.....	136	W E Denny.....	104
G W Sherman.....	123	W A Lewis.....	129
C J Dally.....	119	F D Curtis.....	117
J De Bee.....	134	W Race.....	116
H W Bird.....	117	F Fowler.....	114
L C Palmiter.....	137	*J M Hawkins.....	144
W E Corfield.....	140	L H Pratt.....	131
C Limbers.....	109	Clyde Pratt.....	126
A M Jones.....	122	W E Hookway.....	123
G N Jones.....	110	F Weiss.....	119
C H Haight.....	109		

**Thousand Island G. C.**

GANANOQUE, Ont., May 25.—B. Beattie took upper honors to-day with 140 out of 150:

J C Howland.....	135	J B Harken.....	121
J R O'Connor.....	136	W V Rogers.....	119
J Morley.....	117	W F Stevens.....	110
Geo Mason.....	125	N Rattray.....	124
W R Patrick.....	138	E Turley.....	121
*G M Dunk.....	133	W Slaney.....	122
F W Watson.....	121	Abbott.....	134
P J Booth.....	121	W J Corbyn.....	113
E P Wright.....	130	Jos Frateschi.....	123
C A Lewis.....	131	C H Simmonds.....	124
Sid Griffin.....	134	G Meaghar.....	105
F A Willis.....	131	J H Evans.....	119
Robt Tulloch.....	125	M Sprague.....	124
S Meggs.....	112	W Hamilton (30).....	23
R Brasie.....	113	A W Taylor (60).....	47
B Beattie.....	140	D Bain (60).....	31
R A Sebitt.....	123		

**Sikeston G. C.**

SIKESTON, Mo., May 27.—A strong north wind made shooting difficult here to-day. Bill Crosby broke 170 out of 175, getting top pro, and Lance, Smith and Tanner tied for top amateur with 150.

*W R Crosby.....	170	Mat Osborn.....	132
*J L Head.....	159	F Russell.....	130
*Art Killam.....	154	E C Graham.....	126
F Lance.....	150	H Neely.....	122
H A Smith.....	150	Ed Phillips.....	119
W H Tanner.....	150	Clem Marshall.....	117
*Dan Bovee.....	149	D E Sawyer.....	112
*Alex Mermod.....	147	G H Hardin.....	111
Dan McCoy.....	146	D A Pratt.....	98
J R Tansie.....	145	Mrs E S Leming.....	69
E S Leming.....	143	J R Baldwin (145).....	109
W C Roland.....	142	H Pottinger (115).....	94
C H Yanson.....	140	C A Mack (70).....	30
Joe Howlett.....	139	J H Barnett (70).....	24
R C Rains.....	137	W E Denis (55).....	29
J Hays.....	132		

**Northern Kentucky G. C.**

THE Northern Kentucky Gun Club will hold an all-day shoot on June 8, the program to consist of ten 15-target events, total entrance \$10, under the Squier money-back system. On June 15, a simi'ar shot will be given, especially for the benefit of shooters passing through Cincinnati on their way to Dayton for the Grand American. Everyone is invited to embrace this opportunity for a last day of practice before the big event, and the fact that Messrs. Irwin and Damcron are to manage these shoots insures a good time to all who attend. The club's grounds are beginning to look as before the flood once more, and in a short while all traces of the damage will be hidden. Come and have a good time and win something toward your expense account.

**Lehigh Rod and Gun Club.**

BETHLEHEM, Pa., May 31.—Fifteen hundred targets were thrown in the match between Lehigh Rod and Gun Club, Catasauqua Bryden Gun Club and the Allentown North End Gun Club. The five-man team match, 50 targets per man, was won by the Lehigh Club with a score of 225. Catasauqua's score was 218, and Allentown's was 190. The scores:

Lehigh Rod and Gun Club—Sobers 45, C. Miller 43, Bruch 47, Schrader 43, Werst 47; total, 225.
Bryden Gun Club—Brown 47, Steele 47, Peacock 36, Wilson 41, Richards 45; total, 218.
North End Gun Club—Kline 42, Licini 31, O. Miller 46, Kramer 38, Erdman 33; total, 190.

**Daniel Boone G. C.**

MARTHASVILLE, Mo., May 31.—Hot weather and farm work kept our attendance down again to-day. The following scores were made: John Mutert shot at 50 and broke 42; C. Kite (35) 34; Ahmann (25) 21; Koe'ling (25) 21; Bollman (25) 19; Meyer (25) 18.

J. O. WILSON, Sec'y.

(Trap Notes continued on page 738.)



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**Avondale G. C.**

CHICAGO, Ill., May 27.—There was intense interest in the match of 25 birds each between Kennicott and Arehart, Kennicott winning by one bird, 20 to 21. There was considerable wind.

Shot at, Broke	Shot at, Broke
Wm Bredfeldt..... 50 43	L Truber..... 50 31
A E Tiebing..... 50 43	R Jardine..... 50 33
A Frauholz..... 50 40	F Drakeman..... 50 37
O Olson..... 50 40	J Clancy..... 25 18
H Carlson..... 50 34	O Spencer..... 25 16
J Kahman..... 50 21	H Kennicott..... 75 59
C Schoene..... 50 29	W Eulberg..... 75 47
O Stonwall..... 50 26	J Hemmerle..... 75 49
G Arehart..... 50 40	J Panasié..... 75 49
H Olson..... 50 11	*F W Hymcr..... 75 61
A Coleman..... 50 43	Strauss, Jr..... 75 46
G Frederiek..... 50 14	G Drakeman..... 25 46
J Canasus..... 50 21	M Reimer..... 25 1

\*Professionals.


J. F. CLANCY, Sec'y.

**Norfolk—Portsmouth G. C.**

PORTSMOUTH, Va., May 31.—Gunther again carried off the honors in the weekly shoot of the Norfolk-Portsmouth Gun Club by breaking 45 bluerocks in the club shoot and 48 in an extra 50. Following are the club scores:

Gunther..... 45	Ballance..... 35
Boyd..... 41	Gordon..... 34
Richardson..... 41	Cook..... 34
Dr Byrd..... 38	Talbot..... 32
Davis..... 37	Capt Easton..... 30
Edmonds..... 36	Hatton..... 30
Borrowdale..... 35	Kein..... 25
Laird..... 35	White (25)..... 18

W. T. E., Sec'y.



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Capercaillies, Black Game, Wild Turkeys, Quails, Rabbits, Deer, etc., for stocking purposes. Fancy Pheasants, Peafowl, Swans, Cranes, Storks, Ornamental Geese and Ducks, Foxes, Squirrels, Ferrets, etc., and all kinds of birds and animals.

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Adirondack trout of all ages and sizes for stocking streams and lakes. We deliver to your station and guarantee condition. Correspondence solicited.

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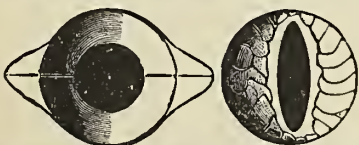
**Blackfoot Lodge Tales**

By George Bird Grinnell. The story of a prairie people, with folklore and tradition, history, and a sympathetic study of the people and their life by one who has lived among them. Cloth, illustrated, 300 pages. Post paid, \$1.75.

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**Kennel Department**

**Dog Show Dates.**

- June 7.—Nassau County Kennel Club, at Belmont Park, L. I. E. H. Berendsohn, Sec'y.
- June 7.—Lancaster Horse Show and Kennel Club, at Lancaster, Pa. H. S. Williamson, Sec'y.
- June 11.—Ladies' Kennel Association of Massachusetts, at Auburndale, Mass. Mrs. P. J. Talbot, Sec'y.
- June 14.—Devon Dog Show Association, at Devon, Pa. George F. Foley, Lansdowne, Pa., Supt.
- June 19-20.—Zoo Kennel Club, Zoo Garden, Cincinnati, O. L. K. Bishop, Sec'y.
- July 1.—North Vancouver Kennel Club, at Vancouver, B. C. George A. Crawford, Sec'y.
- Aug. 8-9.—Rhode Island Kennel Club, at Newport, R. I. W. Codman, Sec'y.
- Aug. 14-16.—Bayside Kennel Club, at Venice, Cal. M. L. Smith, Sec'y.
- Sept. 1.—Lehigh Valley Kennel Club, Allentown, Pa. C. A. Steinmetz, Sec'y.
- Sept. 1-4.—Minnesota State Fair Dog Show, Hamline, Mian. J. A. Craig, Supt.
- Sept. 6.—Rumson Kennel Club, Rumson, N. J. L. B. Churchill, Sec'y.
- Sept. 9.—San Mateo Kennel Club, San Mateo, Cal. Irving C. Ackerman, Sec'y.
- Sept. 12.—Lenox Kennel Club, Lenox, Mass. Miss M. Brigham, Supt., North Grafton, Mass.
- October.—Fourth American Beagle Stake, American Field Publishing Company, Chicago.
- Oct. 8-10.—Danbury, Conn.—Twenty-ninth show. James Mortimer, Supt.
- Oct. 21.—Pennsylvania Field Trial Club. J. B. Sanson, Sec.
- Oct. 23-25.—Colorado Kennel Club, Denver, Colo. F. R. Dutton, Sec'y.
- Nov. 24.—Continental Field Trial Club, Waynesboro, Ga. John White, Sec'y.
- Dec. 1.—Georgia Field Trial Association, Waynesboro, Ga. S. G. Story, Sec'y.

**Boston Terrier Club Show.**

ON the 28th the Boston Terrier Club held its specialty show at the Hotel McAlpin, New York city. Princess Iris, a bitch pup, from the kennels of Samuel Doran, showed for the first time and took the blue ribbon. She won also in the novice and limit classes. Her winning was checked by Mrs. George Pell's Wampagne Queen of Hearts. In the limit class for bitches, 17 and under 22 pounds, The Empress, by Dick Raffles and Sailor's Bud, owned by Franz J. Heilbron, won not only in competition for the best bitch, but best in the show as well. In the winners, Mrs. Pell's Wampagne Queen of Hearts got reserve. Mrs. George Pell won the Albarmarle-Hoffman trophy for the best exhibit. The Gregorian trophy went to Samuel Doran.

**Buying a Hunting Dog.**

It is remarkable how few breeders of high class hunting dogs realize the interest taken in field dogs in the great city of New York. Thousands and thousands of sportsmen, who live in all parts of the East, and many in the West and South, do business in Manhattan. In addition to attending to their commercial affairs, they talk shooting and fall trips with their New York city associates. It generally follows that while on the subject of hunting they get a line on a bang-up bird, rabbit or fox dog—owned probably in some small town out in the woods of some other State, but known about in the "center of commerce" through having been advertised there. It is safe to say the advertisement was found in and the dog bought through either FOREST AND STREAM or the New York Herald, and incidentally this last publication devotes a great amount of space to kennel news—written by men who know and read by men who want to know. When you are in New York town you'll find it worth while to get the Sunday Herald, and if you have high class shooting dogs to sell you'll do well to advertise in it.

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Dogs placed with me will be trained ready for fall shooting. Satisfaction guaranteed. **W. T. MITCHELL, Hurt, Va.**

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**FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING CO.**

TRAPSHOOTING NOTES.

Greenwich G. C.

GREENWICH, Conn., May 30.—There were not as many shooters present to-day as the attractions warranted. J. Williams had a rabbit's foot day, getting everything but the championship of Westchester and Fairfield counties. This was won on a cracking good score of 94 out of 100 by W. A. Flinn, of Greenwich, Conn., who also tied for high gun, but was beaten in shoot-off by Williams with 19 out of 20. This latter gentleman made high run trophy on 60 straight, and doubles went with 34 out of 20 pair, after a tie with Wilson. Some of Siwanoy crowd came over, but too late for full program.

Table with columns: Name, Shot at, Broke, Doubles. Lists names like C G Blandford, J H Moran, F F Rodgers, etc.

Genesee G. C.

UTICA, N. Y., May 30.—About thirty-five marksmen from this city, Syracuse and other nearby places attended the annual Declaration Day tournament of the Genesee Gun Club, and although sharp shooting was out of the question, there was keen competition for position in every squad. The purse went to O. E. Carpenter, of Syracuse, with 122 out of 150. J. De Bee, of Chadwicks, and J. S. Conley, of Herkimer, divided second with 120. The scores:

Table with columns: Name, Targets, Scores. Lists names like Palmiter, Klock, Denning, etc.

Birmingham G. C.

THERE were eighteen shooters at the weekly shoot of the Birmingham Gun Club. Some good shooting was done, but nothing phenomenal. Some of the new shooters are improving nicely. We had with us Mr. Geo. Hillman and Clyde Hunter as professionals.

This was Mr. Taylor's first visit to the Birmingham Gun Club. Mr. Matchett was making his first attempt at targets. He is one of the Du Pont office force and promises to come often. The scores:

Table with columns: Name, Shot at, Broke. Lists names like O S Carl, H C Ryding, C J Penn, etc.

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From the moment you arrive at this great scenic wonderland, you are at home. The spirit of western hospitality envelopes you. Nothing that could possibly contribute to your comfort and enjoyment is left undone. You will find service without servility, liberty without license and real, genuine luxury in the very heart of the wildest and most beautiful spot in America.

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A postal or letter will bring you complete descriptive literature, fully illustrated, including a unique aeroplane map of the entire Park, all free. An interview with one of our representatives who has personally toured the Park may be arranged for upon request without any obligation upon your part whatever.

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Jersey City Gun Club.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 31.—There were twenty shooters out for the regular monthly prize shoot to-day, and as the day was superb for our business, the boys had a good time of it. In the 100-bird shoot for the two take-home prizes, Dr. Ittner won the first by hitting 83, and with an added bird handicap of 20 more, he romped home with the bacon with plenty to spare. J. W. Hetherington, Jr., won the second with 77 real hits and a batch of 16 for luck, making 93 for a total. The high scratch gun was G. H. Piercy with an average of 84 per cent., and Dixon, Burlington and Dr. Ittner tying for second place with 78 per cent. The scores follow:

Table with columns: Name, Targets, Scores. Lists names like Williams, Hetherington, Jr, Slater, etc.

Robinson G. C.

GLOUCESTER CITY, N. J., May 31.—In a blue rock shooting match on the grounds of the Robinson Gun Club, held here this afternoon, John Anderson defeated ten other marksmen by breaking nine out of ten targets, after an interesting contest. The scores follow: John Anderson hit 9, Edward Monahan 8, W. Bennett 8, W. Murray 7, J. Shea 7, Michael Monahan 7, W. Bechtel 6, John Mack 6, Thomas Neary 6, M. Miller 6, and W. Robinson 6.

Galion G. C.

GALION, O., May 28.—C. D. Coburn cracked 142 for first gilt to-day. Snuff Taylor was high pro with 144. A B Shobe..... 144 H H May..... 127 \*J R Taylor..... 143 A Ledgeth..... 125 C D Coburn..... 142 L Burton..... 124 F M Edwards..... 141 C T Stevens..... 124 H J Hopkins..... 141 J E Deisem..... 123 \*R O Heikes..... 141 E S Potts..... 120 U E Campbell..... 139 H D Smart..... 119 H Hirth..... 137 \*T G Barstow..... 124 J E Cain..... 136 \*L J Squier..... 119 Geo Miller..... 136 \*W R Chamberlain..... 141 H W Heikes..... 135 W H Bessinger..... 116 H Feidner..... 133 G F Round..... 114 Wm Webster..... 133 R R Shull..... 114 W H Archer..... 130 H H Freese..... 111 C D Manahan..... 129 A B Jones..... 108 R Whitney..... 128 J Stevens..... 86 J C Krupp..... 127 L H Hover..... 58

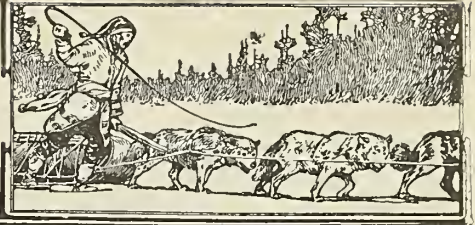
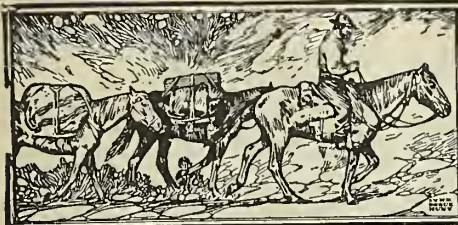
Medford G. C.

MEDFORD, Okla., May 30.—Several members of the Pond Creek Gun Club shot with us this afternoon. Considering the wind and the heat, the scores were good. Our club holds a 100-target matinee on Monday, June 16. Program will be five 20-target events, with \$5 added to each and \$5 to winner of high average, and 100 shells to the five low men. All sportsmen are invited. Scores made to-day:

Table with columns: Name, Shot at, Broke. Lists names like Siefert, Strider, Moore, etc.

New Hanover G. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 30.—At our regular Friday afternoon shoot L. C. Grant made a clean score of 50. The rest of us were not in his class. The scores: Grant 50, Dreher 45, Penny 43, Underwood 38. J. H. D., Sec'y.



# THE SPORTSMAN TOURIST

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I am located on Ramsy River, Gray Brooks, and have one of the finest Big Game Country in New Brunswick. Can provide parties with abundant fishing and hunting. Have good camps and tents, also guides, and I guide myself. We are so far in the forest that we are not disturbed by every-day happenings of civilization. **LORENZO D. SAVAGE, Penniac, York Co., N. B.**

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—\$3.00 with Bath—**

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Now is the time to make arrangements for your Big Game Hunt for this coming Fall. Remember that the best guides and the best dates during the season are secured by those who make their plans early. Big game season, including Deer, Elk, Mountain Sheep, Lion, Lynx, etc., September 1st to December 1st. We have complete outfits, horses, pack outfits, etc., for big game trips, and also fishing and camping trips through the Yellowstone Park and Rocky Mountains. **RUMSEY & RUFF, Pinto Ranch, Cody, Wyo.**

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**Salmon Fishing in Perpetuity  
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Anyone desiring property in fee, with lifelong fishing; can purchase that which cannot be had elsewhere. Several fine pools, forming a pocket beyond which fish cannot go; in one of which they are always found.—Large fish and good catches.—Large bungalow, fully furnished; also bunk, ice and smoke houses. Season opens last of June. River easy of access. Price, \$20,000. Address "R. M.," care Forest and Stream.



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251 acres in the most fertile, beautiful and picturesque part of Virginia. Buildings and ample barns, fine grazing and hay fields, and bearing orchard. Five never-failing springs of purest water. By Government statistics, in the most healthful belt of America, and one of the best fruit sections. Commands a superb view of the valley of the Rivanna, the University of Virginia, and the homes of Jefferson, Monroe, William Wirt (the first Attorney-General of the U. S.) and Lewis and Clark; and said to have been once owned by Benjamin Franklin. For description write **F. M. HUYETT, Charlottesville, Va.**

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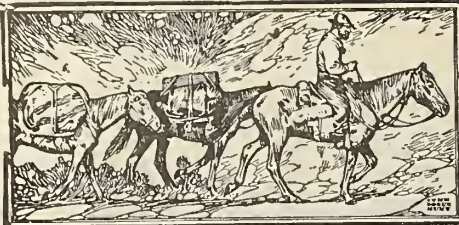
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 JUN 14 1913  
 National Museum

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Photograph by O. C. Pollard.



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TRAPSHOOTING NOTES.

Roanoke G. C.

THOSE who faced the traps on the club grounds on June 7, did so under the worst conditions, for they were compelled to shoot through a driving and blinding rain, which marred the sport and made good scores impossible. The weather conditions likewise kept away from the traps a number of the faithful ones. Attention is called to the fact that the shooting hereafter will not begin before 3:30 P. M. The weekly trophies offered by the club were won by the following members:

Scratch Class—First, G. S. Scholl; second, tie, Jamison and Shepherd. Class A—First, J. W. Poindexter; second, tie, Boyd and Hooper. Class B—First, M. R. Cox; second, Geo. Moore. Class C—First, F. Jones; second, E. C. Cocksey.

The scores made by the respective shooters are as follows:

Table with columns: Name, Shot at, Broke, Per Cent. Lists scores for various shooters like Scholl, Shepherd, Jamison, etc.

Buffalo Audubon Club.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 7.—The first shoot of the Buffalo Audubon Club brought out only a fair number of shooters. No doubt more would have availed themselves of the opportunity of a little practice in preparation for the State shoot next week, had the weather been more propitious. As it was, only twenty-three gunners faced the traps. John Ebberts was high gun for the day with 88, and considering the high wind, this was a very creditable performance.

Great preparations are being made for the State shoot next week, and from all indications, a large crowd will attend. Prizes for the State shoot will be exhibited in Walbridge & Co.'s window the coming week. Scores:

Table with columns: Events, Targets, Name, Score. Lists scores for various events and shooters like Broderick, Kelsey, Covert, etc.

Herron Hill G. C.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 7.—The regular shoot this afternoon of the club was quite a success. The two 50-target races caused some enthusiasm among the faithful few assembled. The results of the sterling silver spoon race were as follows, 50 targets per man:

Table with columns: Name, Score. Lists scores for shooters like C. C. Irwin, Geo. Cochran, G. E. Painter, etc.

C. C. Irwin won Class A spoon; E. N. Gillespie, Class B spoon; Geo. Cochran, Class C spoon; J. M. Kable, Class D spoon. The result of the clock race, 50 targets per man:

Table with columns: Name, Score. Lists scores for shooters like G. Cochran, A. H. King, C. C. Irwin, etc.

Geo. Cochran won in Class A; E. W. Gillespie in Class B; A. S. Bishop, in Class C; M. D. Ullery in Class D.

Worcester Sportsmen's Club.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 7.—Weather conditions bad. Windy first day; second day thunder came up in middle of State championship event. Very dark and down-pour for about an hour; 1.6 inches fell in that time. Office run by A. E. Sibley, of American Powder Mills, and F. E. H. Sheldon, Stevens Arms Co.

The Massachusetts State championship was won by J. S. Snow, Boston A. A., with 96 out of 100. The two-man team shoot on the first day was won by Putnam and Griffith with 188 out of 200. First handicap cup second day was won by J. Clark, Jr.; second by L. Davis. Scores:

Table with columns: Name, 1st Day, 2d Day, Name, 1st Day, 2d Day. Lists scores for shooters like G. H. Chapin, J. Clark, Jr., C. W. Dotsen, etc.

Columbus G. C.

THE dates of the Twentieth Century Limited tournament have been changed from Aug. 14 and 15 to Aug. 21 and 22, as the big meeting and shoot of the Elks comes on the dates first set.

At this tournament six sets of traps will be used, and from the enthusiasm with which the announcement of the shoot has been received and the constant receipt of inquiries from all sections, the five-hundred mark will undoubtedly be reached in attendance.

The many different features contained in this program will appeal to the shooters in general, and for a small and a good time we intend to make this tournament a marker.

We are centrally located and have the facilities to handle all who come. The programs will be ready for mailing about the 15th of July. All applications for programs are being registered and same will be promptly mailed when out. Address Fred Shattuck, West Fifth avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

Lowell G. C.

LOWELL, Ind., June 5.—A very bad wind kept the targets going fast. The following scores were made at 200 targets:

Table with columns: Name, Score. Lists scores for shooters like W. Henderson, J. M. Barr, H. W. Vietmeyer, etc.

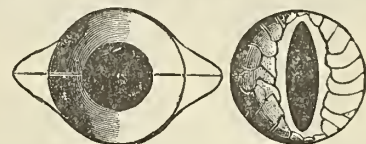
Cincinnati G. C.

THE weekly shoot on June 8 was fairly well attended. The day was pleasant, but a high wind made the targets extremely difficult. The Foucar trophy was placed in competition to-day, and will be shot for every other week until Aug. 3, when the final contest will be held. Westcott was high man in actual breaks with 90. Trimble was second with 87, and Sampson third with 86. Gamble and Butz defeated Schreck and Sander by 3 targets in a match at 100 targets. Scores:

Table with columns: Name, Score. Lists scores for shooters like Sampson, Randall, Rybolt, etc.

Team race, 100 targets per man: Gambell 83, Schreck 87, Butz 77-160, Sander 70-157.

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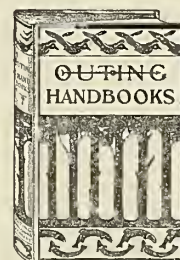


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Robin Hood G. C.

STATEN ISLAND, N. Y., June 3.—Fine weather brought a small attendance to the merchandise shoot of the Robin Hood Gun Club, held on June 3, but a very pleasant afternoon was spent smashing clays. Edgar Smith was there with his eagle eye, getting 108 out of 25. Carl von Lengerke ran the office, and everything was run off in grand style. Following are the scores:

Table with columns: Name, Score. Lists scores for shooters like Thompson, Roach, Hainhorst, etc.

Team shoot, \$50 a side, 25 targets per man: Capt. Realia 7, Capt. Rogani 9, Smith 22, Gerbolini 16, Thompson 20, Conelley 16, Kelley 16, Roach 19, von Lengerke 20, Beyersdorf 21, Dannefelser 11, Rohlfis 17, Martinitz 14-110, Hainhorst 8-106.

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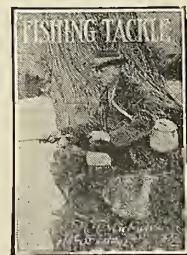
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1913.

VOL. LXXX.—No. 24.  
127 Franklin St., New York.

## Chicken Shooting in Minnesota

By AMOS BURHANS

**G**OOD chicken shooting to-day certainly does not compare with the execution of birds that was once made by the pot and market hunters throughout the Dakotas, Minnesota and Nebraska. But nevertheless there are a few birds left which under careful guarding have increased in many sections until now the painstaking shooter who will have patience and a fair dog can bag a dozen birds during a day's hunt.

Some seasons ago in these pages I called chicken shooting the ideal sport for the average sportsman who had a dog and shooting stick. At that time I was one of the great army of field hunting enthusiasts who could only get away from the grind of business about a week or ten days during the fall. It was easy enough to board the train with dog and gun, and be met by driver friend who would take one out to the chicken country to be ready for the hunting the following morning. At certain points in the sandhills of Nebraska along the northwestern line railway or on the Burlington along the "high" line or its feeders that run up into the sandhill country, one can still get fair shooting and plenty of tramping. There is more or less work in getting to the birds now owing to the scarcity of them and their taking to higher, and more difficult to approach, feeding grounds.

South Dakota has a short open season on chickens this year after being closed for some time. The birds have multiplied well, so I am informed by those who have been over the country and know the conditions. This past spring the unusual dryness during the nesting season was conducive to early mating and a perfect hatching season. I have been through the better chicken country of Northern Dakota this year and find that many reports of an abundance of birds will be ready for the clever hunter at the opening of the season.

Last fall two friends and myself went to the central portion of Minnesota that lies along the Minnesota River and its tributaries. Our method of travel was with the outfit shown in the picture. The rigging that approaches the old-time schooner gives one a great opportunity for observing the country, and by going out one way and back another a constant change of scene is assured. During the fall there are thousands of just such outfits going and coming from the hunting fields all over the Central West and into the mountain country. And it is to those who travel in this manner, and who contemplate it, that I am going to make a few suggestions.

Those who have been there before need not be told that a camp stove for wood is essential,

especially if the weather turns nasty during the month of September or October. A small gasolene stove is also handy and means quick coffee and meals at all times. Have a small tent and other necessary equipment, plenty of tinned supplies and lots of small change to buy little articles along the way. Farmers' wives from whom you buy do not have change at hand to break bills. This little precaution has actually afforded me

of our party spoke German and he seized the opportunity to use it to advantage, when he saw that our bear host was of that nationality. After introducing ourselves and telling where we were from, we asked to buy a lodging for the night for the team and to camp under the grove nearby. We bought a dollar's worth of eggs, butter and milk, bread and what-not, paid in advance for the team's hay and stable room, and told



MINNESOTA CHICKEN HUNTING RIG.

good shooting over grounds that I could not have entered if I had not been prepared to pay for all our party bought of a certain farm woman. The little attentions one pays to the farmers along the way will put you in touch with the best shooting in those localities if you are careful in acquaintances and their treatment.

On our last trip out we did not find a farm that was not posted, "No hunting allowed." Yet from every farmer we asked we had permission to go upon his land and hunt as much as we wanted. A little diplomacy in approaching the farmers, a sincere honesty of purpose in buying provender, stable room for your horses, feed and hay, will often afford you a fine camping place in the farm yard, a good well at hand and a guide to help spot the game.

One farmer in particular I will not forget. We had been out on the road the whole day and traveled late. The farm house sat back from the road a half mile and we skirmished up that way afoot to get a stopping place. One

him we might be gone before he was up in the morning. He was impressed with our honesty and asked us to stay and shoot out some cover he had watched for a couple of seasons. We said we would if he would go along with us. Having an extra gun or two we gave one to him and supplied the ammunition for it. He showed us some great shooting down in a dry marsh where the birds had gone to seek or be near water, and after a morning in which he was much interested in the work of the dogs, he told us where certain duck ponds were and we visited them. Three days of shooting about this locality gave us a nice supply of birds, and we shipped for home.

This farmer made us acquainted with all the farmer hunters in his section and 'phoned to others telling them who we were and that he wanted us to hunt over his friends' farms. And when you consider that farms in the West run from 600 acres to 1,000, you will appreciate that we had some excellent country to cover. The

mornings were devoted to chicken hunting, and during the middle of the day we cared for the dogs and got a meal. Late in the afternoon we began going out to the blinds, one or two at each of the several good ponds and rice sloughs, keeping the birds on the move. Many different farmers took advantage of being in duck blinds while we kept the birds moving. We divided game up equally and tried to make the men who owned the land and water feel that we wanted but enough for table uses and a few to send home iced.

Chicken shooting is very hard on dogs that have not been well fitted for it. They get sore-footed from the tough grass and stubble, have poor wind, and generally shoot their bolt before the hunting is reached, if they are not kept on chain till the grounds are reached. It is a good plan to have a coarse sponge and an old pail along, where dogs are going to be used, to wash sore feet and care for possible wounds from wire fences. A little alum water to soak a dog's feet in will harden them up. A light feeding at noon if the animal is very hungry is good, but a big feed, all the dog will eat, should be given at night. Morning is no time for feeding a working dog. Have patience with him; keep him chained when not at work. Lead him to the grounds where the hunting is. If he is head strong, do not curb him too quickly. After he gets into the first game of the season you will know more about handling him. When the dog's work is done, clean out the weed seed and burrs, brush him well, and put him to sleep in a place where he will not stiffen up. A warm place to sleep, not a damp one, a good bed and good supper, will make him feel like a new dog the next day. Dog boots are good if you are going into a sand burr country, and one or two are good anyhow to carry, as one can never tell when a dog will bruise a foot and need a light bandage.

### Hypnotics of the Rattler.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 13—*Editor Forest and Stream*: I note a very interesting article by Game Commissioner Cranston in *FOREST AND STREAM*. It is my opinion that this rattler was sunning himself on a ledge. These rattlers have a hypnotic stare with which they can induce an animal to come very close to them. He probably hypnotized an animal of some sort in this way and struck him. This animal, livelier than the cottontail, leaped from the ledge and later died from the effects of the bite. This was the "flash" you saw. The snake, failing to handle his first victim, decides to try a cottontail. He induces this cottontail to come within striking distance and strikes him once, twice, three times and slips off the ledge.

All of his poison being used upon his first victim, there was not enough accumulated in so short a time to kill a second animal. So the rabbit, as soon as the snake's spell lifted and he came out of his trance, went about his business none the worse for his experience, except for a few pin pricks.

C. W. TREAT.

In Massachusetts three bills to reopen the spring shooting of water fowl have been defeated, as well as a bill to permit the shooting of gulls.

# The Surf Angler's Creed

## Fourth Paper

By SWITCH REEL

**W**ALTON says:

"I care not, I, to fish in seas,  
Fresh rivers best my mind do please;  
Whose sweet calm course I contemplate,  
And seek in life to imitate."

But also he tells us "that in ancient times a debate hath risen, and it remains yet unresolved, whether the happiness of man in this world doth consist more in contemplation or action."

Would that Sir Izaak could have tasted the gentle joys of the surf angler of to-day as he



UNHOOKING A 35-POUND CHANNEL BASS.

follows his pastime by the sea! What is more conducive to contemplation than long hours on the clean white beach, or on some rugged rock there awaiting the great strike which is to bring action to the fore? Here, then, is the answer to the ancient question. What if it be ten days of contemplation to one hour of action? Article One in the Creed is long hours and small pay. It is a common remark along the beach when reference is made to some individual who has tried for a few days and quit, that "he couldn't stand the gaff," a very pointed way of stating that he lacked the perseverance necessary to due appreciation of this branch of the sport of fishing, so let him go in perfect pity—he does not subscribe to the second article, dogged persistence.

And again, when two or three chummers come ashore with a dozen or twenty channel bass of twenty to forty pounds each, while a dozen or twenty of the faithful have taken but two or three on the beach, wonder is sometimes expressed that all hands do not flock to the

boats. But just here the third and greatest article of the Creed intervenes—they must come to the beach or we don't want them.

The moderation of Walton is not greater nor more laudable than that of the toiler by the sea. Without discouragement the latter will go day after day to the beach and return with empty hands but with joyful heart. He has drunk long draughts of the pure salt air and laved in the glorious sunshine; or, perchance, in slicker and so'wester, he has breasted all day a lashing northeast storm, but however be it, he has done his part and time and again swung on the perfect rod and shot a four-ounce lead and a lunch of blood worms far into the restless breakers. He has been ready every instant lest a big one take him unawares, but—they didn't come to the beach, and so they are still in the sea—that's all.

To-morrow, next week, next month, perchance next year, the great instant arrives. Of a sudden the lead leaps to life. It's true! It's true! The big fellow has struck at last! A pressure on the reel enough to throw his weight on the hook without quite stopping him and the barb sinks in. He is racing for the bar 400 feet away, and the line says "Zit, zit, zit" as it slips from the reel under the steady pressure of the thumb, for we must make him pay in strength for every yard of line he takes. With the butt of the rod in the cup of the rod belt, the tip is held well up, and the graceful bowing of the trusty stick thrills every heart in view.

He's out to the bar by now, and if he succeeds in crossing it in the face of the seas running over it, there will be trouble ahead. But no, the heavy pressure throughout his run has taxed his strength sorely, and we feel him turning back. Now is the time to regain line against his next run when he has recovered his wind, if it be correct to use the expression. So it is pump and reel, pump and reel, as he shoots obliquely across the channel. Perhaps 75 or 100 yards is regained ere he turns his tail toward the beach and stops the process, for there is no surer way of losing a big fish than trying to move him backward.

As long as the angler can keep the head of the fish toward him, he controls the situation, but once the fish gets his tail toward the angler, the fish is in control and must be given line.

Up the beach this time at top speed he goes against the current, which, bearing strongly against the lengthening line tends to bend his course more and more inward until, finding himself almost into the breakers, he makes a quick shift and starts down the beach heading out. Here again the angler may ply the reel industriously to accumulate insurance in the shape of line against contingencies. As the fish comes abeam and races past, the taut line is slicing off the top of the green wave that is rolling in and a spray of bright pearls curves gaily up into the wind. Now he is by and is taking line again. And again is heard that "Zit, zit" as the thumb-stall bears on the reel with deadly earnestness.

## Keeping an Appointment

By LILLIAN S. LOVELAND

And again the current bearing against the line heads him in toward the breakers to avoid which he boldly heads up the beach once more. Perhaps this time he will stop abreast of this mysterious strain and roll and swirl a bit on the surface. Now a strong pull at the right instant will swing his head toward the beach and more pumping can be done. This time it is possible that he may be brought so near that he exposes his grand length to view against the green background of an approaching breaker as he turns and plows off once more toward the bar, and we know then that he's a big striper or a big channel bass, as the case may be.

With swelling heart and almost choking with excitement we make him pay dearly for every foot of line he takes, and if we stand our ground, he again begins to follow the course of an elongated figure 8 up and down the channel in the seas that sweep toward the beach. At last pluck and endurance must yield to thumb pressure and skill, and the fish is brought into the combing breakers. A critical stage of the battle is now on. Watching one's chance he is dropped into the tumbling front of an incoming wave, and the reel is plied with all the speed at one's command to keep his head toward the beach, the rodman stepping backward if necessary to accomplish this.

If he fails to ground on the first wave he must be allowed to go back with as much pressure applied as is safe in order that his head be kept toward the beach ready for the approach of the next incoming sea.

This process is kept up until he either grounds or the angler is able to lay a heavy hand upon him and press him to the sand until the wave has receded, when the forefinger, which with the beach fisherman takes the place of the gaff, can be slipped into a safe pocket under his jaw and thus he is dragged to safety—by the man who hooked and fought him—for, the last article in the Creed provides that no assistance must be lent to the angler. Of course this article cannot apply to rocky coasts where a gaffer is a necessity, but on the sands the man who cannot beach his fish unaided should forego him.

The succeeding steps are taking the weight, accepting congratulations and possibly the return of the fish to the sea. If he happens to be in the forty or sixty-pound class, the lucky captor may live in a seventh heaven of delight indefinitely, for surely the taking of one of these fish is reward enough for many blank days.

Believe me, a reformed black bass fisherman, an ex-devotee of the Rangeleys and the Adirondacks; when I say that I have taken enough of small fish, and am happy to subscribe to the creed of the surf angler and to wait with indifference a week or a month or a year for one big one.

NEW YORK CITY, May 30.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Your excellent issue of May 24 was very interesting. Please send me 150 copies. I want to mail them to my friends. I think your paper is improving every week.

MORRISON ROGERS.

PEOPLE soon learn to shun the man who never offers them anything but advice—even a ragged man can tell you how to get rich.—*Florida Times-Union.*

WHILE spending our vacation at Pelican Lake, one of the larger lakes in Northern Minnesota, my husband, my father and myself delighted in going off together on voyages of exploration.

We would start off about an hour after dinner, and the men would row two or three miles to another shore of the lake, then we would all get out and walk over the sandy roads or on pine needle carpeted wood paths, or we would strike blindly through the underbrush and timber just to see where we would come out, or what other lake or farmhouse, postoffice or school house we might discover.

One afternoon we landed on the east shore where we had heard a new summer cottage was



KEEPING THE APPOINTMENT.

being built. We found the cottage already completed and Captain and Mrs. Eberly, the owners, nicely settled.

After sitting on the porch awhile, my father said: "They tell me there is another little lake—Loutche's or Loughy's Lake near here. How do you get to it?"

"Loughy's Lake! Oh, yes," Captain Eberly answered. "It's only a quarter of a mile. I cut a path through the woods yesterday. I have an errand over there. Wait a minute, and I will walk over with you."

I noticed that he was carrying his fishing reel and frog box, but he did not mention fishing. We went single file through a fern-bordered woody path, just 573 paces, the captain said, until we came to a beautiful little lake nestling among the pine-clad hills.

"See that stump there?" said the captain, pointing to a water-soaked log not twenty feet from shore. "I have an appointment with a bass who lives there."

"Appointment with a bass, how's that?" my husband questioned.

"I was over yesterday with a spoon hook, and he came up and looked at it, but he didn't like it. I promised him I would come back today and feed him some frogs."

"You don't suppose he is waiting there yet for you, do you?" I asked.

"Well, I am sure that's where the old fellow

lives, and I think he will keep the appointment. I hope he is hungry."

"Good luck to you," we told him, as we went on according to his directions to find the postoffice of Ossipee.

We followed the lake shore to the opposite side, delighting in the lavender carpet of wild flowers, something like violets, which grew so thickly in the sand until we came to an old boat and a path through the thick timber toward the northeast. The path led through the woods, then along the split rail fence around a field past laden hazelnut bushes, ripe blackberries and red raspberries, blueberries and wintergreen, which according to our custom we nibbled at as we walked. Then we reached the public highway, a well-traveled sandy road, and in a few minutes came to a large, rambling farmhouse. It was entirely covered with tar paper on the outside. The original house was a log cabin, and the other rooms were built of the cheapest sheathing.

The postoffice of Ossipee consisted of a little closet-like room about four by six in the corner of the main living room. The postmaster was not in, but his wife was.

"I would like ten postal cards," my father said.

"I dunno as we hev that many; I'll see," said she, pulling out a drawer of a case which was marked "Corticelli Sewing Silk." "There's five—six—seven. That's all he's got."

Father handed her a dime, but she couldn't make change. "Well, here, I'll take six," he said; "I have a nickel and a penny. Have you any fresh eggs to sell?"

"I let most of 'em go yesterday, but I got some more this morning. You kin hev a dozen."

"All right. How much are they?"

"Fifteen cents." We had been paying thirty in camp.

"That's too cheap," father told her; "here's a quarter."

"No, sir; I hain't going to take more than other people pay me. Fifteen cents is all I get anywhere."

They finally compromised on twenty cents. We inquired about the abandoned cabin across the road, and she told us it used to be a store, but it didn't pay. In the distance we saw a white school house, and she proudly explained that it was "het" with a furnace; that the district received State aid—\$75 a year, and they bought \$10 worth of books every year for the library—and that all the people in the district could have the books to read. We learned later that there were only eight children in the whole school, and that they had to go all the way from one to three miles; that school started the first of September and continued until Christmas; then when the thermometer was forty and fifty below zero, school was closed. It began again the first of March and lasted until the first of July.

We had gone out of the farm yard and were walking down the road when we heard Mrs. Postmaster calling after us. That extra five cents for the eggs was evidently still bothering her, for before we knew it she had gathered

an apron full of nice ripe plums and insisted upon our taking them. "I only wish the apples were ripe, but they won't be ready for two weeks yet," she told us regretfully.

We circled around a different way, passing two pretty little lakes—the Twin Lakes. How many Twin Lakes are there in this country, I wonder? Then we cut directly through the woods, coming out on the other side of Captain Eberly's cottage, about 7 o'clock.

They were seated at a table on the front porch, and we could just see their heads and shoulders above the railing, and both faces wore that contented, satisfied expression that comes after an enjoyable feast.

As we came around the corner of the cottage, my husband called to Captain Eberly, "Did you get your bass?"

"I did that," the captain answered; "he grabbed the first frog I threw him. We've just finished eating him."

"Good!" we all exclaimed.

"I am glad he kept the appointment," I said, and my husband added, "you certainly had fresh fish for your supper."

### New Publication.

THE annual issue of the Canadian Alpine Journal has just come to hand, and it is worthy of a reading by anyone interested in mammals, birds and flora. It contains the reports of the Smithsonian Institution expedition, which collaborated with the Alpine Club of Canada in a trip through the Mount Robeson region of British Columbia and Alberta. The collections were made by N. Hollister, assistant curator of the museum, and J. H. Riley, of the bird section of the U. S. National Museum. It devotes ninety-seven pages of mighty interesting and instructive reading to the subject in hand, and is profusely illustrated with original plates. In addition there is a topographical map in color showing Mount Robeson and the mountains of the Continental Divide north of Yellowhead Pass. The cost of the book is \$1 and may be purchased from the Alpine Club of Canada, Banff, Alberta.

### Short Cut for Anglers.

THE construction of the Hampden Railroad running sixteen miles from Bondsville on the Central Massachusetts to Springfield, thereby connecting the Boston & Maine with the New York, New Haven & Hartford, has made possible an avoidance of the transfer between the North and South stations in Boston for passengers going to and from New York, Boston and points in Maine and New Hampshire, thereby making time and convenience for anglers going into Maine. This route will be in operation June 23.

Two new through trains will be put on between New York and the North station, Boston. The running time will be six hours and stops will be made at Ware, Barre, Oakdale, Hudson and Waltham. Three new trains will also be installed between Northampton and Boston via Springfield. A change of trains in the North station will be necessary for through passengers. Under the new schedule a train will leave Boston for New York at 11 A. M., and one will leave New York for Boston at 10:50 A. M. The night trains will leave New York and Boston at 11:33 and 11:35 o'clock, respectively.

# Around Manhattan Island in a Canoe

By CHARLES J. SODERBERY

RECENTLY I read an article in which President Finley, of the College of the City of New York, described a walk taken by him around the water front of Manhattan Island, showing what is known to few—the wealth of country scenes as well as a diversity of city life; that farms, meadows, hills and valleys, as well as castles and tenements of brick and stone; that broad shaded lanes as well as crowded city streets; that little changed Indian haunts, as well as those of modern man, are to be found within the bounds of Manhattan Island. Although not in the same way, I made the trip around the island—I went in a canoe.

At 10 o'clock on a Sunday morning I pushed away from the float of the Knickerbocker Canoe Club at 167th street and the Hudson, and paddled south. I dropped swiftly down the river with the ebb tide. I did not make a particularly auspicious start, for at 130th street the Fort Lee ferry boat narrowly missed me. A little more and I would have made the trip on foot, if at all. Gliding by the Recreation Pier, I passed along Riverside Park topped with its homes of brick and stone. Here, too, is the home of the motor boat. Everywhere the motor boat, with its rush and wash, the seeming enemy of the quiet, smooth-moving canoe; darting here and there, as if seeking to exterminate the red man's craft. But everywhere they are, swarming all over the river and multiplying every year. Truly, I seemed to be passing through the Little Italy and Little Germany of the water.

All this was left behind at Seventy-second street, to which point from the south business has claimed the shore front from pleasure. Stern looking docks took the place of grassy slopes. Vessels of commerce took the place of boats of sport. Here the water began to take on a little roll. Here I had my first view of the homes of industry; the Metropolitan Building, Flat Iron Building, and Times Building. Only a glimpse, may be, but more impressive than a near by view. Down, down I went with the stream; Fifth-ninth, Forty-second and Thirty-fourth streets were passed in no time. At Twenty-third street another ferry boat came at me, but this time I dodged behind a pier. A ship's yawl headed north, full of sailormen struggling against the strong tide, went by, or more properly speaking, I went by them. "Pretty soft for you," one sang out. "You're going the wrong way," I replied. At Fourteenth street, a young boy spying me, ran out to the pier end, shouting, "Hi, fellers, look! Look at the Indian boat!" It seemed incredible that a canoe so well known a few miles up the river could be such a rare sight in these waters. But as I went down deckhands, longshoremen and fishermen would drop their work or pleasure and eye me keenly, withal kindly, but with a little suspicion. They seemed to feel that I had suddenly come from strange land in the far North. More and more the water became turbulent as I went down. Pier after pier sped by, ocean liners tied up to many. Looking up I saw "Carpathia"—ship of ships!

As I approached the Battery, I began to think about the turn of the tide. It was all very well to be rushed south, but I did not want too much of a good thing. It was equally if not more important that I go at the same pace up the East River, and this could only be accomplished by the aid of the new incoming flood tide. I calculated that the tide would turn at 1 o'clock, but as the turn of the tide does not coincide with the time of high and low water as published—there being a discrepancy of apparently three hours, I thought it well to verify my calculation by those who ought to know. I succeeded only in satisfactorily verifying that trait in human nature that a man will pass his days amid conditions the most prominent of which he will fail to observe. "What time does the tide turn?" I shouted to a dock watchman. "Pretty soon, I guess," came the answer, while the tide then was still going out like a mill race.

To another man who looked as if he might have nothing to do but observe and study the attraction of the moon, I repeated the question. "Quarter to twelve," came the ready response. He must have forgotten his watch, for it was then ten minutes to twelve with the ebb tide showing no sign of slacking.

A tug boat captain ought to know, and to a man eyeing me up from out the pilot house window of his boat fast to a dock I put the question again. "The tide will be running out until 1:15." This seemed like real information, as it approximated my computed time; but the subject had appeared so obtuse I thought it best to have two authorities. At this point I had made the Battery, and to save myself being carried to Coney Island, I swung around into the shelter of the south side of Pier 1. Here was another watchman watching the water and my second authority I hoped. Again the question. He pulled out his watch, looked at it intently, and said, "I really don't know."

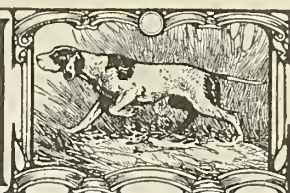
"Ask over there," he continued, waving his hand toward Pier A. Over there was the police boat "Patrol." On deck (eyeing me up) were a colored chef and a policeman in uniform. As I understand there is a tide in the affairs of every policeman which, taken at the flood, etc., I thought the question would be easy for them. "Can you tell me the time the tide will turn?" I repeated. "Sure," was the answer. They immediately went into consultation. After some deliberation the chef as spokesman sang out, "Three o'clock." I found voice to say, "Thanks; but are you sure of that?" "Wait a minute," he replied. He then went into his kitchen. Reappearing in a few seconds, he said, "No; I was wrong. It was 3 o'clock yesterday. It's 4 o'clock to-day." I said nothing, but my belief is that the chef consulted his bill of fare instead of a tide table.

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

THERE are no slums in Omaha, and no tenements. There are a few flats and apartment houses. The most of Omaha's population live in their own cozy houses.



# GAME BAG AND GUN



## The Devastating Dog.

NEW YORK CITY, June 2.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Two or three years ago FOREST AND STREAM urged strongly that the different States pass laws forbidding owners of dogs to permit them to run at large. Bills to carry out this suggestion were introduced in several States, but met with opposition. The fox hunters especially were indignant that anybody should suggest that the hounds that they found so effective in chasing foxes would interfere with ground-nesting birds.

On the other hand, gunners and naturalists declared their belief, and gave their reasons, that the farmer's dog, and the foxhound, and, in fact, any other dog that runs loose through the summer, is very destructive to all ground-nesting birds, and that means of course to all game birds.

The late Bernard Waters, whose experience was probably far greater than that of anyone who reads these words, often declared that the self-hunting dog was far more dangerous to wild birds than was the self-hunting cat. I believe there is no doubt about that.

Occasionally I am fortunate enough to be able to spend Sunday in the country, usually in Connecticut. Within two or three weeks some examples of the harm done, or likely to be done, by dogs running at large have come under my observation:

A little niece who rides much on horseback and is usually followed by one or two of the household dogs, told me that the week before last while riding slowly along the road by a swamp the family foxhound that had followed her came out of the woods with a dying partridge—ruffed grouse—in its mouth. A day or two later, riding along a wood road, a great dane which was following her, made a sort of lunge at a brush pile not far away, from which brush pile emerged a partridge—ruffed grouse—which by pretending to be injured lured the dog onward for forty or fifty yards and then left it. Except for the device of the bird, the dog would probably have found the partridge's nest and destroyed it. Another member of the family out walking within half a mile of where this last incident occurred, accompanied by the foxhound above mentioned, saw the foxhound go into a little covert and immediately emerge again, following an apparently wounded partridge, which presently took wing. Finally, on June 1, as I was on my way to inspect a nest where for two or three weeks I had been watching a sitting partridge, I intercepted two dogs—one bearing some resemblance to a foxhound, the other a cur—apparently on the way to this nest and close to it. I drove them away by the use of clubs and bad language, and when I reached the nest, found that the bird had hatched a day or two earlier, and apparently taken her little ones off in safety.

I believe, and I think most upland shooters and naturalists will agree, that in the summer dogs destroy far more birds than do cats. Of

course, cats kill an occasional individual bird, but the dogs gobble up a whole nest full of eggs, or the young ones, if they have hatched.

It seems to me that FOREST AND STREAM, as the organ of the sportsmen, could not perform a more useful service than to try next winter to induce State Legislatures to pass laws prohibiting dogs from running at large, and to see that these laws are enforced. Certain associations which have done much for the preservation of wild life, as the New York Zoological Society, the National Audubon Societies and the American Game Protective Association, ought to give this matter their attention.

OLD MAN.

## North Carolina Fox Hunting.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 1.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* North Carolina has always been a notable State for fox hunting. The hunting has been for sport and not for style, and so there have been no scarlet coats or any sort of flubdub about the hunters, and the past and present one have gone in simply and solely for catching foxes, using the very best hounds they could possibly buy or breed. One of the famous old packs, now broken up, was owned by the late John A. Carver, of Fayetteville, and he had a record of 512 foxes caught, with a wonderfully small percentage of misses. People from a number of States have been out with his pack, the existence of which covered the period from directly after the close of the Civil War until about 1895. Another widely known pack was that of the late William Boylan, of Raleigh, a man of large wealth and devoted to outdoor sports. He considered fox hunting the greatest of all sports and kept a large pack of hounds, known in all this section of the State. He, too, hunted after the Civil War and until a period not more than fifteen years ago, and had a record of hundreds of foxes caught in Wake, Johnston, Chatham, Harnett and other counties in this section. He also hunted much in Mississippi, where he was a large landowner. His son, William Boylan, now living in Raleigh, rode with his father from his earliest boyhood in many a fine chase of the gray fox, the only kind found in this section of North Carolina, red foxes being rare in this State. One of the features of all the hunts was "Old Charles," who had been Mr. Boylan's slave, and who was absolutely devoted to him. Sometimes, when foxes could not be found, the dogs were for exercise allowed to catch rabbits. On one occasion, a few days before the Christmas holidays, Mr. Boylan and "Old Charles" and a number of invited gentlemen had such a rabbit hunt and caught several. One of the gentlemen pulled out a \$5 bill and handed it to Charles, telling him it would "come in mighty good" for him and his "Old Woman" Christmas time. Charles took the bill in his hand, and the giver said: "Uncle Charles, I give you this on condition that when we ride into Raleigh you hang the rabbits at your saddle

bow." Old Charles looked at the gentleman very earnestly, and at the same time handed back the bill to him, saying, in his most decided yet amiable way: "Boss, I simply couldn't take dat money. Ef I wuz ter ride inter Raleigh wid rabbits er hangin' on my saddle, I would think I wuz eternally disgraced, and I could not look Marse William Boylan in de face no mo'."

Charles would have liked to have had that \$5 bill, but a veteran hunter who had ridden so many times with one fox and sometimes two at his saddle could not afford to demean himself by bringing in rabbits in any such fashion. He added: "My ole woman, an' she's my sweetheart ef we has ben married nigh on to forty year, would be ashamed uv me, an' lackwise would be de boss and dese dawgs." Old Charles was a sportsman right, and his first thought was of Mr. Boylan and his next of "dem houn's." He was a perfect type of the faithful old darkey, without any frills, but as dependable as the polestar itself. Mr. Boylan, true sportsman that he was, was not at all surprised at Charles' declination of that \$5 bill.

FRED A. OLDS.

## Ohio Game and Fish Laws.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 5.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* A new edition of the fish and game laws is being printed and will be ready for distribution some time during the next ten days.

The principal changes made by the General Assembly at its recent session were, first, prohibiting the killing of quail, ruffed grouse, pheasant and Carolina dove until 1915.

A resident hunters' license law was enacted, fee being \$1 with 25 cents additional, which is granted county clerks for issuing them.

The most important alteration was the consolidation of the fish and game with seven other State departments under one board, to be known as the Agricultural Commission. This does away with the old commissioners of fish and game. Otherwise the laws and their administration remain intact.

The Agricultural Commission is authorized to create bureaus and departments, and it is the common understanding that a bureau of fish and game, with a directing head, will be established. At the present writing, however, efforts are being made to submit the law to a referendum vote. We will know definitely regarding this about the middle of July.

A new law prohibits the killing of skunk except from the 15th day of November to the 1st day of February, also makes it unlawful to take such animals from their dens or burrows, or to have their pelts in possession at any time other than the open season. These were the only changes relating to game.

None of the inland fishing laws were amended. Some few changes occurred in the laws relating to commercial fishing on Lake Erie.

JOHN C. SPEAKS,

Chief Warden.

**Revised Game and Fish Laws of Delaware**

THE revised game and fish laws of Delaware for the open seasons follow:

Quail, Nov. 15 to Dec. 31; partridge, Nov. 15 to Dec. 31; hare and rabbit, Nov. 15 to Dec. 31; reedbird, Sept. 1 to Nov. 1; rail, Sept. 1 to Nov. 1; wild goose, Oct. 1 to March 15; brant, Oct. 1 to March 15; summer duck, Sept. 1 to Oct. 31; wild duck, Oct. 1 to March 15; raccoon, Oct. 1 to Feb. 15; squirrel, Nov. 15 to Dec. 31; woodcock, Nov. 15 to Dec. 31; dove, (Kent and Sussex counties only), Aug. 1 to Dec. 31; muskrat and skunk (New Castle county), Dec. 1 to March 10; mink and otter (Kent and Sussex counties), Nov. 20 to March 15; fox, Oct. 1 to April 30; opossum, Oct. 1 to Feb. 15; frog, July 1 to Dec. 1; bass, pike and pickerel, May 20 to Nov. 30; pike (Sussex county), May 20 to April 1; trout, April 16 to Aug. 15; German carp, Sept. 1 to May 31; diamond-back terrapin, Nov. 15 to March 15.

**New Missouri Game Laws.**

FOLLOWING are the revisions in the Missouri game and fish laws for 1913:

Sec. 6516—Open season on quail made from Dec. 1 to 31 of each year.

Sec. 6520—Amended to make it unlawful to hunt or chase deer with dogs.

Sec. 6521—Repealed and Sections 6521 and 6521a enacted in lieu. Sec. 6521 makes open season on squirrels from July 1 to Nov. 30. Sec. 6521a makes open season on fur-bearing animals from Nov. 1 to Feb. 1, with penalty of \$25.

Sec. 6522—Amended and bag limit cut to ten birds per person per day and not over fifteen in possession at any one time.

Sec. 6549—Amended so as to permit fishing with pole, line, single hook and natural bait within 200 feet of fish ladders.

Secs. 1, 2, 3—(New sections.) Unlawful for person to go on inclosed premises of another for trapping purposes without written permission of owner or agent.

**Hunting in California.**

George Robinson, a Tehama county hunter, has been meeting with great success of late in killing mountain lions, having killed as many as twelve of these in one month. The State pays a bounty of \$20 each for these, and in addition the pelts are branded and returned, and these have been sold at from \$10 to \$15 each.

The bill designed to establish a game refuge on Mount Tamalpais was defeated by the recent Legislature in spite of the showing made that the present practice of allowing hunting there is dangerous to human life, owing to the many people who frequent the mountain slopes.

A herd of cattle grazing near Lake Lagunitas were recently stampeded by a mountain lion and plunged over a fifty-foot cliff. Four were killed outright, six others had to be shot at once and fifteen were seriously injured. The lion leaped upon the back of one of the steers within sight of the herders.

To Frost a Window.—It is easy to make a window opaque without darkening the room, by painting the glass with a strong solution of epsom salts in hot water. This may be quickly washed off, if clear glass is afterward desired.



**Salmon Fishing in Newfoundland**

**Where to Go and Tackle to Use**

By ERNEST C. MOORE

THE salmon fishing season in Newfoundland is open, and undoubtedly many anglers who have never visited the island before will go up there in pursuit of this grand sport.

A few words of advice to those who have not visited the island before might add greatly to the enjoyment of their trip, because reliable information, or in fact any information at all, is very difficult to obtain through ordinary channels.

If one wants really good salmon fishing, there probably is no better place than Newfoundland. It is quite true that there is good salmon fishing in New Brunswick, but the best pools and rivers are in the hands of clubs, and the number of places one can fish in is very limited, while in Newfoundland there are no leased waters. Every stream is open, and one can place his tent on the bank of a stream anywhere.

While it is probably true that salmon are caught in every river in Newfoundland, yet it sometimes occurs that one will go up there and return without any fish. This cannot be true, however, with proper information. It is most important to know the proper date to go to a certain river. One of the best features of the Newfoundland fishing is the fact that there is good fishing there from the first of June to the 15th of September, but not on the same river. I know of a party which fitted out a vessel and went to the Sandy Hill River in Labrador, probably one of the best salmon rivers in the world, but they landed there in the middle of August, which was too late, and they did not catch a single salmon.

In Newfoundland the fishing in the Grand Codroy is best early in June and not good after the middle of July. The Little Codroy is just the reverse; there is no fishing here at all until July—sometimes as late as the 15th—and it improves right up to the close of the season.

Up at Hawkes Bay, which is one of the best fishing grounds in Newfoundland, the same thing applies. The East River is the early river, then the River of Ponds, then the Torrent River, where the fishing is best at the close of the season.

A successful fishing trip to Newfoundland depends, therefore, on striking the river at the right time and then having the right tackle. With regard to tackle the best results are obtained with a full length rod, or one at least fourteen feet long, for the reason that in many places there is no fishing except when the wind blows and causes a ripple on the pools, and casting up in the wind requires a heavy long rod.

The most important thing, however, is the flies, and it frequently occurs with fishermen unfamiliar with Newfoundland waters that they

equip themselves with flies entirely too large. A No. 6 single fly or a No. 8 double is large enough; in fact, many prefer the No. 8 single flies.

The black dose No. 6 seemed to me the best all around fly I could get. The jock scott, silver doctor, brown fairy and dusty miller in sizes six single and eight double and single seemed ample for all occasions.

It is notable that the late streams usually carry the largest fish. The 41-pound salmon caught at Tomkins on the Little Codroy was caught about the 1st of September.

Black flies are rather plentiful, and if one is camping, a fine netting for the interior of his tent to keep out the midges at night will add much to his comfort.

Almost all the fishing is done in waders, and while many have the wading pants coming up to the waist, the stockings are preferable. I have seen several instances when the tops were cut off the pants. Walking in the pants is much more difficult and tiresome, and a sufficient depth for safety in the swift waters can be had with the stockings.

**North Shore Casting Club.**

CHICAGO, Ill., June 2.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The attendance has not been large to date; but now the platforms will be crowded because summer is here. Below are the scores made in the last two tournaments:

On May 17, Dr. Waters scored 87.7 with ¼oz. accuracy bait.

	¼oz. Bait.		½oz. Accy. Bait.
	A.	L. C.	
Dr. Waters .....	...	...	97.6
T. A. Forsyth.....	56	147	98.5
Dr. Dorchester.....	136	149	98.5
C. M. Ercanbrock.....	93	126	...
Church .....	72	115	97.8
D. H. Ellsworth.....	99	146	96.7
W. Liddell .....	...	...	97.5
E. Lambert .....	...	...	98.4
L. Goodwin .....	...	...	97.0
W. T. Marshall.....	...	...	98.6
Mr. Rose (guest) .....	...	...	92.2
W. Liddell (re-entry).....	...	...	98.3

**St. Louis Fly- and Bait-Casting Club.**

St. LOUIS, Mo., May 29.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The St. Louis Fly- and Bait-Casting Club will hold its tournament at Forest Park, Sunday, June 1, commencing at 9:30 A. M. sharp. No one will be allowed to compete in any event after same has started. Program:

Bait-Casting—Half-ounce accuracy, half-ounce distance, half-ounce regular fishing tackle, distance, half-ounce regular fishing tackle, accuracy.

Fly-Casting—Distance, accuracy.

The tackle in the regular fishing tackle event must consist of a No. 8 test line or heavier, no free running reels to be used, weight to be used half-ounce. H. J. STEINMESCH, Sec'y.

# The Australian Bass

(*Percalates fluviatilis*)

By H. K. ANDERSON

THE Australian fresh water perch, which has been called by David G. Stead, F.L.S., Fisheries Expert to the New South Wales Government, and member of the U. S. Fisheries Congress, the "Australian bass," is our best indigenous fresh water fish. In appearance it is not unlike the bass of America, and for the table we know nothing which can surpass it. Its flesh is white and flaky with a delicate flavor, lacking the "dryness" so noticeable in rainbow trout (in this country at all events).

The Australian bass frequents deep waters, in the summer lying near the surface, under overhanging banks, rocks or bushes on the look-out for food—insects, beetles, frogs, young birds

Our bass is a grand sporting fish and inhabits all the streams running eastward in New South Wales and well up into Queensland. It grows to very considerable size, the largest on record having been caught this year, about 8½ pounds, while several others a little smaller were caught about the same time.

A 4-pound bass is considered a large one, and anglers are well satisfied if they land a 3-pounder or two during a day's fishing. The plan usually adopted is for two anglers to work together from a light skiff. One sits well back in the boat facing the bow so that he can see where he is going and watch the angler, and gently propels the boat from one likely spot to



'DO YOU CALL THIS FISHING WITH A FLY, SIR?'

brought along by the current or the wind, and for smaller fish of any kind on which he preys.

In the winter the bass retires to deep water, and prior to our very necessary close season being enforced, was frequently caught all through the winter with natural bait. It was most unsportsmanlike, as the fish were more or less gravid, out of condition and unfit to provide sport or palatable food.

We now have a close season from June 30 to Oct. 31, which carries the fish well over the spawning season. The majority of our bass spawn in September and early October. The eggs are very small, and somewhere about 60,000 are deposited by each female. They are demersal and adhesive and adhere to logs, rocks, etc., at or near the bottom of the pools.

Mr. Stead has in view some experimental work in connection with our bass, and already has some in captivity in natural ponds through which a gentle stream, regulated at will, is allowed to flow. It is his intention to go in for pond culture in respect to these fish, leaving them to spawn and fertilize the eggs in a natural manner, then remove the parent fish from the pond.

another, while the angler sits on a raised seat in the nose of the boat and covers all the water within reach with his fly or spinner.

As the bass in summer lies near the bank in the shade of bushes, rocks or overhanging banks or rushes, the boat is usually moved very slowly up or down stream within easy casting distance of the bank, and the fly or spinner is cast right to the edge, either a fly-rod or American bait-casting rod being used, according to the snaginess or otherwise of the water. If snaggy a heavy spinner is out of place, as it is impossible in many places to work it among the fallen timber, hence most successful anglers use a very light spinner made with a thin brass wire shaft and aluminum "propeller" and tied with peacock feathers streaked with red and white. This is cast like a fly, and although measuring two to three inches is no heavier than an ordinary salmon fly, and if manipulated with skill and care will not injure an ordinary single-handed trout fly-rod. The writer's Crown Houghton rod, used as above for years, is still as straight as the day it was made. It has caught, spinning as above, a very large number of bass, probably running into four figures, and

almost as many trout on the fly, the largest 8½ pounds, in March last, so it is evident that the spinner has no ill effect on a light fly-rod.

A friend of the writer's has just returned from a trip in the Hillgrove district where he had some splendid bass fishing on the Upper Macleay River. The stream runs through a deep valley densely timbered, and the descent to it is down the side of precipitous mountains.

Reaching the bottom it was necessary to ride along the bank, forcing a track through the undergrowth, until a spot could be found where a shelving gravelly beach ran down to the water. Here the anglers put up their rods and rode out into the stream as far as convenient without getting wet and fished far from the saddle. Almost the first cast brought a fish and the fun was fast and furious. The bass had never seen a spinning bait of this type before, and came at it viciously, sometimes following it right up to the horse's legs, and when retrieved to make a fresh cast, the disappointed fish could be seen swimming around looking for the vanished bait which his own tardiness had allowed to escape his maw.

On one occasion the angler hooked a good fish, which charged straight toward him and became entangled in the horse's legs. After some engineering it was disengaged and brought to the net. It weighed nearly four pounds. The total catch of bass for three days' fishing was one hundred, twenty of which weighed over three pounds. Every stream on the whole of the eastern watershed of New South Wales teems with bass, and it is only necessary to travel thirty or forty miles from the city of Sydney to find good sport.

## The Anglers' Casting Club.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 6.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Scores for June 1 are as follows:

Quarter-ounce accuracy:	
Ames .....	97.3
Burke .....	98.0
Gray .....	97.5
Hartley .....	98.5
Johnson .....	98.0
Kleinfeldt .....	95.5
Lingenfelter .....	97.7
Loes .....	98.0
Malone .....	68.4
Town .....	98.4
Wagner .....	96.1
Wernecke .....	97.8
Quarter-ounce distance:	
Ames .....	116.5
Kleinfeldt .....	57.0
Lingenfelter .....	172.9
Loes .....	59.5
Town .....	130.9

## First Channel Bass.

THE 1913 channel bass season on the New Jersey coast opened promisingly. The following catches have been recorded at Corson's Inlet: June 5, 20 pounds 2 ounces taken by R. N. Helfenstein; June 6, 47½ pounds taken by R. N. Helfenstein; June 6, 33½ pounds, taken by Phil Schraidt.

HOURS for visitors at the New York Aquarium have been extended from 5 P. M. to 6 P. M. for the summer season.

OMAHA leads all the cities in the United States on the value per capita of manufactured products, leading Chicago or New York by about 75 per cent.

IN Elk River Game Preserve, B. C., elk have increased to such an extent that some people are clamoring for an "open season."



Forest and Stream is the official organ of the National Archery Association.

## Notes on Bow Making

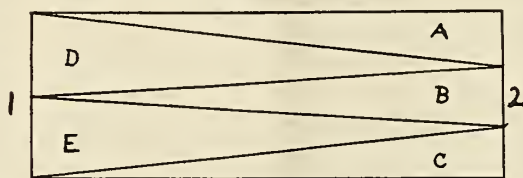
By JAMES M. CHALLISS

**I**N a former article the subject of making self bows from native material was treated in a general way. Such suggestions as were given, and those that will follow, are not advanced as being original or perfect, but are simply the observations of the crudest sort of an amateur, based upon actual experience. It is not proposed that every archer shall make his own bows. The writer does not, for he knows that Duff and Barnes can make an infinitely better bow than he can, and for that reason he habitually carries in the field a bow fashioned by the hands of these master workmen. On a recent hunting trip for big game in British Columbia he carried with him a 65-pound yew of Barnes and a six-foot three-inch 65-pound lance of Duff, both most excellent weapons. But the excellence of the product of the professional bowyer does not militate against the pleasure of using a bow of less merit when fashioned by one's own hands. The making of a self, one-piece bow is comparatively easy, as has been heretofore shown. The chief obstacle is to get a clear piece of material of sufficient length. It is quite easy at times to get a piece of perfect bow wood three feet long and impossible to get one of six feet. This is especially true of yew, and it will be found that most all yew bows are made of two short pieces joined in the handle. This makes what is known as a pieced or grafted bow. I have never been so fortunate as to have a piece of yew to experiment with, and my experience in grafted bows, that is, the making of them, has been confined to mulberry and osage orange with satisfactory results. There is no reason why all bow woods may not be grafted in the same way. There is another reason for the grafted bow, beside scarcity of material. Expert bowyers claim that there is a difference in the quality of the wood in either end of a six-foot stick, and for that reason endorse the grafted bow for that it enables them to have in either limb of the bow wood of identical quality by taking two pieces from the same stick and grafting them together.

Those who are ambitious may make a grafted bow with but little more labor than a one-piece weapon. Secure two pieces of material at least three and one-half feet long. If you are able to make your selection in the woods, you may follow the directions heretofore given for making a one-piece bow. Reduce the sap as described and prepare the butt ends of both pieces which will enable you to square the joint ends to one and a quarter inches at least for a distance of four inches. This squared end must be mechanically square and its lines must

be parallel with the axis of the stick. If your stick is crooked from back to belly, it is not vital, but if it is crooked from side to side, you had better select another piece. The lines of the squared ends must lie in planes parallel to the plane which cuts through the back and belly.

The joint is what is known as a fish joint and when properly made is as strong or stronger than the original wood. It affords about sixteen square inches of glue joint of advantageous form and when properly reinforced by whipping is practically unbreakable. To mark out the pattern of the joint you should prepare duplicate copies of the lines to be followed on paper, having an original and a carbon. To make this pattern rule two parallel lines three and one-half inches long and as wide apart as the width of your squared ends. Connect the ends with straight lines. This gives you a parallelogram three and one-half inches long by, say, one and a quarter inches wide. Divide one end into two equal parts and the other in three. Draw lines from the corners of the equally divided end to the division points at the opposite end, as well as two lines from the center of the equally divided end to the same points. Your pattern will then look like this:



Before disarranging your papers, mark the figure with the letters and figures as above. Now, if you have held the papers carefully in place while drawing the pattern, you have exact duplicate copies. Now, carefully cut out your pattern on the outside lines, excepting on one pattern leave the figure 1 at one end and on the other leave the figure 2. Take the pattern marked 1 and paste it on the back side of the squared end of one of the limbs, being careful that it is flush with the squared end and parallel with the sides, with the figure 1 toward the tip end of the limb. Do the same thing with the pattern marked 2 on the other limb. It is now apparent that if the wood under the triangles A, B and C on the limb marked 1 is removed, and the wood under the triangles D and E on the limb marked 2 is removed, the two pieces will exactly fit into each other. If care has been used in pasting the pattern on so they are straight with the axis of the stick, and in working out the wood the lines have been accurately followed, the joint

will be perfect, and the joined stick will be straight throughout its course.

After your patterns are dry take the limb numbered 1 and place it upright in the vise, and with a fine-toothed saw remove the wood in the triangle B, being careful that the saw is held at right angles to the back of the limb. This is of the utmost importance. The best saw for this purpose is a thin-bladed backed saw. The bottom of the notch you are cutting may be cleaned out with a knife-edged file. The wood in triangles A and C may be removed with the drawing knife and plane. The limb numbered 2 is prepared by removing the wood in triangles D and E, which is done with the saw and thin file, the same care being exercised to see that the saw is held at right angles to the plane of the back. Now, fit the pieces together and see how nearly a fit you have secured. The main points to be watched are to see that you have the best possible joint on both the back and the belly, and that when the pieces are pushed home, that the stick is straight. If it is not straight, you will have to cut and try, even at the expense of a perfect joint. Do not be discouraged if your joint is not perfect, so long as your stick is straight. I have examined professionally made fish joints in bows that would have put an amateur to shame, and yet they held. I have even seen open places filled with shims or wedges of wood, which with a filling of glue made a satisfactory joint.

After you have prepared your joint to a satisfactory point, you will find that when forcibly pushed together it holds with a remarkable tenacity, and it is easy to understand why such a point will hold with the aid of glue. The glue should be the best you can possibly procure, perfectly fresh, soaked soft in cold water, heated in a water bath and applied boiling hot. Thoroughly coat the joint in every portion with the glue and fit it together, driving them smartly home with a mallet. If your vise jaws are just the width of the joint, well and good; if not, cut two pieces of hard wood one and a quarter inch square, the length of the joint, and placing one on either side of the joint, clamp the joint very firmly in the vise, exerting pressure sufficient to squeeze out all surplus glue, and yet not crush the wood. Let it dry for three days, when it should be removed from the vise and the surplus glue removed from the joint on the back and the same be made perfectly smooth. Now glue on the back of the joint a piece of wood the length and width of the joint and one-eighth inch thick.

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]



# How to Learn Archery

By W. H. WILLS

**A**RCHERY is beyond question the most fascinating of sport in the world to its devotees. No other compares with it. At the same time it is a difficult "game," and this is one reason why many beginners are discouraged at the outset and fail to persevere until they attain the degree of skill requisite for the full enjoyment of this "sport of kings." To attain this skill, intelligent and persistent practice with correct methods is necessary. Slipshod work will never get one anywhere.

If personal instruction is not available, the beginner can accomplish much by following carefully the elementary rules of archery, and it is for the benefit of such that the following is written.

The first requisite is an outfit adapted to your strength. If a man of moderate muscular development, a bow pulling 43 pounds is about right. If fairly strong, a 45-pound bow should be used. A woman needs a 22- to 28-pound bow.

A dozen good arrows, a target, fingertips or gloves, and an arm guard are essential, and these make a complete equipment, except for a woman, who needs a quiver, in the absence of a hip pocket, which serves as a man's "quiver." This entire outfit will cost about \$15. Targets cost \$6 to \$10 each, and the cost is shared by the persons using them. Three or even four persons may shoot on a target even at unequal distances. The rule is for each in turn to shoot three arrows, then another three. These six constitute an "end," at the finish of which all go to the target and mark the scores.

Now as to the technique of bow handling: First, string the bow. Place the end of the lower limb (the one on which the string is tied) against the hollow of your right foot, on which your weight rests as you stand. Grasp the handle of the bow with your right (or left) hand, its back toward you; place the ball of the other hand on the back of the upper limb near the horn, and press, holding the handle rigid. As the bow bends, push the loop of the string up with the fingers until the loop is in the nock of the horn. A little practice will accomplish this feat. To unstring, reverse the process.

Now stand forty or fifty yards in front of the target, which is hung on its tripod, the lower edge four feet from the ground. Stand with the left side (unless you are left-handed, in which case all processes are reversed), square to the target so that both shoulders are in exact line with the bullseye, or gold. Heels should be about six inches apart, toes turned out. Grasp the bow lightly in the left hand, upper limb to the right, so that the thumb and forefinger encircle the handle at its top. Keep the closed hand straight with the wrist all through; in this way the string will have a clean sweep when the arrow is discharged.

Take an arrow by the shaft in your right hand and place it on top of the horizontal bow, and while you hold it there with the thumb or forefinger of the left hand, adjust the nock on the string with the right fingers, keeping the odd feather up. When nocked, arrow is held in place on the string between the first and second

fingers, which should not pinch. With the three fingers hooked on to the string, half way up to the first joint, the draw is made.

The shaft of the arrow lies in the groove made by the bow hand against the bow immediately above the handle. Tilt the bow to the right about 15 degrees, to prevent the arrow from falling away. The best finger protector for a beginner is an old kid glove. Cut away the thumb and little finger and reinforce the last joints of the remaining fingers with a smooth pliable piece of pigskin, cut to fit, and sewed on. This isn't as hard on the fingers as regulation tips, is more easily managed, and will enable one to harden the fingers without discomfort.

Now you are ready for the draw. A beautiful style of drawing, much in favor in this country, is to extend the bow arm, arrow undrawn, get a point of aim (to be described later), draw fully, steady on aim, and loose. It is a more difficult style of learning than the orthodox English method, and had better be deferred till the rudiments have been mastered. Then the archer can adopt that style if it pleases.

The usual way is to straighten the left arm downward, and with arrow in place and drawn about six inches to start with, elevate the left arm straight up, gradually and steadily, at the same time pulling the arrow. When the arrow is fully drawn to the pile or steel point, the endeavor should be to have the point of the arrow on the point of aim. Then steady on the point of aim for a second and loose. The entire operation of drawing and loosing should be accomplished in a very few seconds. Avoid haste and all jerking, but don't make the other mistake of sluggish work, and especially of holding too long on the draw.

Many old pictures show the arrow drawn opposite the right eye. It is doubtful if any real archer ever shot that way. To do so would necessitate an allowance in the aiming, as will be seen later. North American Indians seem to have drawn in a helter-skelter way, generally as low as the waist, and caught an instinctive aim, as in revolver shooting. Their style of shooting, as well as their crude implements, made it necessary for them to steal up very close to their game, all marvelous tales of their marksmanship to the contrary notwithstanding.

Ancient archers apparently drew to the chest, and it was for this reason that the Amazons, according to legend, found their left breasts in the way and had them cut off; whence the origin of their name. Horace A. Ford, the great English archer of sixty years ago, who made incomparable scores, started the practice of drawing to the chin, immediately under the right eye, and that method is now universally followed here and in England, except in a very few cases where archers choose to draw lower, a very difficult style. To shoot true, the arrow must be wholly within the plane of a straight line running from the eye focus, across the knuckle where the arrow touches the bow, to the object shot at. It is easiest to keep within that plane by drawing to the chin under the eye, as it gives a definite point of contact. When an arrow flies

to the right or left, it is pretty surely due, provided the bow arm be held absolutely firm at the time of release, to the arrow having been drawn a trifle outside the plane spoken of. This can be corrected at the next shot.

Having gone thus far in the process of shooting, the loose claims, and always will claim, utmost attention. It is accomplished, not by opening the three fingers, for that will give a sluggish loose and besides will likely jerk the arrow out of the eye-plane, but the fingers are pulled off the string smoothly, deliberately and firmly. On no account, after the draw is completed and while steadying on the aim, must the pull be relaxed. Keep the pull on till the final action of release. This pulling off the string is not done by the fingers or hand alone, but by both, combined with an entire arm movement, which, however, should be very slight. It is the most difficult feature of shooting, and only by unremitting attention can it be mastered. The shooting will steadily improve as the loose is perfected.

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

## Wayne Archery Prizes.

WAYNE, Pa., June 2.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* At a meeting of the committee in charge of the Fourth of July festivities in Wayne it was announced that the prizes offered to the archers will not be cups. The majority thought that articles which would be quite as ornamental and far more useful would be more acceptable to most of the contestants, and so the final choice fell on two large, engraved, silver salvers or meat platters. From the descriptions given, these will be very handsome pieces of plate calculated to stimulate the zeal of every shooter.

Let us hope that each one who has entered the Eastern Association's tournament will practice his hardest during the month of June, for the honor and the prize are both well worth winning.

ROBERT P. ELMER.

## Forest and Stream is Supreme.

FOREST GROVE, Ohio, June 2.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I have not your name at hand to address you, and as I am very weak from long illness, I am "letting that go," as the saying is. I wish to apologize for the long delay in sending my "pew rent," but long sickness has kept me totally in the dark as to the wants or even sights of the good minister. Good minister, did I say? Yes, FOREST AND STREAM is supreme in all its qualities and what you are doing for archery, and I can only believe in other lines, is what has long been needed.

Inclosed please find \$3. Thank you for your patience.

F. S. BARNES.

## Tournament Notice.

BOSTON, Mass., May 31.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The national tournament will be held at Boston on Aug. 19, 20, 21 and 22, 1913. Notice of the events, program, etc., will be published and mailed within a few days. Members of the association are requested to send in their annual dues of \$2 as soon as possible if not already sent.

GEORGE PHILLIPS BRYANT,

N. A. A., Sec'y-Treas.

750 Tremont Building, Boston, Mass.

**International Athletic Championship Association.**

CHICAGO, Ill., May 23.—*To All Archers:* As most of you know, plans have been made by the International Athletic Championship Association to hold the biggest series of athletic contests yet staged in this country in Chicago, June 28 to July 6. Athletes of other countries are invited to participate.

Archery is to have a place on the program, and the days allotted us are Thursday, Friday and Saturday, July 3, 4 and 5. The program will be a York and an American round, and a National and a Columbia round, on each of the first two days. For each of these double rounds the association offers a gold, a silver and a bronze medal. On the third day the team round will be shot, and no prizes are offered. But the pleasure of shooting and meeting friends is worth more than an ordinary prize or medal.

The entrance fee admitting to all the contests is \$3. The rules for shooting will be those of the National Archery Association, except that the method of scoring will follow the precedent set at the Olympic Games in London, in 1908, viz.: in case of tie in gross score, the prize shall be adjudged to the one who has the greatest number of hits.

Complete details of the meeting will be given in the official program. We invite you most cordially to attend this meeting. Whether your score be high or low, plan to come and have a good time. Remember that the value of your attendance is not measured by your score.

There is one thing you can do now, and that is to reply to this letter, and at once. Tell us whether or not you expect to come. If you cannot give any positive information, write what the probabilities are. Write anyway. Urge all your archer friends to come to help make a big showing.

We regret that the date of this meeting conflicts with that of the Eastern Archery Association, to be held in Wayne, Pa., but it could not be avoided. A meeting at the time mentioned will not interfere with the National meeting in Boston. Some would come here who could not go to Boston under any circumstances. Those who plan to go to Boston will go anyway, and should they come here first, it will be good practice for the meet to come later.

We need the help and good will of all in this work for archery.

EDWARD B. WESTON,  
Chairman Archery Committee.

**Scottish-American Tourney.**

BEFORE a crowd of 2,200 spectators on the afternoon of May 30 (Decoration Day) the above club turned out, and to the war-like strains of forty pipers, shot as did their sires of old, only on this occasion peace was proclaimed for the day, and targets took the place so long occupied by the adherents of the English kings. Two competitions were shot during the afternoon, both at the American round with the following results:

Dr. R. P. Elmer.....	25 113	27 153	30 198	82 466
E. I. Cole.....	15 76	30 152	29 167	73 395
J. M. Cleland.....	8 50	22 104	27 143	57 297
G. Milne.....	10 58	21 97	28 120	59 275

Dr. Elmer won first, gold medal; E. I. Cole, second, silver medal; J. M. Cleland, first handicap prize, and G. Milne second handicap prize.

Immediately after shooting ended the range

was turned over to the general public, and bows and arrows supplied, and in order to keep down the rush a charge of six shots for ten cents was made, and two prizes given, one for the highest score out of one set of six arrows, and the other for the best shot made during the day. That this last competition was highly popular can be seen from the fact that a sum of \$25.40 was taken at the range in the short time that was left before darkness set in.

Quite a few of the shooters who on this occasion tasted blood for the first time have expressed their intention of affiliating with the Jersey archers, and there is a talk now of a ladies' club in the immediate future, thus proving that there is something in the words of the old song, "Taste and try before you buy."

A surprising feature of the afternoon was the display of our genial Dr. Elmer from Wayne, Pa. As an archer most of us know his ability, but few of us know how versatile an individual we have among us. We watched him annexing the only bit of gold plate, which gave no surprise, sample the famed waters from the Scottish mountains like a native born, and last but not least, play a reel on the bagpipes in the big hall that set all the laddies and lassies dancing. As our drum major remarked, "MacElmer's a' richt."

E. I. Cole, of Ossining, N. Y., must have improved greatly in health since the National tournament at Boston last year, where he shot for the first time, though poorly, as he was just recovering from sickness. At any rate he was able on this day to lift the silver medal, which brings to mind the saying that some people are born with a silver spoon in their mouth. To take part in two tournaments in the first two years of his archery career, speaks well for Mr. Cole's courage and good sense, but to sneak a prize each time is something some of us have to learn yet.

The Scottish-American archers have been promised quite a number of prizes for their next open meeting which will take place probably in October on their own ground. Mr. Cole has shot on our range and says it is one of the best. Mr. Jiles and Dr. Hertig are going to visit us shortly, and on Saturday first we are to be honored by F. N. Clay, late of the Chicago Archers, who is our near neighbor now at Bloomfield, N. J.

GEORGE MILNE, Sec'y.

**Pittsburgh Archery.**

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 31.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* A deluge of rain on Decoration Day, lasting from 1 P. M. to 3:30 P. M., spoiled what would have been a delightful afternoon for the Pittsburgh archers. Many stayed away from the grounds, and the program as originally planned was not carried out. However, a few enthusiasts braving the discomforts of the wet grass shot an American round with the following scores:

	60yds.	50yds.	40yds.	
O. L. Hertig.....	29 161	30 166	29 181	88 508
W. J. Holmes.....	28 148	29 152	30 192	87 493
G. W. Postgate... ..	24 112	25 125	30 164	79 401
Jas. S. Jiles.....	19 97	24 110	30 176	73 383
M. P. Sorber.....	18 82	27 127	30 170	75 379
O. M. Sorber.....	19 67	18 96	26 134	63 297
S. M. Stauffer.....	5 25	15 65	19 67	39 157
V. Long.....	6 24	9 37	12 60	27 121

Mr. Postgate is jubilant over his defeat of Mr. Jiles, and also over his fine score of 401 points. Mr. Jiles, who made one end at 40

yards of four golds and two reds totaling 50, avers that "Posty" cannot do it again.

Recent practice scores in the American round:

Holmes.....	83 479	Postgate.....	78 382
Sorber.....	87 483	Dr. Hertig.....	90 530
Jiles.....	77 443		

Practice, 100yds., 72 arrows:

Holmes.....	28 92	Dr. Hertig.....	48 184
Jiles.....	29 99	Dr. Hertig.....	40 144
Sorber.....	27 105		

An end at 100 yards was made after dark, totaling 777333—6—30.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 9.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Dr. W. H. Haines entertained a number of his archer friends Saturday afternoon at the Oakmont Country Club. An American round was shot. Scores:

G. W. Postgate... ..	83 439	O. M. Sorber.....	71 343
J. S. Jiles.....	75 375	L. B. Fleming....	61 239
W. H. Haines.....	63 275	O. L. Hertig.....	90 552
S. M. Stauffer....	60 244		

On the Beechview range, June 8, a team round match was shot, with Mr. Jiles and Mr. Holmes on one side and Mr. Postgate and Dr. Hertig on the other. The race was very even and Mr. Jiles got revenge on Mr. Postgate for his defeat of the day before. Scores, 96 arrows, 60 yards:

J. S. Jiles.....	66 266	G. W. Postgate... ..	54 234
W. J. Holmes.....	91 439	O. L. Hertig.....	91 493
	157 705		145 727

The wind was very strong and interfered decidedly with the comfort of shooting.

O. L. HERTIG.

**New York Archery Club.**

THE archery season in New York city opened with a week's tournament in John Wanamaker's store, under the auspices of E. I. Horsman Co. W. H. Wills, the well-known archer, and president of the New York Archery Association, was in charge of the meet.

The tournament having been decided on by the dealers as a fitting way to usher in the season in New York, which really marks the revival of archery here after a lapse of about thirty years. The services of Mr. Wills were invoked and he consented to take charge and arrange the program and manage the tournament. The dates are June 10 to and including June 14 every afternoon. Those whose marksmanship during the four days' shooting has enabled them to qualify will be eligible for the final events which will take place Saturday, 10 to 1 o'clock. This will be prize day. A handsome cup, donated by FOREST AND STREAM, will be the chief prize to be contested for, and the eligibles will be well rewarded for good work during the week by being admitted to this contest. Other prizes also are to be awarded. Winners will be announced next week.

**The Edward B. Weston Trophy.**

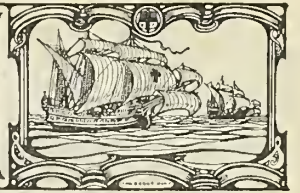
A SILVER gilt cup, competed for at the annual tournaments of the National Archery Association of the United States, on the following conditions:

Awarded to the archer making most golds at any end of six arrows, shot during any event on the program, and to become the property of a thrice consecutive winner.

First won in 1910, by Henry B. Richardson, of Boston, with four golds at 60 yards. Second, won by Frank E. Canfield, Chicago, with five golds at 50 yards. Third, won by George Phillips Bryant, with four golds at 40 yards.



# YACHTING



Forest and Stream will give a weekly digest of Yachting and Motor Boating events from all over the country.

## Southern Y. C.'s 64th Annual Regatta.

*International Champion Machine Sloop Massachusetts Defeated on Lake Pontchartrain Course, New Orleans.*

BY OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

SAILING in a wind more suited to rowboats than to "white wings," Commodore S. F. Healslip's machine sloop Stranger turned all the dope topsy-turvy Saturday, May 31, by defeating the international champion Massachusetts by 3m. 36s. over the triangular course of the Southern Y. C. on Lake Pontchartrain, near New Orleans. The Southern champion Seawanhaka, Captain Eddie Montgomery, was a poor third, 1m. 21s. corrected time behind Massachusetts, while Captain "Peter" Cooke's Kathryn I. finished almost in the dark, 4m. 48s. back of Seawanhaka. Senorita, Captain Olsen's racer, did not complete the course within time limit.

The occasion was the sixty-fourth annual regatta of the Southern Y. C., second in point of years of all the yachting organizations in the New World, the New York Y. C. alone exceeding it in age. The day marked also the formal opening of the yachting season in New Orleans waters. Minor races and "tuning ups" have been held on previous Saturdays, but this was the first official meeting.

The crowd was large, gayly dressed, and finely boated, which is to say that about 100 boats, filled with spectators, the chivalry and beauty of New Orleans, were present. Boats of every description, from palatial motor yachts to humble catboats and even rowboats, dotted the waters alongside and in front of the club house on Lake Pontchartrain (West End). The United States revenue cutter Winona, stationed at Mobile, came up Friday morning and anchored off the club house, while a number of Government motor launches, manned by marines, buzzed about the course, keeping it clear for the graceful racers. Beautiful steam, motor and sailing yachts floated majestically on the lake, while from their decks vari-colored crowds watched the contest. The Conservation Commission's luxurious yacht Daisy, bearing the commissioners M. L. Alexander, Edgar T. Leche and J. A. Dayries, with a party of friends, led the pleasure fleet, in which were noted Wendy, Kalolah, Seaweed and Glendower, each carrying large parties of pleasure seekers. The absence of Semper Idem, a palatial motor yacht, once leader of the fleet here, but now in Central American waters, was remarked by most of the rocking chair squadron. Those tried and true dry land sailors and highball steerers, however, soon forgot all other questions in trying to figure out just how Stranger, practically a dark horse in the race, got away with first place so handily.

With the preparatory gun, at 2:30 in the afternoon, the wind seemed to die down, and even when 5 o'clock came, the usual breeze

failed to materialize, and only a trifling six-knot wind, dying down much of the time to perfect calm, helped the racers home. At that some of them did not get home at all until after the closing gun.

The prettiest race was reserved for the last—prettiest, that is to say, from the viewpoint of the sailor. This was among the dories, where only ability at the helm counts. Squab, St. John and Sprite broke about even as they swam across the line in this event, but Squab soon upset the beans as did Stranger in the machine sloop event and beat St. John, the favorite, handily. The race was finely run; in fact, it is difficult to see how the little boats could have been handled better in the prevailing low wind, and held the

	Cabin Sloops.	Open Sloop.	Catboats Over 21.5 Feet.	Catboats Under 21.5 Feet.
Agnes	2 51 50	4 17 55	6 51 56	*
Albatross	2 51 56	5 31 10	*	*
Chewink	2 58 16	4 10 99	Withdrew.	*
Cadillac	2 59 41	4 01 19	5 21 43	7 22 55
Thistle	2 58 16	4 49 39	*	*
Alga	2 59 31	4 57 11	*	*
Sinner	3 00 35	4 38 45	*	*
Rascal	3 00 37	4 38 45	*	*
Juanita	3 02 47	4 53 57	*	*
Sea Wolf	3 05 51	3 48 32	4 36 45	*
Mohawk	3 07 07	5 00 21	*	*
Schemer	3 07 29	5 19 45	*	*
Eros	3 05 2	3 59 50	3 12 32	*
Demon	3 05 35	3 47 30	4 31 15	*
Seminole	3 06 05	4 02 30	5 27 47	*
Chiquita	3 06 25	4 09 30	5 45 15	*
Gwawis	3 06 07	3 53 18	4 45 36	*
Mildred	3 06 42	4 27 31	Withdrew.	*
Lida May	3 06 12	3 49 57	4 40 28	*
Scamp	3 14 21	4 12 48	5 43 09	*



CROSSING STARTING LINE.

Senorita leading, Massachusetts second, Stranger (winner) third.

interest of the crowd even better than did the races of the larger boats.

The finishes were straggling. As has been said, Senorita failed to finish in Class A and was called in. In Class B both Agnes and Albatross failed to finish before dark, and were called in, as were also all the boats in Classes C and E. Thistle and Alga failed to finish their race, and so did Shinner, Rascal and Juanita.

Sea Wolf finished under pressure, making the twelve miles of its course in 1h. 30m. 54s. Mohawk and Schemer, open sloops of Class F, failed to finish within time and were called in. In the little catboat race all entries finished except Mildred, which withdrew after the first round.

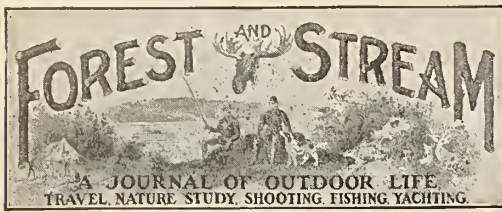
In the cabin sloops Chewink withdrew, leaving the race a walkover for Cadillac. The summary:

	Start.	1st Round.	2d Round.	3d Round.
Senorita	2 45 52	4 02 00	6 09 45	*
Massachusetts	2 46 00	3 53 18	5 13 45	7 22 51
Stranger	2 46 05	3 59 29	5 32 13	7 20 47
Seawanhaka	2 46 10	3 57 09	5 18 26	7 25 15
Kathryn I.	2 46 22	4 17 55	5 34 56	7 30 03

	Dories.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Squab	3 10 22	3 54 17	4 52 00
St. John	3 10 29	3 55 20	4 54 26
Sprite	3 11 59	3 59 09	5 03 06
Massachusetts	4 46 51	4 46 51	4 37 51
Stranger	4 34 42	4 34 42	4 34 15
Seawanhaka	4 39 10	4 39 10	4 39 12
Kathryn I.	4 45 41	4 45 41	4 43 56
Cadillac	4 23 00	4 23 00	4 32 51
Sea Wolf	1 30 54	1 30 54	1 30 54
Eros	2 07 10	2 07 10	2 12 32
Demon	1 25 45	1 25 45	1 25 14
Seminole	2 21 45	2 21 45	2 21 09
Gwawis	1 39 24	1 39 24	1 44 11
Lida May	1 34 16	1 34 16	1 37 54
Chiquita	2 38 50	2 38 50	2 37 37
Scamp	2 28 48	2 28 48	2 37 31
Squad	1 41 38	1 41 38	1 41 38
St. John	1 43 57	1 43 57	1 43 57

It was generally agreed that Captain James Rainey, who sailed Stranger, is a sailorman who has come into much honor in his own country, for any other handling than that which he gave the "India rubber boat" would have resulted in a decisive defeat for her. As it stands, no one understands how the champion Massachusetts came to be beaten, the more especially as Lawrence Healslip, some noted as a skipper in this neck o' the woods, was steering her.

\*Called off.



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### THE BOY AND THE DOG.

THERE is no more entertaining column in the average daily newspaper than that in which the editor gives his readers a free forum in which to air their views on all conceivable subjects, from the mast-heading of a city hall flag to the solution of the dog problem.

The dog problem in town, it need not be said, is for those who like dogs to maintain their dogs and live in amity with their neighbors who detest dogs. In congested centers of population the dog is not infrequently an occasion of bitterness and back-biting between very respectable citizens who otherwise would be disposed to keep the peace.

In the country, where folks live under less restraint and without the vexatious friction of the town, the youngster who joys in the possession of a pet—blue blood or mongrel—knows none of this heartburning which for his city cousin diminishes in some degree the satisfaction found in owning a dog. There is no truer friendship than that of the boy and the dog. There are no happier days to which the grown man may look back with a tender regret for their passing than the days spent in the old home fields with the faithful four-footed companion of youth. Confidence between boy and dog was perfect. The dog perhaps was not a thoroughbred and had come into the world minus a pedigree, but the boy accepted him for what he was, and in the blessed ingenuousness of youth may even have found an occasion of added pride in the dog in some characteristic which he now knows was highly to the animal's discredit as determined by the bench show standards.

And as for the dog, on his part, too, he took the boy for what he was, asking of him no more than that he should condescend to make of himself a demigod for unstinted confidence, affection and worship.

If the scientists would devise a way to represent the care-free happiness of boyhood days in some equivalent of foot pounds, the amount of it justly accredited to the companionship of boy and dog would be expressed in many tons.

### VACATION TIME.

WE are now in the height of the outdoor season, and for a few months the consideration of the vacation soon to come will have a large share in our thoughts.

It is a trite saying that each of us is at heart a savage, and desires, at least once a year, to return for a little while to the habits of those primitive ancestors who depended for support on the flesh of the beasts which they hunted, the fish which they caught from the waters, or the roots and fruits yielded by the soil. This may be true, but whether it is so or not will probably never be known. It seems more probable that since the pleasures of life consist chiefly in its changes and its contrasts, so we, who are civilized, who live in cities, towns, villages, or at all events in houses, and are bound by all the restraints of civilized society, find our highest pleasure in escaping for a time from that society and the restraining fetters consequent on our ordinary close association with men. We long for a freedom unknown in our daily life, for an independence known only to natural things who wander at will, when and where they please, and who lie down and sleep at their own good pleasure. We long to go where we please, to stop when we feel like it, to eat when we are hungry and not at set times, to lounge in camp in our oldest clothes, or without any clothes at all, to be for a little time our own masters.

One and all the civilized people of the world are struggling in a race for such measure of wealth as shall give them absolute independence, shall enable them to do precisely as they please. Not one of them ever attains the sum of his desires. The man who has become a multi-millionaire has formed the habit of making millions, and this habit has become stronger far than was his old desire for freedom, for a time when he could travel, could spend his days in fishing or shooting, or in studying natural history, or could buy back the old farm where he was born and go there to be for the rest of his life a farmer.

Yet, for a little time, each one of us who spends his vacation in the forests, or among the mountains, or on the seashore, who makes his fishing trip, his hunt for big game, or spends two or three weeks cruising on yacht or tiny catboat, is richer far than any of these multi-millionaires, for he is doing the things that he has longed for and looked forward to; he has thrown aside for a little while all sense of responsibility, and has once more become a child with the child's freedom from care, but with far more than the child's capacity for enjoyment. Let him make the most of his good time. It will not last long, and a whole year may elapse before it comes again.

### OHIO GAME LAWS.

THE great big wholesome State of Ohio at last has come to the realization that many of its important game birds must be protected, and so has closed until 1915 the season on quail, ruffed grouse, pheasant and Carolina doves. A resident license now adds to the income for game propagation. Well done, Ohio, well done. Digest of the new laws appears elsewhere in this issue.

### LESS WEBSTER AND MORE LEGISLATION.

COME, now, men and brethren, let us reason together. Is it worth while, just because a shooter shoots more game than we think is fitting, to launch out in unbridled invective upon him and call him bad names? Is conformity to an ill-defined and fluctuating standard of game shooting of such transcendent moment that in the rebuke of its transgression we must say good-bye to the observance of good breeding and common decency in our speech to or respecting our fellow men? Can intemperance in game-killing be reformed only by intemperance in speech? Is the "game hog" to be turned from his ways only by the unparliamentary vocabulary of a strenuous blackguard? We do not believe it. But if the promotion of game protection does depend upon publicly shouting bad names, most of us are in the position of the good old Quaker of the story, who, when he was spattered by mud in the street, called the street gamin to him and said, "I will give thee a penny to swear for me."

### PROTECT THE FLOWERS.

PROTECTION is getting to be the habit in Pennsylvania. They have protected the small boy from the deadly cigarette, the birds of plumage against the ravages of the milliner, and now Prof. Marion Mackenzie has issued a circular praying for the protection of wild flowers and calling for legislative action. He names a score of the State's beauties which he claims are in peril of extinction from their native haunts, among them many of the common variety.

Conservation is a great blessing, but it does seem like carrying it too far to take away from the children, and grown-up city folk, who go afield now and then, the greatest joy of the outing, the plucking of a bunch of wild flowers, to take back to the heated city where flowers are found only in parks and florist shop windows.

### REVISED GAME LAWS.

JUST as fast as we obtain them, the 1913 game laws of different States will appear in FOREST AND STREAM. Only important revisions will be printed, because of limited space. Complete amendments may be had by subscribers on application to the editor of FOREST AND STREAM.

Mrs. NORMA FREDERIC GIBBONEY, one of the prettiest young women in the South, noted for her sportsmanship and prominent in social circles, has been appointed game warden for Mobile county to protect game birds and fish near her country home.

This is the first known instance of a woman holding such a position.

### The Arch Archer 'of All.

BY LONG BOW.

Of bows and strings,  
Your poet sings,  
Of archery's revival;  
And yet to me  
All praise should be  
For archery's survival.

My renown'd skill  
Forever will  
Make other efforts stupid;  
Each score a miss,  
Fer, note you this,  
I am bold Dan Cupid.

Ticks From the Ship's Clock.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON has placed the command of his new America's cup challenger, Shamrock IV., in the hands of W. P. Burton.

THE next big race on the Delaware River will be the Delaware River Y. R. A. cruiser race to Overfalls light and return, under the auspices of the Camden Motor Boat Club.

THE annual cruise of the Portland Y. C. will take place July 10, 11 and 12 and will be confined entirely to Casco Bay waters.

THREE new cups have just been presented to the regatta committee of the Atlantic Y. C.—Dr. Atkinson's cup to the Bird boat that scores the greatest number of points during the season.

THE Larchmont Y. C. went in to commission last Saturday. Commodore Smithers has offered three cups for club championships.

J. STUART BLACKTON has donated a trophy said to be valued at \$1,500 for the power boat making one mile (5,280 feet) in one minute at the second annual Chicago water carnival, which begins Aug. 16.

OWNERS of the New York Y. C. fifties have subscribed \$1,000 to be offered as prize money for the crews. Twelve races are to be sailed during the season with professionals in charge.

THE 1913 Year Book of the Narragansett Bay Yacht Racing Association, now ready for distribution by Secretary-Treasurer W. Louis Frost, contains a few changes in the rules, none, however, affecting materially the racing end.

THE sloop Avenger, launched last week at the Herreshoff yard, will race in the new 50-foot class of sloops enrolled in the New York Y. C.

Manhasset Bay Regatta.

AN almighty stiff breeze was in evidence today and made ideal racing. The "leading feature" was the New York Y. C. 50-foot class. Ventura, owned by Vice-Commodore George F. Baker, of the New York Y. C., won by one minute from Henry Payne Whitney's Barbara, and 1m. 15s. ahead of Carolina II., owned by Pembroke Jones.

with the booms to port, the second a reach and the third a beat. The summary:

N. Y. Y. C. 50ft. Class—State, 12:25—Course, 21 3/4 Miles. Acushla, G. M. Heckscher ... Fin. sh. Elapsed. 3 24 19 2 59 19

Standoff Design Schooners—Start, 12:30—Course, 21 3/4 Miles. Elemah, E. Corning ... 3 02 30 2 32 30

Sloops, Class P—Start, 12:35—Course, 15 1/2 Miles. Josephine, Addison Hanan ... 3 01 59 2 26 59

N. Y. Y. C. 30ft. Class—Start, 12:40—Course, 15 1/2 Miles. Okec, J. A. Mahlstedt ... 3 19 03 2 39 03

Handicap Class, 1st Div.—Start, 12:55—Course, 9 Miles. Sally IX., A. E. Black ... 2 21 30 1 26 30

Sound Schooners—Start, 12:45—Course, 9 Miles. Vandalia, W. B. Duncan ... 2 11 35 1 26 35

Handicap Class, 2d Div.—Start, 12:55—Course, 9 Miles. Sentana, H. E. Stone ... 2 18 14 1 23 14

Larchmont Interclub—Start, 1 P. M.—Course, 9 Miles. Vurou, W. S. Mackintosh ... 2 32 41 1 32 41

Handicap Class, 3d Div.—Start, 1:05—Course, 9 Miles. Natoma, W. J. McHugh ... 2 33 20 1 28 20

Bayside Bird Class—Start, 1:10—Course, 6 Miles. Teaser, ... 2 47 02 1 37 02

Manhasset Bay One Design—Start, 1:10—Course, 6 Miles. Seylia, E. A. Sierch ... 2 49 22 1 39 22

Star C Class—Start, 1:15—Course, 6 Miles. Neptune, C. H. R. Corry ... 2 27 20 1 12 20

Port Washington Fish Class—Start, 1:20—Course, 6 Miles. Tarpon, C. S. Peats ... 2 25 41 1 05 41

Marblehead Y. C.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., June 7.—To-day's races resulted as follows:

Class P—31-Raters. Elapsed. Italia, George Lee ... 1 57 05

Bar Harbor 31-Footers. Leenane, H. J. Connelly ... 2 04 32

Second Rating Class. Acacia, Walter Burgess ... 2 44 00

Manchester 17-Footers. Kiowa II., J. A. Jeffries ... 1 23 33

No corrected times were given in the second rating class by the judges, as all the boats were not measured.

for the Manataqua in Class P, which would have given her the race in that class, was questioned.

Manataqua, although racing in Class P, is only a 25-rater, and therefore probably is not eligible for the Lipton cup championship.

Stranger, whose owner lives in Providence, was raced to-day by T. W. Goodwin, one of the best known of the Narragansett Bay Corinthians.

Philadelphia-Bermuda Race.

REEDY ISLAND, Del., June 7.—The three motor boats that are racing to Bermuda passed here this afternoon. Barbara II. passed at 5:33.

Table with columns: Year, Name, Length, Rated, Actual time over course. 1907 Ais'a Craig ... 59.8 65.04 68 21 00

Dorchester Y. C.

DORCHESTER, Mass., June 7.—Following is the summary of the Dorchester Y. C.:

Class A—Over 26 Feet. Elapsed. Corrected. Maritza, C. H. Porter ... 1 39 14 1 15 43

Class B—Under 26 Feet. Flirt, R. H. Fisher ... 2 00 51 1 33 45

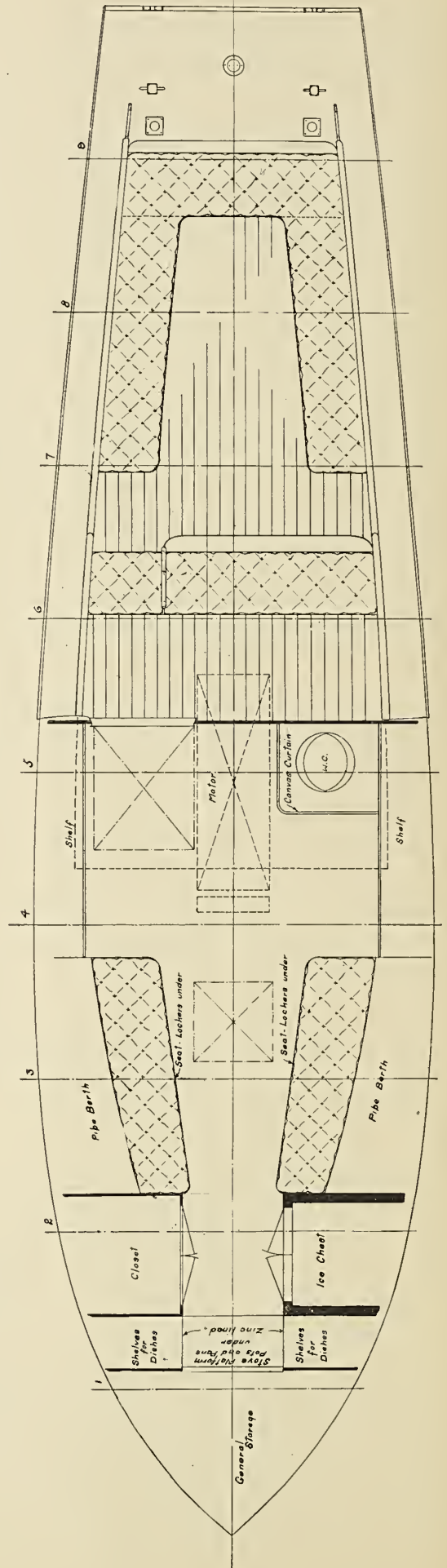
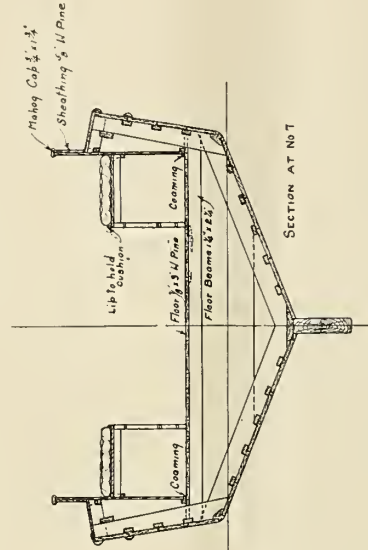
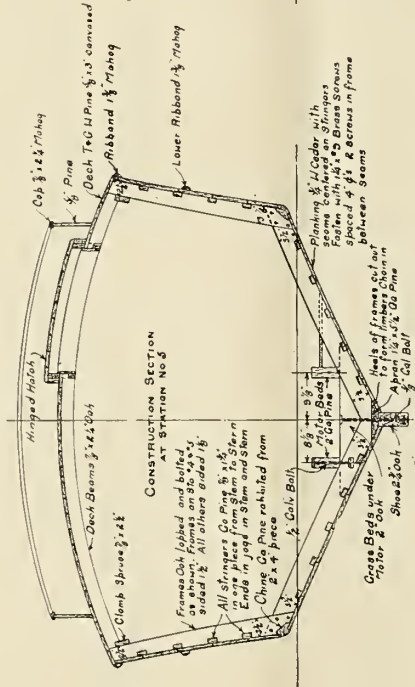
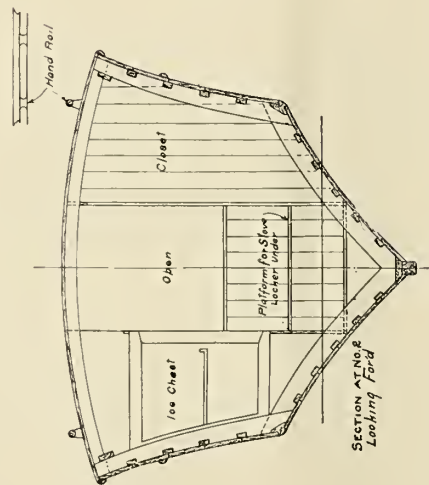
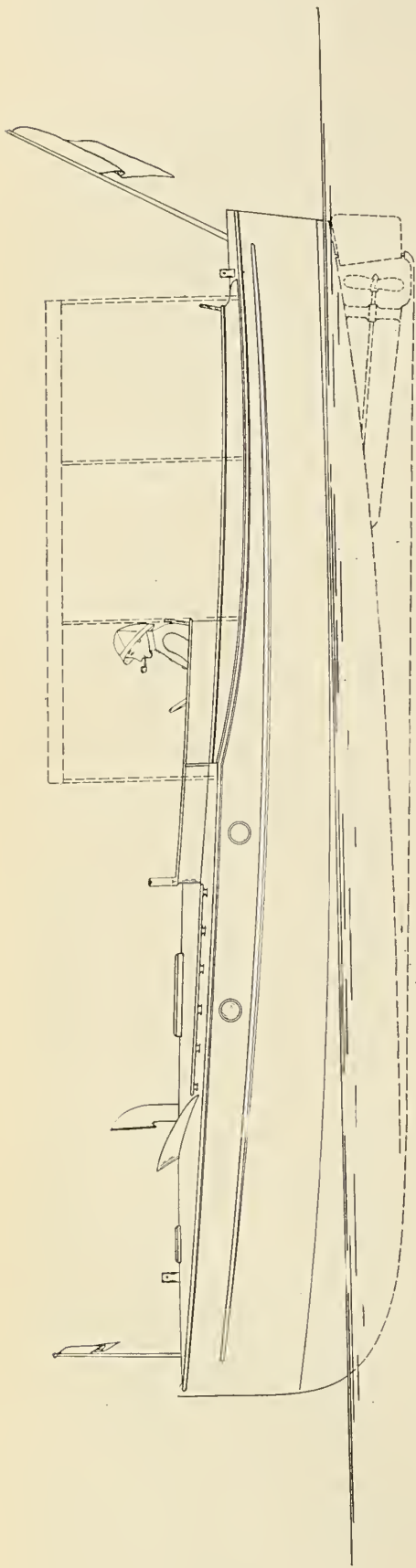
Class C—Under 21 Feet. Elizabeth, L. H. Brown ... 1 15 00 0 52 43

Class D—Catboats. Clara, H. W. Rebbins ... 1 45 45 1 44 38

Class E—Large Power Boats. Gerard, J. W. Dearborn ... 0 35

Class F—Small Power Boats. Eagle, I. L. Blossom ... 0 48

Class G—Small Power Boats. Isabel II., E. H. Chroate ... 1 01



**A Hand 30ft. V-Bottom Day Cruiser.**

(See plans on opposite page.)

At the shops of Wardwell & Goddard, of Bristol, R. I., there is now building for a summer resident of Chatham, Mass., a very attractive fast V-bottom day cruiser, from the plans of Wm. H. Hand, Jr., of New Bedford, Mass.

The new boat, while primarily a runabout, has cabin accommodations for two with necessary conveniences for over night shooting and fishing trips, for which the owner intends using the new boat. In lines this new 30-footer is a development from Old Glory II., the remarkably successful little 24-foot runabout which made the splendid trip to Digby, N. S., and return last summer.

The cabin arrangement which is shown well by the plans, provides sleeping accommodations for two on pipe berths, with a convenient galley and toilet. The cockpit control seat is raised higher than is usual, and protected by a breakwater with a khaki weather cloth extending aft from aft end of the breakwater to the backboard on control tank. The main cockpit floor is four inches lower than flooring under control seat, and is arranged with fixed side and end seat, with locker space below. The cockpit is watertight and self bailing. The location of motor and gasoline tank approximately amidships insures easy action in rough water and will allow of the boat being kept in perfect trim, regardless of the quantity of gasoline in tank. The motor is a 40 horsepower 4-cylinder Loew-Victor, installed with automobile control, and a speed of from fourteen to fifteen miles per hour is expected under service conditions.

This new Hand V-bottom presents a very trim, ship-shape appearance and will undoubtedly prove an excellent boat for use in rough water about Cape Cod, in which the boat will be used.

In design the boat is strictly wholesome in all ways, and the full buoyant lines of this highly developed V-bottom insure stability, comfort and dry going at all times.

The dimensions are, length over all, 30 feet; beam, extreme, 8 feet; draft, 2 feet 3 inches.

**Columbia (N. Y.) Y. C.**

THE annual regatta of the Columbia (N. Y.) Y. C. resulted as follows:

Class 1, Division 1.—Open boats, rating 55 and less; twice over triangular course; distance, 10 nautical miles; start, 2:15:

	Finish.	Elapsed.
Sea Robin, C. E. Gibson.....	3 16 16	1 01 16
Elise, T. Kick .....	3 15 25	1 00 25
Bunk III., C. Firth .....	3 21 58	1 06 58
Fabien, W. E. Thomas .....	3 16 12	1 01 12
Gray Hare, Haas.....	3 24 54	1 09 54

Corrected time: Sea Robin, 0.54.57; Elise, 0.56.13; Bunk III., 0.58.24; Fabien, 1.00.31; Gray Hare, 1.01.29.

Class 1, Division 2.—Open boats rating 55 to 75; three times over triangular course; distance, 15 nautical miles; start, 2:20:

Eastern Star, E. W. Finch.....	3 43 26	1 23 26
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Corrected time: Eastern Star, 1.15.37; Rookie, Buccaneer, Question and Dolphin II., did not start.

Class 2, Division 1.—Displacement speed boats rating more than 75 to Ardsley and return; distance, 30 nautical miles; start, 2:35:

Edith II., A. E. Smith .....	3 57 16	1 22 16
Cinderella, J. Simpson .....	Did not finish.	

Corrected time: Edith II., 1.01.16; Ace II., He'en and Limit did not start.

Class 2, Division 2.—Hydroplanes, all ratings; to Ardsley and return; distance, 30 nautical miles; start 2:40:

Tiny Tad, Dr. H. L. Pratt .....	4 10 42	1 30 42
Gun Fire, Jr., W. J. Brunard .....	4 14 05	1 46 05
Peter Pan V., I. Simpson .....	Disabled.	
Little Joker, H. S. Ford.....	Disabled.	

Corrected time: Tiny Tad, 1.14.00; Gun Fire, Jr., 1.22.40.

Class 3, Division 1.—Cruisers less than 38ft. over a 1 in length; twice over triangular course; distance, 10 nautical miles; start, 2:55:

Alfred S., Soeldner .....	4 35 24	1 40 24
Virginia, H. M. Betts .....	4 23 12	1 28 12
Blixten, J. H. Hallberg.....	4 21 30	1 26 30
Isis, C. C. Hunt .....	4 35 41	1 40 41
Mary Augusta, W. Fairchild.....	4 23 50	1 28 50
Gim Crack, W. S. Deannett .....	4 29 28	1 34 28
Gracie B., C. H. Leyton.....	Did not finish.	
Vic IV., C. L. Nagely.....	Did not finish.	

Corrected time: Alfred S., 1.00.37; Virginia, 1.04.42; Blixten, 1.21.11; Isis, 1.12.58; Mary Augusta, 1.19.49; Gim Crack, 1.30.45

Class 3, Division 2.—Cruisers, at least 38ft. over all in length; twice over triangular course; distance, 10 nautical miles; start, 3:00:

Senorita, J. J. Rutherford .....	3 56 34	0 56 34
Idle Time, M. B. Behrman.....	4 14 31	1 14 31
Sultana, J. L. Martin.....	4 15 37	1 15 37
Josephine, C. J. Stern .....	4 14 47	1 14 47
Tammany, J. J. Hagan .....	Did not finish.	

Corrected time: Senorita, 0.56.34; Idle Time, 1.00.10; Sultana, 1.04.37; Josephine, 1.06.55

**Gravesend Bay Regatta.**

FOLLOWING is the summary of the Gravesend Bay regatta:

Sloops, Class Q—Start, 3:30—Course, 6 Miles.

	Finish.	Elapsed.
Suelw, E. T. Luckenback.....	4 10 10	1 10 10
Virginia, J. Stuart Blackton.....	4 10 15	1 10 15
Alice, G. Davis .....	4 11 35	1 11 35
Dixie, R. Rummell.....	Did not finish.	

Handicap Class, 1st Div.—Start, 3:05—Course, 12 Miles.

Joy, Le Sauvage & Davis.....	5 35 06	2 30 06
Triton, W. Hunt Hall.....	5 59 44	2 54 44

Corrected time: Joy, 5.35.06; Triton, 2.48.44.

Handicap Class, 1st Div.—Start, 3:05—Course, 4 Miles.

M. & F., Prof. Sever .....	4 28 50	1 23 50
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Bird Class—Start, 3:10—Course, 6 Miles.

Oriole, Dr. Atkinson .....	5 23 40	2 13 40
Eaglet, J. Stuart Blackton.....	5 47 20	2 37 20
Woof, Zeb Mayhew .....	6 04 03	2 54 03

Gravesend Bay Dories—Start, 3:15—Course, 4 Miles.

Skylark, R. Finley .....	4 15 43	1 00 43
Snow Pock, F. L. Durland .....	4 51 40	1 35 40
Mouse, R. Moore .....	Did not finish.	

**Yachts Change Hands.**

THE Hollis Burgess yacht agency has sold the well-known schooner yacht Vision, owned by Henry A. Morse, of Boston, ex-Commodore of the Corinthian Y. C., and a prominent member of the Eastern Y. C., to Norman H. White, of Brookline, Mass. Vision was designed by Fred Lawley and built by George Lawley at South Boston in 1905. She is 65 feet 5 inches overall, 43 feet waterline, 14 feet 4 inches beam and 8 feet draft, and is an exceptionally handsome and speedy schooner yacht. Also the 30-foot waterline schooner yacht Fame, owned by Vice-Commodore Roger Upton, of the Boston Y. C., to G. Walter Vialle, of Concord, Mass., a prominent member of the Boston Y. C.; the 27-foot waterline cruising yawl Clio, owned by N. F. Ambrusen and W. L. Church, of Boston, to John S. Phillips, of New York; the auxiliary yawl Mapiiti, owned by Stephen R. Bartlett, of Boston, to F. P. Speare, of Boston; the 22-foot waterline sloop Gringo, owned by William H. and S. H. Brown, of Marblehead, Mass., to a prominent member of the Boston Y. C.; the 26-foot cabin motor boat Winsome, owned by F. P. Speare, of Boston, to a Boston Y. C. member, and the catboat Bantam to W. H. Brown, of Marblehead.

The same agency has also chartered the 103-foot houseboat Clarina, owned by Arthur Perrin, of Brookline, Mass., to Edward B. Green, of Buffalo, N. Y., who will use her in Marblehead this season.

STANLEY M. SEAMAN has sold the following:

The 50-foot power cruiser Sim Too for ex-Commodore A. C. Soper to Dustin Farnam.

The 50-foot power cruiser Santee for Francis L. Field, of the New York Y. C., to Commodore Wm. W. Brooks, of the Jeffries Y. C., East Boston.

The 72-foot auxiliary yawl Sivad for Dr. F. T. Rogers, of Providence, R. I., to James W. Stevens, who is now fitting her out for extended cruising along the coast.

The 59-foot sloop Adyta II. for Dr. Richard von Foregger to Lowell M. Palmer, Jr., of this city.

The raised deck cruiser Ruth II. for Remsen S. Mills, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Arthur A. Grant, of the same place.

The auxiliary sloop Dorothy for E. M. Wright to Rudolph Oelsner, of New York city.

The 35-foot launch Idarim for George S. Evans, of New York, to the Southern Paper Company, of Pasacagoula, Miss.

The knockabout Mic Mac II. for Frederick Gade, of New Rochelle, to H. H. Lewis, of New York city.

The 30-foot launch Mercedes for Paul of New York, to Charles Ward Hall, of the Larchmont Y. C.

The 35-foot launch Alogy for S. A. French, of New York, to H. H. Lewis, of New York city.

**Canoeing**

**A. C. A. Membership.**

NEW MEMBERS PROPOSED.

Central Division.—John F. Fairbain, 131 Allen street, Buffalo, N. Y., and Harry Turner, 374 Bird avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., both by J. H. Teach; Edmund B. Ralph, 88 Pascal, Buffalo, N. Y., and A. C. Davis, Chamber of Commerce Building, Buffalo, N. Y., both by Lyman T. Coppins.

NEW MEMBERS ELECTED.

Atlantic Division.—6674, W. C. Tschinkel, 535 West 160th street, New York city.

Eastern Division.—6669, Herbert D. Ashley, 89 Vernon street, Waltham, Mass.; 6670, George A. Baxter, 40 Prospect street, Waltham, Mass.; 6671, Raymond A. Morse, 20 Whitlowe road, West Newton, Mass.; 6672, William W. Ferguson, 16 Prospect street, Waltham, Mass.; 6673, Karl Hoyt Spooner, 66 Prospect street, Waltham, Mass.

**The Drudge.**

I've got no millions piled away,

Few men have heard of me;

I have no diamonds to display,

I've never crossed the sea;

No doctor ever wants to know

About my appetite;

I'm never interviewed, but, oh,

How sound I sleep at night!

The markets wouldn't sag a bit

If I should die to-day;

I've got to work for all I git,

I've little time for play;

The world would roll on steadily

If I was out of sight;

I've never made my mark, but, gee,

How sound I sleep at night!

I've troubles now and then, of course,

For they're a part of life,

But I'm not wantin' no divorce,

Nor neither is my wife,

And there's a little tot whose glee

Increases my delight;

I'm just a sort of drudge, but, gee,

How sound I sleep at night!

—Chicago Record-Herald.



# TRAP SHOOTING



Forest and Stream is an Honorary Member of the Interstate Association for the Promotion of Trapshooting.

**Fixtures.**

If you want your shoot to be announced here, send a notice like the following:

**REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.**

- June 16-18.—Boise, Idaho.—Idaho State tournament, under auspices Idaho State S. A. E. F. Walton, Sec'y.
- June 17-20.—Dayton, O.—Interstate Association's fourteenth Grand American Handicap tournament, on grounds of N. C. R. Gun Club; \$2,000 added. Winner of first prize guaranteed \$600 and a trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$500 and \$400 respectively. Elmer E. Shaner, Mgr., Pittsburgh.
- June 17.—Thief River Falls (Minn.) G. C. P. O. Myrum, Sec'y.
- June 18-19.—Springfield, Vt.—Vermont State tournament, auspices Springfield G. C. I. L. Hall, Sec'y.
- June 19-20.—Warroad (Minn.) G. C. D. F. Miller, Pres.
- June 21.—Billings (Mont.) R. and G. C. C. M. Ray, Pres.
- June 21.—Johnstown, Pa.—Central Pennsylvania T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of Johnstown G. C. Harry A. Shields, Sec'y.
- June 21.—Bridgeport, Conn.—Western Connecticut Trapshooters' League tournament, under auspices of Sea Side G. C. Earl R. Lewis, Sec'y.
- June 22-26.—Devil's Lake, N. D.—Queen City G. C. J. F. Duis, Pres.
- June 23-25.—Pueblo, Colo.—Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming State tournament, under auspices of the Pueblo G. C. C. H. Spooner, Sec'y.
- June 24.—Fulton (Mo.) G. C. Fred C. Wells, Sec'y.
- June 24.—Rockaway Beach, N. Y.—Rockaway G. C. Paul von Boeckman, Sec'y.
- June 24-26.—Crookston, Minn.—Minnesota State tournament, auspices Crookston G. C. T. Morris, Pres.
- June 25.—Robinson (Ill.) G. C. C. M. Franke, Sec'y.
- June 25-26.—Du Bois (Pa.) G. C. E. W. Kelly, Sec'y.
- June 26.—Tolcdo (O.) G. C. George Volk, Sec'y.
- June 26.—Sedalia (Mo.) G. C. John McGrath, Sec'y.
- June 26.—Ada (Minn.) G. C. A. P. McDowell, Pres.
- June 26.—Fayetteville (N. Y.) G. C. C. C. Snook, Sec'y.
- June 26-27.—Adel (Ia.) G. C. Chas. F. Clarke, Sec'y.
- June 27-28.—Grand Forks, N. D.—North Dakota State tournament, under auspices of North Dakota State S. A. Clarence A. Hale, Pres.
- June 28.—Catasauqua, Pa.—Bryden G. C. E. C. Jones, Sec.
- June 28-29.—San Jose (Cal.) Blue Rock Club. O. N. Ford, Sec'y.
- June 28-July 1.—Niagara-on-the-Lake, Canada.—Canadian Indians. W. T. Ely, High Scribe.
- June 30.—Craifton (W. Va.) G. C. R. Gerstell, Jr., Sec'y.
- June 30.—Dickson City (Pa.) R. & G. C. Thos. F. Padon, Pres.
- June 30-July 1.—Vancouver (B. C., Canada) G. C. C. A. Porter, Sec'y.
- June 30-July 1.—Fargo, N. D.—Gate City G. C. A. E. Rose, Sec'y.
- July 1.—Red Deer (Alberta, Can.) G. C. G. B. Parker, Sec'y.
- July 1.—McKeesport, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of McKeesport G. C. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
- July 2.—Vicksburg, Miss.—Hill City G. C. J. J. Bradford, Mgr.
- July 3.—Calgary (Can.) G. C. John Barr, Sec'y.
- July 4.—Waukesha, Wis.—Spring City G. C. Homer E. White, Sec'y.
- July 4.—Greenwich (Conn.) G. C. J. H. Finch, Pres.
- July 4.—Nepoleon (O.) S. A. H. R. Glass, Mgr.
- July 4.—Coalgate (Okla.) G. C. F. C. Varner, Sec'y.
- July 4.—Syracuse, N. Y.—Hunters' Club of Onondaga County. Chas. H. Stanard, Sec'y.
- July 4.—Lynchburg (Va.) G. C. J. M. Fisher, Sec'y.
- July 4-6.—Harrisburg (Pa.) S. A. L. B. Worden, Mgr.
- July 4-5.—Hattiesburg, Miss.—Mississippi State tournament, under auspices of Hattiesburg G. C. H. S. Hagerty, Sec'y.
- July 4-6.—Reno, Nev.—California-Nevada T. S. As. State tournament. T. D. Riley, Sec'y.
- July 7.—Lethbridge, Canada.—Alberta G. C. E. V. Green, Pres.
- July 8-10.—Cedar Point, O.—The Indians. D. H. Eaton, Sec'y.
- July 8.—Dows (Ia.) G. C. W. J. Wilson, Sec'y.
- July 9.—Oswego (Kans.) G. C. T. H. Chitwood, Sec'y.
- July 8-13.—Cedar Point, O.—The Indians' tournament. D. H. Eaton, Sec'y, Cincinnati, O.
- July 9-10.—Springfield, Ill.—Central Illinois T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of Illinois G. C. M. V. Troy, Sec'y.
- July 9-10.—Jersey Shore (Pa.) G. C. H. Myers, Sec'y.
- July 11.—Allentown, Pa.—Lehigh Valley S. A. Allen Heil, Sec'y.
- July 10-11.—Spencer (G. C.) C. E. Golby, Pres.
- July 11-12.—Nelson (B. C.) G. C. W. A. Ward, Sec'y.
- July 12.—Holmesburg Junction, Pa.—S. S. White G. C. W. E. Robinson, Sec'y.
- July 12.—Ridgefield (Conn.) G. C. W. L. Rockwell, Sec'y.
- July 14-15.—Revelstoke (B. C.) G. C. A. J. MacDonell, Sec.
- July 15.—Iowa City (Ia.) G. C. C. A. Bothell, Sec'y.
- July 15-16.—Paragould (Ark.) G. C. C. W. Stedman, Sec'y.
- July 16.—Bottineau (N. D.) G. C. A. Lallum, Sec'y.
- July 16-17.—Seattle (Wash.) T. S. A. H. Fleming, Pres.

July 15-17.—Wilmington, Del.—Interstate Association's eighth Eastern Handicap tournament, under auspices of Du Pont G. C.; \$1,000 added money. Winner of first place guaranteed \$200 and a trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$150 and \$100 respectively. Elmer E. Shaner, Mgr., Pittsburgh.

July 16-17.—Armstrong (B. C., Canada) G. C. A. E. Morgan, Sec'y.

July 17.—Lorain (O.) G. C. J. P. Traxler, Sec'y.

**Oneonta G. C.**

ONEONTA, N. Y., June 7.—High wind and rain during the day were conditions which prevented many high scores; it was also the cause of keeping the shooters away, as many had promised to attend our shoot, but did not show up. Scores:

N P Bonny.....	160	119	F Spencer .....	160	113
R G Wheeler.....	160	134	B S Morgan.....	80	52
H W Smith.....	160	115	A E Nye.....	160	120
W E Corfield...	160	141	H Shove .....	160	119
*S Glover.....	160	153	N A Pratt .....	160	133
A E Denning....	160	140	Jas Graham .....	160	116
J S Conley.....	160	128	L L Curtis.....	20	15
W E Denny.....	160	92	H Butts .....	160	109
W J Howland....	160	128	E J Parish.....	80	48
E J Turnbull....	160	102	A A Hiller.....	40	25
E L Seelig.....	20	13	Wm Carrington.	80	39
*J H Briggs.....	80	46	G B Hiller .....	20	14
Earl Bates .....	160	112			

**DRIVERS AND TWISTERS.**

J. M. Henderson has been elected president, and H. H. Neil, secretary-treasurer of that flourishing gun club in Anaconda, Mont.

Secretary A. K. Ludwig, of the Hercules Gun Club, Temple, Pa., announces a grand target shoot at 120 targets—eight events—entrance \$8.80, under the percentage system, for Saturday, June 14, 1914. Ideal Leggett trap and bluerocks will be used. All amateurs invited to attend.

There was on exhibition at the Du Pont Gun Club house last Saturday, one of the silver cups donated by Eugene du Pont, to be shot for during the balance of 1913. Mr. Du Pont has donated one cup for each of the five classes, A, B, C, D and E. These cups are to be shot for under conditions similar to those governing the 1912 cups. Frank L. Connable has donated a sterling silver cup, to be shot for under conditions similar to the cup he presented in the early part of 1912. This makes the third trophy Mr. Connable has donated the club.

The second annual clay bird shoot of the Queens Club will be held at its grounds, Queens, L. I. on Saturday, June 21, 150 birds, added handicap, 16yds. rise. Shooting starts at 10 A. M. No entrance accepted after first squad begins the third event of 25 targets. All ties will be shot off at 25 targets each. No shooter may win but one of the 50-bird prizes, and one of the prizes in the main 150-bird handicap event. Ten prizes in all. Special prize for high scratch score for entire program of 150 birds. Six handicap prizes for entire program. One prize for winner of each of the 50-bird events. An optional \$1 sweepstake on each 25-bird event, and a \$4 extra optional sweepstake on the entire program of 150 birds. Class shooting, money divided 40, 30, 20 and 10. Entrance, including lunch and refreshments, \$5. To reach grounds take L. I. R. R. electric train at Flatbush avenue station, Brooklyn, or Pennsylvania R. R. station, N. Y. city. By automobile, to Jamaica, then Hillside avenue or Fulton street direct to Queens. All standard ammunition can be purchased at the club grounds.

W. G. BEECROFT.

**Smith Gun Club**

NEWARK, N. J., June 7.—The sweepstake shoot was as follows: J. Riley 20, 21, 19, 22; John Smith 18, 20, 18, 17; J. Gevette 7, 9, 9, 6; W. McMahon 19, 19, 21, 20; Fred Lewis 7, 10, 6, 9; Frank Van Ness 10, 13, 13, 12; Sam Castle 21, 22, 20, 18; I. Castle 23, 24, 24; E. E. Gardner 18, 15, 17; R. Bereaugh 22, 20, 21.

**Transact Your Business Early.**

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 5.—Editor Forest and Stream: We will thank you to announce in the Trap Department of FOREST AND STREAM that, on account of the Grand American Handicap tournament, the office of the secretary of the Interstate Association will be closed from June 14 to June 21 inclusive. This announcement is made for the benefit of gun clubs that may have registered tournament matters to take up with us within the dates specified.

THE INTERSTATE ASSN.,  
E. Reed Shaner, Sec'y.

**Frontier Rod and Gun Club.**

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 9.—With fair weather a small crowd of shooters visited the traps of the Frontier Gun Club. Leonard was high with 87 per cent. The scores:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5
Targets:	10	15	25	25	25
Schnitzer .....	5	9	14	14	..
Leonard .....	10	12	23	22	20
Wakefield .....	9	11	15	16	16
Hewitt .....	8	11	14	20	..
Vedder .....	6	9	20	20	..
Kern .....	7	8	10	11	..
Thompkins .....	..	18	..	..	..
Utz .....	7	9	18	19	..
Rappich .....	7	2	17	19	15
G McKenna .....	..	..	9	..	..
Fountain .....	..	..	14	..	..

H. C. Utz, Sec'y.

**Bristol G. C.**

BRISTOL, Va., June 5.—A. M. Hatcher took initial kale here to-day with 190 out of 200. Top for "glory only" shooter was P. B. Plummer with 193, who also made long run of 90. W. H. Cochran, for the amateur bunch ran 79. Scores:

*P B Plummer.....	193	Dr S W Rhea.....	180
*C E Goodrich.....	190	Dr N S Peters.....	170
A M Hatcher.....	190	S P Chilton.....	168
W H Cochran.....	189	J P Lockett.....	164
*T H Fox.....	185	J T Cecil.....	163
Justin King.....	182	H H Shelton.....	156
C A Burks.....	181	H F Lewis.....	151
H F Williams.....	180	*J E Avery.....	143
*E L Moss.....	180	P M Shelton (60)	32
W S Heffner.....	176	S L King (20).....	10
C C English.....	176		

**Delta G. C.**

DELTA, Colo., June 3.—The program stated that the average was to be computed upon the first 150 targets. The last event of 20 was an event in the program:

Shot at Broke		Shot at Broke	
C U Emry.....	170	*D W King.....	170
N Powell.....	150	P G Cartwright.	170
D W Thomas...	170	G P Meyer.....	170
Geo Roller.....	150	J L Conklin .....	105
Jas Bainard .....	170	Jas Teeslink .....	30
R A King.....	170	Jas Killiam .....	95
B E Moritz.....	170	C B Adams.....	20
*H Keefe.....	170	*C Welch.....	170
G M Blair.....	170	L Baird .....	20
*W M Bowman..	170		

**Spring Valley G. C.**

SPRING VALLEY, Minn., June 5.—Two extra events of 25 targets each were pulled off after the regular program, money division, five even moneys. The day was ideal, with the exception of a strong side wind, which undoubtedly brought down the scores a little below the average. Scores:

J W Jones.....	130	C Fox .....	108
E H Beadle.....	127	R Lauffe .....	106
*R D Guptil.....	142	Dr G B Carey.....	122
H W Converse...	134	J Bowden.....	112
*H C Runkel.....	140	A E Beckwith .....	111
C Adler .....	130	Briggs .....	115
Dr Kendrick .....	134	*D Flannigan .....	111
A F Johnson.....	123	W J Cook.....	127

JOHN BOWDEN.



**Maryland State Shoot.**

BALTIMORE, Md., June 4.—The first day of the annual tournament of the Maryland State Sportsman's Association brought out fifty-five shooters. C. O. Williams, of the Rising Sun Gun Club, was the high amateur. Williams shot a steady race all through. Billmeyer, of the Cumberland Gun Club, was second with 135, while E. A. Jenkins, of Carroll county, and E. W. Ford, of Washington, D. C., tied for third with 133. J. Mowell Hawkins, of Baltimore, and E. H. Storr, of Richmond, were the high professionals, tying with 139.

In the team race the Anolostan Gun Club team won the first prize, 138 out of 150. Second went to Electric Park Gun Club, with 132. Third to the Rising Sun Gun Club with 130, and fourth to the Baltimore Shooting Association, with 129.

At the annual meeting of the association, Talbot Denmead, of Baltimore, and E. Lee Lecompte, of Cambridge, Md., talked on game protection. H. D. Billmeyer, of Cumberland, Md., was re-elected president; Joseph S. Gifford, of Rising Sun, Md., vice-president, and H. Linn Worthington, of Baltimore, secretary. The board of directors continued in office with the exception of Dr. C. A. Krantz, of Baltimore, who was elected to fill the vacancy caused by E. H. Storr, leaving the State.

J Malone .....	117	W Holland .....	131
T Diffendall .....	132	W Whiteford .....	116
W J Arrant .....	120	C A Jenkins .....	133
E L Culon .....	95	C Etchison .....	123
Dr A B Stine .....	90	C Ridgley .....	120
F Bellinger .....	135	J Doherty .....	124
I G Syler .....	131	G L Cooper .....	78
R Reise .....	129	M E Rose .....	128
C A Krantz .....	82	C O Williams .....	137
A B Gipe .....	112	P Stuebner .....	130
E W Ford .....	133	D Malloy .....	126
Jos Hunter .....	117	J Hartenstein .....	100
J A Brown .....	123	W Harvey .....	(60) 36
O F James .....	126	W Poplar .....	(60) 50
E H Storr .....	139	L W Cottman .....	(60) 42
W M Hammond .....	135	J Gettings .....	(60) 35
J M Hawkins .....	139	G T Hanna .....	(60) 37
M J Salabes .....	119	E Hargest, Jr. ....	(60) 51
L R Lewis .....	118	F Gosnell .....	(30) 22
H H Stevens .....	136	B Wagner .....	(30) 25
S G Walker .....	121	"Primrose" .....	(30) 22
E E Hargest, Sr. ....	109	C F Jenkins .....	(30) 15
G Diffendall .....	116	Hood .....	(30) 22

Three-man team race:

B. S. A. No. 1.		Arlington.	
Salabes .....	42	Primrose .....	35
Holland .....	44	Hargest, Sr. ....	46
Whiteford .....	43-129	Krantz .....	34-115
Electric Park		B. S. A. No. 2.	
Brooks .....	46	Getting .....	25
Eyler .....	44	Cottman .....	42
Hargest, Jr. ....	42-132	Harvey .....	35-102
Rising Sun.		B. C. C.	
Rose .....	44	Mallory .....	43
Williams .....	46	Gosnell .....	39
Buck .....	40-130	Wagner .....	42-124
Chesapeake City.		Prospect.	
Hartenstein .....	37	Gipe .....	41
Arrauts .....	39	O G O .....	39
Reise .....	40-116	Monotte .....	41-121
Analostan No. 1.		Professionals.	
Ford .....	49	Hawkins .....	48
Jones .....	44	Hammond .....	44
Stuebner .....	45-138	Culon .....	36-128
Analostan No. 2.		Mt. Airy.	
Hunter .....	38	Ridgley .....	43
Browne .....	40	Doherty .....	36
Stine .....	34-112	Jenkins .....	40-119

**SECOND DAY.**

The weather was ideal and the scores were better than yesterday. J. E. Eyler, Arlington, Md., was high amateur for the day with 142 out of 150. Ford, second, with 140, and the pair tied for the general average for the day. The Lexington trophy was won by Eyler, 47 out of 50. The third amateur for the day was Billmeyer, with 132, which placed him second on the list for the two days. Of the professionals, Hawkins was high, with 281 out of 300, followed by Storr, with 279, and Stevens was third, with 265.

In the State championship William Holland and Dwight Mallory tied on 48 out of 50, the latter winning shoot-off and won the Arthur C. Macy trophy. Holland took second, and Ford third. About 23,000 targets were thrown during the tournament.

J Malone .....	Reg. Sp'l. 113	G Diffendall .....	Reg. Sp'l. 128	40
T Diffendall .....	132	W Holland .....	128	48
W J Arrauts .....	128	A Gipe .....	123	45
G Emmons .....	90	C A Jenkins .....	131	44
A B Stine .....	103	C Etchison .....	132	42
F Billinger .....	133	C Ridgley .....	120	39
I E Eyler .....	142	R B Bond .....	129	..
R Reise .....	128	J Hartenstein .....	80	..
C A Krantz .....	96	M E Rose .....	120	39
L E Walker .....	122	C O Williams .....	127	44
E W Ford .....	140	P Stuebner .....	129	46
Jos Hunter .....	123	D Mallory .....	129	48
J A Brown .....	123	E Stevenson .....	128	42
O F James .....	127	Hargest, Jr. ....	25	43
*E H Storr .....	140	O Graham .....	22	41
*W Hammond .....	123	Gosnell .....	27	42
*J M Hawkins .....	142	Brooks .....	..	43
M Salabes .....	119	Waller .....	..	33
*L R Lewis .....	122	"Zuck" .....	..	41
*H H Stevens .....	138	Ashner .....	..	34
L Towner .....	120	Whiteford .....	..	38
T Hargest, Sr. ....	130	Denmead .....	..	36



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**Du Pont G. C.**

WILMINGTON, Del., June 7.—The Coleman du Pont spoon event and shoot for the Class C cup were features to-day. There were ten men eligible for the latter event, and eight came to the score. L. L. Jarrell was the winner with 48 out of 50 from 19yds. W. B. Smith second with 47 from 17.

The Coleman du Pont event had a 24 out of 25 to win in Class B, and the same score won in Class C. W. B. Smith, Jr., broke 94 out of 100. Scores follow: C. Leedom 21, W. F. Webster 19, W. M. Francis 7, H. W. Bush 19, C. T. Martin 21, R. King 15, C. W. Papperman 7, J. W. Mathews 18, S. J. Newman 20, A. M. Lindsay 23, H. P. Carlson 19, L. L. Jarrell 21, E. M. Ross 22, T. W. Mathewson 18, J. W. Anderson, Jr., 20, Henry Winchester 19, W. Tomlinson 21, Victor du Pont 12, A. B. Kolinger 2, H. T. Reed 16, E. R. Jenks 19, A. Bird 23, Dr. Patterson 21, Wm. Coyne 24, Dr. H. Betts 18, W. F. Jensen 18, S. A. Reis 17, T. W. Baker 18, G. J. Ritter 4, L. E. Doremus 20, S. Tuchten 18, J. H. Thomas 15, H. H. Ingraham 22 O. V. Ort 9, Dr. H. Harris 7, C. C. Howell 8.

Coleman du Pont spoon event, 25 targets: Class A—C. T. Martin 21; Class B—W. B. Smith, Jr., 24; Class C—Wm. Coyne 24; Class D—W. F. Webster 19.

Final shoot for Class C cup: L. L. Jarrell (19yds.) 48, Dr. A. Patterson (19) 41, E. M. Ross (18) 42, J. W. Anderson, Jr. (18) 41, W. B. Smith, Jr. (17) 47, S. J. Newman (17) 36, A. Bird (16) 43, A. M. Lindsay (16) 34.

**Schuetzen Park G. C.**

TABOR, Pa., June 7.—George Gideon was top with 134 out of 150 targets; second place was tie between Schilling and Raymond and Waters, each with 125. Scores:

Dalay .....	112	Hothersall .....	113
Killian .....	96	Turner .....	109
Schilling .....	125	Keenan .....	104
Gideon .....	134	Abbott .....	110
Schwartz .....	124	Cody .....	79
Pfitzenmaier .....	28	Keene .....	104
Ritchel .....	62	Taylor .....	33
Betz .....	72	Bentz .....	50
Kohler .....	92	Soley .....	110
Reiff .....	87	Kuhn .....	25
R George .....	78	Schneider .....	50
Rice .....	84	Kelly .....	58
Waters .....	125	Knowles .....	53
Sloan .....	124	Hutton .....	28
*Overbaugh .....	129	Severn .....	36

# The Ohio State Shoot

## Circleville, June 4 to 6

THE twenty-seventh annual tournament of the Ohio State Trapshooters' League was held at Circleville, on June 4, 5 and 6, under auspices of the Ideal Gun Club, of that city. The attendance was not what had been hoped for. However, the shoot was a decided success, and those who were present enjoyed a pleasant week's sport and went home satisfied. The club was favored with ideal weather throughout the shoot, the only rain of the week coming on Tuesday night. The days were pleasant and cool until Friday, which was uncomfortably warm in the afternoon. There was more or less wind each day, but only enough to make the shooting a little more interesting and never enough to seriously interfere with the flight of the targets. The local officers of the League exerted themselves to see that every man present should enjoy himself, both at the grounds and during the evening, and their efforts were highly successful. The grounds are about a mile north of the city, and are reached by the traction cars, although this week private automobiles provided transportation for most of the contestants going and returning, making frequent trips between the hotel and club house.

The contestants on the firing line faced the east, but this caused little inconvenience even at the start, as the sun was well up before the program was begun. It would be impossible to find grounds with a better background, the targets were thrown against a perfectly clear sky, and were clearly visible the instant they appeared above the trap house. This was favorably commented upon by almost every shooter.

In the office Luther J. Squier handled the work in his usual efficient manner, some of the minor details being looked after by assistants.

Shooting was begun promptly each day, and was finished in good season, allowing ample time for extra events, and many of these were pulled off. E. M. Stout and J. S. Ritt had charge of arranging the grounds for the tournament, and were both kept busy during the week with the various ground details, which all help to make a successful shoot.

The field force performed its duties satisfactorily. At trap No. 1, Lloyd Tompkins was referee; J. C. Jeffries, scorer; Fred Tool, puller, and M. De Long, trapper. At trap No. 2, H. Leist, referee; Ed. Smith, scorer; H. Tool, puller; C. Peters trapper. At trap No. 3, Paul Reed, referee; E. Stout, scorer; J. Snyder, puller; George Burns, trapper.

In addition to the trade representatives who took part in the program events, there were present Messrs. Y. Dibble and Burton Call. The tournament was registered, and was given under the Squier money-back system.

Headquarters for the shooters were established at the American Hotel, and every courtesy was extended to the visitors by the management, for which the league is duly grateful, and wishes to express acknowledgment of the members.

### PRACTICE DAY—JUNE 3.

Thirty-four shooters were at the grounds soon after noon. E. M. Stout was on hand to give them the glad hand, and L. J. Squier at the cashier's window, waiting to take in their shakels in exchange for the privilege of having a round at the clays. Later in the afternoon Pop and Horace Heikes came out, together with Doc. F. M. Edwards and Joe Rummel, in time to shoot in the last three events. There was nice work done, and some pretty races developed before the finish. W. H. Heer and Lester German hooked up at the start, the latter getting a lead of one target in the first event, but tying with Heer in the third event. Heer lost a target in his first time up, but after that went straight, recording a run of 97, and finishing in a tie with German on 99. J. S. Day, C. F. Moore, W. R. Chamberlain and J. R. Taylor, all professionals, tied for second place on 97. Then came J. W. Garrett, professional, tied with J. M. Markham and Homer Hirth, amateurs, on 96. German went out with his last 51 straight, a good foundation for a run. R. O. Heikes, Horace Heikes and F. M. Edwards shot a 96 per cent. pace in the last three events. C. F. Moore broke his last 67 straight. During the evening there were many new arrivals, and the hotel lobby was a lively place until bedtime. Scores:

*J S Day.....	97	L Hildinger.....	89
*C F Moore.....	97	W G Alkire.....	88
*W R Chamberlain.....	97	T G Barstow.....	84
H F Roberts.....	84	J S Ritt.....	87
C L Mueller.....	90	W N Camp.....	90
*C O Le Compte.....	89	J M Markham.....	96
J E Walters.....	82	H R Comstock.....	80
*J W Garrett.....	96	J F Carle.....	80
W Webster.....	91	F Young.....	90
E M Stout.....	93	C L Brandon.....	72
*J R Taylor.....	97	A R Jones.....	86
C T Stevens.....	90	H Hirth.....	96
C D Coburn.....	92	G Kistler.....	93
A B Shobe.....	94	C Rader.....	79
*T A Marshall.....	91	R O Heikes (50).....	48
*W H Heer.....	99	H W Heikes (50).....	48
*L S German.....	99	F M Edwards (50).....	48
F C Koch.....	86	J Rummel (50).....	43

### FIRST DAY—JUNE 4.

The special event was started at 8:45, nearly all of the fifty-odd shooters present taking part in it. Immediately after it was finished, the regular program was started. Six events were finished at noon, and a brief rest for dinner was called. Before 3 o'clock the last event was finished. Many of the townspeople were out at different times during the day and were treated to an exhibition of shooting which they will not see again for a long time. W. H. Heer, with a credit of 97 straight breaks from the day before, continued his fine work, and blew the clays to powder up to the eighth event, when he

failed to score his eighth bird, and the run was finished with a total of 234. After that he went straight and quit at night with 62 straight for the second day. He missed but one target out of 200 in the specials and regular program events, which was conceded to be some shooting. In the regular events he was high professional with 149; J. S. Day gave him a pretty good run, going out with 146, and R. W. Clancy came third with 145. The amateurs, while they did not measure quite up to their professional brothers, had no cause to feel ashamed of their showing. J. A. Smith and F. C. Koch tied for first place with 144 each, which is 96 per cent., and not to be laughed at. F. M. Edwards and W. I. Spangler were second with 142 each, and Joe Rummel got third on 140. Perfect scores in the special events were fairly plentiful among the amateurs as well as among the professionals, but Heer was the only one to go straight in both. German began the day with his last 51 targets of the previous day to his credit, and increased this number until the ninth target in the second event in the regular program, when his run came to an end with 99. C. F. Moore registered 76 without a miss.

In the Ideal Gun Club special four amateurs tied with Heer and German on perfect scores of 25. Frank D. Alkire, at one time one of the best known amateurs in Ohio, has been out of the game for two or three years, but has not yet forgotten how to shoot, and was a welcome visitor at the tournament. He is an advocate of the 20-gauge, and to show that he has the courage of his convictions, used it in all the events here, not breaking so many as in the old days, but still being a long way from the foot of the list. It would be impossible to hold a State shoot without Doc. Wm. Shattuck, of Coal Grove; Doc. knew this, and made a special effort to be present. He did not break quite so many as usual, but kept some of the younger ones hustling to keep up with him.

The team match for the Review trophy was started at the close of the regular program, with eleven teams entered, a decided falling off from the entry of last year, when there were twenty-seven contestants. The winning team was composed of C. L. Culbertson and C. T. Stevens, of Zanesville, the former scoring 25, and the latter 24. Scores:

*J S Day.....	146	F Caldwell.....	123
*C F Moore.....	143	U E Campbell.....	135
*W R Chamberlain.....	133	H Hirth.....	138
H F Roberts.....	122	G Kistler.....	138
C L Mueller.....	129	J E Nutt.....	124
*C O Le Compte.....	125	Wm Shattuck.....	134
J E Walters.....	122	J Rummel.....	140
*J W Garrett.....	139	H R Comstock.....	65
Wm Webster.....	136	L D Arndt.....	128
E M Stout.....	133	W W Coffman.....	120
*J R Taylor.....	141	L Fisher.....	131
C T Stevens.....	128	A B Jones.....	123
C D Coburn.....	137	C B Hedges.....	117
F M Edwards.....	142	Chas Ward.....	119
A B Shobe.....	125	C L Culbertson.....	138
*T A Marshall.....	137	W G Alkire.....	134
*W H Heer.....	149	Ed Brune.....	96
*L S German.....	142	Fred Varwig.....	131
J E Cain.....	135	W I Spangler.....	142
J A Smith.....	142	Geo Stout.....	123
*R O Heikes.....	144	F Young.....	131
H W Heikes.....	138	C L Brandon.....	121
F C Koch.....	144	*T G Barstow.....	123
J M Markham.....	134	G C Phillips.....	92
H L Hildinger.....	133	R Phillips.....	89
F D Alkire.....	134	W C Notstine.....	132
J B Cromley.....	137	W N Camp.....	122
John Hedges.....	131	*R W Clancy.....	145
J S Ritt.....	120		

Two special events at 25 targets each were shot on the first day, and the scores were:

*J S Day.....	20 25-45	H L Hildinger.....	21 19-40
*C F Moore.....	24 24-43	J B Cromley.....	24
*W R Chamberlain.....	21 25-46	J Hedges.....	22 20-42
H F Roberts.....	17 23-40	J S Ritt.....	21 22-43
C L Mueller.....	23 20-43	F Caldwell.....	21
*C O Le Compte.....	20 19-39	U E Campbell.....	22
J E Walters.....	19 22-41	H Hirth.....	22
*J W Garrett.....	23 24-47	Geo Kistler.....	23
W Webster.....	22 23-45	J E Nutt.....	20
E M Stout.....	23 23-46	J Rummel.....	22
*J R Taylor.....	23 23-46	L D Arndt.....	21 22-43
C T Stevens.....	25 24-49	W W Coffman.....	21
C D Coburn.....	23 23-46	L Fisher.....	25 23-48
F M Edwards.....	24 24-48	A B Jones.....	19
A B Shobe.....	25 22-47	C Ward.....	20 22-42
*T A Marshall.....	21 23-47	C L Culbertson.....	24 25-49
*W H Heer.....	25 25-50	E Brune.....	19
*L S German.....	25 24-49	F Varwig.....	19 20-39
J E Cain.....	23 23-46	W I Spangler.....	20 23-43
J A Smith.....	24 24-48	C L Brandon.....	15
*R O Heikes.....	22 25-47	*T G Barstow.....	22 21-43
H W Heikes.....	23 23-46	*R W Clancy.....	24
F C Koch.....	22 23-45	Carle.....	21
J M Markham.....	25 24-49		

The Review trophy, emblematic of the team championship of Ohio, was presented to the League by the Sportsmen's Review. The first contest took place on May 11, 1892, at Dayton, and was won by the Buckeye Gun Club, of that city. The winning team was challenged by the Grassy Point Gun Club, of Toledo, and lost the cup by default. This club was challenged by the North Baltimore Gun Club, which was defeated in August, 1892. The third contest was between the Grassy Point Club and the Sherman Gun Club, of Columbus, and was held in that city, the home team winning by a score of 177 to 170. On Oct. 12 of the same year, the Plain City Gun Club challenged and was defeated at Circleville, 172 to 145. At Columbus, in May, 1893, the

Sherman Gun Club's team No. 2 defeated team No. 6 of the same club by a score of 95 to 88. This was the fifth contest for the trophy, and the number of men on a team was reduced from four to two. The sixth contest, June 27, 1894, was won by the Buckeye Gun Club team, defeating the Sherman Club team by a score of 181 to 180; four men shot on each team at 50 targets per man. The winners were challenged by the Sherman Club, and the seventh match was shot on Oct. 5 of the same year, the Buckeye again winning; score 152 to 126. The eighth match took place at Dayton during the league tournament, May 14, 1895, and resulted in a tie between the Cleveland Gun Club teams, No. 1 and 2, on 46; the Cleveland team won the shoot-off 41 to 40. The teams consisted of two men, shooting at 25 targets each and this condition was made permanent. The ninth contest was held at Dayton in June of the same year, the Buckeye Gun Club winning with a score of 49. The tenth contest was held at Springfield in 1897, and the Buckeye Club was again victorious with a score of 49. The next match was also held at Springfield, on June 1, 1898, and resulted in a tie between the Buckeye Club team and a team of the Mechanicsburg Gun Club, on 49. The Buckeye team won the shoot-off, 48 to 45. At Columbus, June 6, 1899, the twelfth contest was won by the Sherman Gun Club team No. 1, after shooting off a tie with a team from Springfield. The next league tournament was held at Columbus, June 5 to 7, 1900, when the thirteenth contest took place. This year the contestants were given a handicap of added targets. The Columbus team scored a total of 50, their handicap of 5 targets giving them a perfect score. They were tied by the Cincinnati Gun Club team. In the shoot-off the former team scored 50 with their handicap, on the latter's 49. At Circleville, June 5, 1901, Alkire and Rhoades won the fourteenth contest with 49. The fifteenth contest was held at Cleveland on June 4, 1902, and was won by Heikes and Rike, each breaking 24. The sixteenth contest was held at Cincinnati, June 10, 1903, and was won by Rhoades and Young with 47. At Akron, June 15, 1904, the seventeenth contest was won by Galt and Kreider with 49. The eighteenth match was at Canton, June 14, 1905, and was won by the Newark team with 49. At Dayton, June 14, 1906, the Dayton team tied the Newark team with 48. The former team won the shoot-off with 46 to 39. The twentieth contest took place at Columbus, June 4 to 6, 1907; thirty-seven teams entered, and the trophy was won by George Volk and F. Foltz with 47. The winners received a silver loving cup as a memento of their win. In this contest C. A. Young and L. H. Reid with 49 were high, but it was decided that they were not eligible for the trophy. The twenty-first contest was held at Columbus during the league tournament, June 2 to 5, 1908, twenty-two teams being entered. The Toledo team was again the winner with 48. The Portsmouth team came second with 47. The next league tournament was held at Columbus in 1909, and twenty-four teams entered the twenty-second contest for the trophy. The result was a tie on 50 straight between the Toledo team, winners in the two previous contests, and a team from Dayton. In the shoot-off the latter team won with 49 to 48. The twenty-third contest was held at the league tournament at Cleveland, June 1-3, 1910. The interest was not so great as in previous years, only eighteen teams entering on June 2. The Toledo team tied with the Pomeroy team on 48, each of the four men scoring 24. The latter team was given the trophy, as the Toledo team failed to shoot off the tie. The twenty-fourth contest was shot on June 8, 1911, during the League tournament at Columbus; twenty-two teams were entered, and the result was a tie between four teams—Cleveland No. 2, Columbus No. 1, Portsmouth, and Toledo. The shoot-off was won by the Columbus team with a total of 47. The league tournament was held at Dayton, June 4 to 6, 1912, and the twenty-fifth contest was shot on June 5, with twenty-seven teams entered. The Hicksville Team No. 1 tied with the Custer Gun Club team on 48. In the shoot-off the latter team won, 43 to 40.

### The scores of the twenty-sixth match follow:

Dayton No. 1.....	23	Columbus.....	24
H W Heikes.....	23	F M Edwards.....	24
J M Markham.....	24-47	Wm Webster.....	23-47
Galion.....			
H Hirth.....	22	Circleville No. 2.....	22
U E Campbell.....	22-44	J E Walters.....	20
Circleville No. 1.....			
E M Stout.....	23	Asheville.....	20
W I Spangler.....	23-46	J B Cromley.....	24-44
London.....			
C D Coburn.....	23	Zanesville.....	25
J A Smith.....	24-47	C L Culbertson.....	25
Dayton No. 2.....			
F C Koch.....	23	Circleville No. 3.....	23
J E Cain.....	23-46	Chas Ward.....	22
Celina.....			
Geo Kistler.....	23	F Varwig.....	20-43

W. H. Heer was the maker of the long run for the day. Starting with 62 from Tuesday, he broke straight in the special, but dropped his fourth target in the first regular event, having a total of 90. He then broke them all up to the 13th in the last event, which gave him a run of 143. J. Rummel broke 54, J. A. Smith 57, and R. W. Clancy 58 straight.

### ANNUAL MEETING.

President W. I. Spangler presided at the annual meeting of the league, which was held June 4 and was well attended. Thirteen clubs of the twenty in the league were represented, viz.: London, Mechanicsburg, Dublin, Salem, Cincinnati, Galion, Columbus, N. C. R. of Dayton, Zanesville, Dayton, Celina, Portsmouth, and Ideal of Circleville. Two new clubs, Mahoning Valley, of Niles, and Seneca Gun Club were admitted to the league.

Two ballots were required in selecting the place for the 1914 tournament. Cincinnati and Circleville were tied on the first ballot, with Columbus having several votes. The latter withdrew, and on the second ballot

the representatives chose Circleville. The applications of several cities were presented. L. J. Squier, Cincinnati; J. R. Taylor, Columbus, and E. M. Stout championed Circleville. T. A. Marshall, R. O. Heikes and T. G. Barstow were appointed tellers. The election of officers followed. After nominations for President had been made, J. R. Taylor moved that the same officers be re-elected, as the shoot was to be given here again. The motion was carried without discussion. President, W. I. Spangler, Tarlton; Vice-President, E. M. Stout, Circleville; J. S. Ritt, Secretary-Treasurer, Circleville; Executive Committee: Dr. F. M. Edwards, Columbus; J. H. Smith, Columbus; Wm. Shattuck, Coal Grove; E. S. Rogers, Cleveland; H. D. Smart, Galion.

On motion made by J. R. Taylor, covering a suggestion by Thos. A. Marshall, was passed, and the following resolution drawn up, and the secretary instructed to write to the Association:

"Whereas, the Ohio State Sportsmen's Association, members of the American Game Protective and Propagation Association, in annual convention assembled, do most heartily endorse the work and methods of our parent organization in their fight for the protection and propagation of game.

"W. I. Spangler, Pres.  
"J. S. Ritt, Sec'y.

L. J. Squier suggested that an effort should be made to get more of the gun clubs into the league. He stated that there were at least one hundred and fifty active clubs in the State, and of that number only twenty belong to the league. J. M. Markham moved that the secretary be instructed to write to every gun club in the State, not now a member of the Association, urging the advantages of coming into the league. The motion was carried. J. R. Taylor thought that the traveling representatives should help in this matter, and promised to do so.

Voted, on motion of J. M. Markham, that the money received from club dues should be used for the purchase of trophies, and as added money to the 1914 tournament. This motion was amended to read that trophies should be bought with the money, and was carried. It was suggested that the officers should consult with J. R. Taylor and L. J. Squier as to the selection of trophies. Adjourned.

SECOND DAY—JUNE 5.

Thursday was clear and cool, more wind than yesterday, but not enough to seriously interfere with the flight. At 9:45 the special was begun with forty-two entries. Of these, seven went straight; thirteen broke 24, and only three fell below 20. Three of the events were finished at noon, and a halt called for dinner. The regular program events were finished about 3:20. The match for the amateur five-man team championship of the State was started over No. 3 trap at 2:45, while the tenth event was being shot over trap No. 1. At 3:30 everything was over but the shouting, and some of the shooters had good reason to be well satisfied with their showing. The amateurs were shooting in the same class with the pros. to-day, F. C. Koch tying for high gun on 148 with Heer and German; C. D. Coburn tied for second place with J. W. Garrett; Homer Hirth shot right up with C. F. Moore and R. W. Clancy, sharing third place honors on 144; A. B. Shobe was in fourth place with R. O. Heikes and T. A. Marshall on 143; fifth high amateurs were Webster, W. G. Alkire, U. E. Campbell and F. M. Edwards with 140 each. Heer and German had another strenuous time to-day, which ended in a tie. At the end of the first three events each had dropped one target; in the fourth event, German let another get away, giving Heer one lead. Their positions did not change until the last event, when Heer lost another bird, and German went straight. Hirth broke his first 94 birds straight; J. S. Day got a run of 67; C. D. Coburn broke 117 straight; F. C. Koch made a run of 64, and another of 68 in the regular events; J. W. Garrett broke the last 88 of the regular events. W. G. Alkire broke 54 straight; L. S. German broke the last 91 of the regular events, and went straight in the last special, making an unfinished run of 116; R. O. Heikes also left the grounds with an unfinished run of 94 in the regular and special events. On Tuesday R. W. Clancy broke 64 straight.

The five-man team match for the Shooting and Fishing trophy had only four entries and was won by the Dayton team with a margin of 5 targets over the Columbus team, 118 to 113; Circleville team No. 1 was one target behind Columbus. Several new shooters were at the grounds to-day, and the places of those who left on the night before were more than filled. There were fifty-nine shooters who took part in one or more of the events to-day. Among the visitors at the grounds during the day was George Haswell, a few years ago one of the most active trapshooters in the State, a hustler in the local gun club affairs, and secretary of the Ohio Field Trial Association. Among the new shooters to arrive to-day were H. E. and J. H. Smith, of Columbus. The former cracked out a straight for his team, but the latter could not quite keep up that pace, or the result would have been different.

The Okobiji Tribe was strongly represented at the tournament, and pushed the Indian tournament at all times. Among the noted Chiefs were Round Head, Bloody Ground, Woodpecker, Buckeye, White Scalp, Make 'Em Fly, Long Talk, Bald Eagle, Hoochee Coochee, High Point and Crowfoot. The tournament committee of the tribe promises those who visit Cedar Point, July 8 to 10, when the big war dance and doings are to be pulled off, the time of their lives, and invites every sportsman to attend and bring the squaws and papposeses. Scores:

*J S Day..... 142	U E Campbell..... 140
*C F Moore..... 144	H Hirth..... 144
*W R Chamberlain..... 141	Geo Kistler..... 139
H F Roberts..... 136	J E Nutt..... 129
C L Moeller..... 125	Wm Shattuck..... 133
*C O Le Compte..... 130	J Rummel..... 138
J E Walters..... 124	H R Comstock..... 76
J W Garrett..... 147	L B Arndt..... 114
Wm Webster..... 140	F Ford..... 125
F M Stout..... 138	L Fisher..... 136

# The Picked Riflemen of the World Will Use **WINCHESTER** Cartridges, at the coming International Shoot

Winchester Rifle Cartridges outshot all other makes in the 300 Meter test recently conducted by the Board of Government Experts to select ammunition for the International Matches. The following figures, showing the mean radius of the targets made, tell the story of Winchester superiority:

WINCHESTER - - - -	1.761 inches
U. S. Cartridge Co. - - - -	1.895 inches
Remington-UMC Co. - - - -	2.554 inches
Frankford Arsenal - - - -	2.978 inches

## Winchester Revolver Cartridges Establish a New World's Record

In the tests of revolver cartridges, Winchester, the **W** brand, not only outshot all other makes, but established a new World's Record for accuracy. The mean of means for the two distances shot, follow:

WINCHESTER - - - -	1.313 inches
Western - - - -	1.560 inches
U. S. Cartridge Co. - - - -	1.675 inches
Remington-UMC Co. - - - -	1.908 inches
Frankford Arsenal - - - -	2.161 inches

## It Pays to Shoot Winchester, the Cartridges of Known Reputation and Proved Superiority.

*J R Taylor..... 136	A B Jones..... 126
C T Stevens..... 138	C B Hedges..... 109
C D Coburn..... 147	Chas Ward..... 135
F M Edwards..... 140	W W Coffman..... 135
A B Shobe..... 143	W G Alkire..... 140
*T A Marshall..... 143	E Brune..... 118
*W H Heer..... 148	F Varwig..... 136
*L S German..... 148	W I Spangler..... 137
J E Cain..... 136	F Young..... 124
J A Smith..... 136	C I Brandon..... 115
*R O Heikes..... 143	*T G Barstow..... 122
H W Heikes..... 136	W C Nothstine..... 125
F C Koch..... 148	W N Camp..... 122
J M Markham..... 137	*R W Clancy..... 144
H L Hildinger..... 134	J H Smith..... 113
F D Alkire..... 130	H E Smith..... 134
J B Cromley..... 133	L T Shaner (45)..... 37
J Hedges..... 128	F Lawson..... 121
J S Ritt..... 123	J H Pumphrey (30)..... 28
L Caldwell..... 131	


H F Roberts..... 25 24-49	U E Campbell..... 22
C L Moeller..... 24 23-47	H Hirth..... 25
*C Le Compte..... 25 19-44	Geo Kistler..... 23 24-47
J E Walters..... 21 19-40	J E Nutt..... 20
*J W Garrett..... 23 24-47	Wm Shattuck..... 24 23-47
Wm Webster..... 24 23-47	J Rummel..... 20
E M Stout..... 24 24-48	F Ford..... 19
*J R Taylor..... 24 22-46	A B Jones..... 19
C T Stevens..... 24 22-46	C Ward..... 24 20-44
C D Coburn..... 22 22-44	W W Coffman..... 22 20-42
F M Edwards..... 25 24-49	E Brune..... 17 22-39
A B Shobe..... 23 23-46	F Varwig..... 23 20-43
*T A Marshall..... 22 22-44	W I Spangler..... 24 22-46
*W H Heer..... 25 24-49	F Young..... 23
*L S German..... 25 25-50	C L Brandon..... 22
J E Cain..... 22 23-45	*T G Barstow..... 20 17-37
J A Smith..... 24 23-47	W N Camp..... 20
*R O Heikes..... 25 25-50	*R W Clancy..... 23 25-48
H W Heikes..... 20 24-44	H E Smith..... 21 25-46
F C Koch..... 24 24-48	L T Shaner..... 21
J M Markham..... 23 23-45	F Lawson..... 19
H L Hildinger..... 24 20-44	J H Pumphrey..... 25
J B Cromley..... 24	

Two special events at 25 targets were also shot on the second day with scores as follows:

*J S Day..... 25 23-48	J Hedges..... 22 22-44
*C F Moore..... 24 24-48	J S Ritt..... 21 23-44
*W Chamberlain..... 22 25-47	F Caldwell..... 21

The Shooting and Fishing trophy, emblematic of the five-man team championship of Ohio, was presented to the league by Arms and the Man. The first contest

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With run of 109 straight }  
2d Longest Run, 105 straight, by H. Buckwalter

**SISSETON, S. D., June 3-4**  
**STATE SHOOT**

State Championship, won by N. H. Nelson, 24 ex 25 and  
45 ex 50 in shoot-off

**CIRCLEVILLE, OHIO**  
June 3-6 **STATE SHOOT**

High Score in State Championship (tie) 50 ex 50 by J. S. Day

**MARSHALL, MO.**  
June 4-6

High Amateur Average, 450 ex 475 } by Harvey Dixon  
Grand Missouri Handicap, 94 ex 100 }

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SAN FRANCISCO: 583-585 Howard St., J. S. French, Manager.

NEW ORLEANS: 321 Magazine St., Lee Omohundro, Manager.

was held at Canton, on June 14, 1905, and was won by the Columbus team, with 214 out of 250. The second contest was at Dayton, June 14, 1906, the Dayton team winning with 210. The third contest was at Columbus on June 6, 1907. The trophy was won by Columbus team No. 1 with 204. The trophy was not again contested for until the League meeting at Dayton, June 4 to 6, 1912, when the Columbus team won with 114.

Circleville No. 1.		Dayton.	
W I Spangler..... 22	F C Koch..... 24	C L Moeller..... 23	J E Cain..... 23
J E Walters..... 19	J M Markham..... 22	J B Cromley..... 24	H W Heikes..... 24
E M Stout..... 24-112	J H Pumphrey..... 25-118	Columbus.	
C L Brandon..... 22	F M Edwards..... 25	C Ward..... 20	W Webster..... 23
F Caldwell..... 21	H E Smith..... 25	J S Ritt..... 23	W W Coffman..... 20
J Hedges..... 22-108	W N Camp..... 20-113		

### THIRD DAY—JUNE 6.

Friday, get-away day, was pleasant, partly cloudy in the afternoon. The contest for the amateur championship of Ohio brought out several new shooters, the entries being larger than either of the previous days. Seventy-one shooters were present. First squad was not called until 9:15. The regular program was shot first to-day, the championship race at 50 targets following. The first six events were finished at noon, and every one went to dinner, starting shooting again about 12:30. At 4:15 the tournament was brought to a close, and soon after the moneys were ready for distribution, the trophies had been delivered to their respective winners, and the 1913 meet of the league was a matter of history. Squad records were made to-day: No. 1—J. S. Day, C. F. Moore, W. R. Chamberlain, H. F. Roberts and C. L. Moeller—went straight in the second event, and later in the day squad No. 4—T. A. Marshall, W. H. Heer, L. S. German, J. E. Cain and J. A. Smith—did the same trick in event 9. Squad 3—J. R. Taylor, C. T. Stevens, C. D. Coburn, F. M. Edwards and A. B. Shobe—in event 2, went out with 74—we won't say who missed the target, but Stevens was seen struggling toward the tent with a load of guns.

J. R. Taylor was the bright star of the day and tournament. He broke the entire 200 targets to-day, and was of course high professional, with 150; German and Heer again locked horns for supremacy, and the former got in second place with 148, Heer tying with R. O. Heikes for third place on 147; then came J. S. Day with 146. The amateurs finished well up with the pros again to-day, J. A. Smith having 148, E. M. Stout 147, Geo. Kistler 145, F. M. Edwards, F. C. Koch and Lon Fisher 143 each.

On the three days, 450 targets, W. H. Heer was high pro. with 444; L. S. German, 438; R. O. Heikes, 434; R. W. Clancy, 433. First high amateur average went to F. C. Koch, with 435; J. A. Smith, 426; F. M. Edwards, 425; H. Hirth and C. D. Coburn 423 each. Several good runs were made. Beginning with Taylor, who went

out with an unfinished run of 211, including 11 from the previous day. Garrett added 4 to the 88 of Thursday, making 92; German brought his unfinished run of the second day, 116, up to 140, and then made another run of 61. R. O. Heikes made his unfinished run of 94 one of 99, missing the sixth target in the first event; F. C. Koch missed the third target in the third event, giving him a run of 100, with the last 68 of the previous day, and winning him a Du Pont trophy. W. R. Chamberlain had 61 from Thursday, and added enough to-day to make 131, thus winning a Du Pont professional long-run trophy, his first. E. M. Stout just missed the century mark, breaking his first 73, which gave him 93 with the last 20 of the day before. W. H. Heer ran 81; J. A. Smith 83, missing his ninth target in the seventh event, and then started in and went out with a run of 101, unfinished, and got his Du Pont trophy. J. S. Day 75; L. S. German 65; R. O. Heikes 86. The winners of Du Pont long-run trophies at this tournament were: F. C. Koch and J. A. Smith, amateurs; W. H. Heer, J. R. Taylor and L. S. German professionals.

The amateur Ohio State championship was won by J. A. Smith, of South Colon, on a score of 50, and was presented with the trophy, a fine solid gold watch fob. The trophy for amateur long-run of the tournament was won by C. D. Coburn with 117. The trophy was a pair of solid gold cuff buttons.

### MONEY-BACK PURSE.

First day, 8,400 targets.....	\$84.00
Extra \$1 .....	41.60
Second day, 8,610 targets.....	86.10
Extra \$1 .....	42.90
Third day, 9,615 targets.....	96.15
Extra, \$1 .....	43.70
Added by Interstate Association.....	300.00
	\$694.45
Losses .....	107.40
Surplus .....	\$587.05

The losses were based on an entrance of \$21 for the three days, and the losers were reimbursed in sums ranging from 55 cents to \$14.65.

The scores of the third day follow:

*J S Day..... 146	J Rummel..... 140
*W R Chamberlain..... 144	J L Holden..... 113
*C F Moore..... 141	L D Arndt..... 119
H F Roberts..... 136	H E Smith..... 142
C L Moeller..... 134	Lon Fisher..... 143
*C O Le Compte..... 120	A B Jones..... 115
J E Walters..... 114	C B Hedges..... 116
*J W Garrett..... 143	Chas Ward..... 124
W Webster..... 137	W W Coffman..... 138
E M Stout..... 147	W G Alkire..... 132
*J R Taylor..... 150	E Brune..... 122
C T Stevens..... 133	F Varwig..... 129
C D Coburn..... 139	W I Spangler..... 136
F M Edwards..... 143	R L Whitney..... 136
A B Shobe..... 140	F Young..... 135
*T A Marshall..... 142	C L Brandon..... 119
*W H Heer..... 147	*T G Barstow..... 114

*L S German..... 148	W C Nothstine..... 132
J E Cain..... 132	W N Camp..... 113
J A Smith..... 148	*R W Clancy..... 144
*R O Heikes..... 147	H L Monbeck..... 112
H W Heikes..... 139	J H Snook (185)..... 91
F C Koch..... 143	J H Smith..... 116
J M Markham..... 139	C D Van Houton..... 116
H L Hildinger..... 126	R O Burrer..... 119
F D Alkire..... 114	F Lawson..... 124
J B Cromley..... 137	W MacCandless (45)..... 29
J Hedges..... 127	G H Slaughter (45)..... 42
J S Ritt..... 134	W P Brown (45)..... 33
F Caldwell..... 128	A C Botkin (45)..... 27
U E Campbell..... 139	L H Pursell (90)..... 71
H Hirth..... 141	O Hofman (90)..... 78
Geo Kistler..... 145	J F Smith (75)..... 64
J E Nutt..... 104	G H Prentice (75)..... 52
Wm Shattuck..... 137	

Ohio State Championship, 50 targets:	
*C F Moore..... 48	H Hirth..... 49
*J S Day..... 50	Geo Kistler..... 49
*W R Chamberlain..... 48	J E Nutt..... 36
H F Roberts..... 47	Wm Shattuck..... 44
C L Moeller..... 45	J Rummel..... 46
J C Rader..... 45	B H Rader..... 43
T R Bell..... 40	L D Arndt..... 34
*J W Garrett..... 47	H E Smith..... 48
W Webster..... 46	Lon Fisher..... 46
E M Stout..... 44	F Lawson..... 41
*J R Taylor..... 50	W F MacCandless..... 33
C T Stevens..... 43	C Ward..... 44
C D Coburn..... 48	W W Coffman..... 41
F M Edwards..... 48	W G Alkire..... 44
A B Shobe..... 49	U E Campbell..... 49
*T A Marshall..... 46	W I Spangler..... 46
*H W Heer..... 50	R L Whitney..... 46
*L S German..... 46	F Young..... 43
J E Cain..... 38	C L Brandon..... 39
J A Smith..... 50	*T G Barstow..... 37
*R O Heikes..... 46	W C Nothstine..... 49
H W Heikes..... 45	W N Camp..... 41
F C Koch..... 48	*R W Clancy..... 46
J M Markham..... 44	H L Monbeck..... 45
H L Hildinger..... 37	J H Snook..... 44
F D Alkire..... 31	J H Smith..... 42
J B Cromley..... 45	C D Van Houton..... 45
J Hedges..... 43	R O Burrer..... 43
J S Ritt..... 40	J C Rader..... 45
J E Stephens..... 41	T R Bell..... 40
Geo Haswell..... 37	

### GENERAL AVERAGES.

*J S Day..... 434	J B Cromley..... 407
C F Moore..... 428	John Hedges..... 386
*W R Chamberlain..... 418	J S Ritt..... 377
H F Roberts..... 394	F Caldwell..... 382
C L Moeller..... 388	U E Campbell..... 414
*C O Le Compte..... 375	H Hirth..... 423
J E Walters..... 360	Geo Kistler..... 418
*J W Garrett..... 429	J E Nutt..... 357
Wm Webster..... 413	Wm Shattuck..... 404
E M Stout..... 418	J Rummel..... 418

*J M Taylor	427	L D Arndt	361
C T Stevens	399	W W Coffman	393
C D Coburn	423	Lon Fisher	410
F M Edwards	425	A B Jones	364
A B Shobe	408	C B Hedges	342
*T A Marshall	422	Chas Ward	378
*W H Heer	444	W G Alkire	406
*L S German	438	Ed Brune	336
J E Cain	403	Fred Varwig	396
J A Smith	426	W I Spangler	415
*R O Heikes	434	Frank Young	390
H W Heikes	413	C L Brandon	355
F C Koch	435	*T G Barstow	359
I M Markham	410	W C Nothstine	389
H L Hildinger	333	W N Camp	357
F D Alkire	378	*R W Clancy	433

**Boston Athletic Association.**

Boston, Mass., May 30.—All-day shoot at Riverside. Morning program, 100 targets, for first and second prizes: First prize, won by G. L. Osborn, score (6) 96; second, C. P. Keeler (16) 95.

Afternoon program, 100 targets, for first and second prizes: First won by C. L. Osborn, (6) 97; second, J. L. Snow (0) 96.

The high net gun of the above 200 targets wins the championship gold medal and holds the title of champion of the B. A. A. Gun Club for 1913. Won by J. L. Snow with 184. Silver medal for second won by E. A. Staples with 182. Shoot-off for second and third in championship race at 25 targets: Staples 25, Williams 22. Bronze medal for third place won by F. W. Williams with 182. High gun for the day, with added handicap, wins the Ellis trophy. Won by G. L. Osborn with 193.

The May cup was won by L. H. Davis with 146. Shoot-off for monthly cup: Davis (1) 22, Carleton (6) 19.

Team races for the Snow medals—Morning shoot:

Team No. 1.	Team No. 3.
Faye	Davis
Williams	Staples
Ellis	Lynch
Osborn	Farmer
Monroe	Keeler
Previous scores	Previous scores
1720	411
2126	2132

Team No. 2.	Team No. 4.
Snow	Adams
Tucker	Ballou
Clark	Blinn
Brooks	Knights
Whitney	Owen
Previous scores	Previous scores
1638	1608
2031	2017

Afternoon shoot and windup of team race:

Team No. 1.	Team No. 3.
Faye	Staples
Williams	Davis
Ellis	Lynch
Osborn	Farmer
Munroe	Keeler
Previous scores	Previous scores
2126	414
2551	2132

Team No. 2.	Team No. 4.
Snow	Adams
Tucker	Ballou
Clark	Blinn
Brooks	Knights
Whitney	Owen
Previous scores	Previous scores
2031	2017
2411	2420

Team No. 1, R. A. Faye captain, wins gold medals for first. Team No. 3, E. A. Staples captain, wins silver medals for second. Team No. 4, T. C. Adams captain, finished in third place. Team No. 2, J. L. Snow captain, finishes in fourth place.

John L. Snow wins the Whitney trophy for the high run for the day with 39.

This winds up the trapshooting season of the B. A. A. Gun Club. The next shoot will be held on Columbus Day, Oct. 12.

Morning shoot for take-home trophy:

Osborn	6	96	Williams	0	88
Keeler	16	95	Achorn	24	86
Clark	13	93	Ellis	3	86
Carleton	24	93	Faye	0	85
Ballou	5	92	Boylston	12	85
Davis	4	92	Owen	16	84
Adams	0	92	Munroe	24	84
Hamblin	6	92	Gleason	0	82
Hunter	18	91	Lynch	5	82
Tucker	5	90	Whitney	12	81
Staples	0	90	Brooks	8	79
Snow	0	88	*Andres	0	73

Afternoon shoot for take-home trophy:

Osborn	6	97	Whitney	12	86
Snow	0	96	Achorn	24	86
Davis	4	95	Keeler	16	85
Hamblin	6	95	Hunter	18	85
Williams	0	94	Tucker	5	84
Faye	0	94	Munroe	24	83
Staples	0	92	Carleton	24	83
Ballou	5	90	Gleason	0	80
Lynch	5	90	Brooks	8	76
Ellis	3	90	Clark	13	76
Boylston	12	89	Sigourney	20	71
Adams	0	87			

**Platteville G. C.**

PLATTEVILLE, Wis., June 2.—Following are scores of yesterday's shoot, 50 targets per man: Ed. Bellmeyer 45, B. H. Doescher 44, Emery Bellmeyer 43, C. E. Gilmore 42, Tom Bridges 39, Ed. Long 38, P. Karmann 27. C. E. GILMORE, Sec'y.

# Long Runs and High Averages

PROVE THE SUPERIORITY OF



# SMOKELESS POWDERS

The St. Louis Trapshooters' Association and Iowa State Tournament Add to the List of Spectacular Achievements with Du Pont Smokeless Powders

CONFIDENCE in the quality of his powder and its uniform behavior make possible the Long Runs and Averages. The following are offered as illustrations of what accuracy and Du Pont Powders accomplish.

### LONG RUNS MADE AT ST. LOUIS TRAPSHOOTERS' TOURNAMENT MAY 24-25, 1913.

Name.	Score.	Powder.
Chas. G. Spencer, St. Louis, Mo.	273	SCHULTZE
W. Henderson, Lexington, Ky.	160	SCHULTZE
W. H. Heer, Guthrie, Okla.	147-136	DU PONT
Homer Clark, Alton, Ill.	143-116	DU PONT
Fred Gilbert, Spirit Lake, Ia.	112	DU PONT

### HIGH AVERAGES.

Name.	Score.	Powder.	Average.
Homer Clark, Alton, Ill.	396 x 400	DU PONT	99.00%
Chas. G. Spencer, St. Louis, Mo.	395 x 400	SCHULTZE	98.75%
W. H. Heer, Guthrie, Okla.	394 x 400	DU PONT	98.50%
W. Henderson, Lexington, Ky.	391 x 400	DU PONT	97.75%
J. W. Bell, St. Louis, Mo.	385 x 400	SCHULTZE	96.25%
W. H. Clay, St. Louis, Mo.	378 x 400	DU PONT	94.50%
Dr. W. S. Spencer, St. Louis, Mo.	378 x 400	SCHULTZE	94.50%

### DU PONT POWDER WINS IOWA CHAMPIONSHIP

At Fort Dodge (Ia.) Gun Club on May 29, W. S. Hoon, of Jewell, Ia., broke 99 x 100 targets, shooting DU PONT, and captured the State Championship.

### LONG RUNS MADE WITH DU PONT POWDERS

W. S. Hoon, 195, 134, 113, shooting DU PONT; Chas. G. Spencer, 133, shooting SCHULTZE; Chas. Hummel, 129, shooting DU PONT; J. W. Dickey, 113, shooting DU PONT; J. A. Schmitz, 111, shooting BALLISTITE.

### HIGH AVERAGES MADE AT THE TOURNAMENT

W. S. Hoon, Jewell, Ia., 443 x 450 DU PONT; J. E. Dickey, Minneapolis, Minn., 430 x 450 DU PONT; Chas. G. Spencer, St. Louis, Mo., 441 x 450 SCHULTZE; Chas. Hummel, La Porte, Ia., 420 x 450 DU PONT; Ross Appleman, Keister, Minn., 434 x 450 BALLISTITE; Fred Gilbert, Spirit Lake, Ia., 426 x 450 DU PONT.

## SHOOT DU PONT POWDERS. Ask for Du Pont, Ballistite, Schultze or Empire Loads When Buying Shells.

### Capron G. C.

CAPRON, Ill., June 3.—Almost a half century in the squads here to-day, and high gun was won on 135, and that by F. A. Graper. High professional was J. R. Graham, 145. The scores:

R H Bruns	128	C J Price	123
*W D Stannard	137	W A Jackson	129
H Kennicott	130	H Dunnill	133
O P Goode	110	E P Blodgett	110
P J Graham	129	J C Nelleton	106
F Sullivan	118	S Gossard	128
D R De Munn	110	Ole Kleive	94
*S Mathews	109	S Goodall	95
J O Anderson	113	*H Kirkwood	139
W F Riley	118	*F G Bills	139
G McDermot	127	F A Graper	135
Capt Jack	131	*H W Cadwallader	136
R McDermot	122	R Loring	128
W Holtz	114	*J R Graham	145
D A Hutton	111	J Young	132
J O Seaver	115	G Roll	124
C Wilson	98	B Donnelly	127
E R Hyndman	99	*E Graham	126
H O Sears	121	C B Helen	130

J H Rice	120	C B Helm	130
G W Smith	127	F A Middlekaugh	89
A B Tucker	124	Alex Vance	126
A Southard	132		
*Professionals			

### Norfolk-Portsmouth G. C.

THE usual weekly shoot of the Norfolk-Portsmouth Gun Club was held on Thursday, June 5 with fifteen shooters on the line. Conditions were fine and some excellent scores were made. Dr. Boyd and Mr. Gunther each broke 90 out of 100 targets. Edmonds was high in the club shoot with 48 smashes. The scores follow, 50 targets per man:

Edmonds	48	Dr Corbell	33
Dr Byrd	46	Laird	32
Gunther	43	Capt. Easton	30
Boyd	40	Gordon	30
Ballance	36	Talbot	25
Richardson	36	Cook	25
Davis	34	White	(25) 16
Borrowdale	33		

PARKER GUNS BUILT TO ORDER



THE manufacturers of the "OLD RELIABLE" PARKER GUN wish to announce that the present is a particularly opportune time to place orders for guns built to individual requirements, a feature of the gunmaking business to which they have paid particular attention.

Parker Bros. are prepared to supply guns in all gauges from 8 to 28 bore, stocked to suit any purchaser's requirements, and bored to give any distribution of the shot required from cylinder to full choke.

PARKER GUNS REMAIN UNEXCELLED IN THEIR POWER OF HOLDING TOGETHER THE SHOT CHARGES UNDER HIGH VELOCITY AT EXTREME RANGES.

PARKER BROS. Meriden, Conn.

N. Y. Salesrooms: 32 Warren St. A. W. duBray, Res. Agt., Box 102, San Francisco, Cal.

Iowa State Shoot.

FORT DODGE, Ia., May 29.—The Iowa State Sportsmen's Association's thirty-sixth annual tournament came to a close to-day after three days of glorious weather, grand sport, and the greatest shooting ever participated in by any members of the scatter gun fraternity.

Last evening at the annual meeting of the Iowa Sportsmen's Association, held at the Waukousa Hotel, all matters of interest pertaining to the Association were thoroughly gone over, and the following officers elected: E. C. Hinshaw, State game warden, of Spirit Lake, Ia., President; J. Foster, of Mason City, Ia., Vice-President; Jos. Kautzky, Sr., of this city, Secretary and Treasurer. All were unanimously re-elected.

Mr. Hazelwood, Mr. Waldburger and John Peterson were elected as a Board of Directors.

The next State shoot will be held at Mason City. A new committee was appointed, not formally holding office, called an honorary committee, whose duty shall consist of the handling of the next State shoot.

Resolutions were prepared and read in behalf of the protection of the State lakes, that are in danger of being drained.

After the ten regular scheduled events on the first day's program had been finished, two extra events were shot off. The first was for the Smith cup, at 25 singles. This cup was held last year by John Hooker, now of Minneapolis, Minn. There were thirty entries, and the cup was won by Billy Hoon, of Jewell, Ia., on a shoot-off with Jos. Kautzky, of this city, each breaking 25 straight. On the shoot-off Hoon broke 25 and Kautzky 23. The second event was the Kahkonsa cup event, at 15 pairs; thirty shooters entered. This cup was held last year by A. L. Yearous, of Eagle Grove, Ia., and was won this year by Wm. Wettleaf, of Nichols, Ia., with a straight score.

The extra event on the program for the second day was the shoot-off for the Ottumwa diamond badge, held last year by Wettleaf, and was won this year by a dark horse and late entry, J. A. Schmitz, of Storm Lake, Ia., who shot in grand shape, breaking 49 out of 50.

The Iowa State championship event consisting of 100 targets, entrance \$3, was also won by Billy Hoon, by a score of 99, beating out Kip Elbert, of Des Moines, and Chas. Hummel, of La Porte City, the runners up with 98 each, and Williams, of Lake City, and Short, of Cedar Falls, with 96.

Guy Ford, of Cedar Falls, Ia., again very ably helped the squads and kept them moving lively, and we heartily recommend his services to gun clubs wishing the day's program rushed through on time.

Iowa's pride, Frank Gotch, proved that he is not only the best wrestler in the world, but a mighty good shot, and the best of fellows and entertainer; of course somewhat bothersome to Capt. Whitney, worrying him with "heads up."

Mrs. Washold, of Fargo, N. D., shot a string of 150 and finished with a good score.

Hazelwood, alias Hazzel, or the other names that were heaped on the shoulders of the venerable shooter, never skipped or missed a chance to entertain the visiting shooters with some of his original school day stories, and later in the evening his room at the hotel was occupied by his legion of friends to pay homage to his ability.

Runs of 100 straight were made by the amateurs Hoon, Hummel, Appelman and Harker, and by several of the professionals.

Joe Konoughluka, of Mason City, acted the roll of Doctor, and his prescriptions before an event were sometimes greatly needed.

Kip Elbert's greatest worry was on account of the muddy roads. He had to leave his buzz wagon at Des Moines, and therefore could not show his friends, Whitney and Layman, the rural sights between here and the capital city.

Just think of \$751.80 average money, forty-seven shooters participating in the distribution of this. We guess that's going some. Over half of the shooters received average money.

Table with 4 columns: Name, 1st Day, 2d Day, 3d Day. Lists names like Wm Ridley, N Layman, W S Hoon, etc., with their scores.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Score 1, Score 2. Lists names like F C Sullivan, F R Welch, H Dorton, etc., with scores.

Chicago G. C.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 30.—Silver took first, breaking 90 out of 150; W. A. Davis taking second with 88, while J. H. May came in for third with 85. Cook finished with 84, while Crocker broke 80.

Table with 5 columns: Events, Targets, Name, Score 1, Score 2. Lists names like E Silver, W A Davis, J H May, etc., with scores.

May 31.—Silver repeated his win of yesterday, breaking 95, which, with his handicap, gave him a perfect score. Schutz broke 90, and Egan came along with 73, which gave them each a total of 100. De Wolf took second with 98, while Lynn took third with 97. Fetherston was high in the handicap event with 54 out of 60, Northcott and Wood each scoring 50.

Table with 5 columns: Targets, Name, Score 1, Score 2, Score 3. Lists names like E Silver, J M Schutz, J W Eagan, etc., with scores.

Event No. 2 was distance handicap, 19yds.

June 1.—Again Silver won first with 98; Stemmer second with 97; Thomas, Seelig and Keller third with 96 each. Silver also took first in distance handicap, breaking 46 out of 50 from 18yds., Geo. Eck winning second with 44.

Following are the winners of series of shoots for May, 300 targets each: First, E. Silver, 299; second, L. M. Fetherston, 296; third, J. M. Schutz, 294; fourth, C. K. Seelig, A. Moore, E. L. Harpham, 289 each.

Table with 5 columns: Targets, Name, Score 1, Score 2, Score 3. Lists names like E Silver, D E Thomas, C R Seelig, etc., with scores.

Events Nos. 7 and 8 were distance handicaps. W. F. MERKLE, Supt.

Spring City G. C.

WAUKESHA, Wis., June 1.—Result of to-day's shoot: The beach opened for the season to-day, so there will be something doing all the time from now on. Frizz celebrated with his new Smith by winning a leg on the Toll trophy.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Shot at, Broke, Shot at, Broke. Lists names like Mucklestone, Knight, Frizz, etc., with scores.

New Jersey State Sportsmen's Association.

RED BANK, N. J., June 5.—The tenth annual trap-shooting tournament of the New Jersey State Sportsmen's Association, at the Riverside Gun Club grounds on Shrewsbury avenue, ended here to-day. Three-man team race was won by Riverside Club with 139 out of 150. The Jersey City team finished second with 137, and the Smith Gun Club, of Newark, third with 136. State championship was won by E. B. Springer, of Cape May Courthouse. Scores:

Table with 3 columns: Name, 1st Day Reg. Mdse., 2d Day Reg. Mdse., 3d Day Reg. Mdse. Lists names like H H Stevens, H S Welles, W A Joslyn, etc.

New Jersey State Championship, 50 targets:

Table with 2 columns: Name, Score. Lists names like H H Stevens, H S Welles, W A Joslyn, etc.

Royersford G. C.

ROYERSFORD, Pa., June 7.—Charles H. Newcomb, of Philadelphia, broke 142 out of 150 targets, taking first money. Neaf Apgar was top pro, breaking 144. Engler, second; Adams, third. Scores:

Table with 2 columns: Name, Score. Lists names like J Bitterling, J Engler, F M Taylor, etc.

Afro-American Trapshooters' League.

PLEASANT HILL, Mo., June 6.—Editor Forest and Stream: Will you grant the colored shooting world permission to digress through the columns of your valuable paper, in order to reach and appeal to the directors of the Interstate Association, scheduled to meet at Dayton, O., during Grand American Handicap, June 17-20, as to why they should make a liberal donation to tenth Grand Afro-American Handicap, registered to be held at Muskogee, Okla., Aug. 7 and 8, though we were just a little too late in registering to secure any of the \$20,000 set aside by Interstate Association for 1913 registered tournament, but the Secretary, Mr. E. Reed Shaner, informed us to write him again before the middle of June, calling his attention to our request, and our appeal would be given consideration at this scheduled meeting of Directors, at Dayton, O., during Grand American Handicap. So we are praying that the Interstate Association may give us, a debarred race, the right consideration as to the necessity of making a good donation to this annual gathering of the colored tribe, for it is the only one of the year that our shooters from far and near can look forward to attend, for you know it to be a positive fact that we cannot attend any of your big shoots, from Grand American Handicap down, or any State, or even one- or two-day registered shoot in any part of the country, for if you will carefully note many of the programs you will find something to inform you that this is a shoot for "white shooters only," and this is generally from the fact that in that immediate territory colored shooters at different times in little minor all-day shoots participated with the whites, but when a shoot

amounts to anything, they will then draw the color line. Is there anything alarming as to why the colored shooting brother is not heard from oftener in the big shoots? Then is it not a positive fact that the Interstate Association, whose object is the "encouragement of trap-shooting," should they not also help to encourage it among a debarred race, comprising about 10 per cent. of the citizens of this country, since they have to use the products of your concerns? And the Anglo-Saxon being in control of everything, maintains, as is the custom, separate schools, churches, etc., so why not encourage the colored shooting fraternity, for we need encouragement from the fact that our programs should be very attractive, as we are scattered so far apart, and if we do meet it has to be at this one annual gathering, which should be made inviting enough to draw the best ones from afar, as well as nearby. And now since the tenth Grand Afro-American Handicap is to be held where our people are much in evidence, and under the auspices of a club composed of our leading men, bankers, doctors, merchants, lawyers, etc., will you not make us, at this late hour, a liberal donation? T. H. COHRON, Sec'y Afro-Am. T. S. League.

Maquoketa G. C.

MAQUOKETA, Ia., June 3.—E. C. Sinshaw cracked 191 out of 200 for top amateur. Price was top pro with 185.

Table with 2 columns: Name, Score. Lists names like F K Eastman, C A Sweet, R W Gordon, etc.

Milbank G. C.

MILBANK, S. D., June 6.—W. D. Higgins, of the Remington-U. M. C. Co., cashed our tournament in a very capable manner. Every contestant was paid the amount due him twenty minutes after the shoot. Our club appreciates very much the courtesy of the Remington-U. M. C. Co. in sending a man to help with this work. Targets were thrown directly against the wind, which made the shooting very difficult. Scores:

Table with 2 columns: Name, Score. Lists names like W A Brown, M Schindler, J E Harker, etc.

Fulda G. C.

FULDA, Minn., June 3.—We had a very nice crowd at our second annual registered tournament, and every one seemed to enjoy themselves. The day was ideal, with the exception of a head wind, which made the targets duck some. On account of the severe rainy weather, which has made the roads very rough, we did not have as large a crowd as we would have had could parties have been able to get here with their autos.

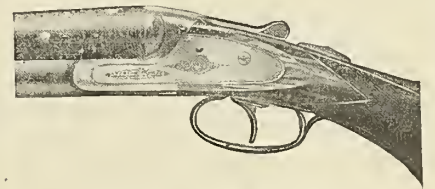
F. C. Rinkle, representing the Winchester Co., was very kind to cashier the shoot for us, and R. D. Guptill, representing the U. M. C. Co., also Fitzpatrick, of the Peters Cartridge Co., were very busy in helping where they could, and we wish to thank these boys very kindly for their assistance. Scores:

Table with 2 columns: Name, Score. Lists names like J C Buzzell, F L Long, E H Beadle, etc.

Over the Traps At the Southern Handicap May 15, 1913

Mr. R. H. Bruns broke the 100 straight on the 16-yard targets, being the only one of all the contestants to do so. He was shooting a

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Menominee Falls G. C.

MENOMINEE FALLS, Wis., May 30.—Herewith scores made at registered tournament to-day of Menominee Falls Gun Club:

Table with 2 columns: Name, Score. Lists names like H R Patterson, H Hammersmith, H Brown, etc.

Independent G. C.

EASTON, Pa., May 31.—The Independent Gun Club held its regular monthly shoot to-day for the Stevens trophy and the Du Pont trophy. Cross, Wenner and Ivey were tied for the Stevens trophy, and Wenner and Ivey were tied for the Du Pont. J. Maurer and Heil also shot a match for the club challenge cup, Maurer winning with 63 out of 75, while Heil was able to break only 63 out of his 75. The scores:

Table with 2 columns: Name, Score. Lists names like Maurer, Heil, Cross, etc.



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### Waynesboro G. C.

WAYNESBORO, Va., May 30.—A splendid program was gotten up, there being \$155 in cash prizes, and \$238 in merchandise prizes. The shoot was a very successful one from every standpoint, there being about forty shooters all told, among them eight professionals from various parts of the country. Ed. Danniel, of Lynchburg, Va., broke 197 out of 200, making the highest average among the professionals. High amateur for the day was S. T. Day, of the local club, breaking 192 out of 200, while P. B. Woodfin copped low average, breaking 149.

In the special event of 25 targets, W. D. Runneke, of Staunton, Va., won first prize, with Jas. Craig, of the locals, running second, breaking 23 and 21 respectively.

Special.		Special.	
R A Hall.....	19 187	G A Stinebuck..	20 160
C P Stone.....	14 144	L Puffinbarger..	15 174
T L Stone.....	16 174	W B Anderson..	19 166
P C Coleman....	20 176	W D Rummels..	23 182
*S S Schall.....	16 179	*C E Goodrich..	23 193
*E H Storr.....	24 194	R O Artz.....	155
W S Jones.....	16 175	*J A Anderson..	157
W A Bloxton....	17 174	C B Cook.....	142
S H Holland....	17 174	*S P Goodloe...	22 136
S C Atkinson...	21 178	J A Sproul....	168
*T S Baskerville	172	*L D Willis....	22 188
Jas Craig.....	21 175	C J Ellison....	55
J M Coyner....	14 172	T S Richardson	134
S T Day.....	18 192	E M Rea.....	16
W S Page.....	18 169	R W Maupin...	46
C C Wheat.....	13 167	F L Cooke.....	43
J A Burgess....	18 172	W C Glenn....	27
J E Harrison..	162	J W Ellison....	8
P B Woodfin..	14 149	A W Brown....	45
C W E Moore..	168	C R Huntley...	20
*E Daniel.....	23 197	R G Wright....	26

### Evanston G. C.

EVANSTON, Ill., June 2.—The Decoration Day shoot at the Evanston Gun Club was a great success. In the first event Darby carried off the honors with a score of 24, and Millen was second with 23. In the second, A. Neals, with a handicap of 5, had a perfect score; Darby second with 24. Doyle, Peck, Adams and Millen tied with 23 for third, Adams winning in the shoot-off. In the third event Doyle, with a handicap of 3, and Bisson with a handicap of 10, were tied for first, Bisson winning in the shoot-off. Peck, Adams, Cowan and Bristle tied for third, Adams winning in the shoot-off. Robbins and Carman were tied for first honors in the fourth event, Robbins winning in the shoot-off. Phalen, Bristle and Gamble tied for third; the shoot-off was won by Gamble. Scowley and Doyle tied for first in the fifth, Scowley taking the shoot-off. Pace and Adams were tied for third, which was won by Pace.

In the sixth Cowan and Bisson tied for first, which was won by Cowan. Bisson took second prize. For third, Phalen and Robbins were tied, Phalen winning. In the seventh event Phalen was first and Doyle second.

In each event the winners of first, second and third

received prizes. Adams was high for the day, breaking 206 out of 225. The scores for the day follow:

Shot at, Broke		Shot at, Broke	
Adams.....	225 206	A Neals.....	200 149
Darby.....	200 162	Bisson.....	175 109
Phalen.....	200 148	Kumfer.....	100 71
Doyle.....	250 208	Bristle.....	150 129
Carman.....	250 181	Pace.....	100 54
Raine.....	125 101	Robbins.....	100 86
Peck.....	100 65	Whitsett.....	75 43
De Wolf.....	100 84	Scowley.....	100 85
Eriesson.....	75 19	Gamble.....	75 55
Millen.....	100 87	Beck.....	50 17
Cowan.....	125 105	Harpham.....	50 41
Sykes.....	25 13	W. J. P., Sec'y-Treas.	

### Oakwood G. C.

LYNCHBURG, Va., June 3.—Dawson was top amateur here to-day with 92 out of 100. One more than this was made by Fox in "wads only" division.

Events:		Events:	
Richards.....	1 2 35 40	Dawson.....	1 2 47 45
Jones.....	37 38	Watson.....	42 43
*Scholl.....	42 45	*Fox.....	48 45
*Baskerville..	34 46	Anderson.....	30 41
*O Fisher.....	45 45	Stockley.....	45 41
Terry.....	35 ..	L Winfield.....	38 ..
Fisher.....	39 39	R Winfree.....	43 43

No. 1 was club event; No. 2, an extra event.  
J. M. FISHER, Sec'y.

### Cheltenham G. C.

CHELTEHAM, Pa., June 7.—The first tournament here proved a success. The trophy was won by William Way, captain of the club, with 186 out of 200. Scores:

Way.....	186	Geibel.....	87
Potts.....	185	Burke.....	86
Gerber.....	180	McClellan.....	70
Seiber.....	176	McIntyre.....	64
Reichert.....	153	Brittain.....	63
Linson.....	114	Stone.....	47
Beatty.....	109	Rieben.....	43
Hellerman.....	93	Walker.....	42

### Birmingham G. C.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 7.—J. C. Broyles was top to-day with 90 out of 100. Scores:

Shot at, Broke		Shot at, Broke	
J C Broyles....	100 90	H Sellers.....	100 67
J Yambeth....	100 88	O L Garl.....	50 45
Mrs Garl.....	100 84	V Heckler.....	50 39
Lee Moody....	100 80		

PARTICIPANT.

### Detroit Pastime G. C.

DETROIT, Mich.—The shooting in general at the last regular shoot was very poor, but in some of the events some good work was done. In the 25-target club event Ballard broke 24 in Class A, Conely 23 in Class B, and Robertson 24 in Class C. In the club trophy at 15 targets, Winslow, Benson, Owens, Fingle and Tyler all went straight. About half of the boys finished the entire program of 100 targets, they came stringing in all afternoon, and entered as they arrived. It is urged they all compete in the entire program, but no more, as too much shooting interferes with the attendance.

Shot at, Broke		Shot at, Broke	
Stonehouse....	100 63	Crookdecker....	80 60
Winslow.....	100 80	Wray.....	80 40
Fengle.....	100 86	Miller.....	80 40
Bromley.....	100 66	C Roche.....	70 35
Comely.....	100 73	Robertson....	70 61
E Hartford....	100 57	F Hartford....	70 60
Tristem.....	100 83	Unger.....	75 27
Ballard.....	100 86	Burr.....	70 54
Braddock....	100 84	McLachlin....	75 46
Benson.....	100 83	Wesselus.....	75 31
Hartwick....	100 77	Mrs Vogle....	75 65
Shumaker....	100 76	Vogle.....	75 48
McIntosh....	100 88	Roche.....	65 33
J Hartford....	100 68	Busser.....	55 41
A Hartford....	100 62	Sumner.....	55 37
Tyler.....	100 87	Weise.....	55 41
Finlay.....	100 76	Miss Walgail	45 29
Pelletier....	100 80	Monroe.....	45 24
Slattery.....	100 73	Young.....	45 20
Clark.....	100 72	Slater.....	30 20
Parker.....	100 88	Stone.....	30 20
Owens.....	100 82	Neaney.....	30 10
Gaylord.....	100 95	Tillon.....	30 14
Hoyt.....	100 73	Nash.....	25 13
Cole.....	100 88	Campbell....	25 19
Smith.....	100 74	Uplegger....	25 13
Marks.....	100 78	Covers.....	25 22
Ford.....	100 80	Kirk.....	25 13
Garlock.....	100 75	Gerhard....	25 17
Krause.....	100 60	Rice.....	15 5
Sprung.....	100 80	Knipper....	15 9
Vernier.....	100 60	A Heller....	15 6
Hirth.....	100 60	Langdon....	15 2
Burroughs....	90 58	Mrs Parker....	15 10
Dacker.....	90 74		

### Triangle G. C.

SOUTH MADISON, Wis., June 5.—Owing to the rain the shoot did not start until after 10 o'clock, and was run off in fine shape by 3:30 P. M., fifty-seven shooters taking part and shooting in a soaking rain. Just after the close of the shooting the sun came out and the sky cleared. Everyone went away satisfied, and with nothing but good words for the management and the shoot. Two Western autotraps were used. Scores:

H G Waterman..	136	R C Lauder.....	128
N Miller.....	135	*G E Mathews..	133
L S Dell.....	145	F E Riley.....	119
Ed Hanson.....	115	A E Van Wold..	141
H Gay.....	126	J Maegerlein..	112
H L Drews.....	127	G Waffensmith	112
*F H Seifkin...	122	J R Graham....	148
F Schwalbe, Jr.	142	F P Sullivan...	135
C H Neilson...	124	Wm Jackson...	147
L J Neitert....	89	*E G Graham...	144
A Schulz.....	125	F J Meyer.....	124
P H Cusick.....	137	W J Raup.....	131
M D Skolas....	129	A J Wagner...	138
C Storck.....	135	J Raup.....	141
J Malloy.....	98	W L Downton..	119
J S Wulf.....	145	E G Jones.....	143
O Eisner.....	144	W A Dodd.....	142
H Brown.....	129	L C Angwick...	139
C P Shumway...	138	E T Cunningham	107
F J Dreyfus....	142	A E Banker....	113
W Doelle.....	133	P Christensen	133
H L Potter.....	97	G B Deering...	138
*C E Robbins...	136	Wm Gruhn....	118
A Vance.....	134	W E Miller....	115
*W D Stannard..	140	Wm Huells....	110
B A Clafin....	147	R Buermeister	(90) 71
J Zahorick....	127	C F Pierson (60)	46
A C Hannemann.	133	J F Pierson (60)	46
L Wiswall.....	122		

### Interurban Trap Shooters Ass'n.

UTICA, Ill., June 2.—Max Kneussl, missing only 2 out of the full program, was high amateur to-day. Les German broke one more for high pro glory. Scores:

C W May.....	128	S Hoge.....	134
E R Driver.....	131	C S Roe.....	137
*G E Mathews..	112	F Gentleman...	137
H E Halbleib..	141	E D Zeller....	125
*W D Stannard..	134	W Spencer....	113
H R Bruns.....	140	F G Pierski...	132
*H W Cadwallader	148	B Pyszka.....	131
Jas Scott.....	121	A Foulk.....	141
Max Kneussl...	148	J Martin.....	138
Barker.....	134	C Quimby.....	140
*L S German....	149	J W Stuart....	109
*F G Bille.....	145	C A Stillwell..	138
J B Barto.....	144	C B Sharp.....	126
R E Loring....	134	F Martin.....	137
*J W Garrett...	146	J Skinner....	140
C Anderson....	135	A Skinner....	134
C D Clark.....	112	O Rinker.....	132
C Bosley.....	135	C E Shalf.....	111
A L Jaques....	117	E L Brokaw (15)	32
G D Hiltbrand..	89	J Gilmore....	131
*J Graham.....	146	J Boissenin (120)	110
*E S Graham....	142	J M McCauslin	(75) 65
F Schock.....	138		



Cleveland G. C.

CLEVELAND, O., June 8.—The following are the scores made to-day at the grounds of the Cleveland Gun Club: Event No. 1, semi-annual trophy, 50 targets, handicap 16yds.: Guy Jackson 48, Judd 48, Hogan 44, Stepp 43, Freeman 42, Stone 42, Stevens 41, Noble 38, Weeden 38, Thorp 37, Brown 37, Allen 41, Harris 36, Rockwell 35, Murray 34, Bell 32. Event No. 2, annual trophy, 50 targets, handicap, 16yds.: Guy Jackson 48, Weeden 45, Freeman 44, Wind- ing 44, Stepp 43, Hogan 43, Ward 42, Judd 42, Allen 41, Stone 39, Noble 39, Brown 37, Stevens 36, Thorp 35, Rockwell 33, Harris 33. Event No. 3, quarterly added target handicap, 25 targets: Stevens (8) 25, Hogan (6) 23, Judd (3) 23, Allen 23, Weeden (3) 25, Stepp 22, Freeman (3) 21, Noble 21, Stone 20, Thorp (4) 20. Event No. 4, added target handicap, 25 targets: Stepp (2) 25, Allen 23, Stone 23, Noble 23, Weeden 21, Wallace 21, Wieding (2) 25, Murray (2) 20, Jackson 20. The Cleveland Gun Club will hold a shoot on the Fourth of July. F. H. WALLACE, Mgr.

White Plains G. C.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 7.—A regular shoot was held at the White Plains Gun Club grounds to-day. A high wind prevailed throughout the afternoon, making the targets very difficult to secure a good score. Mrs. F. F. Rodgers, shooting a 20-gauge, made an excellent score of 29 out of 50. Below are the scores made on this date: T. H. Lawrence 87, H. O. Allyn 85, Z. C. Offutt 83, Dr. Martin 82, E. F. Ward 82, A. L. Burns 80, F. F. Rodgers 74, T. L. De Nyse 73, R. E. Pardee 50, J. Y. Shoaff 49, Mrs. Rodgers 43, J. R. Shoaff 32, Miss Brown 21, A. D. Scovel 12.

Portland Gun Club.

PORTLAND, Me., June 7.—Weather conditions were fine to-day, and the shooters at the regular Saturday event of the Portland Gun Club made some good scores. Cliff Randall was high man with 97. The scores: C. Randall 97, Hinds 94, Weymouth 92, Osborne (professional) 92, E. Randall 90, G. Darton 90, Gray 81, Dr. Gilman 79, Dr. Hayden 78, Thurston 55. DOWN EASTER.

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Anacoda G. C.

ANACONDA, Mont., June 1.—James Drumgoole, of Anacoda, was high man in the monthly shoot of the Anacoda Gun Club to-day with 98 out of 100. He now leads in the shooting for the two Panama-Pacific Exposition prizes with a score of 523. Goddard, of Butte, is second with 525, and Gemmett, of Anacoda, third, with 517.

This was the sixth of twenty shoots for the two prizes. The contests are to extend over two years, with a shoot each month for ten months in the year. One prize, offered by the Anacoda Gun Club, is a round-trip fare to the exposition in San Francisco, and the other is \$100, offered by E. P. Mathewson.

Two medals were the prizes for to-day. The Klepetko medal, shooting 20 pairs, for which Drumgoole and O'Neill tied on 29 each. In the shoot-off O'Neill won. Drumgoole won the Brownlee challenge medal with 49 out of 50.

The first event in the following score is for the Klepetko medal and the fourth for the Brownlee medal. The scores:

Table with columns: Events, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. Rows include Drumgoole, Williams, Larabee, Smith, Burgess, \*Flanagan, Kaiser, Munn, Gemmett, Mathewson, Nell, O'Neill, McMillen, Hasley, Willoughby, Rowe, Allen, Weatherwax, Rutledge, Bryan, McDermott, Bielenberg, Heinen, Emerson, Goddard, Poore, Roach, Mahan, Benton, Tippet. \*Professional.

Analostan G. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7.—Twenty-one enthusiasts were on the shooting pegs to-day at the regular shoot of the Analostan Gun Club. We enjoyed a visit from two professionals—both popular—Emory H. Storr and Jas. A. Anderson. Following are the scores:

Table with columns: Shot at Broke, Brown, Shot at Broke. Rows include Stubener, Green, Mayor, Anderson, Ford, Kirk, Duvall, Stine, Graves, Storr, Culver, DuPont trophy, handicap, 25 targets: Reed, Green, Kirk, Stine, Barnes, Duvall, Graves, Culver, Peck, Stubener.

Table with columns: Shot at Broke, Brown, Shot at Broke. Rows include Reed, Green, Kirk, Stine, Barnes, Duvall, Graves, Culver, Peck, Stubener.

In the spoon shoot, Mayor won first on 48, Stine second on 41, Graves third after shooting out Brown, on 38, and Dr. Davis won fourth on 28. This shoot was at 50 targets.

MILES TAYLOR.

Newport News-Fort Monroe G. C.

The following scores were made on May 30, at Newport News, Va., in a fine-man team shoot between the Newport News and Fort Monroe gun clubs. Each man shot at 50 targets:

Table with columns: Newport News G. C., Ft. Monroe G. C. Rows include Sinton, McGee, Shumate, Hartwell, Marston, Sunderland, Buck, Strong, Martin, Carson.

Bon Air G. C.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 7.—Only eight out, but keep up courage, the missionary work is telling. Garland was top breaker to-day. Scores:

Table with columns: Names, Scores. Rows include Garland, Whalen, Sperling, Wolfe, Miller, Gray, Bradshaw, Freedman.

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Section II.—Bulldogs, Chow Chows, Dalmatians, French Bulldogs, Mastiffs, Pinschers, Poodles, St. Bernards, and all the Toy dogs.

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## Grand American Handicap Entries.

Anderson, Lewis, Xenia, Ohio.  
Aric, Mark P. M., Thomasboro, Ill.  
Anderson, John J., Lima, Ohio.  
Andrews, T. L., Lawrenceville, Ill.  
Appelman, Ross F., Kiester, Minn.  
Altick, H. M., Dayton, Ohio.  
Armstrong, Thos. Peotone, Ill.  
Anheuser, Eberhard, St. Louis, Mo.

Bippus, W. F., Dayton, Ohio.  
Barker, E. B., Detroit, Mich.  
Brint, Fred, Toledo, Ohio.  
Brune, Ed., Celina, Ohio.  
Barker, Jesse, Peoria, Ill.  
Bruns, Roy H., Brookville, Ind.  
Barrow, D. Woolfolk, Lexington, Ky.  
Banks, Edw., Wilmington, Del.  
Brown, Henry, Milwaukee, Wis.  
Bricker, W. B., Hicksville, Ohio.  
Bailey, Vurnes, Wilmington, Ohio.  
Bailey, Wm. H., Midland, Ohio.  
Blair, A. C., New Burlington, Ohio.  
Barto, J. B., Chicago, Ill.  
Brandenburg, J. I., Dayton, Ohio.  
Burns, G. E., Cleveland, Ohio.  
Bills, Fred G., Chicago, Ill.  
Brooks, Dr. A. G., Story, Ill.  
Bell, C. D., Owosso, Mich.  
Booker, Jr., W. F., Louisville, Ky.  
Brewer, L. R., Dayton, Ohio.  
Blunt, J. A., Greensboro, Ala.  
Bell, F. C., Lexington, Ky.  
Brown, A. J., Kankakee, Ill.  
Bibbee, T. S., Elba, Ohio.  
Burdette, F. G., Dayton, Ohio.  
Burt, C. H., Laingsburg, Mich.

Clegg, Jr., Wm., St. Louis, Mo.  
Coburn, C. D., Mechanicsburg, Ohio.  
Camp, W. N., Columbus, Ohio.  
Caplinger, Albert H., Xenia, Ohio.  
Covert, B. V., Lockport, N. Y.  
Clark, F. B., New York, N. Y.  
Clark, S. E., Elwood, Ind.  
Crosby, W. R., O'Fallon, Ill.  
Cain, J. Ed., Dayton, Ohio.  
Conely, Clarence, Detroit, Mich.  
Connor, A. C., Springfield, Ill.  
Clark, Homer, Alton, Ill.  
Cochran, George, Rodfield, Pa.  
Campbell, J. A., Lawrenceville, Ill.  
Cory, J. H. Morocco, Ind.  
Cooper, Guy, Kansas City, Mo.  
Coburn, F. J., Mechanicsburg, Ohio.  
Calhoun, J. F., McKeesport, Ohio.  
Clements, Geo. W., Little Rock, Ark.  
Crosby, G. E., O'Fallon, Ill.  
Chamberlain, W. R., Columbus, Ohio.  
Coc, C. C., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
Cochrane, W. H., Bristol, Tenn.  
Coffman, W. W., Dublin, Ohio.  
Cook, C. E., New London, Iowa.  
Campbell, U. E., Galion, Ohio.  
Cornwell, J. L., Dayton, Ohio.  
Crawford, D. D., Sunbury, Ohio.  
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**Keota G. C.**

KEOTA, Ia., June 4.—Wm. Ridley won here to-day, 143 out of 150. Scores:

Wm Ridley .....	143	B Foster .....	115
E C Hinshaw .....	136	J G Wehrle.....	115
*F K Eastman.....	139	J A Ruan.....	127
C Bothell .....	136	Dr A J Droz.....	122
J E Wells .....	135	E C Cady.....	103
J R Jahn.....	132	V C Carr.....	99
*W T Garrett.....	131	B B Smith (120) .....	78
*Fred Whitney .....	124		

J. R. JAHN, Sec'y.

**In Memoriam.**

THE members of the South End Gun Club, of Reading, Pa., at a special meeting framed the following resolutions:

Whereas, Our friend and faithful Secretary,

PETER TEXTER,

who was one of the charter members and secretary of the club since its organization, has passed into everlasting life, May 13, 1913. Therefore be it

Resolved, That by his death the club has lost a member whose interest in its welfare was always of the best. His genial and kindly nature will ever be cherished in the hearts of his fellow-members, and his loss deeply mourned. Further be it

Resolved, That these resolutions be engrossed and sent to the family, and that the club attend his funeral.

FRANK GERHART,  
CHARLES MILLS,  
CHAS. G. WILLSON,  
Committee.

W. W. ESSICK,  
Secretary pro tem.

**Rifle Shooting**

**Reading Turn Verein Rifle Club.**

READING, Pa., June 1.—Appended are the scores shot on the Turn Verein range. George Bernhart had charge of the contest. Berny showed some score with his club, winning the fifth contest. The scores:

Turn Verein.	League Island.		
C Ritter .....	597	W Miller .....	591
P Kieffer .....	572	A Mills .....	570
C Miller .....	572	T Wiedner .....	557
S Todd .....	570	G Wilson .....	554
J Zellers .....	569	C Hoffman .....	554
O Lutz .....	569	H Yost .....	549
A Stoudt .....	564	W Steiff .....	547
W Kiefer .....	562	G Miller .....	528
J Jones .....	557	I Stricker .....	513
H Lerch .....	554	E Deens .....	498
C Sherman .....	546	F Gerbert .....	498
G Mason .....	512-6744	M Erhelman .....	426-6385

LUDDY.

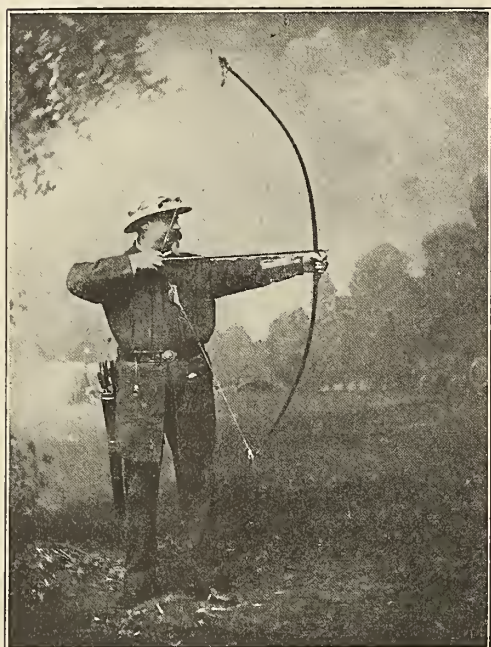
**Short Range Rifle League.**

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 9.—The scores of the Philadelphia Rifle Association as shot in the Short Range Rifle League follows:

Week of May 26.	Week of June 2.		
Nathan Spring..	436	Nathan Spring ..	436
Capt J Dillon ..	427	Dr Dubs .....	429
W N Patrick ..	423	Dr Given .....	427
E Williamson, Jr	416	W C Lees .....	400
W C Lees .....	410-2112	E Williamson, Jr	399-2091

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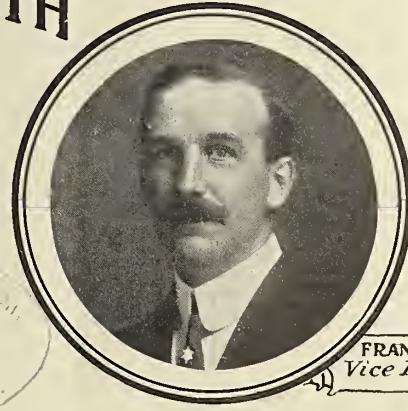
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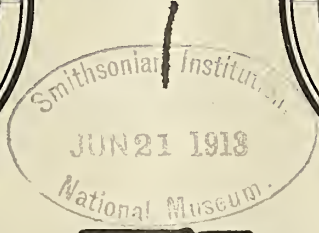
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**TRAPSHOOTING NOTES.**

**Fixtures.**

If you want your shoot to be announced here, send a notice like the following:

**REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.**

- June 22-25.—Devil's Lake, N. D.—Queen City G. C. J. F. Duis, Pres.
- June 23-25.—Pueblo, Colo.—Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming State tournament, under auspices of the Pueblo G. C. C. H. Spoor, Sec'y.
- June 24.—Fulton (Mo.) G. C. Fred C. Wells, Sec'y.
- June 24.—Rockaway Beach, N. Y.—Rockaway G. C. Paul von Boeckman, Sec'y.
- June 24-25.—Crookston, Minn.—Minnesota State tournament, auspices Crookston G. C. T. Morris, Pres.
- June 25.—Robinson (Ill.) G. C. C. M. Franke, Sec'y.
- June 25-26.—Du Bois (Pa.) G. C. E. W. Kelly, Sec'y.
- June 26.—Toledo (O.) G. C. George Volk, Sec'y.
- June 26.—Sedalia (Mo.) G. C. John McGrath, Sec'y.
- June 26.—Ada (Minn.) G. C. A. P. McDowell, Pres.
- June 26.—Fayetteville (N. Y.) G. C. C. C. Snook, Sec'y.
- June 26-27.—Adel (Ia.) G. C. Chas. F. Clarke, Sec'y.
- June 27-28.—Grand Forks, N. D.—North Dakota State tournament, under auspices of North Dakota State S. A. Clarence A. Hale, Pres.
- June 28.—Catasauqua, Pa.—Bryden G. C. E. C. Jones, Sec.
- June 28-29.—San Jose (Cal.) Blue Rock Club. O. N. Ford, Sec'y.
- June 28-July 1.—Niagara-on-the-Lake, Canada.—Canadian Indians. W. T. Ely, High Scribe.

**DRIVERS AND TWISTERS.**

Keep your eye peeled for the Indian shoot at Cedar Point, Ia., July 3, 9, 10.

Our trap department closed on Monday, this week, because our trap editor left Monday night for the Grand American Handicap. Scores sent us and not published to-day will appear next issue.

Programs are ready for the eighth Eastern Handicap at Du Pont Gun Club, Wilmington, Del., July 15, 16, 17. Special attractions are offered the family man through special railroad rates to Atlantic City and other popular watering places. You'll have lots of time to go out to Cedar Point and take the "sagwaw" and get back for a draught of Brandywine.

The seventh annual tournament of the Chicopee Falls Rod and Gun Club will be held at Chicopee Falls, Mass., June 28. Shooting will start at 9:30 o'clock, rain or shine. Program calls for 150 birds; \$23 added money; \$10 for high amateur; \$50 worth of merchandise prizes. Targets, 2 cents each, included in entrance. Percentage system, 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent. Sweeps are optional. Ship shells to F. E. H. Sheldon, Chicopee Falls, Mass., prepaid. Grounds open for practice 2 P. M. Friday, June 27. Event 4 will be a merchandise event, entrance \$1. This event will also be a sweep. Free feed.

The Youghiogheny Country Club, of McKeesport, Pa., will hold a series of open three-class system, 50-bird shoots on the following dates: June 28, July 4 and 26; Aug. 8 and 30; Sept. 20; Oct. 11. There will be three prizes given at the end of the season; one for each class. All those who qualify in each class shall shoot off at the end of the season at 100 targets for the prize. In case of a tie on this 100-target shoot, it shall be shot off in each class, miss and out. The only entrance fee charged will be the regular one cent each for birds shot at. All shoots will begin on the arrival of the 2 o'clock Buena Vista car from foot of Locust street, McKeesport, except the last one, on Oct. 11, which will begin on the arrival of the 1 o'clock car. This is to give ample time for the prize shoot-off.

W. G. BEECROFT.

**Hercules G. C.**

TEMPLE, Pa., June 14.—The tournament of the Hercules Gun Club proved a success; the attendance was low, but the scores are recorded in its history as record-breakers. Ed. H. Adams, of Reading, broke 99 out of his 100. He lost his 90th target, making a straight run of 89. Out of 600 targets he broke 579, which is 94.79 per cent. shooting. At Shillington he broke 96 out of 100; at South End grounds, 96; at Newmantown 95; at Carsonia Park, 99; at Roversford, 94, and at Temple, Hercules' grounds, 99 out of 100.

J. J. Marberger, the present Berks county championship trophy holder, was close to Adams with 93, and W. S. Behm with 91, using a strange gun at that.

Billy Werth, of Lebanon, paid his respects to the boys and scored 65 out of his 75.

Frank Miller shot straight in the second event—85 is a good clip.

Lloyd Miller, who was away from the trap for over a year, has returned and scored 74 out of his 90.

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Panama-Pacific International

Exposition, San Francisco, 1915 135

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There was sensational shooting throughout the whole program.

Eck lost but 4 out of his 75, making two straights of 15, and thus showing some skill.

Young, a senior member in the game, smashed 47 out of 50, which is very commendable.

Schmoyer shot well with 33 out of 40. Eisenhour arrived late, shot two events, a total of 25, and lost but one target.

Secretary Ludwig was too busy, so he spoiled the scores, breaking but 20 out of his 50. The other eleven amateurs shot 785 and broke 710, which is a 90 per cent. gait on the whole program. This is certainly going some on Melchior's goat.

The Hercules Gun Club will hold their annual registered tournament on Saturday, Aug. 23, and the South End Gun, of Reading, on their new grounds at Carsonia Park on Saturday, Aug. 2.

Ideal Leggett traps and bluerocks will be used at each of these tournaments.

A team race of ten men, between Harrisburg, Allentown, Philadelphia and Reading teams will be shot on Aug. 2. Secretary H. I. Melchior is making arrangements for the meet. Scores:

Shot at. Broke		Shot at. Broke	
Adams	100 99	Rahn	30 23
Behm	100 91	Ludwig	50 20
Werth	75 65	Eck	75 71
Marberger	100 98	Young	50 47
F Miller	100 85	Schmoyer	40 33
L Miller	90 74	Eisenhour	25 24

LUDDY.

**Jersey City Gun Club.**

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 14.—Dave Engle came out with another new gun to-day and got away to a flying start and remained in front until the finish; and when it was all over he had an average of 97 per cent., but even at that he had to go some, as Harry was right after him and finished only one point behind him. Shannon was over for the first time to-day in about three months and picked up some easy money in side bets on the different events, as the boys had forgotten how good he could shoot at times. The scores follow in strings of 25:

Engle	21	19	24	21	24	..	..	..
Boothroyd	15	10	14	17	..	..	..	..
Kearney	21	15	20	21	20	19	..	..
Alpers	13	4	7	12	..	..	..	..
Harvey	20	24	23	22	19	..	..	..
Dixon	20	18	19	18	15	..	..	..
Huggins	12	16	14	15	17	..	..	..
Jones	16	16	18	12	..	..	..	..
Brown	13	9	13	6	..	..	..	..
Shannon	20	22	16	19	18	20	22	20
Slater	8	12	15	12	..	..	..	..
McLemore	17	21	22	18	20	16	..	..
Finnegan	7	8	10	6	..	..	..	..

Don't forget the next two Saturdays will be the last shoots until some time in October, when notices will be mailed the members announcing the opening date.

(Trapshooting Notes continued on page 791.)

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1913.

VOL. LXXX.—No. 25.  
127 Franklin St., New York.

## The Toling Dog—Or Little River Duck Dog A Remarkable Dog, Little Known Outside Newfoundland

By H. A. P. S.

WITH nose as true as the pointer's, with sight as keen as the greyhound's, with endurance as great as the foxhound's, with courage equalling the bulldog's, with disposition as playful as the spaniel's, with coat as dense as the otter's, and with love for his master more fervent than that of any other living thing, and his color is fox-red, from the end of his nose to the tip of his busy bushy tail, save a white dash on his broad chest, and in some specimens, a white blaze in the face; his weight about fifty pounds (bitches forty), his height at the shoulder twenty inches, wide-skulled, with moderately large pendant ears. The above is a fair description of the Toling dog, whose equal as a duck dog the writer has yet to meet. He has all the traits of his progenitor, the Labrador retriever, with the added ability to attract or tole his game. The photograph of the Labrador dog in FOREST AND STREAM of April 26 could easily be mistaken for a Toling dog, but for his color. So alike in head are they that at first glance I thought Mr. Henwood had preceded me in writing of my favorite, the "Toler."

It no doubt will be news to many of the readers of FOREST AND STREAM to know that the "playing" of the Toling dog near the water will attract the wild duck. In Nova Scotia our best game ducks are the blue-wing duck (or black-duck) and the blue-bill (or broad-bill), and both these birds will tole to the antics of the Toling dog. The butterball and merganser ducks will also tole, but the whistler will jump into the air at the sight of him as if a gun was discharged in their midst. Sea ducks and fish ducks, such as the coot, etc., seem to take no notice of the dog, and he has no attraction for them.

The idea of this toling ducks came from the fact that the fox has been known for many years to possess the power to attract the wildfowl by reason of his color and his movements along the shore, and many a fat blackduck has paid the penalty of his curiosity and furnished a meal for foxy old Reynard on the shores of our inland lakes. It was my privilege and delight to see a fox at work on one occasion. We were hunting moose near the Boundary Rock in Nova Scotia, and as our canoe turned a bend in the Coufang River, I saw directly ahead of us and in plain sight, four blackducks. Wondering why they did not fly at sight of us, I glanced ahead of them, and there on the top of a flat rock which projected into the water lay a fox with his nose between his paws. Every second

or so he would raise his brush and give it a flip from side to side. The ducks were swimming directly toward him intently watching that white-tipped tail, and not more than fifteen yards away from his waiting hungry jaws. Just then my hunting companion coming down the river in the canoe behind us, and catching sight of the fox, shot at him. The bullet from his Winchester hit the rock beneath him and spoiled what otherwise would have without a doubt ended in a little tragedy, and would have been a sight which very few have ever witnessed.

I have always felt perfectly certain that that fox would have carried away with him one of

in the water? How far will ducks come to the dog? Do the dogs know they attract the birds? Will they retrieve the birds you shoot? But if time is limited, you would likely get the answer: Oh, they are duck dogs, or just dog, I guess.

But we will suppose you are a duck shooter and are also sceptical, and came from Missouri and want to be shown, and it is finally agreed that we repair to where we know blackducks congregate. It is not yet daylight when we reach our "blind" on the edge of the sandy shore of the bay. This blind is one I have toled many a fine shot from, and is composed of three



"BUFF," A FINE SPECIMEN OF TOLER.

those four birds, a victim of curiosity. But what a transformation that bullet worked! Into the air went fox, ducks, and pieces of granite boulder, and as my hunting companion remarked as he lowered the rifle between his knees, "I guess that rock was red hot, the way that fox took to the air."

If you are a dog man, the first time you see a Toling dog, your attention will be at once arrested. Therefore let us suppose that you meet the writer with a pair of Toler's at heel, and after looking critically at them, you remark—as hundreds have done before—what kind of dogs are those, Chesapeake Bays, or what? If time is no object, the answer will probably be, they are Toling dogs, and when the explanation is forthcoming that they are used to tole ducks within range of the gun, your questions will come thick and fast, such as: Do they go

or four old lobster pots, which have been cast ashore in the surf, and a few old roots of trees—the whole covered with dead seaweed, and just large enough to conveniently hide us and the dog. Making ourselves as comfortable as possible, and pulling our coat collars up and our wool caps well down (for the month is December and terribly cold, the lakes are frozen and the ducks are now in their winter feeding grounds), you turn your head and see the yellow flicker of a lamp through the kitchen window in the farmhouse across the great salt marsh behind us, and where we enjoyed the warmth from the big wood stove an hour ago, as our breakfast of fresh eggs and biscuit, washed down with steaming tea, was eaten, and you half wish yourself back there again. It is "star calm," not a breath of air, and very frosty. Our dog is curled up tight, his nose covered by

his fox-like tail, and he is the only one of the three of us comfortably warm. But just listen to those blackducks as their trembling quack reaches us from out there in the bay! Buff hears them, too, and quick as lightning his ears prick as he raises his head. If you touch him now you will feel him trembling, but not with cold, only suppressed excitement. And now the east begins to pale, and presently objects are dimly discernible. Those old stake butts out there stuck up through the sand look like a flock of geese, while in the gray light, the bridge spanning the North Creek looms up like a church spire. We hear the linnow of wings as ducks fly from the salt creeks where they have spent the night, and as they join their companions in the bay in front of us they create quite a commotion among them.

Presently we see a black line on the glassy surface of the water, which slowly develops into a flock of twenty birds or more. The tide is almost up to our blind this morning, and everything seems to favor us. The ducks are now in plain sight—foxy old beggars. Some of them know the danger zone of this shore from years of constant persecution. About two hundred yards away they flap their wings and preen their feathers as the rising sun begins to warm them, and now I guess we will "show the dog." Reaching into the back pocket of my hunting coat, I pull out a hard rubber ball. Just look at "Buff," he has been waiting my every movement; see the pupils of his eyes dilate as he sees the ball! Did you ever see such concentration as he watches that sphere of rubber! Next to his master, it is the dearest thing to him on earth. One bounce of it upon the kitchen floor will lure him from the finest dish of roast beef scraps and gravy without a moment's hesitation.

I can divine your thoughts without much study now. You are thinking "what a shame to scare those ducks," and that perhaps they may come on shore later on as the tide begins to fall, and you can not help feeling certain that every duck will "jump" as soon as they see the dog. But wait, you watch the ducks, and whatever you do, don't shoot until I give the word, for it is the sure ruination of a Toling dog to shoot over him while he is outside the blind. If you do so, your dog will soon want the first shot himself, and when the birds come close, in all probability he will plunge in after them without waiting for the gun.

Smooth patches of sand stretch out upon each side of us and afford a perfect footing for the dog, and we can play him upon either side of the blind. I toss the ball, and away goes Buff; picking it up, he canters back and drops it in my hand. Out again goes ball and dog. I watch your face and it is a study, as through the "peekhole" in the seaweed you anxiously watch the birds, and this is what you see: With stretched necks and wondering eyes, every duck looks intently at the dog, and as the ball falls in among some dead seaweed, causing him to use his nose to find it, his busy tail works and wiggles above the beach grass, and a dozen birds turn and swim for shore, their necks a second ago stretched so long now disappear, as they fold them in, and with soft meamp-amp, meamp they swim rapidly toward us with just a gentle air of wind behind them. Buff plays beautifully, returning with the ball even faster

than he romps after it. How round the birds look with their necks drawn in, giving them a stupid appearance, and the sunlight shimmering from the yellow bills of the drakes. Now as the dog comes toward us again, the hot scent of blackduck smites his sensitive nostrils; and stopping with upraised paw, he looks toward them, but a chirp brings him back to us. Not for worlds would he refuse to "play." See him tremble as we push up the safeties of our guns. Here are the birds right against us, though not well bunched, being strung out across our front. They are only thirty-five yards or so away when Buff drops the ball into my open palm for the last time, and I whisper, "Down." Now then, there is one of two things to do, we may either raise up and shoot, picking out our birds and trying to stop one with each barrel, or remain quiet until the ducks begin to get uneasy, and not seeing the dog, start to swim away, when they will invariably bunch.

If you can forget the freezing nights and blustery days, when you have almost perished waiting for a shot, or perhaps the long crawls through slush or mud, when trying to stalk these wariest of all their kind, then let us each try and make a double and be satisfied. But if you have only occasionally had a flock shot and would like one now, we will hold our fire and so decide to do. See that old drake stretch his neck and swim up and down, looking with the keenest of all eyes, and turning slowly from us; the birds swim together, with their heads turned sideways, looking over their shoulders at the blind. I nod, and the two pairs of 12-bore barrels loaded with  $3\frac{1}{2}$  drams of Dead Shot smokeless and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  oz. No. 2, poke out above the fringe of scaweed of the blind. As we raise to shoot, Buff peeks over the blind beside me. With a whimper and stiffened sinews, he awaits the report. Both shots snap out as one, and into the air seven terrified birds spring straight up, three of their number falling to our second barrels. There are two cripples, one of which swims about in little circles, shot through the head in front of the eyes, and wading off as far as hip rubbers will allow, we each kill our bird.

Buff by this time has almost reached the nearest drifting victims. Watch him swim! There is only one breed of dog could catch him now, and that the Toling dog. No need to tell him to retrieve. Dropping his bird on the sand, he plunges in again and again until the eighth and last duck is safely recovered. Buff takes a roll in the sand and a shake, and trotting up to me, rubs against my leg, and while he looks up into my face, I stroke his wet hair—wet only on the outside, for no water ever penetrates to the skin through that otter coat—and if he and I were alone, I would take his honest head between my hands and whisper in his ear, "Good boy," while with a funny little growl in his throat he would say in his own way, "We did the trick." He always looks for this following a successful tole.

As a surf dog the Toler has no equal, and will persevere again and again until at last he stems the undertow. Last winter I feared I had lost Buff upon two occasions. Shooting from this very blind, I wing-broke a blackduck, and giving chase, the dog swam after his bird right out to sea beyond my anxious sight. The tide had turned, and I ran along the shore with

frantic haste trying to locate a boat, away past Read Head there, you see, two miles below us, until at last I gave it up and sorrowfully returned to fetch my gun, which I left behind in the blind. My dog's few little imperfections were all forgotten, and every cross word spoken to him regretted; but to my utter surprise and joy, upon reaching the blind, there lay the game little dog with the duck beside him. The distance he swam by conservative estimation through the ice-cold water, must have exceeded three miles, and he seemed none the worse for it.

Upon the other occasion while flight shooting by moonlight up the wide creek you see beyond the bridge there, a wing-tipped duck fell among the floating, grinding ice cakes, rushing together with the force of the heavy incoming tide. Away went Buff right into the worst of it, both dog and bird disappearing beneath the floe. It seemed ages until his head at last appeared in the moon blaze with the bird safely held between his jaws. And now let me tell you that ducks will not tole to windward. They will come to the dog across wind, or as you have just seen, from the windward, and also when there is no wind. Blackducks tole with their heads drawn down, bluebills with their heads up and necks stuck out, butterballs on their tails almost, and all the mergansers with heads erect and necks straight up. Perhaps the Toling dog is most deadly when shooting ducks before they leave the lakes in the fall, and when the birds are young. I have seen young blackducks swim so near the blind, that their pads could be distinctly seen beneath the water. Bluebills are said to be the easiest of all birds to tole, but although I have had many fine shots at them in this manner, my personal experience teaches me that the blackduck toles the best, and I have seen old wary birds in the month of January, act like perfect fools at sight of a well played dog. They seem to be hypnotized, and when once their gaze has become centered upon the dog, will scarcely notice moving objects.

It is as natural for a Toling dog to retrieve and play with a stick or other object thrown, as it is for a setter to point, or a coach dog to follow a team. Most duck shooters use a stick to tole their dogs with, and some a lot of sticks, but the properly trained dog needs but the one object to work upon. If space permitted, I should like to give my method of training these dogs, but I must forbear.

The history of the Toling dog from all I can gather, is as follows: In the late sixties, James Allen, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, secured from the captain of a corn-laden schooner, a female flat-coated English retriever; color, dark red; weight, about forty pounds. Mr. Allen had her lined with a Labrador dog, which was a fine retriever. The first litter of pups made very large dogs, even larger than their parents, and were splendid duck dogs. Several of these bitches were bred to a brown cocker spaniel, imported into this province from Massachusetts. These dogs had been bred throughout Yarmouth county, particularly at Little River and Comeau's Hill, and the majority of them are a reddish-brown color. Later on a cross of the Irish setter was introduced. Occasionally a black pup appears, and of course makes just as good a retriever and water dog as his red brothers, but is not so valuable, because he can-

not be used as a toler. Only this year distemper in its most virulent type destroyed a number of these dogs, including valuable bitches, together with their young litters. I am so fortunate as to own a dog and two bitches, and shall try to perpetuate the breed. This grand dog should be carefully bred and given a class at the dog shows, for he certainly is, on account of his toling ability, in a class all his own.

### Humor in the Daily News.

A TRAPSHOOTER, more or less prominent, of course not attending the G. A. H., pulled the bell rope on a Cincinnati trolley because he said he was "tired of being a perpendicular sardine." In court the railroad lawyer said insinuatingly: "Are you a drinking man, Mr. Blank?" "That's my business," said the ballistic exponent, with necessary dignity. "Right," said the lawyer. "Now tell the court, Mr. Blank, if you have any other business." Ballistics exploded.

SECRETARY OF COMMERCE REDFIELD approves the plan to reduce the high cost of living on the Pacific coast by introducing Eastern lobsters into Western waters. Good enough, sir. We might ask the commissioner if he ever had been in sin-sin-nati. Plenty of lobsters over the Rhine.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 5.—Howard E. Busby, local agent for an Angelsea fish company, while cleaning a fish this morning, found a diamond ring valued at about \$250 securely caught in its gills. Sounds more like a spearing than a diamond ring.

NEW YORK, May 21.—John Wilson, a farmer living near Caldwell, N. J., was knocked down by a wild deer yesterday, and was rendered unconscious for several minutes. He had a gash in his face from the animal's hoofs which required several stitches. Sounds as though the need of stitches in the deer-foot must have been caused by a hard object—strong suspicion of a bone head here.

THE steamship Bermudian (which was no press agent) arrived recently from Bermuda with a yarn about a fifty-foot whale that was killed by a thrasher shark and a swordfish 406 miles south-southeast of Sandy Hook. Captain Frazier, through binoculars, saw the marine buccaneers tackle the whale off the ship's starboard bow (the narrative is as specific as one of Captain John Smith's). While the thrasher, which has a tail as long as its body, was using it, flail like, on the whale, the swordfish was running the whale through and through. And when the swordfish sheathed its sword and the thrasher coiled up its tail, the sea was red with the blood of the whale. But presently along came a monster electric eel, readily detected by the wireless operator, who felt a shock the moment the eel hove in sight, and wrapping its tail around the tail of the shark and fastening its teeth on the sword of the swordfish, it turned on its current. Exit leviathan. All whales in line of Bermuda steamers now carry lightning rods.

IN changing address, the old as well as the new should be given.

# Fishin' With 'er Jonah

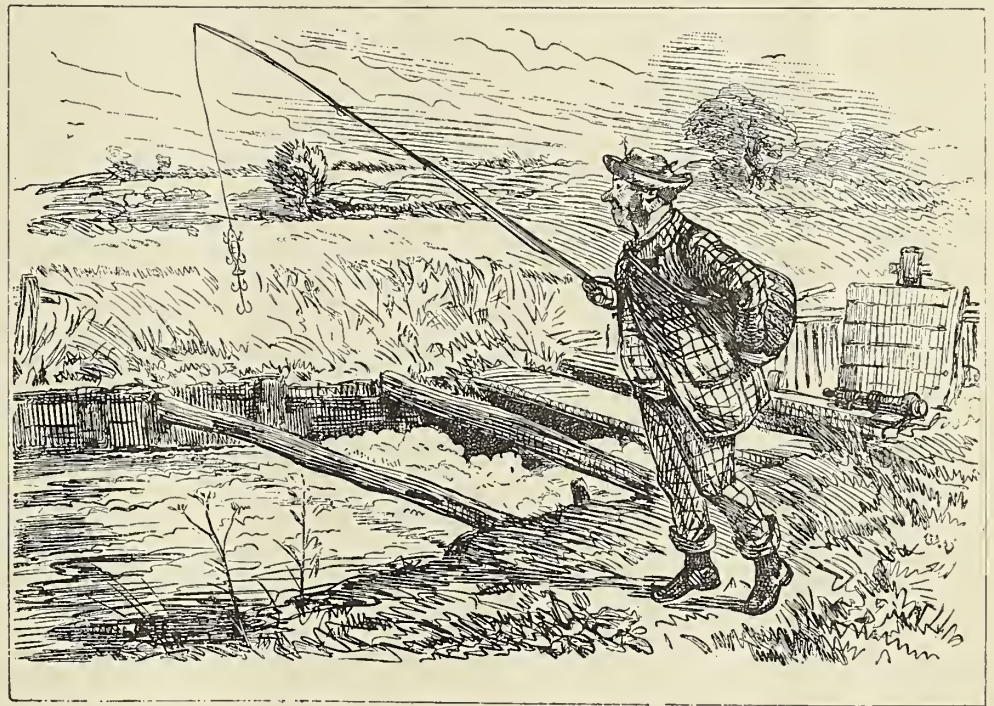
By MIQUE WEBB

**D**ID you ever go fishin' with a Jonah—a scientific Jonah? I did once, and I would like to go with another if I was assured as much fun as I had with this one. We caught no fish, or rather anything my scientific friend would call a fish.

But let's define what a real Jonah is. Referring to the Bible I find that Jonah was a gentleman that God had selected to perform a certain mission; but being a coward, he decided to run away and—presumably—go 'er fishin', for he sneaked into a fishing boat, that was lying at anchor, and hid himself. God was angry at his action, and when the ship had sailed out into

he awakened my interest, and I decided to go. He was one of those fellows who did everything by rule. He applied science, and to hear him tell it, he was an expert. He could shoot the head off a flying quail. He could hook a fish in the right jaw, left jaw, upper or lower, and could tell you before the fish came out of the water just where the hook was set. This was all wonderful, and I wanted to see it done.

He lived just out of town on the road we would have to travel to get to our destination. He left it to me to get a rig, a lunch and other refreshments, and pick him up on the way out. When I went to get the lunch I measured it by



"OHO, THIS IS THE PLACE WHERE THE BIG TROUT ARE, IS IT? THEN THIS IS THE SORT OF FLY, I THINK."

the sea, he caused a great storm to come upon the waters, thus intending to punish Jonah. The boat's crew, being superstitious, began to look for the cause of the storm. They found Jonah—a stowaway—hidden in the hold of their vessel. They questioned him and found out all, and after casting lots, they were sure they had the right man, for Jonah was elected. To pacify God, they threw him into the sea. The balance of the story is too familiar to chronicle, hence I jump to my deductions and conclusions—a Jonah is a person who goes to catch fish, but instead is caught by the fish. And again, it is applied to a fellow who brings hard luck.

My friend was a Jonah, but I didn't know it. They look just like other people. They wear no sign to give them away. He came into my office one hot, sweltering July day and wanted me to go fishing with him the next day. It was one of those gleamy, dreamy, lazy, hazy days on which one had rather go to sleep than do anything else. I felt that way. I didn't want to go fishing. I expressed myself that way, but Mr. Jonah Scientific would not listen. After a time, with his smooth tongue and scientific gab,

the way I felt. I had no appetite at the time, and the lunch matched the appetite. I had my grocer pack one box of sardines (I didn't like the greasy things, or at the time I thought I didn't), some cheese and crackers and a few other little odds and ends—about enough for a well-advanced convalescent.

I picked him up, as agreed, the next morning. On the way out he said: "We are going to a place that I have fished since I was a boy. I was raised in the neighborhood, and know the creek from A to Izzard. Out of hole number one we will take four nice trout. I know I can put the bait right into their mouths. Then we won't waste any more time there. We will 'mosey' on down to hole two. There we will take out six that weigh from a pound and a half to two pounds." And so on until he had covered about a dozen holes. I figured we would have about one hundred pounds of fish when we finished the day, and my hopes, spirits and enthusiasm grew as his assertions lengthened.

We arrived at a farm house in good time, and after making our horse comfortable, we wended our way to a small branch, and soon



"I say, Jack, are there any fish in this pond?"  
 "There may be, but I should think they were werry small, 'cause there was no water in this here pond afore that there rain yesterday."

had a couple of buckets of as fine steel-back minnows as you would want to look at. With fishing tackle, minnows, lunch and other impedimenta, we commenced our journey to the creek—about half a mile away. Crossing a field toward a bluff under which my friend said the first hole was, I noticed him from time to time stop and listen. He would throw his hand to the back of his ear and strain himself to hear. Finally I asked the cause. "I am a leetle hard o' hearin'." Don't you hear singin' now and then?" he asked. I did not, but a little later I did. It was a hymn. A couple of lines would be sung, and then quiet would reign. As the singing was wafted to us on the soft summer air, it was, to my ears, beautiful. There were the deep, resonant, reverberating bass of the male, punctuated with the shrill treble of the female, swelling in cadences, in waves of harmonious sound, making the sweetest music mortal ear ever heard—the melody of our Southern darkies—the finest voices in the world.

We gained the top of the bluff and looked down upon a scene that is novel to many, but was old to us—a scene that caused my friend to swear sibilantly between his teeth and a gleam of death intent to come into his eyes. It was a colored baptismal, and, as we gazed down upon about 200 blacks, swaying their bodies rhythmically to the music they produced, with one old sister shouting "Glory, glory, glory, hallyluuyah; Amen, Amen, I'se got—I'se got it, I'se got it," my friend looked long and steadily at me. "Well," I said, "Do you want to stay here and get religion?" "No!" he almost shouted. "If I stay here much longer I'll kill about a dozen of those coons." "Let's mosy, then," I said.

So we "mosied," going on down to the next hole. This one was a beauty. It was almost round, and the dark green water looked cool and inviting as we were sweltering with our loads and exertions. On the side of the stream on which we were, the bank of solid earth was about eight feet above the water, the sides running sheer and straight down. We were in a wood lot, but there was much undergrowth and brush under the giant beeches. But for a space of about a dozen yards, extending back from the edge of the bank, it was clear of all obstruction, with a carpet of blue grass. We seated ourselves on the bank of the proscenium of what afterward became a stage, and let our legs dangle over the water, after caring for our minnows and selecting two nice ones to begin our fishing.

When we were comfortable, my friend began

to "soak" me with a dissertation on fishing and how to fish. I grew tired of it and engaged my mind with the music a pair of deep bell-mouthed hounds were making in the distance and in the rear of our position. The sounds they made were wafted on the breezes, first far and then near, swelling and declining in volume as they seemed to go and come. The hounds seemed to be on a hot chase after something, and I began to speculate on what it was. Watching a cork is hard work—pleasant when fish are biting fast, but irksome when they are not. Which would live the longest—a cork watcher or a rock breaker? I asked myself, finally mentally placing my money on the rock breaker.

The hounds were coming nearer. They were in full cry; they were bearing down on our position. If they did not turn I would see what they were after. I turned to look behind, and the racket was so great my friend turned also. There was a crashing of brush, a waving of small trees, and then the outskirts of the undergrowth parted, and the head of a huge old boar shot through and into the clearing on which we sat. The distance from its border to us was about thirty feet. The boar seemed to be in a great hurry. He cleared the intervening space with great leaps until he had come within less than five feet of us, and then he went into the air, rising like an aeroplane over our heads, landing in the center of the pool. As he went over, I figured his weight to be about 300 pounds or more. We were in a cul-de-sac, the creek being the only outlet. Had we had the time, we would not have been able to escape. As it was, the action of the hog being so quick, we did nothing. We did not have time to get excited.

The hog landed in the center of the pool and the impact of his heavy body changed every drop of water in that pool to the thinnest of mist. For the space of a moment I was looking down into the hole at the bare bottom. The mind acts very quickly in moments of stress, and mine recorded from the eyes the fact that, the only fish in the pool now, a hole in the ground, were our two minnows. I saw them wallowing and wriggling on the hard clay and our corks lay flat on the bottom. A moment more and the water was coming down on us in sheets, bucketfuls, tubfuls, and then the whole pool came with a slosh, a deluge, and much of it ran back into the pool through our clothing and shoes. I am no liar. I can prove this to anyone's satisfaction if he will furnish a hog, a pair of dogs and go with me to this pool and let us enact the same scene over again. Who says this is not a fair proposition? It should at least put all doubting Thomases to rout.

We dried our clothes as best we could, built a fire and wasted two hours of precious time. My friend looked at me and I looked at him. Our looks were accusatory. Who was the Jonah? "Well," said I, "what are you going to do about it?" He glumly shook his head. He was "up against it." "It looks like the 1st of October to me," I said. "What do you mean?" said he. "That's moving day, you know, and this is moving day with us. We can't pay the rent. We must move. I am glad that hog jumped in that pool, though."

"Why!" he snapped.

"Because," I snapped back, "there were no fish in it, and we would have wasted this whole

day and would not have been any wiser, but for that hog."

"I fail to follow you."

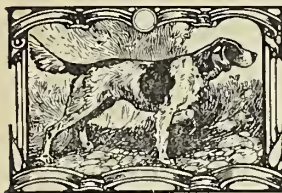
Then I told him about seeing the bottom and asked if he had seen any fish in the spray. He had not. We moved.

Our next hole was under a bluff. In making a short cut we came to it on the bluff side and on top of the bluff. My friend was in advance. When the pool came into his view he let go of all his impedimenta, and I was startled with the rattle and clash of it to the ground. We had had so much bad luck our sources of conversation were dried up. It was the only dry thing about us. I came forward and he silently pointed, with unconcealed disgust, at the water below. There were about 200 head of fat beef cattle in the pool. The steers were standing from knee deep to almost total submersion. Their long tails were flying in every direction. They were fighting flies and the mop of hair on the ends of their tails was soaking up the water, and the flirting of so many caudal appendages made a mist over all. It was the best and cheapest irrigating scheme I ever saw. They were throwing the water out of the hole faster than it could run in. The creek below the hole was falling perceptibly. My friend looked at me and I looked at him. Move again? Yes. But my friend showed very plainly that he wanted to "shake me." He suggested that I stay at this hole until he found one that was free to the use of fishermen. He would come back for me when he had found what he wanted. I am independent by nature.

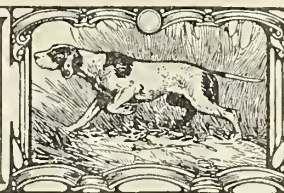
So he dropped everything but his tackle and minnows and strode away. He was rather huffy, I thought. I sat down on the out-cropping roots of a giant old beech. The thick shade and cool breeze was delightful. I lit my pipe and made myself comfortable. I thought of my minnows. I picked them up, and at the same time noticed the one on my hook was still gasping. I picked up the pole and made my way down a cut in the bluff at the lower end, which led me out on a sand bar. Here I submerged the inner tank of my minnow bucket in water that was at least six inches over the top of it, when the tank rested on the bottom. I tied the cord attached to it to a root, and then made my way further out on the bar to where the pool had its outlet.

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]





# GAME BAG AND GUN



## Massachusetts Fish and Game League

**J**OHAN B. SMITH appeals to the sportsmen of Massachusetts for thorough State-wide organization as the only means of obtaining constructive legislation essential to the timely and adequate restocking of our depleted lakes, ponds, streams and covers.

*To the Sportsmen of Massachusetts:*

It is time to stop mourning over the failures and follies of the past and to get into line for present and future action. The Massachusetts Fish and Game League is organized for the accomplishment of purposes dear to the hearts of every fisherman and hunter in the Commonwealth, and it will effect its aims and objects with your own personal co-operation only.

You all want more fish and more game for Massachusetts. The old saying, "Money makes the mare go," is as true to-day as it ever was. In order to adequately restock our depleted waters and covers, the construction of a number of first class fish and game hatcheries should be started at the earliest possible moment. Before our commissioners can begin the building of these hatcheries, a large sum of money must be forthcoming yearly.

The State pleads poverty and economy, and the average legislator sees nothing especially attractive in measures calculated to better conditions pertaining to inland fisheries and game, backed neither by powerful lobby interests nor united voting constituencies. Perhaps through the force of habit alone he has come to regard them as being of very secondary importance.

At the present session a bill was introduced, known as the combination hunter-fisherman license measure. No more logical, economic, constructive and meritorious bill ever graced the legislative halls of a free and enlightened State. This bill petitioned the Legislature to grant sportsmen the lawful right to pay into the Treasury of the State the approximate sum of \$200,000 yearly, to be used by the fish and game commissioners for the building and maintaining of fish and game hatcheries in order that we might soon realize a return of the "good old," and also that future generations might be insured against a recurrence of the deplorable conditions existing to-day, with regard to inland fisheries and game.

How was this sane and much needed measure treated? It was smothered in committee, without being given the right of debate, as you all doubtless know, and I would respectfully submit that a greater injustice was never inflicted upon the sportsmen of the State.

Do you suppose that had this bill or one of equal merit been introduced by the Massachusetts State Grange, it would have been turned down? Not on your life! Its 30,000 members constitute a united voting constituency, ready at all times to back up just and meritorious legis-

lative measures calculated to advance its interests, and sportsmen have none but themselves to blame for not having an organization equally as strong.

We sportsmen are remiss in our duty in compelling our commissioners to go before our legislators on bended knees, begging for a paltry \$10,000 with which to build an isolated hatchery. It is not the function of our fish and game commissioners to raise money. It is their function to outline, and to wisely and economically expend, for the propagation and distribution of more fish and more game and the proper protection of the same, such funds as our legislators shall appropriate, or empower sportsmen to contribute; and it is the bounden duty of sportsmen to organize and to place ourselves in a position where, if necessary, we can demand the enactment of constructive legislation that will give us the legal right to provide the funds essential to the adequate restocking of our too long depleted lakes, ponds, streams and covers.

The State of New York hatched and planted 730,000,000 fish last year, consisting of thirty varieties, and will increase the output materially this year. This output cost the State about \$60,000. It has one game farm. Last year they raised and distributed about 12,000 pheasants' eggs and 2,500 pheasants. This year they expect to hatch 25,000 eggs and 5,000 pheasants for distribution.

Compare these results (especially as to the output of fish) with the miserly policy of Massachusetts, and it spells immediate State-wide organization.

The Massachusetts Fish and Game League is a worthy organization, with worthy motives. Its officers are men who deserve the confidence and co-operation of every true sportsman.

Let every sportsman who wants a square deal get busy. Not only should he join the league, but he should reach out among his friends and fellow sportsmen and call their attention to its merits and the importance of their becoming members thereof.

JOHN B. SMITH,  
Sec'y-Treas. Massachusetts Fish and Game League.

### Game Animals in Nevada.

REPORTS from the mountainous country about Caliente and Elgin, Nev., indicate a fine opportunity for mountain lions, cougars, deer, wildcats, 'coons, coyotes and bear shooting. The southern spur of the Sierra Nevada Mountains is a rough country profuse in sage brush and spruce and with mountain streams abundant with gamy trout.

OMAHA is the largest range horse market in the world.

## Fish and Game Laws of Vermont.

BY JOHN W. TITCOMB, STATE FISH AND GAME COMMISSIONER.

FISH—OPEN SEASON—WHEN LAWFUL TO TAKE SAME

(Open season includes the first, but not the last date given.)

Trout, landlocked salmon, lake trout or longe in brooks and streams, April 15 to Sept. 1; in ponds and lakes, May 1 to Sept. 1. May be fished for from one hour before sunrise until two hours after sunset. Trout less than six inches in length not to be taken or possessed. Not more than five pounds of trout to be had at one time. Not more than fifteen pounds of landlocked salmon, lake trout or longe to be had at one time. Black bass, June 15 to Jan. 1. Bass less than ten inches in length not to be taken. Not more than twenty-four bass to one person in a day. When two or more are fishing from the same boat, thirty-six to the party. Muskallonge (except Lake Champlain), June 15 to April 15. Pickerel, pike-perch (wall-eyed pike), except Lake Champlain, May 1 to March 1. Pickerel less than twelve inches in length not to be taken. Pike-perch less than ten inches in length not to be taken. It is lawful to fish through the ice, except in waters inhabited by trout, with not more than ten tended lines to a person. Not more than twenty-five pounds of pickerel to a person. See special laws for Lakes Bomoseen, Morey, Fairlee, Silver Lake, Chittenden Dam, Elmore Pond, Joe's Pond, East Long Pond, Greenwood Lake, Sabin Pond and certain ponds in Bennington county. It is unlawful to take any of the above fish in any other manner than by angling, to take any fish by means of explosives, by shutting off water, by the use of lime, creosote or poisons; by the use of a net, set-line, spear, snare, fish-trap, jacklight, fishing otter, trawl or any electrical device for killing or stunning fish. Exception: Pickerel of lawful length may be shot in the waters of Lake Champlain by persons having hunting licenses from March 15 to May 15. Angling is permissible on Lake Champlain throughout the year, having due regard for the close season on black bass.

GAME—OPEN SEASON—WHEN LAWFUL TO KILL SAME.

Moose, caribou and elk, protected at all times. Deer, with horns not less than three inches long, Nov. 10 to Dec. 1, both dates inclusive, Sundays excepted. Not to be taken between 5 P. M. and 5 A. M.; nor by the use of a snare, trap, salt lick, artificial light or a dog. A hound in the woods, hunting or logging camp, or club house during open season for deer is presumptive evidence of its unlawful use. Not more than one deer to a person, and person killing deer must report fact to game warden and exhibit to him deer's head. Hounds not to be permitted at large in forests inhabited by deer. Rabbits or hares, Sept. 15 to March 1. Not more than five rabbits or hares to a person. Not to be taken by use of ferrets, except

to be shot with gun. Gray squirrels, Sept. 15 to Dec. 1. Gray squirrels, Sept. 15 to Dec. 1. Not more than five gray squirrels in a day.

#### FUR-BEARING ANIMALS.

Marten, mink, raccoon, fisher and muskrats, Nov. 1 to May 1. Muskrat houses not to be disturbed. Muskrats: No open season in Grand Isle county until Nov. 1, 1914. In Addison county, except during months of March and April. Fox and skunk, Nov. 1 to May 1. Beaver, protected at all times. Otter, Nov. 1 to March 1. Trappers must have a hunting license. Persons may kill noxious animals at any time for the protection of their property.

#### GAME BIRDS.

Ruffed grouse (partridges), quail and woodcock, Sept. 15 to Dec. 1. Not more than four of any of the above birds in one day, nor more than twenty-five woodcock or partridges during the open season for same. English snipe, plover (other than upland plover) and shore birds, Sept. 15 to Dec. 1. Wild ducks and geese, Sept. 1 to Jan. 1. Not more than twenty wild ducks in a day. Not to be hunted with torch or boats propelled otherwise than by hand. Pheasants or European partridge, upland plover and woodduck, no open season. Game birds not to be sold for traffic or gain. Eggs of above birds not to be taken, destroyed or possessed.

#### INSECTIVOROUS OR SONG BIRDS.

Wild and undomesticated birds, except the game birds specified above, are protected at all times, and it is unlawful to have in possession the plumage of any protected birds. Birds not protected are the English sparrow, crow black-bird, crow, starling, hawk, snow owl, great horned owl and kingfisher. All game quadrupeds and all game birds shall be taken only in the day time after sunrise and before sunset. It is unlawful to hunt any wild animal, wildfowl or bird in this State at any time without first procuring a hunting license from a town clerk. Fee for residents and certain owners of real estate, seventy-five cents. Fee for non-residents, \$10.50. It is unlawful to take any protected game (except fur-bearing animals in the open season) by means of a snare, trap or net; to expose salt licks or other bait for protected game, or for any common carrier to transport fish or game in close season.

### The Cowards.

BY C. BURNHAM MADDOCK.

"Cowardly! that's what you are!  
Tain't so dark, see, there's a star!  
An' right through the trees ahead,  
I can see the sunset's red!"

"Here, you take the chestnuts quick!  
Look, I'll take this great big stick,  
Hurry up! it hain't so far,  
Cowardly! that's what you are!"

"Hang on to them chestnuts tight!  
Next time, you won't go alright,  
Careful now, you'll have a spill!  
What could hurt us on this hill?"

"Such a 'fraid-cat as you be!  
(What's that black thing 'gainst the tree?)  
O, go on, old poky-slow!  
Cowardly! that's—O! O! O!"

FROM Wyoming there comes an estimate that in all that State outside the Yellowstone Park there are at this time not more than 100 mountain sheep!

## What Kind of a Gun Shall I Get.

BY THE OLD MAROONER.

AGUAN, Spanish Honduras, May 14.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Gun manufacturers' catalogues generally say that they receive many inquiries like the above title, which I would prefer to change to "What Kinds of Guns," and their general reply is that it depends upon what you want it for, which anyone knows, and then proceed to recommend their own products, so I will give you something more to the point. You must first decide upon smokeless or black powder, as it requires some work to keep the bore from rusting when used with black powder under conditions of boat, camp and frontier, and a very industrious man to keep a gun in shooting condition when using smokeless anywhere. I recommend to those who are not built for steady work and don't buy a gun to increase the amount already imposed upon them, the old-fashioned black powder such as I use myself. Eliminating target practice, I will answer for prospective hunters and settlers, as there is something in knowing before you go to distant wilds to find yourself on the ground with a defective outfit for its game.

For those who cannot afford to spend much on gun, ammunition and outfit and want a general purpose gun to cover as many uses as possible, a .32 caliber or 8mm. is undoubtedly the best. The sights should be white for the great semi-dark tropical woods, cloudy days and field hunting. For birds, squirrels, lizards, etc., at close range use a very light (50 grains) charge and a very sharp-pointed hollow slug which may be set down upon a light charge (15 grains) of black powder. This will not be carrying or wasting more of either than is necessary nor will it ruin such small game, and you will hardly ever need to take a wing shot in the tropics.

For raccoons, bush dogs, guatusos, kinkajous, monkeys, etc., use 20 grains of powder and a 100 grain full-faced cupped bolt. If not set firm on powder, fill space with solid wood or sawdust to prevent excessive fouling. For monkeys the gun should be a repeater, for though you may want but one, it takes nearly a dozen bullets to settle that one, and he may hang by his tail long after he is dead.

Hunting the active kinds is jolly fun, and they are the choicest table dish of the tropics. For deer, felines, ant bears, capibaras, manatees, porpoises and big fish, use full charge of 40 grains and 150 grain slug. This gun would not be adapted to tapirs and the great land and sea game of the North and Arctics. Its caliber may be, but it requires an interchangeable barrel with high velocity charges. Alligators and crocodiles do not need a bullet at usual ranges and height of gun, but I would use a good charge and hold gun low. The same of big fish if you can get near them. I think an alligator's ears should be below the surface, but have not experimented. Hook the critter's head up on to the boat's rail and give a chop back of it, or he may knock you overboard an hour or two later and perhaps swallow you.

Long range guns of the above caliber may be obtained very cheaply of the large gun dealers and lightened by cutting down to a sufficient length for hunting. They will stand rough usage and accidents beyond reach of repair shops

and last you and your heirs long after a sporting arm is buried and forgotten. I use no others when in distant lands as far as practicable.

If a gun only for water birds is desired, which is the only kind required on our Southern coasts, a heavy single .22 breechloader like the Winchester single shot, musket model, makes a good boat gun. Such a gun is the kind used by skin collectors, but it must be made by a reliable maker or you can hit nothing at fifty feet. The rule is to get near enough to see the bird's eye and fire at his head, which is afterward cut off, and the skin having neither shot holes nor blood brings a better price. Birds for natural history specimens may be shot through the body. BB's and CB's are the ammunition used which at about \$2 per thousand should represent the total cost of meat to the frontiersman or coast settler for every meal in the year. The short cartridge is better for fifty yards, costs but \$2.67, and you need no stronger ones. Where birds occur in bunches like whistling hens or flushed coveys as at the North, a short 20-gauge is necessary, and a full bird gun for economy of ammunition would be a combination .22-20-gauge. You may say if cylinder-bored, it will take ball or buckshot for animals. But you can't change cartridges quickly enough for animals as you can for birds. A deer gun should be a combination for ball and buckshot to take them standing or running, as they are most always in company.

A full general purpose gun covering all points would be a .22-45-20-gauge, but I don't know where you can get one unless you have it made to order. The revolver should be .45 caliber also; then both will take .44 or .45 cartridges. Whether shotgun, rifle or combination, the barrel and breech work should be of one piece, "solid frame" for strength and durability.

The explorer on foot cannot carry shotgun ammunition, and in Spanish-American countries it is very expensive, but he needs a light gun for provisions rather than defense. A double rifle carrying a .22 bullet and a heavy charge behind a .38 or .40 full-faced cupped slug will do all the execution he expects, or he may carry some solid long bone-smashers for the very large animals if in their country. The Hudson Bay trappers used to start out with a pound of round bullets and half a pound of powder for the season's provisions, but whether that amount would last everyone depends upon the size of the animals killed.

I am opposed to repeaters, breechloaders, take-downs and tip-ups, yet each has its proper sphere. What we really need is an assorted battery to choose from including light and heavy guns, single and double muzzleloaders, flint-lock and set-gun, according to conditions and needs each time that we use one. The old kinds are not to be despised. The old naturalists, scouts and our revolutionary liberators did their best work with them. They still have their place and will do as good work as ever if appreciated and not sneered at.

To the boy who likes a lot of action and noise, the little Maynard will give him a chance to work its machinery, but to him who will carry a shotgun, let me commend a single muzzle-loader for its lightness. It will not make his back ache, but teach the boy and older beginner coolness, calmness, care and accuracy.



# How to Build a Fish Ladder, or Chute, with Specifications

As Adopted for Use in Missouri Streams by Jesse A. Tolerton, State Game and Fish Commissioner

### CRIB OR BULKHEAD.

**C**ONSTRUCT of white oak, cypress, pine or other durable wood 2 x 12 "joist stuff." Miter and bolt the corners thoroughly in order to resist the drift which might float down and strike bulkhead. Bolt the sides of bulkhead at the bottom at corners with strap irons, full length on sides, and nut and washer on under side of bottom. The top crib on top of bulkhead should project or stand out of the water at least two feet higher than the main chute.

Fill the crib and bulkhead with heavy stone or concrete, sufficient in weight to anchor the chute firmly down to dam. Always recess the chute into dam, sufficient to let full current of water flow through the fishway at low water mark; the top of the chute must always be under water.

If current is too strong to put chute in place, a temporary coffer dam of sand bags may be constructed in checking the flow of water until chute is in place and bulkhead weighted down. Sand bags should be removed when chute is completed.

### CHUTE OR RUNWAY.

Construct the chute of two-inch material (white oak). Build first the chute from the crib, letting 2 x 12 bottom pieces extend through under bulkhead. In making joints see to it that they come on the arms. Bolt the 2 x 12 arms to bottom and top with two one-half inch bolts

to each arm, letting them run clear through. Also use plenty of spikes in securing all parts together. The runway of the chute must extend to within two feet of the bottom of the river, and into the pool below the dam. It may be placed at either one side or in the center of the dam, but must be placed in the channel of the stream and where the greatest depth is always to be found.

Cover the entire chute with two-inch white oak planks, leaving a two-inch space between the planks for the purpose of cleaning out the pockets. Use plenty of wire nails in the construction. Support the slanting chute from the bottom of the stream by knees or horses on proper and sufficiently strong supports. The length of the chute is determined by the height of the dam, the fall being four feet to every one foot of height of the dam. In securing the chute to the horses or knees, place an iron band over the chute and extend down and bolt on to the upright supports in order that the two will be securely made fast together.

At the bottom of horses or supports find or form a solid bottom, and bolt firmly a cross arm from one to the other, extending on either side about 2 feet in the clear of the runway, and on this arm secure by wiring sufficient weight to anchor and hold fast the lower end of chute to within two feet of bottom of stream during high or low water, so it will not be inclined to

float. Keep both these lower and upper ends of the chutes always clear of debris for the free passage of fish.

In connecting the slanting part of chute to the level part which lays in the dam, use strap irons bolted to each section securely, place one across each joint, on sides, top and bottom. Should dam be of such height as to need several sections, always put sufficient supports, well secured and bolted and weighted down.

Estimated amount of material needed to construct a fish chute five feet wide upon dam with eight feet fall, the top of dam being six feet wide. It will be noted that eight feet is far in excess of the height of most dams.

	Feet.
9-2x12x8 bulkhead and crib sides.....	144
5-2x12x12 bulkhead bottom & level chute.....	120
10-2x12x16 chute bottom, 32-foot run.....	320
5-2x12x16 chute sides, 32-foot run.....	160
10-2x10x16 chute top, 32-foot run.....	268
5-2x12x10 chute pockets or arms.....	100
5-6x6x16 knees or horses.....	240
1 yard rock to weight bulkhead.	
3 strap bolts, 36 inches long, for bulkhead and crib.	
12 bolts, 1/2x12 inches for bulkhead.	
24 bolts, 1/2x16 inches for arms.	
25 pounds spikes.	
24 strap irons for joints in chute. Carpenter and dray.	

FIG. 1.

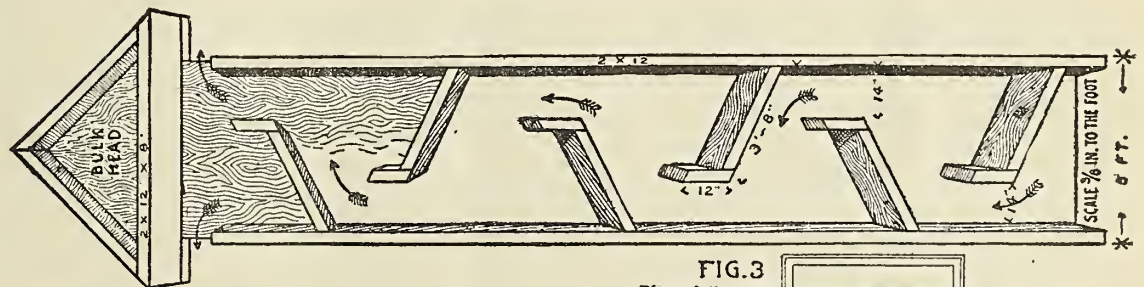


FIG. 2.

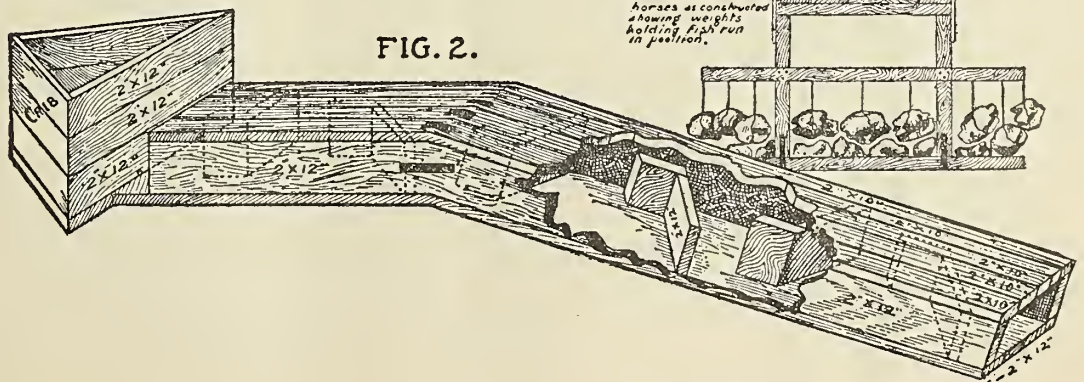
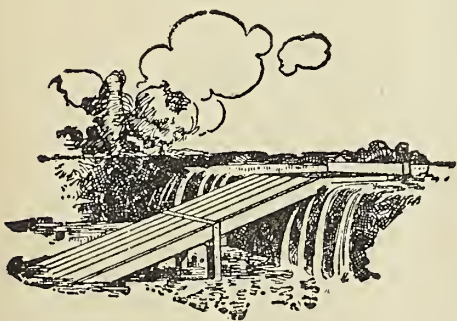
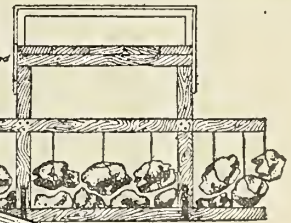


FIG. 3  
View of Knees or Horses as constructed showing weights holding fish run in position.



# Sensational Dry-Fly in Nova Scotia

By THEODORE GORDON

WAY back in 1912 I wrote to Dr. Breck to the effect that if he would send me a few of his Nova Scotia May flies in a weak solution of formalin, I would try to imitate them to the best of my ability. This offer was made in good faith, but Dr. Breck has probably not realized that it meant the expenditure of considerable labor and pains.

It might be necessary to test the flies and correct the coloration from life, but once the pattern is found to kill well, good fly-makers can be found to duplicate it.

Dr. Breck's writings are always interesting, and his experience has been great, but in this instance he has a theory that the dry fly is no use in Nova Scotia. Given the natural flies and the trout taking them freely and the whole question resolves itself into a good imitation presented in a natural way. I have had his experience on many streams where there was a really heavy rise of the species of natural fly day after day. Men would complain that before the rise they were having sport; after the flies appeared they had poor success. Invariably so far as my experience goes, it was necessary only to offer a really good imitation in size and color. One might have to dress half a dozen before one could please the trout. Again a rather poor copy would kill if the trout were strong on the feed.

The conditions described by Dr. Breck are first those which interest the lover of the floating fly. They call upon him to do his darndest to succeed. I am no purist or ultra purist, and fish wet when I feel inclined that way, but the more one fishes the greater his enjoyment when problems of this kind present themselves. The Perlidæ, caddis flies, etc., flutter and buzz, but the Ephemeridæ usually sail down serenely after coming out of the nymphal stage. Nowadays they are not so plentiful as they were ten years ago, but we had good rises nearly every day during that nasty weather in May.

I have been ill and am even more stupid in expressing myself than usual. I willingly admit that conditions vary greatly in different waters, but given the flies in the water and trout feeding upon them, I feel confident that the persevering dry-fly man will succeed not only in taking fish, but some of the very largest, provided that they are rising steadily. No doubt there is a very great deal in the manner in which the artificial fly is presented. The best of our artificials are far from perfect, but if one can get the effect of the natural fly in the water, he usually has sport. One gets a pretty good pattern occasionally at the first attempt, but more frequently improvements are required. I have fussed with a bug for two seasons before I felt satisfied that I could do no better.

It is not necessary to go to Nova Scotia to have Dr. Breck's delightful experience. I have had the same in New York and Pennsylvania, and at least once in Maine. It is a beautiful problem and well worth a little study and effort.

If Dr. Breck wishes to fish the dry fly from a canoe, he must either handle the canoe him-

self or have a man who understands what he is trying to do. Why use an orange leader?

It is far more difficult to fish quiet water than where the surface is ruffled or rippled by breeze or currents. With a strong bias against the floating fly in the United States, I doubt if it would be worth while to work hard on imitations.

## In Defense of the Bait Fisherman.

BY TALBOT DENMEAD.

WITH abject apologies to the dry-fly fisherman, I wish to state that bait fishing for brook trout is a science.

Because said dry-fly fisherman can take a foreign fraud and a four-ounce rod and fish up stream and take a goodly trout, there is no reason why he should put himself on a pedestal and look down upon his more lowly brother of the wet-fly or the garden hackle, who is less expert perhaps, but who loves the mountain streams and the speckled beauties just as much as the dry-fly artist. It really is not nice of him to be so uncharitable to his brother angler.

Mind, I am not saying a word against the dry- or wet-fly fisherman, or that his way is not the right way or maybe the best way, but the angler for brook trout with light tackle and bait should not unceremoniously be cast with the pot fisher, the fish hog and other such swine; there must be some middle ground where the man with the bait can fish in peace and not have some one always stepping on his toes. I am not a bait-fisherman for trout altogether, having caught them with fly as well as with bait, but I have found there are certain streams, generally very small ones, which contain deep holes running under roots and into deep banks and around stumps and logs where it is absolutely impossible to catch a trout on a fly for the very simple reason that fish cannot see through a solid substance, and a fly on the surface of the water outside of his lair might just as well be in Simple Simon's Mother's pail for all the good it will do. Of course, the dyed-in-the-wool dry-fly expert will say wait until he comes out. Very nice, but he rarely comes out until some one sends a nice juicy worm bouncing along the bottom where Sir Fontinalis can at least get a look at it.

Then when he does come out of said dark and covered hole after the aforesaid tempting morsel, have you got him? No sir! It is one trick to coax him out, another trick to hook him without tangling your whole outfit in the overgrowth, another to keep him from taking a turn around some projecting snag, and a few more to get him out on the high bank, where you can get your hands on him, or sit on him if you like—anything to prevent him from jumping off the hook and gracefully balancing himself on the end of his tail and projecting himself back into the water. Oh! it is a science all right—if you get any fish. I can show Mr. Dry-Fly Man a dear little babbling brook not far from civilization where there are a few fat fish left, but he won't hurt them. He will come

out of that jungle minus his tackle and his religion, if he has any, but no fish.

I hear some one in the amen corner say, "But it is not all of fishing to fish." Very true, that is why so many of the fraternity go after tadpoles instead of trout—perhaps. Personally I like to see a fish or two with speckles on their sides when I go after trout; I want them over eight inches long from tip to tip; I want to catch them on light tackle; I don't want them all, but would leave some for the other fellow. If I really did not want to catch a trout or two I would not go and neither would you.

Remember, I am not criticising the fly fishermen, but I simply want to say a word in behalf of some very good sportsmen who have been accused of taking an unfair advantage of one of the greatest fish the world produces by using the fish's natural food—men who would not take an unfair advantage of a comrade, who would stand aside and let said comrade fish the most likely hole, or take the shot over the standing dog, and whose tackle box is always open to the fisherman "up a tree."

Please do not consign these men to the Fishermen's Purgatory. We do not ask for love, but for goodness sake be charitable. Do you get me?

Remember, the Immortal Izaak was a bait fisher. "Nay, good scholar; I caught my last trout with a worm; now I will put on a minnow."

## Illinois Casting Club.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 9.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The unpropitious wind, having a velocity of thirty-two miles an hour, on Saturday, June 7, precluded all events scheduled for that day. The following day was only a little better, the velocity being twenty miles, but the head winds were so variable that good scores were impossible. However, the half-ounce accuracy and half-ounce distance baits were cast, and the accuracy and salmon fly postponed. The scores of June 8 follow:

Half-ounce accuracy bait:			
C. McCarthy	98.5	Tice	97.6
C. W. Grant	98.7	Humphreys	96.8
Amman	97.9	McFarlin	97.5
Huntly	96.7	Anway	95.4
Whitby	98.	Kernaghan	98.9
Swisher	98.2	Hornstein	97.1
Moffett	97.	Hoxey	97.7
McCandless	97.	Heller	90.8
Tournier	97.4		
Re-entry:			
McCandless	95.8		
Half-ounce distance bait, feet:			
Kernaghan	143	Whele	130
Swisher	117	Moffett	41 3-5
C. McCarthy	140 2-5	Amman	53 1-5
C. W. Grant	114 4-5	*C. E. Lingenfelter	208 3-5

\*Guest.

Brother Linder's score in the quarter-ounce bait, May 24, should have been 99.1, and Brother Amman's in the dry-fly accuracy at the Chicago Fly-Casting Club's tournament, May 25, 99 2/15.

The next contest will be June 21, and the events will be quarter-ounce bait, quarter-ounce distance bait, delicacy fly and light tackle dry-fly accuracy.

J. D. ANWAY, Sec'y.

NEW YORK'S Senators and Assemblymen are going to kill three bills to reopen the shooting of wildfowl in January, and two bills to reopen the sale of game.



# Around Manhattan Island in a Canoe

By CHARLES J. SODERBERY

(Concluded from last week.)

IT was now 12 o'clock. I concluded to wait until 1 o'clock to make the start up the East River. I realized I had the hardest part of the trip before me. But the weather was ideal. Never could there be a much more perfect October day; the air clear and cool, the sun just warm enough to make it enjoyable, and a gentle northwest wind blowing. If the journey could not be made to-day, it never could. In nearly every venture we make in life there is a point where we are permitted to stand and look ahead and look back; a point where we must decide whether we shall retrace our steps in safety or go on with the venture; a point beyond which there can be no turning back. We leave comfort and happiness for gain and adventure. Up to a certain point in our quest we are our own masters; but one step beyond and conditions close in upon us. Either we go down to destruction or we hew our way out ahead. I had reached such a point in my trip. I could go back up the Hudson with the new tide and in two hours be home, or I could go on, trusting to find a way out ahead. Here all doubts and indecisions must be settled. I concluded to go on. With this I got out my luncheon and ate while I hobbled up and down with the swells between the two piers.

At 12:45 I said good-bye to the chef (policeman wasn't in sight) and paddled out in front of the Battery. Here it was almost like a mill pond. Usually the water is choppy; but to-day I might have imagined I was at the other end of the island, so unruffled was the water's surface. Was this a good omen, or was fate giving me an extra chance to double back on my course and take the certain way home? But I went on. The Battery sea wall was lined with people. From the expression on the faces of many they seemed to expect a turning in their lives to come with the turning of the tide. Rounding into the East River three ferry boats this time charged me at once, as if to give me a last warning to go back home. But I only swung around in a circle and the next minute shot across their wake. Now I was in the East River and the tide had turned.

Up to the Brooklyn Bridge all went well. Here the water roughened, and it seemed impossible to keep near shore. It felt as if an invisible something wanted to pull me out to the middle of the river. Just north of the Manhattan Bridge conditions closed in on me. Waves came in all directions. For a few minutes I was paddling in all directions. Wave after wave broke over my boat, and had it not been for my canvas cover, this letter, Mr. Editor, would have ended right here, or, more likely, would never have begun. There was no turning back. I had forfeited my last chance. This tide was even stronger than that which brought me down the Hudson. Finally I got out of the clutches of this bad spot, but all along up under the Williamsburg Bridge and for two or three miles beyond the East River lived up to its reputation for ugly water.

"Oh, you Robinson Crusoe!" some called. "What makes you do so?" Glancing back over my shoulder I saw a man on a scow. I felt like answering, "Because I am a blame fool, I guess." But he no doubt thought he read the right answer and understood it all, as he noted I was headed directly for Blackwell's Island—or is it on Ward's Island that the insane are confined?

Shortly I swung under the stern of a friendly barge to rest a bit. Coming up the river the rough water gave me little chance for observation of much beyond the pier line. Comparison strongly favors the Hudson water front. Of stately ocean-going steamships there was none. The best the East River could boast of were barges, scows and freight boats. The lower river had showed splendid sailing ships which are strangers to the Hudson. One thing that impressed me was the absence of life on the docks. Where in the morning on the Hudson every street end held a group of men and boys, they were absent from the East River water front in the afternoon. Perhaps Dr. Finley can explain.

Before I picked up my paddles again I tried to anticipate the rest to my trip, or at least the next three miles, the only stretch about which I felt any concern as to successfully making my way out. Ahead I could see the narrow strip of water between Blackwell's Island and the New York shore. I figured that this could not be much worse than that I had put behind me. Beyond the narrow strip of water was Hell Gate. What that held in store for me I could not tell, but as I let the tide grip me again, I was not reassured by the hail of a tug boat man, "Tow you through the Gate for \$3."

Along the shore opposite Blackwell's Island I found the water good; it was less rough than any from the Battery, though here I noticed a "boiling" motion. In places the water seemed to come up from the river bottom in perpendicular columns, spreading in all directions on reaching the surface, causing my boat to slacken when striking such spots, with a tendency to swing around. Almost under the Queensborough Bridge I happened to look toward my right, and in the center of the river I saw the nastiest water yet. From no apparent cause the water seemed to leap into the air. Instinctively I tried to hug the shore a little closer, and turning there toward the left I saw a life saving station, the crew waiting as if ready to haul out the unfortunate who should be caught in that swirling tide.

This was a good place to leave behind me, so I bent to my paddles and at times I must have gone at the rate of ten miles per hour. Glancing across the narrow water to Blackwell's Island, I noticed that it appeared about as well populated as I had found the North River piers to be in the morning. I made a quick inference that this accounted for the absence of life on the East River piers recently passed. But I guess that is not the right ex-

planation. I don't imagine so many have moved across the river. Now I was approaching Hell Gate. Ahead I could see the "Harlem" of the Astoria Ferry Line crossing. Evidently, this kind of craft had given up the attack on me. She was churning up the water mightily, and I wondered if I was to get through. Now I was at East River Park. A line of people looked out over the angry waters. What the expression on their faces was, or whether they, too, were waiting for their tide to turn, I did not try to see, and I did not care. I knew I had only about 500 feet more to go to know I had won my way out ahead; that in my struggle with conditions I had come out on top. These 500 feet of jumping water were covered somehow, and I found myself floating on the calm Harlem River, in front of another well placed life-saving station. It was just 2:30 o'clock. Looking around during a few minutes' rest, I noted what I took to be one of the Maine Steamship Company's vessels about to enter Hell Gate going south. I speculated on what would have happened if she had been five minutes earlier—what would have happened if we had both tried to make the narrow passage at the same time.

I had counted on a comparatively easy paddle in the Harlem, but I at once saw there was work ahead. Sometimes we paddle with nerves and muscle; sometimes with our muscle alone. Before me was a task requiring only the one factor—just a simple back-breaking job. I knew that somewhere in the Harlem I would meet the tide coming from the north and would have to "buck" it; but I had supposed that that point was some distance ahead of me. One might imagine that the flood tide coming up the East River would continue up the Harlem out through Spuyten Duyvil and join with the flood tide going up the Hudson. But not so. The flood tide comes up the Hudson, turns into Spuyten Duyvil and down the Harlem. Thus we have water flowing north in the Hudson and less than a mile to the east the same water running south in the Harlem. I knew of this, but did not know just where the south flow in the Harlem was to be met. Now I had found out. It runs all the way to Hell Gate before meeting the flood tide coming up the East River. It seems that the waters of the Hudson via the Harlem join with the East River to flow into the Sound. This meant a long, hard pull before me. "Oh, you Times Square!" I felt like saying. "A paddle up Broadway is a heap sight easier than this." But I bent to it.

Foot by foot I made my way. Now the water front began to show life again. Men and boys were taking advantage of the bright afternoon. Here I came again to the zone of the motor boat; and gradually the shore was giving up business for pleasure. Rowing clubs were numerous and many crews were out. I asked a lad on shore what street I was at, and he replied 149th street. I confess to a desire to go cross lots home. Or I might lay up the canoe on a float of one of the rowing clubs and call it a day's work. I resisted the temptation.

I pulled over under the Speedway wall to escape the tide as much as possible. Here again a line of people looking out over the water. At these faces I took time to look carefully. There was no mistaking it; for one and all the tide seemed to have had a favorable turning.

Looking up suddenly I saw painted in large letters on the Speedway wall the sign "FINISH." I laughed outright. Here was certainly a good excuse to bring my trip to an end. I crossed the line with a spurt, like the rowing crews for whose benefit the mark had been placed, but I kept on going. A little further and I noticed the tide had begun to slacken. I had traversed the whole flood tide and now was approaching the new ebb. For this I was thankful. Still a little further and I was leaving all sign of the city behind me. Soon

I was skirting meadow land. And now the base of high wooded hills. Shady lanes were not far off, but it was growing dark. Just a faint glow was in the western sky as I passed into the Hudson and turned south again. The moon was beginning to show through the treetops. Far ahead I could see the two red lights on Fort Washington Point. Now I was passing a beautiful part of the island. As I headed for the lights I could hardly believe there were such things as docks, ferries, bridges, steamers and scows. What a variety of shore front this day

had showed me! But right here was the best; this water edge under the high trees nearly as nature had left it. In fancy I could see the Indians in their canoes stealing silently here and there. Their camp-fires might be those on shore lighted by the late fishermen.

Passing the Point the searchlight of the steamer "Trojan" played on me for a minute and then its wash sent me toward the rocks. But nothing could harm me now. Another quarter mile and I pulled in at 167th street at 7 o'clock, having made the thirty odd miles in nine hours.



Forest and Stream will give a weekly digest of Yachting and Motor Boating events from all over the country.

### New York Y. C. 66th Annual Regatta.

THE sixty-sixth annual regatta of the New York Y. C. will be held on June 26, 1913.

Entries.—Entries should be filed with the committee before 4 P. M., June 25, but entries may be received until the "warning signal."

Time Limit.—A class race in which one yacht has not finished before one-half hour after sunset will be declared off.

Courses.—The courses are indicated and described on the Glen Cove racing chart, and are distinguished by numbers and by letters indicating marks. If a different course from those described on the chart is selected, the committee will signal the course by setting code signals designating the marks in the order of rounding.

Course Signals.—The courses for the fleet divisions will be shown before the preparatory signal is made by displaying each division letter and the course number (or code signals indicating the course).

If a course is to be sailed twice around, the course number (or code signals) will be set above figure 2.

Division A, Classes.—A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J, K, L, "fifties"; M, N, P and New York Y. C. "thirties."

Division B, Class.—Sound schooners.

Starting Signals.—Attention will be called to each signal by a gun or whistle. A starting signal will be the preparatory signal for the next class to start.

12 M.—Warning, one white ball.

12:05 P. M.—Preparatory, blue peter ball.

12:10 P. M.—Start for Classes A, B, C, D, E and F, one red ball.

12:15 P. M.—Start for Classes G, H, J, K and "fifties," two red balls.

12:20 P. M.—Start for Classes L, M and N, three red balls.

12:25 P. M.—Start for Classes P and New York Y. C. "thirties," four red balls.

12:30 P. M.—Start for Sound schooners, five red balls.

All starts will be "one gun starts."

Recall Signal.—White ball with red band. The committee will hail the yacht, but failure to set the ball will not relieve the penalty for

having crossed the starting line before the proper signal.

Special Signals.—G, race postponed until later day, at fifteen minutes intervals; H, race postponed for the day; J, race declared off; M, race will finish at this mark.

When at the finish, the committee boat will hoist a red ball; and in fog will, "at intervals of not more than one minute, ring the bell rapidly for above five seconds," and at intervals of two minutes will sound three short whistle blasts.

Prizes.—There will be a prize for first, if two or more start; a prize for second, if four or more start; and a prize for third, if eight or more start in any class.

New York Y. C. fifties, thirties and Sound schooners will sail as one-design classes under their respective class rules.

The New York Y. C. course cups, offered by Commodore James Gordon Bennett, in 1871, for yachts enrolled in the club, will be sailed for under the deed of 1909, in addition to the class prizes offered by the club. A cup for schooners and a cup for single-masted vessels and yawls. Yachts competing for these cups will sail at their rating measurements.

Extra copies of these sailing directions, or charts of the course, may be obtained from the regatta committee at the club house.

H. DE B. PARSONS, Chairman.

J. M. MACDONOUGH,

C. SHERMAN HOYT,

Regatta Committee.

### Dream Wins Bermuda Race.

DREAM, owned by Commodore Chas. E. Lagen, of Philadelphia, with a handicap of 16h. 44m. 36s., won the Philadelphia to Bermuda race and finished June 11. Her time for the 734 miles was 87h. 25m. The scratch boat Barbara II, owned by Vice-Commodore W. H. Duncan, of the Staten Island Y. C., arrived first, but owing to her tremendous handicap, was given second place. A return race will be run to the Crescent A. C., of Brooklyn, for another prize. This is Dream's second consecutive win in the Bermuda race.

### New Courses at Larchmont.

LARCHMONT, Y. C., June 14.—Sixty-two yachts were entered last Saturday. The winners were Elena, Grayling, Josephine, Elemah, Okee, Moira, Sally IV., Redwing, Natoma, Mignon, Festina, Loon, Mlle. Boss, Snake and Virginia in their respective classes. The summary:

Schooners, Class B—Start, 1:25—Course, 21 Miles.			
Elapsed.	Elapsed.		
Irolita .....	3 04 38	Elena .....	2 52 15
N. Y. Y. C., 50ft. One-Design Class—Start, 1:30—Course, 9½ Miles.			
Acushla .....	d. n. f.	Spartan .....	d. n. f.
Samuri .....	d. n. f.	Ventura .....	2 51 36
Iroquois .....	2 51 40	Barbara .....	2 55 16
Grayling .....	2 50 40	Pleoni .....	2 58 38
Carolina .....	2 56 38		

Class P—Start, 1:40—Course, 7¾ Miles.			
Josephine .....	2 18 41	Joyant .....	2 20 34
Corinthian .....	2 21 40	Windward .....	2 23 56
Stamford One-Design Schooner Class—Start, 1:45—Course, 7¾ Miles.			
Elemah .....	2 16 04	Ahmakola .....	2 21 04
Hopewell .....	2 29 38	Whiteaway .....	2 25 02
N. Y. Y. C. 30ft. Class—Start, 1:50—Course, 7¾ Miles.			
Oku .....	2 08 16	Phryne .....	2 05 34
Lena .....	2 09 23	Caprice .....	2 12 55
Nepsi .....	2 13 40		

Sound Schooner Class—Start, 1:55—Course, 7¾ Miles.			
Rival .....	2 12 15	Vandalia .....	2 09 55
Moira .....	2 08 56		

Handicap Class, 1st Div.—Start, 2:05—Course, 7¾ Miles.			
Sally IX. ....	2 04 14	Gypsy .....	2 04 56
Alert .....	2 01 44		

Corrected time: Sally IX., 1.53.69; Alert, 2.00.31; Gypsy, 2.01.17.

Handicap Class, 2d Div.—Start, 2:05—Course, 5½ Miles.			
Victory .....	1 59 54	Lillian .....	2 00 09
Red Wing .....	1 47 17	Sentana .....	2 01 53
Veda .....	2 04 28		

Corrected time: Red Wing, 1.47.17; Victory, 1.57.13; Lillian, 1.58.09; Sentana, 2.01.58; Veda, 2.03.56.

Handicap Class, 3d Div.—Start, 2:10—Course, 5½ Miles.			
Robin Hood II. ....	1 54 37	Amanita IV. ....	1 56 21
Twinkle .....	1 55 08	Natoma .....	1 43 45

Corrected time: Natoma, 1.41.00; Robin Hood, 11, 1.47.21; Twinkle, 1.52.01; Amanita IV., 1.52.43.

Handicap Class 4th Div.—Start, 2:10—Course, 5½ Miles.			
Dolly .....	2 04 58	Mignon .....	1 51 25
Malolo .....	1 53 29		

Corrected time: Mignon, 1.49.46; Dolly, 1.58.17; Malolo, 1.53.29.

Larchmont Interclub Class—Start, 2:15—Course, 5½ Miles.			
Yuron .....	1 56 33	Dagmar .....	1 52 41
Lewanna .....	1 50 01	Festina .....	1 43 29

Bayside Bird Class—Start, 2:20—Course, 5½ Miles.			
Teaser .....	1 57 32	Curlew .....	1 55 01
Loon .....	1 54 22	Do Do .....	1 55 11

Manhasset Bay One-Design Class—Start, 2:25—Course, 5½ Miles.			
Seylla .....	1 50 40	Mahaska .....	1 50 38
Mlle. Bos .....	1 47 48		

Star Class—Start, 2:30—Course, 5½ Miles.			
*18, Evening Star. ....		*17, Lite Dipper ...	
19, Snake .....	1 53 40	8, Vega .....	1 54 18
33, Star Faraway ...	2 01 00	*1, Taurus .....	

\*Finished wrong side of mark.

New Rochelle One-Design Class—Start, 2:40—Course, 5½ Miles.			
1, Virginia .....	1 45 75	7, La Rochelle ....	1 45 58

**Marblehead Corinthian.**

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., June 14.—The new boats had their innings in the North Shore championship races held by the Corinthian Y. C. to-day.

On her first appearance, Vernon F. West's 31-rater, Sayonara II. got a good start toward this year's leg on the Lipton cup of Massachusetts Bay. Charles P. Curtis' sonder Ellen made her maiden effort and won her race with a good margin. Vera III., owned by H. Lundberg, won from Mildred IV. in the Bar Harbor class. The summary:

Class P—31-Raters.			
Corrected.		Corrected.	
Sayonara II. ....	2 05 17	Monataqua .....	2 05 40
Amoret .....	2 05 26	Stranger .....	2 07 43
Italia .....	2 06 35		
Bar Harbor 31-Raters.			
Elapsed.		Elapsed.	
Vera III. ....	2 09 45	Leelane .....	2 10 35
Mildred IV. ....	2 10 25	Cricketer .....	2 11 06
Sonder Class.			
Ellen .....	2 20 49	Panther .....	2 23 10
Cima .....	2 22 50		
Second Rating Class.			
Acacia .....	2 26 49	Mirage II. ....	2 36 51
Marblehead 17-Footers.			
Atlanta .....			1 21 32
Manchester One-Design.			
Kiowa .....	1 23 41	White Wing .....	1 24 47
Corinthian 15-Footers.			
Half Moon .....			1 32 10

**New York C. C.**

VIRGINIA beat Dixie June 14 by 2m. 15s. Joy won in the first division handicap class and M. & F. lifted the second division. Oriole won in the bird class. Skylark took the Gravesend Bay knockabout event. The summary:

Sloops, Class O—Start, 3:00—Course, 12 Miles.			
Elapsed.		Elapsed.	
Virginia .....	2 34 10	Irvia .....	2 36 35
Dixie .....	2 34 25	Suelew .....	2 37 45
Alice .....	2 35 00		
Slops, 1st Div., Handicap Class—Start, 3:05—Course 12 Miles.			
Joy .....	2 34 30	Triton .....	3 13 30
Corrected time: Joy, 2:34.30; Triton, 3:07.20.			
Sloops, 2d Div. Handicap Class—Start, 3:30—Course, 8 Miles.			
M & F .....	1 56 30	Careless .....	1 58 30
Corrected time: M. & F., 1:51.30; Careless, 1:58.30.			
Gravesend Bay Birds—Start, 3:10—Course, 8 Miles.			
Oriole .....	1 55 20	Woof .....	2 07 25
Eaglet .....	2 02 55		
Gravesend Bay Knockabouts—Start, 3:15—Course, 8 Miles.			
Skylark .....	2 09 00	Poke Along .....	2 17 20
Slow Poke .....	2 12 20		

**Winthrop Y. C.**

WINTHROP, Mass., June 14.—R. S. Wells' Comet beat Gritts and Breslin's Prancer and Frank Byrnes' Vixen. In the power boat race over the five-mile course, H. F. Ward's Hoptoit won by 20s. The summary:

One-Design 15-Footers.			
Elapsed.		Elapsed.	
Comet .....	1 24 40	Dasher .....	1 27 16
Prancer .....	1 25 43	Dancer .....	1 35 37
Vixen .....	1 26 43	Possam .....	1 37 55
Power Boats.			
Hoptoit .....	0 25 20	Obo .....	0 30 02
May .....	0 26 40	Dorothy .....	0 37 37

**Bayside Y. C.**

MARY JANE won in the one-design class and Ariadne won in the butterflies, to-day, June 14. The summary:

One-Design Class—Course, 4 Miles.			
Elapsed.		Elapsed.	
Mary Jane .....	1 13 45	Edna J. ....	1 23 20
Betty .....	1 25 15		
Butterfly Class—Course, 4 Miles.			
Ariadne .....	1 06 15	Gabbi .....	1 25 20
Zenith .....	1 06 25	Papillon .....	1 29 00
Diana .....	1 13 25	Vanessa .....	1 44 40
Cabbage .....	1 13 05	Berenice .....	1 30 25
Flutterby .....	1 24 20		

**Southern Y. C. Second Regatta of 1913.**

BY OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

In a remarkable reversal of form, either of her sailing abilities or her captain's seamanship, the machine sloop Massachusetts, the Northern cup defender, decisively defeated Stranger over the Lake Pontchartrain triangular course of the Southern Y. C. at New Orleans, Saturday, June 7. I say "reversal of form," because on the Saturday previous Stranger even more decisively sailed away from Massachusetts. In their second race Stranger made a poor fourth, and possibly would have been fifth had not Senorita been withdrawn.

	Start.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Kathryn .....	2 32 12	3 09 10	3 07 51
Senorita .....	2 33 14	Withdraw.	
Massachusetts .....	2 34 07	3 02 03	3 02 03
Seawanhaka .....	2 34 22	3 17 18	3 16 15
Stranger .....	2 35 22	3 24 40	3 23 08
Target .....	2 46 36	3 12 25	3 12 25

Seawanhaka, the old-time champion of the South, and of which more was expected, finished a bad fourth, and evidently is entirely outclassed by the new machine sloops which were brought here especially for the 1913 season.

**POWER BOAT CONTESTS.**

While the machine sloop race was interesting to those who know and appreciate the fine points of sailboats and their handling, the majority of the crowd at West End were drawn by the promise of good races among gasoline craft. In this they were disappointed to the extent that only one race had as many as three entries, and that, as a result of a dispute over the class of the speedy Maid of Orleans, her owner, E. L. Jahncke, threatens to withdraw from the club after having been a member for about ten years. Osprey, Beatrice and Violet entered in this race. The time was slow, though the water was smooth, and there was no head wind. Violet, however, had four minutes' handicap on Osprey, and on corrected time beat the latter boat by 1m. 59s. Beatrice came in 19s. behind Osprey on corrected time. The summary:

	Start.	Finish.
Osprey .....	4 10 17	5 13 08
Beatrice .....	4 10 24	5 19 02
Violet .....	4 11 11	5 15 49

Interest in the regatta, however, was centered around the event for racing motor boats, but the speed produced in this class also was disappointing, as four boats—Sterling, Belladonna, Oriole and Kitsey—were found on measurement to belong in three classes. Belladonna and Kitsey were entered in Class S, but Belladonna shipped water on one of the turns as she passed another boat, and her engines were put out of commission. Leonard K. Nicholson, one of Belladonna's owners, was thrown from the boat, and she lost ten minutes picking him up, in addition to the disaster to her engines. Belladonna's trouble left Kitsey alone to finish Class S.

Class R, Sterling, racing alone, made the course in 49.22, while Class T, composed of Oriole I, made the rounds in 51.10.

The following table shows the actual elapsed and corrected times of the eight motor boats which finished in the races Saturday, according to the timing system of the American Power Boat Association:

	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Osprey .....	1 02 51	1 02 51
Beatrice .....	1 08 38	1 03 10
Violet .....	1 04 38	1 00 52
Elizabeth .....	0 54 24	0 54 24

Sterling .....	0 49 22	0 49 22
Oriole .....	0 51 10	0 51 10
Kitsey .....	0 41 02	0 41 02
Maid of Orleans .....	0 40 49	0 40 49

On Sunday, June 8, the unfinished sailing races from the last Saturday in May were run off at the Southern Y. C. Two classes—knockabouts and cabin sloops—sailed. The cabin sloop Agnes, owned by Abe Leverich, beat Albatross by nearly 19m. corrected time, also defeating the knockabout Rascal by almost 2m.

The following table shows the elapsed and corrected times of Sunday's races:

	Start.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Agnes .....	3 05 35	2 17 48	2 17 48
Albatross .....	3 04 04	2 38 24	2 36 49
Sinner .....	3 01 50	Withdraw.	
Juanita .....	3 02 44	Withdraw.	
Rascal .....	3 01 32	2 19 22	2 19 22

**Mar-Windor Wins at Hingham.**

HINGHAM, Mass., June 14.—Mar-Windor, owned by C. M. Scudder, was the winner of the Hingham Y. C. races for one-design 15-footers, held off this station this afternoon. The summary:

	Elapsed.	Elapsed.	
Mar-Windor .....	1 33 45	Polly-Wog .....	1 45 00
Puzzle .....	1 34 00		

Mischief, C. A. Randall, fouled the turning buoy and withdrew.

**Michigan City—Chicago.**

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., June 14.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The classic of the Great Lakes, the annual race from Chicago to Michigan City, Ind., was won to-day by the 65-foot schooner Valmore, beating Polaris only by six minutes. Michigan and Mavourneen tied for third. Forty-three yachts took part. The winner's time was 3h. 31m.

**A. C. A. Membership.**

**NEW MEMBERS PROPOSED.**

Atlantic Division.—Alan S. Young, 36 St. Paul's Road, Ardmore, Pa., by Frank T. Wilson.

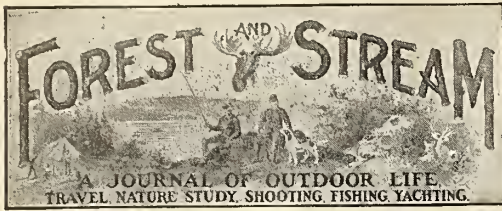
Central Division.—Lewis J. Davey, 505 Winsor street, Jamestown, N. Y., by L. T. Coppins; Harry W. Wohlers, 622 Chamber of Commerce, Buffalo, N. Y.; Frank T. Day, 762 Elmwood avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., and B. P. Toles, Fidelity Building, Buffalo, N. Y., all by J. H. Teach; Fred. Rose Gildersleeve, 466 Biddle avenue, Wilkinsburg, Pa., and Clarence Sidney Harris, 543 Penn street, Verona, Pa., both by F. D. Newbury.

Western Division.—Benjamin R. Belsley, 125 Maplewood avenue, Peoria, Ill., by G. R. Baumbach; Kenneth D. Clark, 5121 Kimbark avenue, Chicago, Ill., by Arthur E. Sunny; Frank L. Pinckney, Y. M. C. A., Oak Park, Ill.; Fred N. Legerstrom, Dundee, Ill.; Frederick L. Rainbow, Jr., Dundee, Ill., and W. F. Demien, Dundee, Ill., all by T. C. Angell; William L. Graening, Dundee, Ill., by H. L. Boynton; Frank C. Wright, 914 East Sixty-sixth street, Chicago, Ill., by Robert F. Abercrombie; A. D. Mayer, U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., by J. K. Hand.

**NEW MEMBERS ELECTED.**

Atlantic Division.—6678. Samuel S. Whyard, 969 Summit avenue, New York city.

Central Division.—6675, James E. Murray, 341 Barnes street, Wilkinsburg, Pa.; 6676, S. Arthur Hazen, 5627 Rural avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.; 6677, E. R. Albrecht, 302 Gray Building, Wilkinsburg, Pa.; 6679, Adolph H. Knodel, 826 North State street, Syracuse, N. Y.



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### MANY MEN OF MANY MINDS.

A WEST VIRGINIA correspondent wrote the other day in criticism of the New England mode of fox hunting, which is to drive the fox by dogs within gun range and then to shoot it. The West Virginia view was that this was not sportsmanlike, but that the better way was the one pursued in the South, of driving the fox with hounds until it is overtaken and killed by dog or huntsman. And in illustration of truly sportsmanlike fox hunting, two famous cases were cited. In one thirty hounds started a fox in the morning and kept him going all day until eight dogs having stayed in to the finish, at the end of thirteen hours, the fox was overtaken and killed. In the other case cited three hounds having started a fox on a Saturday morning went out of hearing of the hunters who had put them out, and ran the fox until sundown next day—Sunday—when, at a point of seventy-five miles from the start, being cheered on by three men who had been attracted by the cries of the chase, "the dogs quickened up a bit and caught the fox. All fell in a heap and could not be persuaded to move a step." Whether the fox died of exhaustion or not is not told. In this case it appears that the sportsmanship consisted in starting the dogs on the trail of the fox and leaving them to do the rest; to keep up the hunt through the night while the huntsman was asleep in his bed at home, and during Sunday while he was in church and enjoying his Sunday dinner and his siesta. It would be more nearly accurate to say, however, that while this incident affords an illustration of the extraordinary staying powers of fox and hound, it is not a typical Southern fox hunt, in which the hounds are followed by mounted huntsmen, and the enchantment of the sport is found in the glorious cross country riding.

When a fox hunter, by which is meant the rider to hounds, contemplates the New England mode of hunting the game with dogs and gun—where the hunter concealed behind the stone wall shoots the fox when it comes within range

—he very naturally decries and condemns the sport because it is in all respects so different from his own hunting. And on the other hand the fox hunter of the New England hills, where riding to hounds is unknown and for many reasons impracticable, makes an equally strong argument in advocating his methods as the one best adapted to local conditions and affording abundant satisfaction in its successful, or on occasion unsuccessful, pursuit.

### TRAPSHOOTING AS A GAME CONSERVER

HAS it ever occurred to you, who are interested in protection of game, to what extent the development of trapshooting works toward bird and animal preservation? It is a fact, unopen to question, that a man who has good health, is largely carnivorous, and that the animal in human nature compels the destruction of something. Sometimes the destroying of the social system, sometimes the killing of birds and animals, but always destruction of one kind or another.

Practice with revolver originated through desire to kill in case of attack by the marauding human. Rifle practice was first taken up with intent to kill animals, and finally trapshooting at clay targets was to whet skill's edge for bird shooting. As the man in each of these lines of marksmanship became more and more expert, he sought competition among his fellows—the pistol shooter forgot the burglar, the rifle man sought other marksmen for a match, the trapshooter became infatuated with the high art required to break "a hundred straight," and his interest in field shooting became a long deferred hope, as he went from place to place in quest of a match at clay discs, and before he knew it, that vacation he had intended to devote to bird shooting had been spent in "killing" the artificial, and conservation had gained a hundred-fold. The desire to destroy had been satisfied at no cost to nature, and at a handsome profit to the manufacturer of clay targets, arms and ammunition. Men had benefited in health and skill, their red corpuscles increased immeasurably and destroyed no living thing, whereas, had it not been for the present perfection of traps and clay pigeons and the promotion efforts of the Interstate Association in making trapshooting attractive, the fields and bird covers during shooting time would be over-run with gunners seeking to satisfy the animal—to destroy for the sake of destroying. And so it is that the inanimate bird has to a great extent superseded the animate.

### AN ILL FLOOD THAT BRINGS NO GOOD.

To paraphrase Walter Floyd, of Indiana, "It is an ill flood that does nobody any good." When the waters of the rivers tributary to the Ohio were submerging Dayton, Columbus, Hamilton and other cities, the farmers living below the falls at Louisville spent the most of their time chuckling, for although properties were flooded, alluvial deposits of greater value than any purchased from dealers in the form of fertilizers would come to them from the turbulent waters.

When the muddy waters of the Ohio swept over their farms, the agriculturists of Southern Indiana camped upon high ground, lighted their pipes and smoked the product of the hillsides

across the river without a thought other than that an observing Providence had provided an unexpected boon.

Corn was knee high in two weeks, according to report. Nothing approaching the remarkable growth of vegetation along the Ohio River has been recalled within the memory of anyone now living. The big flood which swept away the habitations of the people of Columbus, Dayton and Hamilton, brought to the people of down river points fertilization of inestimable value. And so the wind was tempered to the shorn lamb.

### VACATION.

THE early spring trout fishing is over, and summer trips are now beginning. Yachtsmen have fitted up their boats, and now every spare moment is spent on the water, preparing for races or cruises to take place during the next three or four months. Until the summer is well over, the sports of the water will be the only ones presenting themselves to most readers of FOREST AND STREAM, but close upon them will follow trips into the mountains for big game, the strenuous climb after mountain sheep and goats, the careful stalk of the sleek deer and the high-fronted bull elk. As the heat of summer wanes, men will begin to get their dogs in condition, and the covers of the East and the prairies of the West will be crossed and re-crossed by the active ranging beauties, and the flat crack of the shotgun, with its smokeless powder, will awaken echoes all over the land. Later still, when sharp frosts have killed vegetation North and South, and the air is bracing and the ground rings hard under the foot, quail and ruffed grouse will be followed, and from the North will begin to appear the wildfowl, sometimes in such numbers as to almost darken the skies, and then as it grows colder and colder, and winter is at hand, the duck shooter's time has come, and hidden in blind or battery he takes toll of the swift-flying birds that dart to his decoys.

There is a wonderful variety of fur and feather and fin in this broad land of ours, and if population, civilization and progress have covered much of it so thickly that there is no longer place there for the wild creatures that we love to pursue, yet there still remain many spots, far from the haunts of man, where good shooting and fishing may be had. In all directions the country is traversed by railroad lines, anxious to give good service to the sportsman, and to induce him to travel over their roads. Of steamship lines the same is true.

### THE RESULT OF RESULTS.

A VALUABLE lesson can be learned from the following figures, which show how FOREST AND STREAM advertisers, after years of experience and an expenditure of thousands of money, class the sportsmen's magazines as advertising mediums. The table, compiled from Printers' Ink, gives the total number of agate lines of advertising carried by five outdoor magazines during May:

Publication.	May, 1913.
1. Forest and Stream.....	17,099
2. Outing Magazine .....	16,632
3. Field & Stream.....	15,064
4. Outer's Book .....	12,936
5. Outdoor World .....	9,984



Forest and Stream is the official organ of the National Archery Association.

## How to Learn Archery

By W. H. WILLS

(Concluded from last week.)

**A**NOTHER essential from which the attention cannot be released a single moment is the management of the bow hand. This must be held absolutely firm. And this doesn't require bull strength, unless the archer is over-bowed; i. e., using a weapon beyond his strength. Grasp the handle lightly at the beginning of the draw and keep it so till the moment the draw is being completed; then squeeze the handle as if you would crush it. That produces rigidity all through the left arm and will maintain this rigidity till the arrow is gone. Don't relax the squeeze and drop the bow hand the moment you loose; that is sure to result in dropping the arrow and spoiling the shot. Keep the pull on the string fingers till the loose, and keep the bow hand firmly extended till the arrow is well gone. Never take the attention from these cardinal points.

Now comes the point of aim. Since the arrow cannot be "sighted" like a gun barrel, on account of the acute angle it makes with the line from eye to object, the aiming must be from the tip of the arrow to the object. The object is a relative one. If fifty yards is the distance, with a fifty-pound bow the arrow should fly nearly horizontal, so that in aiming the bow hand must be depressed till the steel finds a point on the ground this side the target which will make the shaft about parallel with the ground. The exact spot depends on the strength of the bow and the archer's skill. It must be found by experiment.

To shoot sixty yards, the point will be nearer the target, as the arrow will describe a low arch, and to shoot 100 yards there is a decided trajectory, and the point of aim will lie above the target on some object in the background. In all cases, whether on the near or far side of the target, this object must be in line with the gold of the target, and in elevating to the point of aim the arrow should take a straight upward line. In drawing, do not start out of a straight line, so that you will have to swing around in a curve.

The arrow, as has been said, should be drawn to the steel pile. The length of the arrow should be such that when it is full drawn this will be the case. For the man and woman of average arm length, twenty-eight inches and twenty-five inches, respectively, are right. Rarely does one require longer arrows, but many short-armed persons take twenty-seven and twenty-four inches, respectively.

The "game" is simple. For men there is

the York round—six dozen arrows at 100 yards, four dozen at 80 yards and two dozen at 60 yards; and the American round, distinctive to this country, consisting of ninety arrows, divided equally at 60, 50 and 40 yards. For women the National round—four dozen arrows at 60 yards and two dozen at 50—corresponds to the York, while their short range is the Columbia round, seventy-two arrows divided at 50, 40 and 30 yards. The English do not recognize the short ranges, and in this country there is a lively dispute between the advocates of long and short range shooting. From personal experience the writer, who has been accredited with having made very rapid progress to the first rank, would recommend the beginner to shoot at 50 yards, if a man, and 40 yards if a woman, until fair facility in handling the implements has been attained; then stick to the long range. This is on the theory that having become able to hit the target at the long range, the short ranges follow as a matter of course.

The values of the colors on the target are as follows: Gold, 9; red, 7; blue, 5; black, 3; white, 1. If all six arrows at an "end" hit the target, one on each color, that "end" would be scored thus: 6-25, meaning six hits, 25 points. An arrow on the dividing line between two colors counts for the higher. If an arrow rebounds, or passes entirely through the target, under American rules, it counts 5. To compute a score simply add up the "ends." A beginner should get a blank book and from the start keep his record. It will afford him much satisfaction some day.

### New York Archery Club.

THE archery tournament in Wanamaker's store, New York, June 10 to 14, under the auspices of the New York Archery Association and FOREST AND STREAM, was more successful than its most sanguine well wishers expected. The Wanamaker concern was much interested by the increase in calls for archery tackle recently, and conceived the idea of boosting the cause by this public meet. The Wanamaker store gets its archery supplies from E. I. Horsman Company, the veteran archery goods headquarters. W. H. Wills, President of the New York Archery Association, superintended the matches, and was on hand part of the day during the week.

The prize contested for was a handsome cup, given by FOREST AND STREAM, which was on display during the week. The meet developed

some unusually good archery talent. None of the contestants had ever handled bow and arrow before, but at the rate at which they mastered the rudiments of the sport and improved their scores from day to day was highly creditable. The shooting for the cup took place Saturday forenoon, and was confined to those who by their four days' record had qualified. About twenty-five got on the eligible list, which was surprising, seeing that the standard was fairly high.

Saturday's contest quickly narrowed down to Edwin L. Malone, 332 East Seventeenth street; H. L. Towle, 12 West Eighth street, and Charles Tisdall, of the Victoria Hotel. Mr. Malone finished first with a score of 23-157; Mr. Towle second, with 23-137, and Mr. Tisdall third, with 21-129. Mr. Malone accordingly received the cup.

Those who deserved honorable mention were Miss Sadie Davidson, 43 West Seventy-fifth street; Miss Frances Smith, 605 West 156th street; E. T. Vandewater, 403 East 115th street; S. S. Colodney, 2122 Eighty-third street, Brooklyn; Mrs. Hattie Darling, 210 West Seventy-eighth street; Miss Margaret Desmond, 62 Madison avenue; C. R. Cockey, Ridgewood, N. J.; L. Strauss, Far Rockaway; H. R. Goldberg, 205 West 142d street, and C. A. Frutchey, of the Park Avenue Hotel.

Not only was the week's shooting participated in by an unexpectedly large number of ladies and gentlemen, but a still larger crowd was always on hand to watch the shooting. The occasion was successful in every way and has furnished a number of very promising young archers as members of the New York Archery Association, whose season is now under way.

Anyone interested in joining the association should communicate with W. H. Wills, 116 Nassau street.

### Now I Wonder About That!

BOSTON, Mass., June 15.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* If memory serves, we read in history that the archers of Rameses drew to the ear, while the Greeks drew to the chest. The 'Gyptian won out because those extra inches gave the longer range, even as Togo swatted the Russ. Also, the English at Crecy and Poitiers were to-the-ears drawers, were they not? An artist would picture such drawing to the eye. Once I saw a man whose arrow hand went back level with his hat brim and seemed to circle his ear before loosing, and he was pin-cushioning the gold right along at about 100 yards. His shaft was apparently level with his eye at loose. I heard a man say admiringly: "He's a splendid archer." He certainly got scores. I wonder if I have misread Mr. Wills? If so, others may also.

JOHN PRESTON TRUE.

# Notes on Bow Making

By JAMES M. CHALLISS

(Concluded from last week.)

AS soon as this dries it should be dressed on the sides and edges so as to make it nicely rounding, and the belly at this point should be rounded into shape for the handle. As stated in the former article your finished bow will vary between an inch and an inch and a quarter, at the largest part of the limb, depending upon the wood being used. The handle must be larger than the largest part of the limbs, so there will be no bending there. When you have shaped the handle, you must put on a whipping of very stout cord or cotton tape, starting well outside the ends of the joint, winding close, smooth and as tight as your whipping will allow. The whipping should be laid on in glue, and if it will not make the handle too bulky, there should be at least three layers of it. There is a severe strain on this joint, and you cannot make it with too much care or too strong. The more whipping you put on and tighter you draw it, the stronger will be your joint. Let the glue in this whipping dry at least a week before you attempt to brace the bow, which of course you have not attempted heretofore. The bow will be finished the same as a one-piece bow, excepting the handle will receive two coats of varnish to make it waterproof.

The backed bow is a most excellent weapon, and one in which hickory demonstrates its peculiar merit, as most all backed bows are made with such backs. Yew of course is preferable, but is not to be had excepting by the elect. The backed bow is made of two different varieties of wood, the belly of one kind, the back of another. The belly may be all one stick or it may be grafted as described above, excepting there will be no thin piece glued on the back of the joint to make the handle; glue it on the back opposite the handle. To make such a bow, secure a piece of well-seasoned, straight-grained, second growth white hickory of the width and length you want your bow. This is to be planed perfectly flat and smooth and reduced to three-sixteenth inch in thickness. Excellent backs may be secured by procuring from a carriage maker or hardwood dealer a buggy coupling or reach. These are six feet long and one and a quarter inches square. By looking over a large stock you can most likely find one in which the grain is straight and even and does not run out, which when taken to a planing mill and ripped on a sharp circular saw will afford material for three or four backs. Be sure the saw is sharp; if not, the heat from it will warp the strips. Carefully dress the back you select with a fore-plane, seeing that it is the same thickness throughout. The belly will be made along the lines indicated for making a self bow, excepting it will be all of heart wood, and will not be as thick as a self bow. It should be as wide as the back for fourteen inches on either side of the handle. It is not advisable to taper it at all until the back is glued on. The back of the belly should be planed smooth, true and straight, and upon this true surface the back is to be glued. The back of the belly and the under side of the back should be scored by combing them with

the teeth of a fine saw. There are planes made for this purpose, but a saw will answer very well. This is done for the purpose of making the glue hold better. The glue must be of the best, in perfect solution, and applied boiling hot. As soon as it is applied to all portions of the surfaces to be glued, immense pressure must be applied to the two pieces to force out all excess glue. This pressure may be applied by clamps or wedges. If clamps are used, lay the bow back down on a two-inch board and apply as many cabinet makers' clamps as you can borrow, beg or steal. One every six inches is not too many. If your belly is thin and flexible, the clamps must be closer together than if it is more rigid. If you wish to use wedges, nail two two-inch boards on your bench parallel to each other and about three inches apart. Provide a series of short double wedges for the entire length of the bow, and so arranged that the small square end of one is snug against the large end of the next one and so on. By driving the end wedge, all are thus moved, and a uniform pressure is exerted throughout the entire length of the bow. The back of course is against one of the boards, and the wedges are applied to the belly. Another method, used by the professionals, is to provide a series of strap iron loops on the edge of a board the same thickness as the bow and drive wedges under these loops, or rather between the loops and the belly of the bow. Immense pressure is the secret of any good glue joint, and if you keep this constantly in mind and apply pressure at every available point, and by every means at hand, the result will justify the pains. The bow should not be taken out of the clamps for at least a week in order to give the glue a chance to thoroughly dry, and after taking it from the clamps, it should dry for a few days before you attempt to brace it. Dress down and finish as for a self bow, excepting you will do no work whatever on the back, save rounding the corners and sandpapering it. The belly must be shaped so that when the bow is braced, the back is flat and smooth and without any twist. A backed bow should always be provided with horn tips and protected from dampness by three coats of good varnish, well rubbed.

## The Wrists.

BY ROBERT P. ELMER.

It is probable that all skillful archers hold the wrist of the left, or bow hand, perfectly rigid. In fact, I do not see how they could do otherwise, because it forms an integral part of the line of support from the bow to the shoulder which should act as a strut during the act of aiming and loosing.

With the right wrist it is different. Here the aim is not a straight rod braced to receive a shocking stress, but is rather a combination of two levers and a hook. The levers are the upper arm and forearm acted on by the scapular muscles and biceps, and the hook is the hand. It is my opinion that except when opening the fingers for the loose, the hand should act simply

as an inert hook following obediently and without modification the pull of the forearm at the wrist joint. This can be accomplished only if the wrist be allowed to remain soft and pliable. It is the mode of the violinist who retains perfect control of the violin bow with a wrist which is all suppleness, and who loses that control if it be allowed to stiffen.

A deflection of the arrow is often caused by a lateral tug given to the string at the moment of loosing. This will seldom happen unless the wrist be stiff, as anyone can prove to himself by trying. With a limp wrist, the hand will naturally pull directly backward in the line of the shaft.

It is not easy to acquire sufficient muscular control to allow a relaxation of this joint in the arm when all the others are in a state of great strain. Nevertheless the trick can be learned, and if consistently applied, will nearly always add to one's powers.

## English Archery Meets.

THE following English scores are taken from The Field, for May 24. We hope that our archers will not fail to notice that archers abroad do not hesitate to report their scores because they are not always high. We should be as good sportsmen as they:

### CHELTENHAM ARCHERS.

Target meeting, May 15.

	60yds.	50yds.	Total.
Miss Legh .....	38 178	24 150	62 328
Miss O. Newall .....	37 177	22 110	59 287
Miss Browett .....	37 169	21 117	58 286
Miss Newall .....	36 148	19 95	55 243
Miss May Williams .....	29 135	14 68	43 203
Mrs. Bagnall-Oakeley .....	31 119	17 71	48 190

### BERKELEY VALE ARCHERY SOCIETY.

Target Day, May 19.—Weather fine, very cold, with a high wind.

	60yds.	50yds.	Total.
Mrs. C. Chester-Master .....	39 171	20 108	59 279
Miss Vaughan .....	12 56	11 51	23 107
Mrs. Jolly .....	12 40	10 42	22 82
Mrs. Lloyd .....	12 26	11 29	23 55
Mrs. Harle .....	7 33	1 1	8 34
Miss Butler .....	2 10	4 10	6 20

### ROYAL TOXOPHILITE SOCIETY.

Extra Target, May 22.—Fine.

	100yds.	80yds.	60yds.	Total.
C. Pownall .....	34 146	28 112	20 110	82 368
R. H. Tidswell .....	24 90	26 114	14 58	64 262
F. Hemming .....	22 80	21 83	19 71	62 234
C. M. Walrond .....	25 85	21 93	9 41	55 219
J. L. Bates .....	14 50	14 60	14 62	42 172
Sir G. Cornwell .....	8 32	11 29	10 46	29 107

Best gold sweepstakes, C. Pownall.

### VALE OF WHITE HORSE ARCHERS.

May 20.

	60yds.	50yds.	Total.
Mrs. Bowly .....	46 244	21 121	67 365
Miss Haines .....	25 109	15 65	40 174
Miss Hayes .....	24 94	11 51	35 145
Mrs. Wykeham-Musgrave .....	23 75	16 60	39 135
Mrs. Cartmell .....	17 69	14 62	31 131
Miss K. Cartmell .....	11 25	7 23	18 48

	80yds.	60yds.	Total.
Vidal .....	27 111	14 72	41 183
Metcalf .....	15 47	16 82	31 129
Butt .....	9 37	9 41	18 78
Bowly .....	10 32	12 44	22 76
Topham .....	4 16	10 32	14 48

Badge for best gold, Miss Hayes; second gold, Mr. Vidal.

### SOUTH WILTS ARCHERS.

Second Target Day, May 19.—Shot at Bemerton.

	60yds.	50yds.	Total.
Mrs. Hartford .....	38 162	21 121	59 283
Miss Pinckney .....	31 133	21 89	52 222
Miss C. Estcourt .....	27 123	15 65	42 188
Miss MacDonal'd .....	26 126	14 60	40 186
Miss F. Estcourt .....	24 82	17 83	41 165
Mrs. Fisher .....	18 62	15 57	33 119
Miss Awdry .....	20 72	11 43	31 115

	100yds.	80yds.	60yds.	Total.
H. M. Dodington .....	5 23	5 17	5 21	15 61
Major A. Fisher .....	36 130	29 139	20 100	85 369
Windley .....	7 23	4 14	11 37	

EDWARD B. WESTON.



# TRAP SHOOTING



Forest and Stream is an Honorary Member of the Interstate Association for the Promotion of Trapshooting.

## Directors and Honorary Members of the Interstate Association



**MURRAY BALLOU,**  
American Powder Mills.

**T**HE Interstate Association was incorporated Dec. 23, 1892, under title Interstate Manufacturers and Dealers' Association. Its incorporators were: George H. Sampson, Chas. Fatham and John A. H. Dressel

The first Grand American Handicap at targets, the one from which the present, number 14, dates, was shot June 12 to 15, 1900, at Interstate Park, New York. A summary, as applied to the Interstate management of the event, written by Bernard Waters, then trap editor of FOREST AND STREAM, is interesting:

"The shoot ran from start to finish without a hitch. Every part came in prompt sequence. The organization as to departments and details was complete. Elmer E. Shaner was manager, and he superintended the tournament with the skill and competency for which he is noted. The cashier's office was in charge of Mr. A. H. Meyerhoff, assisted by Mr. J. K. Storr. Mr. J. D. Regan was compiler of scores, a position which he was well fitted for by reason of experience and ability in a similar office at G. A. H., and he was ably assisted by Mr. H. H. Stevens.

"The referees and scorers were as follows: At No. 1 set of traps: Mr. H. P. Fessenden referee; Johnnie Fleming scorer, H. L. Merrifield messenger. At No. 2. Chas. E. Mink referee, W. H. Purcell scorer, Mr. A. Lavigne messenger. At No. 3: Mr. Philip O'Brien referee, Mr. Wm. Everhard scorer, Wm. Cox messenger. At No. 4: Mr. H. A. Kerr referee, Mr. W. M. S. Dobson scorer, Mr. Fred Keating messenger. Mr. F. C. Snyder was squad hustler for Nos. 1 and 2. Mr. Charles North for Nos. 3 and 4. Mr. John Wright, of Pittsburgh, was blackboard man, and the neat lettering of the names on the board was pleasing to gaze upon, and quite plain as printed copy.

"The handicap committee as originally formed had for its members Messrs. Jacob Pentz, E. E. Shaner, W. R. Hobart, W. K. Park and B. Waters."

From the first tournament up to 1906, when Indianapolis held the event for the second time, there was a steady increase in attendance. Chicago boosted it back into popularity in 1907, and on the return engagement, two years later, raised their own record by one, which was the biggest shooting attendance until the present meet, which at time of going to press is far and away beyond anything previous.

Riley Thompson holds the record for high score, with 190 straight, made in Chicago in 1910. Last year's winner, W. E. Phillips, broke % out of 100.

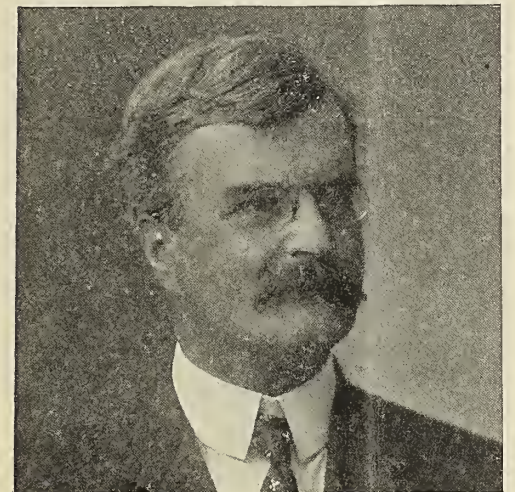
The Grand American Handicap, while one of the great developments of the Interstate Association, is but a detail of the tremendous work it has done for clay target shooters. Briefly, this work is similar to that of the Amateur Athletic Union, only a great deal more thorough and dependable.

The officers and directors of the Interstate Association are able, unbiased and non-partisan, and while each group represents a different manufacturer, no attempt is made by any member to detract from the value of products of others. The combined efforts of the Association is toward development of trapshooting and to keeping up its present high standard. The mixed ale shoot has had its day, and there is no place for the rounder in trapshooting; so long as the Interstate puts its name on a shoot, every one is assured of a square deal. The club that does not know for what the hall mark of Interstate Association stands should immediately write for particulars.

Speaking of photographs, we sent a request to every officer and director of the Interstate Association, the backbone of trapshooting development, and to every publication that is an honorary member, and whose publicity keeps the work of the Interstate Association before the trapshooting world, for photographs to run in this issue. That all trap editors and directors are not shown herewith must be charged to the gentlemen who have not sent photographs as requested. We regret our inability to make this souvenir number complete, as we feel it would have been had every one complied with



**F. B. CLARK,**  
Remington-U. M. C.



**EDWARD E. BANKS,**  
Hercules Powder Co.



**W. R. CLARK,**  
Winchester Repeating Arms Co.



**W. G. BEECROFT,**  
Editor Forest and Stream.



**T. E. DOREMUS,**  
Du Pont de Nemours Co.

# Directors and Honorary Members of the Interstate Association



**E. B. DRAKE,**  
American Powder Mills.



**T. H. KELLER,**  
Peters Cartridge Co.



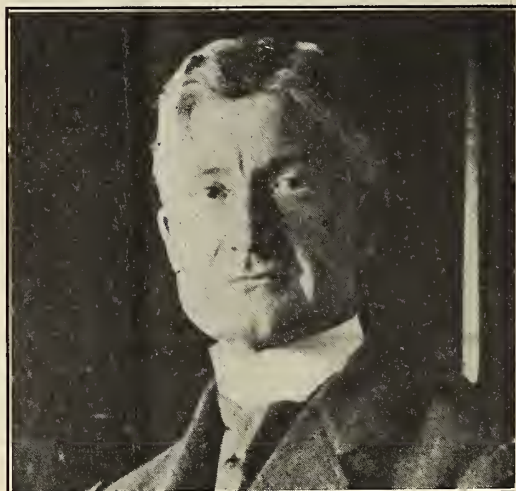
**PAUL NORTH,**  
Chamberlin Cartridge & Target Co.



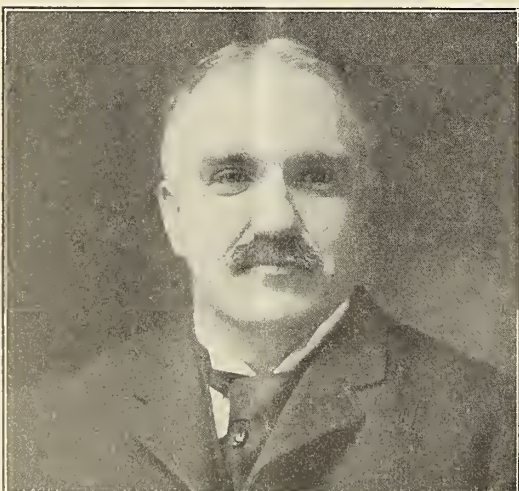
**A. F. HEBARD,**  
Remington-U. M. C.



**H. S. LEONARD,**  
Winchester Repeating Arms Co.



**W. A. SMITH,**  
Trap Editor, Rod and Gun in Canada.



**JOHN HUNTER,**  
Hunter Arms Co.



**T. A. MARSHALL,**  
Remington-U. M. C.



**LUTHER J. SQUIER,**  
Du Pont de Nemours Co.



our request, and sincerely hope our efforts will be of some value to every one who gets a copy of this number, which, we are certain, will be practically every one interested in trapshooting, both registered and unregistered shooters.

**WINNERS OF G. A. H. TO DATE.**

1900.....	74 entries
Held at Interstate Park, N. Y., June 14.	
R. O. Heikes (22yds.) winner, 91 ex 100.	
1901.....	75 entries
Held at Interstate Park, N. Y., June 13	
E. C. Griffith (19yds.) winner, 95 ex 100.	
1902.....	91 entries
Held at Interstate Park, New York, May 8.	
C. W. Floyd (18yds.) winner, 94 ex 100.	
1903.....	192 entries
Held at Kansas City, Missouri, April 16.	
M. Diefenderfer (16yds.) winner, 94 ex 100.	
1904.....	336 entries
Held at Indianapolis, Ind., June 23.	
R. D. Guphill (19yds.), winner, 96 ex 100.	
1905.....	352 entries
Held at Indianapolis, Ind., June 29.	
R. R. Barber (16yds.) winner, 99 ex 100.	
1906.....	290 entries
Held at Indianapolis, Ind., June 21.	
F. E. Rodgers (17yds.) winner, 94 ex 100.	
1907.....	495 entries
Held at Chicago, Ill., June 20.	
Jeff L. Blanks (17yds.) winner, 96 ex 100.	
1908.....	362 entries
Held at Columbus, O., June 25.	
Fred Harlow (16yds.) winner, 92 ex 100.	
1909.....	457 entries
Held at Chicago, Ill., June 24.	
Fred Shattuck (18yds.) winner, 96 ex 100.	
1910.....	383 entries
Held at Chicago, Ill., June 23.	
Riley Thompson (19yds.) winner, 100 ex 100.	
1911.....	418 entries
Held at Columbus, O., June 22.	
Harvey Dixon (20yds.) winner, 99 ex 100.	
1912.....	377 entries
Held at Springfield, Ill., June 20.	
W. E. Phillips (19yds.) winner, 96 ex 100.	

There never has been a repeat, and we predict a new name will be added to the list this week.

**Where the G. A. H. Will be Shot.**

**HISTORY OF THE N. C. R. GUN CLUB, DAYTON, O.**  
(From Forest and Stream, March 1, 1913.)

Late one Saturday afternoon in April, 1909, three tired but happy snipe hunters sat on a log in the Big Beaver Swamp, resting from their tramp through the swamp. They had shot a few of the flavory jacksnipe, but, best of all, they had fully enjoyed the pleasure and companionship of several hours in the glorious outdoors, with the warm sunshine, green grass and wild flowers, the many robins, thrushes and other song birds chirping and flying back and forth, and the fresh, balmy air of spring (nature at her best). How their red blood had tingled whenever a wily jack rose suddenly from some grassy tuft, and with a shrill "skack" darted away like a flash on his zig-zagging course across the swamp. These men—Harvey L. Monbeck, Fred W. Oswald and W. F. MacCandless—employees of the National Cash Register Company, were regretting the fact that it was the last Saturday afternoon of the open snipe season, and that they could not be together outdoors for any shooting until the next fall. Suddenly the idea occurred of forming a shotgun club to shoot clay birds on Saturday afternoons. Harvey had taken a very active part in trapshooting for over sixteen years. Fred was also a well-known amateur shooter with several years' experience on the firing line. "Mac" had never shot in any blurock shoots, but he recalled how, when a boy of twelve, he had once or twice crouched in a large box and loaded an expert trap while some men "boomed" at the targets with black powder shells. However, for years he read and admired the scores made by "Pop" Heikes and other leading shooters. They talked of plans for a club all the way home, and the next week they began trying to interest the shooters among their fellow workers. On Thursday evening, May 29, Monbeck, Oswald, MacCandless, C. A. Sheets, W. G. Souders, Frank Oswald, J. S. Neff, W. C. Breen, E. Allen, J. L. Shropshire, C. B. Wertz and G. R. Schoenberger met and organized a club; as they were all employees of that company, they named it N. C. R. Gun Club. Each of these twelve men contributed \$1 to the first treasury fund to buy loaded shells and targets. The officers chosen were: President, Wertz; Captain, Monbeck; Secretary, Sheets; Treasurer, Fred Oswald. On the following Saturday afternoon, May 22, the club's first shoot was held, using two expert traps, which Monbeck had owned for several



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years, the company having readily granted permission to place the traps in their field at a safe distance from the baseball diamond. Then three more members were secured, and each of the fifteen contributed \$1, and a second-hand blackbird trap was bought. From then on the membership fee was made \$2, so that all members would be on the same basis.

It had been the company's policy for years to assist and encourage its employees in clean, manly outdoor sports, and they made several baseball diamonds, tennis courts, and a cinder track for foot racing, furnished the equipment and kept everything in fine shape for use on Saturday afternoons, holidays and summer evenings. The company did these things because they not only liked to see their people happily enjoying these games, but they also felt sure that such recreation would make them healthier and more efficient workers. So they gladly built a trap house, firing line and small shelter house, with seats around the sides, for the gun club.

The first part of June, Sheets and Oswald resigned

their offices of secretary and treasurer. W. F. MacCandless was then elected secretary and treasurer, and has been kept in that office ever since. When he accepted the office he told the members that "it was his hopes and aim to help them build up a gun club that would win the respect and esteem of all followers of trapshooting throughout the United States, become one of the most popular and best-known clubs, make this finest of all manly sports more popular, hold the Ohio State shoot, and finally secure the coveted privilege and honor of holding the greatest of all shooting events, the Grand American Handicap. His ideas were instantly and unanimously approved and the club made this standard their goal. He also received the club's approval of his suggestion to publish only the best scores of any and all shooters taking part in their practice shoots and to omit them entirely if they broke less than four-fifths of their targets. That policy brought many beginners into the sport, and been deeply appreciated by expert amateurs, when they had a "bad day over the traps."



H. L. MONBECK, PRESIDENT.



W. F. MacCANDLESS, SECRETARY-TREASURER.

The club announced that all shooters were invited and welcome to enjoy the sport with them every time they had a shoot. Rolla ("Pop") Heikes came out to their second shoot, gave them encouragement and splendid advice. He was made an honorary member, and has been their guiding star ever since.

The first New Year's shoot was held over that one trap on Jan. 1, 1910, and over sixty shooters were present. The latter part of May, 1910, the company granted the club a new location in the southeastern part of N. C. R. Field and started building a roomy, comfortable club house, large, concrete trap house, gravel firing line and a suspension foot bridge over the canal. As the club's membership had increased and they were entertaining a large number of shooters every Saturday, the Ohio Electric Railway was induced to make a regular stop (for both city and interurban cars) at the foot bridge,

thus bringing shooters within 30 yards of the club house. On July 2, 1910, the opening shoot was held on the new grounds, E. A. Deeds, general manager of the company, firing the first shot by request of the club, and scoring a "dead bird."

The club installed a new western McCrea trap, and many large pleasant shoots were held. Wertz resigned in September, 1910, and H. L. Monbeck was chosen president, and still holds that office. Harvey well deserves that honor, as he has been one of Ohio's best-known amateurs for over twenty years, and has done a great deal to build up and encourage trapshooting. Sheets, a big, jolly fellow, and a crack shot, was made captain.

Sixty-six shooters attended the New Year's shoot, Jan. 2, 1911. The club never tried to make money on its big shoots. It has always been in it for "the pleasure of shooting" and the "good of the sport," and always gave every concession and privilege they possibly could, and figured to make their shoots more attractive and enjoyable and less costly to the shooters. The club's membership now included some of the company's officers and several prominent department managers. Such splendid men as Luther J. Squier, Tom A. Marshall, John R. Taylor, W. R. Chamberlain, Fred Gilbert, Lester German and others were visiting them often, boosting them, and part of the club's hopes were being realized.

On June 8, the president and secretary-treasurer were sent to the Ohio State shoot at Columbus, O., to try and secure that tournament for 1912. They had the good fortune to land it, and the club immediately began working to make the event a record-breaker. About seventy shooters attended the third annual New Year's shoot on Jan. 1, 1912. Sheets had resigned as captain the latter part of December, 1911, because of his taking a Saturday course in higher mechanics. S. W. Everett, a prominent amateur, splendid shot, and former manager of the Harshman Gun Club, was chosen captain, and still holds that office.

On March 1, 1912, the office of vice-president was created, and W. F. Bippus, treasurer of the company, was elected to that office. He is still vice-president, and although he never shot a clay bird until July, 1909, he has become one of the club's best shots, is always among the leaders at big shoots, and is a popular favorite with all. As only employees of the company were eligible to join, the club made fifteen of Dayton's leading prominent business men (who had been regular visitors and boosters) honorary members in March, 1912. Such sterling men as F. H. Rike, I. G. Kumlner, J. M. Markham, R. R. Dickey, C. E. Mead and others were included. The company built two more trap houses and firing lines, enlarged the club house and made other improvements to enable the club to properly handle the Ohio State shoot; they also printed the programs, etc.

The club leased an Ideal-Leggett trap, thus making two traps for practice.

One hundred shooters was their mark for the State shoot, but they did better, having 104, 107 and 110 shooting in the Ohio State shoot, June 5, 6 and 7 respectively. That was the largest and best State tournament held in the United States during that year, and was only beaten by the one at Cincinnati many years ago. The club gave \$350 (all the money they had received for advertising and part of their profits on the shoot) to the prize moneys, in addition to the \$300 given by the Interstate Association. All the visiting shooters said it was one of the best conducted and most enjoyable tournaments they ever attended, and they drew up resolutions asking the Interstate Association to send the Grand American Handicap to Dayton, O., in 1913, and here it is, gentlemen.



W. F. BIPPUS, VICE-PRESIDENT.



S. W. EVERETT, CAPTAIN.

**Independent G. C.**

EASTON, Pa., June 14.—The Independent Gun Club held its regular monthly shoot to-day. J. Maurer was high for the Stevens trophy with 24. Cross and Wenner were high for the Du Pont trophy with 23.

The club will hold its next regular shoot on July 12, when G. Cross and J. Maurer will shoot a match for the club's challenge cup. The scores of to-day follow:

Stevens trophy, 25 targets, handicap:			
J Maurer	..... 0 24	W Ivey	..... 2 20
G Cross	..... 0 20	C Eckert	..... 0 14
B Wenner	..... 5 20		

Du Pont trophy, 25 targets, handicap:			
J Maurer	..... 1 22	W Ivey	..... 6 21
G Cross	..... 3 23	C Eckert	..... 0 22
B Wenner	..... 4 23		

Twenty-five target event:			
J Maurer	..... 24	B Wenner	..... 20
G Cross	..... 19	W Ivey	..... 15



N. C. R. GUN CLUB GROUNDS AT DAYTON, O.

New York State Sportsmen's Association.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 12.—It was a veritable G. A. H. in attendance and interest, nearly 300 crackers being present. J. K. Greene took away high average for three days with 520 out of 550, getting 190 in each 200 event and 140 out of 150. A. E. Conley was second with 517, F. S. Wright third with 514. Among the "for targets only" fraternity J. R. Graham and Bill Crosby tied for upper register with 530, with Lester German on third step with 523. Three teams competed for Dean Richmond trophy, Buffalo Audubon winning with 68 to 67, after shooting off a tie at 69 out of 75 with Onondaga Gun Club. Three teams shot for Greater New York cup. This was won by Buffalo with 183, thus making a tie for the cup with Bergen Beach. As the latter did not enter to-day cup goes to Buffalo on forfeit. The scores:

Table with columns: 1st Day, 2d Day, 3d Day, Ave., Mdse. Lists names and scores for various events like Dean Richmond trophy race, Greater New York cup, etc.

Maryland My Maryland CAN BE CLAIMED BY WINCHESTER Factory Loaded Shells

It's all on account of the way the Maryland State Shoot went. Winchester Shells certainly showed a clean pair of heels in all the events and convinced the believers in the "just-as-good-as" into saying "there ain't any such." Now a recapitulation is in order. Here it is:



J. M. HAWKINS

AMATEUR STATE CHAMPIONSHIP: Won by Dwight F. Mallory, who tied Wm. Holland on 45 x 50, and then made 15 straight in the shoot-off. Both shot Winchester "Repeater" Factory Loaded Shells.

HIGH AMATEUR AVERAGE: (Lexington Trophy) Won by I. E. Eyler, who scored 273 x 300 and 47 x 50 in the shoot-off. He shot Winchester "Leader" Factory Loaded Shells.

HIGH GENERAL AVERAGE: Won by J. M. Hawkins, who scored 281 x 300. He shot Winchester Factory Loaded Shells and a Winchester Repeating Shotgun.

All is now said and it all speaks for Winchester Factory Loaded Shells. It's another voice that emphasizes the good shooting qualities of Winchester shells — the shells that make trap shooting records and hence trap shooting fame. For consistently improving scores

Tie Up To Winchester Shells THE W BRAND

Table with columns: Name, Score, Club. Lists names and scores for various events like Dean Richmond trophy race, Buffalo Audubon Club, etc.

Table with columns: Name, Score, Club. Lists names and scores for various events like Lock City Gun Club, Brooklyn Rod and Gun Club, etc.

# PETERS SHELLS

Are persistent and consistent winners. They make good, and therefore are the choice of a rapidly increasing number of amateur shooters in all parts of the country. Here is a part of one week's record of P victories:

First General Average.....	Eugene, Ore., June 2-5.....	L. H. Reid.....	434 ex 450
Chingren Trophy.....	Eugene, Ore., June 2-5.....	L. H. Reid.....	99 ex 100
First Amateur Average.....	Marshall, Mo., June 4-6.....	Harvey Dixon.....	450 ex 475
Grand Missouri Handicap.....	Marshall, Mo., June 4-6.....	Harvey Dixon.....	94 ex 100
First Amateur Average.....	Brownsville, Pa., June 10.....	Chas. C. Irwin.....	140 ex 150
Second Amateur Average.....	Brownsville, Pa., June 10.....	L. F. Barsom.....	138 ex 150
First General Average.....	Dayton, Ky., June 8.....	W. R. Chamberlain.....	142 ex 150
First General Average.....	Bradford, Ill., June 5-6.....	H. W. Cadwallader.....	332 ex 350
First General Average.....	Warm Springs, Ga., June 10-11.....	H. D. Freeman.....	384 ex 400
First General Average.....	Sioux City, Ia., June 10-12.....	W. S. Hoon.....	576 ex 600
First Amateur Average.....	Huntington, W. Va., June 11-12.....	Harvey Dixon.....	283 ex 300
Second General Average.....	Huntington, W. Va., June 11-12.....	C. F. Moore.....	290 ex 300
Two-Man Team Championship.....	Huntington, W. Va., June 11-12.....	{ R. Gerstell.....	47 ex 50
		{ Ed. H. Taylor.....	46 ex 50
West Virginia State Championship.....	Huntington, W. Va., June 11-12.....	Thos. R. Shepherd.....	96 ex 100
Longest Run.....	Huntington, W. Va., June 11-12.....	C. F. Moore.....	168 straight

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### English Trap Championship.

THE twenty-first annual open clay bird shooting championship will be held at the grounds of the Middlesex Gun Club, Hendon, London, N.W., on June 26, 27 and 28.

First Day: No. 1, the Middlesex Gun Club competition, handicap, 10 birds down the line; prizes, M. G. C. cup and £5 specie; entrance fees, first entry 4/6, second entry 3/6. No. 2, the Shooting Times competition, handicap, 10 birds down the line, right barrel kills count 3, left barrel kills 2; maximum handicap 7 points; prizes, chiming clock and three other prizes; entrance fee 5/.

Second Day: No. 8, the "Trovers and Tyros," handicap, 10 birds down the line; Trovers—class A, prize £5 specie, open to scratch and 1-point men and to all those who have won a prize at the meeting; Tyros, class B, "Walkers Parker" prize and three other prizes, open only to 2-point men and over who have not won a prize at the meeting; entrance fees, first entry, 4/6, second entry 3/6. No. 9, "County Gentleman and Land and Water" event, scratch, 5 pairs of birds, single fire, one from the trench and one from the tower, gun down; Prizes, The County Gentleman and Land and Water gold watch prize, and three other prizes; entrance fee, 7/.

Third Day: No. 14, the "Country Life" competition, handicap (Trovers and Tyros), 10 birds down the line; Trovers, class A, Country Life prizes and three other prizes, open to scratch and 1-point men, and to all competitors who have won a prize at the meeting; Tyros,

class B, Country Life prize and three other prizes, open only to 2-point men and over, who have not won a prize at the meeting; entrance fees, first entry 6/ second entry 4/. No. 15, International shield, scratch, National teams of six, 20 birds down the line; prizes, holdership of shield (value £75), and gold medals, gold star medal to the competitor making the highest score in each team; entrance fee, £4 10s. for each team. No. 16, the C. B. S. A. "majority" competition, handicap, 5 birds down the line, decimal handicapping; prizes, silver cup to be won outright and £25 specie added by the C. B. S. A.; entrance fees, first entry 12/6, second entry 10/. No. 17, the championship competition, scratch, 30 birds down the line, and 10 single fire, 5 from No. 2 and 5 from No.

4 mark; prizes, holdership of championship cup (value 50 guineas), added silver trophy, N. R. A. life membership, and five other prizes; entrance fee, 12/6. No. 18, the bronze star (aggregate), scratch, shot concurrently with Nos. 14 and 17 (first 30 birds only), 50 birds down the line, kills alone count; prize, the bronze star; entrance fee, 2/. No. 19, the gold star (aggregate), scratch, 100 birds; to be won by the shooter whose highest scores for 100 birds included in the aggregates in the bronze star competitions show the largest total of kills; prize, the gold star; free prize to competitors entered for bronze stars.

### Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., June 10.—Ninety shooters put in for the day here, and while scores were not so much, enthusiasm, which like beauty in a woman, covers a multitude of shortcomings, ran high. C. C. Irwin carried the dough bag with 140 out of 150. The scores:

H E Brooks.....	117	*L J Squier.....	126
J W Sherrer.....	119	G E Painter.....	136
*W Henderson.....	112	S M Crothers.....	129
M T Brendlinger.....	125	C C Irwin.....	140
J E Penrod.....	127	Geo Cochran.....	134
P T Evans.....	115	J F Calhoun.....	136
M D Ullery.....	110	A D Hickman.....	127
F F Cotter.....	113	L Lautenslager.....	122
Wm McClarren.....	115	A H Rigsby.....	121
W E Dewar.....	82	W C Heiser.....	125
J I Morrison.....	129	Robert Crawford.....	137
R J West.....	138	J T Crawford.....	117
*C F Moore.....	141	W T Daugherty.....	114
F B Theakston.....	104	H O Hornbake.....	97
Jas Craft.....	115	J W Gribble.....	122
W A Cornelius.....	103	E W Gillespie.....	130
S L Granger.....	111	R B Thompson.....	111
N A Calhoun.....	97	V L Foster.....	119
W R Hill.....	126	*James Lewis.....	126
J F Prigg.....	101	A L Iseman.....	105
W B Hubbs.....	96	J M McCollum.....	66
L Myer.....	122	J E Shepherd.....	96
C W Peterson.....	124	E L Wolf.....	92
C Kochendorfer.....	116	Harry Kochendorfer.....	105
Al Murphy.....	116	J H Chilcotte.....	102
J K Lawson.....	103	Geo Thompson.....	102
B D Matthews.....	120	R S Deniker.....	123
H L Born.....	109	Phil Grant.....	106
S L Snee.....	113	W D Jarvis.....	97
W H Denman.....	110	J H Claybaugh.....	96
A W Whalen.....	102	A W Herrington.....	83
John Slater.....	114	W H Milliken.....	98
J H Humes.....	116	*L W Cumberland.....	138
J W McMeans.....	119	L W Baker.....	126
R J Zinkham.....	113	A H King.....	137
T P Grant.....	109	G L Pearson.....	106
H E Coss.....	116	Steve Barson.....	138
Wm Zmerley.....	109	W M Beck.....	120
W A Henry.....	129	A S Anthony.....	130
W W Herbertson.....	117		

\*Professionals.



CHARLEY NORTH,

The man who makes the pieces fly.

Badger G. C.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 8.—Dering was high gun for the entire two days with 277, second went to Bushman. High "break 'em for luck" was Fred Bills, 281. The scores, 150 targets per man: :

FIRST DAY.

Table of scores for the first day of the Badger G. C. trapshooting event, listing names and target counts.

SECOND DAY.

Table of scores for the second day of the Badger G. C. trapshooting event, listing names and target counts.

Chicago G. C.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 8.—The following scores were made in the weekly club shoot, thirty shooters participating in the different events. The weather was quite cool with a strong incoming wind. Event No. 7 was a distance handicap, 21yds.:

Table of scores for the Chicago G. C. trapshooting event, listing names and target counts.

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Platteville G. C.

PLATTEVILLE, Wis., June 12.—It took only 139 dead ones to win to-day, and these were credited to C. P. Shumway. E. S. Graham got away with elevated rank in for-wads-only division on 142. Scores:

Table of scores for the Platteville G. C. trapshooting event, listing names and target counts.

Table of scores for the Platteville G. C. trapshooting event, listing names and target counts.

Events Nos. 5 and 6 were at 12 pairs.

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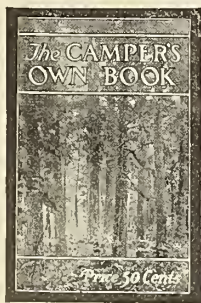
Its trajectory is extraordinarily flat owing to great muzzle velocity and it anchors game in a most wonderful way.

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In the appropriate green T-cloth, \$1.00, postage 7c. In the paper (as shown in cut), 50c, postage 6c. If your dealer cannot supply you, we will send on receipt of price. We have on hand also a few copies in cloth of the 1912 issue (now out of print) at \$1.00 each, postage 6c.

**THE LOG CABIN PRESS :: :: 146 Worth Street, NEW YORK CITY**

**Canandaigua Sportsman's Club.**

A. A. STERLING was high last Saturday with 48 out of 50, breaking 39 straight. Eiseline and Wilbur shot off a tie for second prize, Eiseline winning. The scores:

Sterling	2 50	Sage	0 33
Eiseline	8 47	Brink	0 29
Wilbur	15 47	Bacon	0 23
Mason	3 41	Clark	0 17
Van W	7 39	Evans	0 18
Kibbe	2 35	Darling	0 5
Soule	0 34		

**Medford G. C.**

MEDFORD, Okla., June 14.—Several members of the Pond Creek Club shot with us this afternoon, getting used to the grounds. Scores were as follows:

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
Stalker	75	50	Bunch	50	35
Moore	75	43	Soucek	50	39
Strider	75	54	Wilson	30	25
Siefert	50	43	Hardy	30	25
Hite	50	43	Chism	25	14

L. V. HARDY, Sec'y.

**Nassau G. C.**

LONG BEACH, L. I., June 12.—The following scores were made at the two-day tournament run by the Hotel Nassau at Long Beach, L. I., on June 10 and 11. Shooting was right on the beach. The program consisted of 150 targets each day; but owing to the large attendance, which was not expected, it had to be cut to 125. About \$400 worth of valuable presents or prizes were given to the ten high guns each day. Two cups to the two highest ladies. High gun for the two days went to Paul Von Boeckman with 226 out of 250, and second to E. B. Stephensen with 226 out of 250, and N. S. Heinck taking third on 223. Each received cups. There was also a cup for long run.

Every shooter present spoke highly of the ideal location and place, so it was decided to have another shoot in the fall.

	1st Day.	2d Day.		1st Day.	2d Day.
J H Finch	95	...	L C Remsen	97	...
A W Currie	88	...	F B Smith	94	...
A L Brush	106	106	Wm Huff	93	...
J H Ferrie	95	84	S P Hopkins	76	...
Miss J Thorpe	67	...	P Von Boeckman	111	116
R T Nash	94	103	F Stephenson	114	112
D K Morrel	92	96	C B Guick	63	...
Dr Fulda	98	98	J Allen	96	...
N L Herrick	108	115	M R Guggenheim	73	101
C de Quillfeldt	102	94	F Lambert	...	83
*C Von Lengerke	98	107	H H Shannon	...	104
*F Lawrence	99	99	W E Skidmore	...	96
C F Winslow	83	95	G K Schenck	...	43
Dr Sauer	108	102	J O'Brien	...	79
R J Jones	106	102	C L Thompson	...	47
Miss Brown	41	33	B Nothway	...	97
A Schwab	40	...	M McVoy, Jr.	...	81
*T H Keller, Sr.	100	100	F S Rowland	...	96
Mrs Rodgers	64	78	C M Prankard	...	50
*W W Hammond	91	100	F C Chaffee	...	103
H T Lee	72	...	C S Hyde	...	93
J S Simonson	75	...	C R Short	...	75
J Voelker	62	...	D E Shindle	...	85
H D Tracy	90	97	R V Suydam	...	86
T Dukes	103	102	T Vail	...	104
Dr G H Martin	108	102	L B Small	...	100
F F Rodgers	95	111	W Hoeker	...	93
W Thorps	81	99	A D Tunis	...	75
S M Van Allen	95	...	J Bartick	...	79
L C Wilson	111	...	F J McConnel	...	45
W W Rice	102	107	W Garden	...	51
M Hepburn	99	106	W W Wood, Jr	...	52
A Betti	87	...			

\*Professionals.

**Oregon State Shoot.**

EUGENE, Ore., June 5.—Mighty successful was the shoot here for the past three days. Forty-nine shooters plugged at 24,200 targets, dividing kale Rose system. E. A. Bean, President of Eugene Gun Club, was professor of political economy. The scores:

	1st Day.	2d Day.	3d Day.
F Vanatta	139	141	135
A Huntley	144	144	132
G C Gregory	136	143	130
F M Troeh	137	145	140
F C Moulten	139	140	136
W McCormack	136	141	139
J W Seavey	135	142	141
Bud Kompf	138	140	135
M M Bull	137	137	140
*I M Fisher	138	143	142
H H Veatch	125	136	130
*P J Holohan	143	140	141
S A Edmundson	124	138	122
*H E Poston	143	141	147
P P Nelson	127	138	137
H F Whilon	137	141	141
*L H Reid	145	147	142
*F C Riehl	135	141	142
*J E Reid	134	137	181
E J Chirgren	141	135	125
*F A Dryden	143	142	133
*Ed Morris	133	130	134
E R Seely	134	135	135
R P Knight	134	136	130
L Rayburn	138	140	134
H J Thielman	131	134	128
P H O'Brien	133	132	140
D Campbell	124	69	120
E A Bean	135	135	137
C Deierlein	133	135	127
G H Smith	126	138	120
W L Kincaid	110	127	108
W D Heckart	121	122	133

**Birmingham G. C.**

ON Saturday, June 14, H. C. Gibbs paid the Birmingham Gun Club a visit and shot high at our regular weekly shoot. Owing to his being sick, his score is not as good as he usually makes. Dr. Sellers was shooting several different guns, but managed to land well up after all. Lec Moody and Cornwell were shooting well again. The scores, 100 targets per man:

H D Gibbs	92	E M Cornwell	84
John Fletcher	90	Mrs Garl	83
Randolph	88	V Heckler	78
Dr Sellers	86	R L Kennon	60
Lee Moody	85	O Garl	(75) 53

**Norfolk—Portsmouth G. C.**

PORTSMOUTH, Va., June 13.—Nine shooters braved the weather and shot targets between showers. Gunther was in good form and smashed 71 out of 75. The club scores at 50 targets follow: Gunther 47, Edmonds 44, Davis 42, Boyd 40, Land 40, Cook 27, Talbot 25, Vaughn 25, Wiggins 25. W. T. E., Sec'y.

**Soo Gun Club Tournament**

THE registered three-day tournament of this club was successfully conducted at Sioux City, Ia., on June 10, 11 and 12. There was an attendance of eighty-seven amateurs and eight professionals, and the program called for thirty-six events, a total of 600 targets. The records show that, including practice and all other events, a total of 47,685 targets were trapped. The Interstate Association contributed \$100, of which \$80 was applied to averages (\$5 each to eight high and eight low averages), and \$20 to purses. The club contribution of \$400 was added to the purses. Money was divided Jack Rabbit system. The interstate championship trophy event was won by L. A. Gates. Scores:

	1st Day.	2d Day.	3d Day.
W F Duncan.....	168	180	183
J A Duncan.....	180	179	180
Jas Rae.....	159	171	161
G L Taylor.....	177	177	176
J W Gray.....	170	164	180
*W A Brown.....	180	184	189
W H Illian.....	176	179	176
Geo Hughes.....	176	170	174
H Hollister.....	170	170	...
G A Schroeder.....	162	177	172
*R R Barber.....	187	188	192
L A Gates.....	180	184	189
H A Anderson.....	167	174	...
W P Iverson.....	172	154	...
F H Rudat.....	181	169	175
C E Ellis.....	176	178	179
J H Thurston.....	166	160	...
H K Stillwell.....	156	163	179
F F Chladek.....	182	166	172
*F K Eastman.....	183	186	180
*T T Lednum.....	158	152	168
*Geo Kreger.....	184	185	186
A M Shaw.....	183	186	189
C A Ferguson.....	175	167	...
J S Frink.....	175	164	173
*H G Taylor.....	192	191	192
*J E Dickey.....	186	192	192
Joe Kautzky.....	185	186	187
A L Yearous.....	161	163	177
E C Hinshaw.....	183	189	189
F F Slocum.....	172	175	185
W H Cowan.....	165	167	161
Dr Okey.....	186	172	...

J P White.....	191	183	194
A Wallace.....	183	183	189
Harry Huss.....	166	175	...
E Schneekloth.....	177	175	...
G Maxwell.....	169	176	...
C H Hunter.....	(60) 51	(35) 31	177
C Thurston.....	157	178	165
G A Roher.....	156	180	...
G L Olund.....	151	152	154
F R Patch.....	173	166	...
W C McNamara.....	144	151	147
M Thompson.....	183	168	170
Bert Anderson.....	174	154	...
II Schneekloth.....	143	...	...
W J Langers.....	(100) 74	...	...
C Whiteer.....	(100) 74	...	...
H Evendon.....	(100) 77	172	167
W J C Meyer.....	(60) 40	(15) 10	...
W D Townsend.....	(100) 88	183	...
Chas Preston.....	(145) 91	(145) 108	...
E Rice.....	170	...	...
A Sutton.....	180	169	178
J W Fairchild.....	176	169	168
J Hardigan.....	176	178	176
J A Schmitz.....	177	180	189
J C Buzzell.....	182	177	176
P Alvers.....	148	155	...
J Alberts.....	160	154	...
G E Green.....	159	147	...
J I Burns.....	175	178	...
A Abramson.....	169	164	168
*G A Olson.....	180	184	184
W S Hoon.....	194	194	188
Chas McGinnis.....	171	183	177
F M Shores.....	177	179	...
John Otten.....	(15) 12	...	...
A Peterson.....	(45) 30	...	...
P D Gibson.....	(45) 38	(35) 30	(20) 15
C Hoffman.....	(80) 32	...	...
J W Foster.....	(80) 38	...	...
W V Hedden.....	(35) 10	...	...
H H Cable.....	(20) 18	(100) 80	...
C B Lang.....	(20) 10	...	...
Dr Conaway.....	(180) 154	...	...
W Lempke.....	...	150	...
C Hons.....	...	150	...
D M Cleveland.....	...	165	...
A H Raven.....	...	(100) 86	...
H E Stockberger.....	...	(100) 78	...
R Metcalf.....	...	(100) 80	...
W D Hogan.....	...	169	...
C J Nelson.....	...	(100) 84	165
J P Osborn.....	...	(100) 85	...
W L Ross.....	...	(15) 11	...
H W Feldman.....	...	(15) 14	...
John Veidt.....	...	(15) 13	...
R L McClure.....	...	(15) 13	...
B W Nesselrode.....	...	(100) 84	...
H H Hawman.....	...	(15) 14	...
A B McClure.....	...	(15) 10	...
Geo McPherson.....	...	...	(60) 31
B Harrison.....	...	...	(145) 129

**Du Pont G. C.**

WILMINGTON, Del., June 14.—Several fulls were made to-day. In the two-man team shoot for the E. I. Du Pont trophy, Turner and Minnick each made a full from small draws, scoring 4 points on the cup. The scores:

T Turner.....	23	R F Springer.....	9
H W Burk.....	21	W G Porter.....	20
E M Ross.....	21	Dr E J Bullock.....	22
C Leedom.....	14	H Winchester.....	22
S A Reiss.....	14	W Tomlinson.....	21
W F Webster.....	21	W Coyne.....	21
B F Stevens.....	16	Walter Hartlove.....	16
J H Minnick.....	25	A A Jones.....	14
M D Darrell.....	13	A Bird.....	19
W H Neily.....	13	H J Taggart.....	15
W M Francis.....	16	W B Smith, Jr.....	20
C Ewing.....	11	Dr H Betts.....	24
J B McHugh.....	23	H E Kaighn.....	19
S J Neuman.....	18	J W Anderson, Jr.....	20
L D Willis.....	25	W M Carter.....	13
E A W Everett.....	17	H P Carlon.....	19
Stanley Tuchton.....	25	Dr A Patterson.....	15
Carl Mayer.....	16	W A Joslyn.....	25
C Daly.....	16	R R Raymond.....	23
W Edmanson.....	23	B R Raymond, Jr.....	9
C E Springer.....	16		

**Team race:**

	B.	H.	Ttl.	Pts.	Ttl.
Isaac Turner.....	22	3	25		
J H Minnick.....	24	1	25	4	50
S H Reiss.....	14	7	21		
Clyde Leedom.....	14	1	15	0	36
E M Ross.....	21	3	24		
S J Neuman.....	18	5	23	3	47
W B Smith, Jr.....	19	1	20		
J W Anderson, Jr.....	20	3	23	1	43
W Edmanson.....	23	1	24		
C E Springer.....	16	5	21	2	45
Dr A Patterson.....	18	3	21		
H P Carlon.....	19	1	20	0	41

**St. Joe Valley G. C.**

SOUTH BEND, Ind., June 13.—The scores at the shoot to-day were as follows: Gustafson 80 per cent., Casbon 44, Walworth 55, Keeney 48, Kale 84, Baird 78, Maurer 50, and Freeman 50.

This week's shoot being on Friday, a number of the shooters were not out. It seemed to be an off day, for some of the best men landed around 80 per cent., and the best score was 84.

On June 7, the following scores were made: Kale 95 per cent., Baird 85, Morris 70, Cimmerman 68, Gustafson 65, Rough 60, Babcock 72.

The second annual tournament will be held on July 26. F. M. CIMMERMAN, Sec'y-Treas.

**Over the Traps  
At the  
Southern Handicap  
May 15, 1913**

Mr. R. H. Brunns broke the 100 straight on the 16-yard targets, being the only one of all the contestants to do so. He was shooting a

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win at the  
**New York and West Virginia  
State Shoots**

Huntington, W. Va., June 12-13

**High Averages**

(1st) W. H. Heer...197 x 200  
(2d) Carl Moore...190 x 200

**Long Runs**

Carl Moore.....168 Straight  
W. H. Heer.....118 Straight



Buffalo, N. Y., June 10, 11, 12

**High Average**

J. R. Graham (tie)..520 x 550

**Long Run**

J. R. Graham.....125 Straight  
Mr. Graham shot "EC"

Winchester, Va., June 11

E. M. Daniel High Over All  
146 x 150

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Worcester, Mass., June 7  
J. L. Snow . . . . . 96 x 100

New Jersey State Championship  
Red Bank, N. J., June 4-7  
E. B. Springer . . . . . 50 x 50

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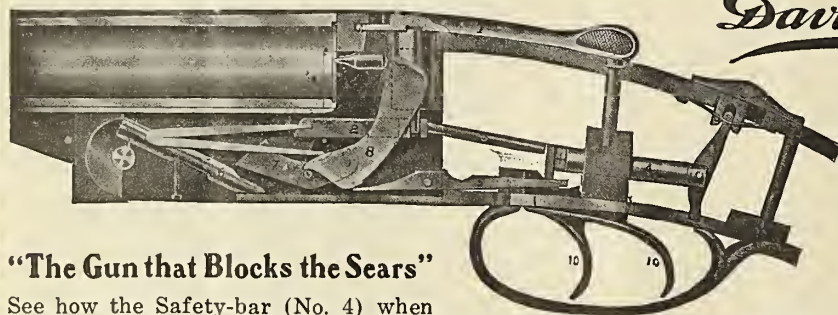
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**South Charleston (Ohio) G. C.**

THE one-day registered tournament on the 12th had an attendance of 67 lovers of the gun, who kept things moving at a lively pace during the lovely June day. J. A. Smith was high gun for the day with 143 out of 150. Clarence Coburn registering 140 kills for second, while third was tied for by F. Coburn, C. M. Stout and A. C. Drees, who were only one target in the rear. Total moneys amounted to \$242.50, \$32.50 in merchandise, \$20 in trophies, and forty shooters won either money or merchandise. George H. Slaughter was the efficient secretary. The scores:

J A Smith..... 143	E M Maddex ..... 118
C Coburn ..... 140	C Slagle ..... 116
F Coburn ..... 139	A H Caplinger ..... 116
C D Drees ..... 139	Ross McGregor ..... 115
C M Stout ..... 139	John Cooney ..... 114
Geo H Slaughter .... 138	Glen Routan ..... 113
A B Shobe ..... 138	J O McDoorman..... 113
H W Smith ..... 137	Alfred Brown ..... 112
H W Heikes ..... 136	Van Smith ..... 111
V A Hubler ..... 135	G R Sparr ..... 111
C C Hayes ..... 135	Frank Ford ..... 111
H C Dowey ..... 135	Ed Keller ..... 109
A Hill ..... 135	L Anderson ..... 108
W N Webster ..... 133	T Orbison ..... 106
R Whitney ..... 133	H C Gibson ..... 105
Henry Hildinger .... 132	A C Botkin ..... 104
R O Guy ..... 131	G M Myers ..... 104
T B Saxby ..... 131	Warren Carpenter ... 103
J E Cain ..... 131	C Hargrave ..... 103
W G Alkire ..... 129	W P Bowen..... 101
A C Blair ..... 129	Will Poole ..... 101
C T Henderson ..... 128	Joe Roddy ..... 101
Jack Ernest ..... 128	J M Light ..... 101
C Winkler ..... 128	Glenn Young ..... 101
Ben Downs ..... 127	E M Baird ..... 100
V C Bailey ..... 127	H Badgley ..... 90
R R Dickey ..... 127	J M Linson ..... 93
J Haygrove ..... 127	William Francis ..... 89
W R Bainter ..... 126	Ralph Harrod ..... 89
G S Slinkle ..... 125	Frank Linson ..... 74
E Hovey ..... 125	Frank Barringer ..... 66
H E Furnes ..... 124	Mrs G H Slaughter ... 61
G G Rotterdam ..... 123	Miss Etta Murray ... 54
C J Thomas ..... 122	Stanley Laybourn ... 53
Tom De Witt ..... 122	Ralph Pringle ..... 45
H Bay ..... 119	

**Merriweather G. C.**

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., June 11.—The tournament of the Merriweather Gun Club, of Warm Springs, Ga., on June 10 and 11 was fairly well attended. J. M. Barrett, of Augusta, Ga., was high amateur. H. D. Freeman, of Atlanta, was high professional. Mr. Barrett, of Augusta, Ga., won the Warm Springs amateur handicap. W. H. Jones, of Macon, Ga., was high in the Warm Springs open handicap. The scores:

1st Day	2d Day	1st Day	2d Day
* W Huff ..... 184	184	W F Laslie ..... 162	180
J M Barrett .... 182	183	*C E Goodrich... 185	187
W H Jones .... 163	188	G H Waddell .. 160	170
S R Jaques, Jr.. 171	180	C D Hunt, Jr... 170	182
Dr R H Mason. 162	174	T F Joerg ..... 173	181
A J Hill ..... 182	172	*H D Gibbs.... 192	187
*H D Freeman. 190	194	Dr J M McDuffie 179	...
W J Timms ... 145	155	S W Anthony... 139	159
L Woodward ... 177	162	B W Moreland. 140	156
W A Leach ... 168	174	F B Bowie ..... 160	38
*E R Holt ..... 187	191	H N Heim ..... 143	165
Pat H Perry... 160	162	B S Dunbar ... 171	174
*T A Cassely ... 154	167	W E Carpenter 103	167
N Tucker ..... 169	165		

\*Professionals.

**Island Beach G. C.**

GREENWICH, Conn., June 14.—Dr. Currie from Siwanoy took the initial limb on Du Pont trophy, while J. R. Talcott nipped a ring into Stevens trophy. Miss Bowles and Miss Brown supplied ballistics in the co-educational department. Everyone smiles happily at the way their scores improve—M. R. Guggenheim, please notice—without detracting from any glory coming to the score improvers, the layout at Island Beach calls for increased kills. The scores follow in strings of 25:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
F F Rogers .....	24	24	..	..	19	25	22	..
Dr Martin .....	..	..	..	..	19	19	21	25
Dr Currie .....	17	17	21	21	21	22	20	21
M R Guggenheim .....	20	23	25	23	22	21	23	24
J R Talcott .....	..	..	..	16	20	17	20	..
J H Finch .....	23	24	..	24	24	22	..	..
P A Raymond .....	22	..	..	22	19	..	..	..
G F Hendrie .....	..	..	..	18	20	15	20	..
A L Brush .....	21	22	21	23	21	23	..	..
C H Voorhies .....	18	24	19	24	19	..	..	..
E L Hatch .....	22	21	21	24	23	..	..	..
S Scott .....	..	..	20	19	20	..	..	..
Miss Boles .....	15	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miss Brown .....	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

**Plattsburg Rod and Gun Club.**

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., June 7.—Only ten shot entire program, although twenty-five entered. Dr. Burr, W. S. Buch and Sim Glover each cracked 138 for top score. The scores:

Dr C H Burr ..... 138	O B Weir ..... 124
Geo E Mergrath .... 120	Gibson M Wool ..... 124
Frank E Adams ..... 129	W S Buck ..... 135
*S Glover ..... 138	E N Bristol ..... 90
*Edward Cox ..... 122	C Chapell ..... 130

\*Professionals.



**Winchester G. C.**

WINCHESTER, Va., June 11.—Forty-six shooters competed, and over 200 enthusiasts, which included a number of ladies, enjoyed the game from start to finish. Edward M. Daniel was high professional, breaking 146 out of 150. The high amateur was Peyton Jamison, of Roanoke, Va., who broke 131 targets, and was but one target ahead of Dr. L. G. Richards. Third amateur was A. M. Shepherd, of Roanoke, with 125.

Shot at. Broke	Shot at. Broke
*E M Daniel ... 150 146	Chas Grim ..... 120 88
*E H Storr ... 150 142	John Hook ..... 150 99
*J A Anderson ... 150 137	Edw Grim ..... 120 64
*L D Willis ... 150 137	Harry Hardy ... 105 58
*J Huseman ... 150 130	Clarence Stabler. 75 60
*G O Fisher ... 150 129	A A Skadden ... 75 52
*S S Scholl ... 150 125	A B Parks ..... 75 44
C O Le Compte. 150 119	J P Parks ..... 75 44
*Samuel Goodloe 150 115	H E Willingham 75 34
P J Jamison ... 150 131	L N Miller ..... 60 34
L G Richards .. 150 130	Marvin Larrick.. 60 30
A M Shepherd .. 150 126	J C Ramey ..... 45 34
S J Day ..... 150 125	D Breckenridge 45 27
Frank Jones.... 150 120	J S Miller ..... 45 27
C A Gaylor .... 150 117	H C Sheetz ... 45 23
E R Lemmen ... 150 120	Ed Rubeck ... 60 35
H B Thatcher.. 150 109	H R Grim ..... 45 17
W E Jones.... 150 96	G W North ... 45 8
Royce Weaver . 150 78	Willis Anderson. 30 22
C De Haven ... 135 97	I S McNeill.... 30 6
Roger Jones ... 135 89	Calif Grim ..... 15 11
A Seabright ... 120 85	B J Bailey ..... 15 8
A H H Boyd ... 150 104	J S Rosenberger 15 7

\*Professionals.

**Meadow Spring G. C.**

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 14.—A very successful shoot, no trouble of any kind to mar the shooting. The Ladies' Auxiliary of the West Philadelphia Homeopathic Hospital, served a very fine lunch. We had a most enjoyable day. C. H. Newcomb and Platt cracked kapital kale with 142 each. Buckwalter took the leavings with 141. Mel Hawkins and Stevens tapped upper honors among wadders with 146. Scores:

C Clegg ..... 131	Buckwalter ..... 141
Cook ..... 130	Yingst ..... 120
Wood ..... 124	Oliver ..... 141
Letford ..... 127	*Pratt ..... 123
W H Mathews.... 138	Renner ..... 129
F W Mathews.... 129	Kirsh ..... 114
E Ford ..... 134	Coyle ..... 138
*Apar ..... 135	Fisher ..... 138
*Stevens ..... 146	Shuster ..... 124
*Colfax ..... 141	P J Ford ..... 133
*Hawkins ..... 146	Harvey ..... 125
Lewis ..... 123	Sloan ..... 139
Platt ..... 142	Newcomb ..... 142
Pflegar ..... 134	Clark ..... 134
Killian ..... 100	S Freeman ..... 125
Mace ..... 128	A Freeman ..... 110
Englert ..... 139	Keenan ..... 128
Heil ..... 137	Bill Smith ..... 128
Swartz ..... 133	J Griffith ..... 133
Philbrook ..... 127	F Zeigler ..... 149
Chandler ..... 123	W Soley ..... 123
Budd ..... 137	

\*Professionals.

**Roanoke G. C.**

ONE of the largest and best attended shoots of the season was held on the club grounds on Saturday afternoon, June 14. Not only were a large number of the members of the club present and shooting, but a number of visitors, all of whom were welcome. The club is always glad to have any of its friends bring visitors to the club.

The weekly trophies offered by the club were won by the following members: Scratch Class, first, tie by Scholl and Bloxton; second, W. S. Jones. Class A, first, J. W. Poindexter; second, W. C. Bringman. Class B, first, H. R. Cox; second, B. J. Fishburne. Class C, first, Frank Jones; second, A. S. Payne. The Stephens trophy was won by Frank Jones. The scores:

Bloxton ..... 46	Shepperd ..... 38
*Scholl ..... 46	Bringman ..... 38
F Jones ..... 44	B J Fishburne ..... 34
*Huseman ..... (150) 131	Boyd ..... 33
W S Jones ..... 43	Dyer ..... 32
J W Poindexter. 42	Paync ..... 29
Vinson ..... (100) 84	Moore ..... 29
Watson ..... 41	Nelson ..... 29
Holland ..... 41	Price ..... 27
D W Richards .. 40	Foster ..... (75) 40
Elliott ..... 40	T T Fishburne ..... 17
Cox ..... 39	

**Daniel Boone G. C.**

MARTHASVILLE, Mo., June 14.—Gardyne does not shoot often, but he made a clean score of 15 to-day, and said he had best stop before he spoiled a good thing. The scores:

Underwood ... 75 50	F Suhre ..... 50 35
Wm Koch ..... 75 55	Meyer ..... 50 34
Bollmann ..... 75 50	F Koelling ..... 25 18
Wilson ..... 50 46	Gardyne ..... 15 15
Wyatt ..... 50 42	F Koel ..... 10 7
J Mutert ..... 50 41	

At a business meeting a committee was appointed to prepare for our registered tournament in August. J. O. WILSON.

**Kennel Department**

**Dog Show Dates.**

July 1.—North Vancouver Kennel Club, at Vancouver, B. C. George A. Crawford, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 8-9.—Rhode Island Kennel Club, at Newport, R. I. W. Codman, Sec'y.  
 Aug. 14-16.—Bayside Kennel Club, at Venice, Cal. M. L. Smith, Sec'y.  
 Sept. 1.—Lehigh Valley Kennel Club, Allentown, Pa. C. A. Steimmetz, Sec'y.  
 Sept. 1-4.—Minnesota State Fair Dog Show, Hamline, Minn. J. A. Craig, Supt.  
 Sept. 6.—Rumson Kennel Club, Rumson, N. J. L. B. Churchill, Sec'y.  
 Sept. 9.—San Mateo Kennel Club, San Mateo, Cal. Irving C. Ackerman, Sec'y.  
 Sept. 12.—Lenox Kennel Club, Lenox, Mass. Miss M. Brigham, Supt., North Grafton, Mass.  
 October.—Fourth American Beagle Stake, American Field Publishing Company, Chicago.  
 Oct. 8-10.—Danbury, Conn.—Twenty-ninth show. James Mortimer, Supt.  
 Oct. 21.—Pennsylvania Field Trial Club. J. B. Sanson, Sec. Oct. 23-25.—Colorado Kennel Club, Denver, Colo. F. R. Dutton, Sec'y.  
 Nov. 24.—Continental Field Trial Club, Waynesboro, Ga. John White, Sec'y.  
 Dec. 1.—Georgia Field Trial Association, Waynesboro, Ga. S. G. Story, Sec'y.

**Airedales as Detectives.**

THE best detectives to-day are the Airedale terriers. Major Richardson, a British army officer, who lives at Harrow, England, has had remarkable success in training dogs for public and war purposes. He uses Airedales exclusively, having found this game, hardy, wire-haired breed, the largest of the terriers, is best adapted for work which requires pluck, activity and a high degree of intelligence.

The German Army is training Airedales for scouting, and finding dead and wounded soldiers, having abandoned the effort to train a long-haired native breed of larger size.

The latest achievement of one of Major Richardson's Airedales has been reported from Singapore. "Jack," the hero of the exploit, was bred and trained by him, and sold to the Singapore police.

When the detective station there got word that a Chinese, serving a life sentence in the local prison, had escaped, Jack was assigned to the case. It was two hours after the Chinese had got away, and Jack reached the prison. He took up the trail at once, and ran the man down in a jungle.

This was a remarkable exhibition of scenting powers for a terrier, but the Airedale enthusiasts say that this breed can be utilized for a greater variety of field sports than any other dog. In the Jackson Hole country, in Wyoming, there are packs of Airedales used for hunting bears, and in the Southern States the Airedale is used for the exciting night sport of treeing the wary 'coon. He is also an excellent bird dog, land or water retriever, wonderful companion for a child, sleigh dog, and truly invaluable to the rancher or farmer, as he will herd cattle and sheep like a collie.

This remarkable breed is a cross between the otter hound, a splendid water dog, and the old-fashioned Skye terrier, although a great many breeders claim pointer, setter, bull terrier and collie are used in his make-up, says the Southern Kennel. Bench shows did not recognize the Airedale as a separate breed until comparatively recent years, and the breed was practically unknown forty years ago.

He is an up-standing, long-legged fellow, resembling the Irish terrier in conformation, but

**Kennel.**

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**IMPORTED NORWEGIAN BEARHOUNDS**, Irish Wolfhounds, English Bloodhounds, American Foxhounds, Deer, Wolf and Cat Hounds. Illustrated catalogue for 5c. stamp. **ROOKWOOD KENNELS**, Lexington, Ky.

**FOX, RABBIT AND SKUNK DOGS**, the old Northern dogs; no better. Stamp for reply.  
**HILLSIDE KENNELS**, Enosburg Falls, Vt.

**WANTED**—A well-bred English Bulldog, good watch-dog, congenial companion, house broken, registered. Write full particulars with price to  
**LOUIS C. NEWHALL**, Yarmouthport, Mass.

much taller and heavier, and is distinguished by a saddle or blanket that runs in shade from grizzle to black and contrasts strongly with the tan that covers the rest of the body and the head and legs.

The New York police have some trained Airedales, and German and Austrian cities have made purchase from Major Richardson's kennels recently.

**Annual Election of Pointer Club of America.**

THE following officers were elected: President, Jay Gould; Vice-President, Harry D. Kirkover; Secretary-Treasurer, J. C. Weiler; Board of Governors, Kingdon Gould, James Mortimer, J. Muss-Arnolt, N. R. Fischel, Geo. R. French, August Belmont, Jr., T. T. Pace, Victor Froment, Frank Rieley.



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After shaving use Williams' Talc Powder



### Huntington G. C.

THE seventeenth annual State shoot of the West Virginia State Sportsmen's Association was held at Huntington, W. Va., on June 12 and 13, under the auspices of the Huntington Gun Club. The scores follow:

1st Day.	2d Day.	1st Day.	2d Day.
R H Bruns .. 140	139	*W Chamberlin .. 133	139
Chas Riffe .. 129	136	R Gerstell .. 143	139
A K Shepherd .. 133	128	*Ed H Taylor .. 144	143
A N Davis .. 127	130	John F Phillips .. 129	137
G Nicholson .. 128	125	T H Funk .. 129	139
F G Phellis .. 130	125	J I Miller .. 80	107
*W H Heer .. 149	148	D B Gwinn .. 118	118
*H M Shaul .. 138	137	C M Brady .. 115	124
*C W Phellis .. 138	141	B Shumate .. 131	129
J W Taylor .. 113	107	J E Nutt .. 126	126
*R L Trimble .. 137	143	T F Douglas .. 119	133
E F Douthit .. 129	131	M M Wentz .. 101	125
T R Shephard .. 134	138	G K Mackie .. 137	133
J B Knapp .. 129	141	H Dixon .. 143	140
J B Lallance .. 125	128	W L Robinson .. 108	108
*J S Day .. 138	143	W B McWilliams .. 121	121
*C F Moore .. 142	148		

State championship, 100 targets:

T R Shepherd .. 96	G Mead .. 90
C W Phellis .. 95	T H Funk .. 89
J B Knapp .. 94	Shumate .. 87
J F Phillips .. 94	J I Miller .. 85
Chas Riffe .. 93	M Wentz .. 84
R Gerstell .. 83	J Lallance, Jr. .. 80
Ed Taylor .. 92	R C Ramsey .. 76
J F Douglas .. 91	W B McWilliams .. 76
H M Shark .. 91	O A Kent .. 73

Team race:

Fairmount No. 1	Huntington No. 2
Gerstell .. 47	Merrick .. 42
Taylor .. 46-93	Lallance .. 45-87
Fairmount No. 2	Huntington No. 3
Phillips .. 44	Knapp .. 40
T H Fink .. 46-90	Shepherd .. 44-84
Huntington No. 1	Huntington No. 4
C W Phellis .. 46	Riffe .. 43
H M Shaul .. 44-90	Wentz .. 36-79

\*Professionals.

### Bradford G. C.

BRADFORD, Ill., June 6.—With 145 out of 150 Cadwallader went out winner to-day. With three less, F. A. Graper and J. A. Groves followed. The scores.

H W Cadwallader .. 145	D Swearingen .. 105
C W Hymer .. 121	Geo Deisher .. 120
A H Ammann .. 131	Bert Austin .. 130
F A Graper .. 142	C Austin .. 128
Jas G Groves .. 142	P Nelson .. 131
H A Swearingen .. 126	W Coleman .. 111
H Mallett .. 131	D J Hickey .. 71
John Trimmer .. 125	A W Holmes .. 112
O O Montooth .. 124	A W Shriver .. 100
H C Kirkwood .. 132	John Noyes .. 83
J Scott .. 139	Nic Peterson .. 94
J A Holmes .. 126	

### South Dakota State Shoot.

THE South Dakota State shoot was held at Sisseton, S. D., on June 3 and 4, and a large crowd of shooters attended. J. P. White was high amateur with 285 out of 300, and W. P. Brown was second with 282, and M. A. Nashold was third amateur with 279. High professional was won by J. E. Dickey, 288 out of 300, and H. G. Taylor second with 287 out of 300.

Next State shoot will be held at Milbank next year. The State championship was won by N. H. Nelson with 24 out of 25, being in a tie with two others and winning on the shoot-off. The long run cup was won by J. P. White on 74 straight. The Sisseton handicap cup was won by A. R. Floran. The scores:

1st Day.	2d Day.	1st Day.	2d Day.
*W A Brown .. 133	137	*J E Dickey .. 145	143
*H G Taylor .. 145	142	J E Wilson .. 137	131
W P Brown .. 141	141	*Geo Kreger .. 140	138
C E Hawk .. 107	99	Earl Sleight .. 119	85
*F R Gilman .. 122	119	W Harrison .. 114	93
*R R Barber .. 140	141	Jas J Laughlin .. 114	113
Mrs Nashold .. 98	101	M Schindler .. 102	119
M A Nashold .. 141	138	B B Ward .. 84	99
*G A Olson .. 144	134	H C Tegtmeyer .. 135	122
N H Nelson .. 134	119	Ed Coin .. 116	100
F T Slocum .. 135	122	Dr Cook .. 128	118
W H Cowan .. 125	96	G J Trealar .. 126	123
A R Floran .. 125	133	W J Oldfield .. 128	72
J P White .. 145	140	C H Anderson .. 122	109
Al Wallace .. 135	129		

\*Professionals.

M. SCHINDLER, Sec'y.

### Indianapolis G. C.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 1.—The weather man sent a strong wind into the shooters' faces at Indianapolis Gun Club on Saturday. It caused several misses. Viemeyer was high gun. The scores:

Shot at	Broke	Shot at	Broke
Viemeyer .. 125	112	Fuller .. 100	77
Parry .. 125	110	Hofer .. 100	71
Lewis .. 125	110	Alig .. 100	70
Edmonson .. 125	106	Tanner .. 100	70
*Holaday .. 125	105	Britton .. 100	67
Moller .. 125	103	Wilson .. 125	63
Dixon .. 100	89	Neighbors .. 100	49
*Hymer .. 100	83	McQuoid .. 45	38

\*Professionals.

### Hanover G. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 13.—New Hanover Gun Club scores:

Dreher .. 45	Underwood .. 35
Grant .. 42	Christian .. 29
Penny .. 42	Clawson .. 14
Boylan .. 41	



A year's subscription to FOREST AND STREAM will be given for the best title to this picture—any length. It has been suggested that the figure on the left was the original model for Hercules. A baseball fan suggests that John has "put one over" on Elmer; Ed. has called a strike, while Tom argues the term is unparliamentary, that Ed. should have called, "Missed."

**Portland Gun Club.**

PORTLAND, ME., June 10.—The twilight shoot on the grounds of the Portland Gun Club this afternoon was a very pleasant affair. Pat Osborne was high, breaking 49 out of 50 targets, making 47 straight. Seven shooters made 90 per cent. The scores:

C Randall .....	48	Dimick .....	45
C Blanchard .....	45	H Blanchard .....	25
*Billy Hill .....	43	E Randall .....	48
Weymouth .....	47	Gray .....	39
*Osborne .....	49	Dr Hayden .....	47
Hinds .....	45	Dr Gilman .....	44

\*Professionals.

The shoot was finished at 6:30 P. M., and then Johnny Whitney served one of his famous clam chowders, and every man present ate all that his stomach could contain. After supper, the next event was the annual meeting.

The Portland Gun Club was organized in 1888 and has a very successful history. As we have arrived to the dignity of owning property, we decided to make the Gun Club an incorporate body, and act of incorporation was unanimously accepted. The following named officers were elected: President, Orrin P. Weymouth; Vice-President, Dr. F. A. Hayden; Secretary-Treasurer, Stephen W. Dimick; Shoot Manager, George Blanchard; Directors, Dr. C. W. Bray, Silas B. Adams and William N. Taylor.

The retiring president, E. E. Thurston, has been president six years, and much of the success of the club is due to his able management. Steve Dimick has been secretary-treasurer of the old club, re-elected to the same position in the new incorporated gun club, is the right man for the place, a more genial, tactful man could not be found. The new officers of the club are prominent business men, and, as we have a large active membership, the future success of the Portland Gun Club is assured.

DOWN EASTER.

**Columbus G. C.**

COLUMBUS, O., June 14.—A lively few hours' shoot for G. A. H. Practice to-day was participated in by Rudy and Dr. Van Houten, of Sunbury, O., and Charlie Ward, of Circleville, the program was mostly shot from handicap. Will Fishinger, from Hilliard, also dropped in. Will is one of the old-timers, and has entered for the Grand American, and says it is his first shooting for many a day.

Within about thirty days from this date a turtle shoot will be on for one day at the Columbus Gun Club, at which time considerable rivalry will be on as to who can get away with the most turtle. This shoot will be a one-day program, and a few novelties will be introduced as a little surprise to the boys. The program will consist of ten 15-target events, and for a good old-fashioned social time, this shoot will run about 97 per cent. Program to be mailed about July 1.

Dr. Van Houten, of Sunbury, says they have a fine new grounds there, with a Leggett automatic trap and all the comforts of home, and will issue a call for a fine little shoot on July 4.

Targets:	10	10	10	15	15	15	20	25	25	25	25
Alkire .....	9	9	7	14	9	13	17	19	22	..	..
Webster .....	9	7	..	13	12	..	22	24	23	24	24
Shilling .....	10	9	..	15	11	9	14	22	..	..	..
Harris .....	6	7	9	13	14	..	14	..	..	..	..
Snook .....	9	..	..	12	12	..	22	24	..	..	..
Fishinger .....	8	9	..	11	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
Selbach .....	9	8	7	11	12	..	20	..	..	..	..
Shattuck .....	10	8	..	15	12	12	..	23	21	..	..
Ward .....	9	8	..	11	10	..	21	..	..	..	..
Rudy .....	10	8	..	15	12	12	..	20	23	19	..
Van Houten .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	17	24	..

**Little Chief Hare.**

VERNON BAILEY writes in the Canadian Alpine Journal of the pika, cony, or little chief hare: "The ochotonas live among the rocks, high up in the mountains, mainly near timber-line, from New Mexico and California to Alaska, and while often abundant, are comparatively little known. They are approximately of the size and form of the guinea-pig, with rounded ears, short legs, and no visible tail. Their alarm note is a nasal squeak somewhat resembling the bleat of a very young lamb.

During late summer and the short autumn these little animals are busy gathering their winter store of hay, including plants of many species that they cut and stack in dry places under the shelter of broken rocks that lie in masses on the steep mountain slopes. Often a bushel or more of well-cured vegetation is gathered into one of these sheltered deposits and a dozen or more stacks are sometimes found within the area of a not very extensive rock slide. Almost every plant within reach is gathered, with apparently little specific discrimination. In one place on the side of Pecos Baldy in New Mexico thirty-four species were recognized in the hay. \* \* \*

"Nothing is known of the habits of these animals in winter when they and their haystacks are buried deep under the snow, except that in the spring the haystacks are found reduced to a few dry sticks and stems and the

ochotonas seem to have survived the arctic winter in good condition."

The greatest enemy of the cony is the weasel, and this carnivore is frequently found living in close proximity to their slides, where he doubtless finds an easy and comfortable existence.

Six specimens of pikas were preserved on our trip, one from Moose Pass, British Columbia, and five from the head of the Moose Pass branch of the Smoky River, Alberta.

**Caviar.**

FRESH caviar, or sturgeon roe, is of a light color, and is contained in a membrane. The caviar is cut out and placed on an iron sieve, through which it is rubbed carefully without breaking the grain, in order that it may be rid of any refuse. It falls into a preparation of brine, and after remaining therein for three or four hours is emptied into a sack, when the brine gradually drains off, leaving the caviar ready for consumption. For local consumption, or when it can be kept continually on ice for a few days, the slight salting is omitted.

Salted caviar, according to Harper's Weekly, is prepared in the same way as fresh, except that the brine is stronger and the caviar remains one day in the sack to drain, after which it is pressed to get rid of the brine. For the production of good caviar the brine must be boiled and cooled.

Red caviar is produced from the taran fish. The roe is cut out and thrown into a preparation of brine made of nine pounds of salt and twelve drams of saltpeter. It is then carefully mixed and all the refuse is cleaned off, when it is ready for packing.

For about a month this caviar is soft, but it gradually becomes solid. For good results cold weather is required and the roe must be taken out of the fish the day it is caught. This caviar is more perishable than the black. Whole roe red caviar is prepared from the fish soudak. It is strongly salted and carefully packed to keep it whole.

**Rocky Mountain Caribou.**

ONE of the most surprising results of the summer's trip in the Mount Robson region was the discovery of an undescribed species of caribou, says the Alpine Journal. The material collected shows the animal of this region to be distinct from the two species previously known from the mountains of Western Canada. *Rangifer montanus* of the Selkirk and Gold ranges, and *Rangifer osborni* of the Cassiar Mountain country of Northern British Columbia. The limits of distribution and exact relationships of these three forms of the caribou from the Western mountains are, of course, imperfectly known, but the great difference exhibited by the new species on comparison with the others, make it seem very doubtful if there is inter-gradation between them. The new species is apparently the largest caribou of North America, and probably the largest known species, old world or new. Aside from its great bulk and dark colors, the species is differentiated from all other forms by the great size of the teeth and other cranial and dental characters.

**Sense of Smell in Fishes.**

THAT fishes scent their food in the water much as many land animals do in the air is a belief that is held by many fishermen. This opinion has led to the practice of chumming or baiting up; i. e., of spreading bait in a region preparatory to fishing it, a practice that, in the case of sharks, mackerel and bluefish, seems to be justified by the results. Such practice is based on the assumption that fishes have a sense of smell, but this opinion has been unsupported by physiological evidence, for up to the present time investigators of the subject have not been able to demonstrate any form of stimulation or reaction characteristic of the olfactory apparatus in water-inhabiting vertebrates.—Bulletin of the Bureau of Fisheries.

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This team used the Stevens Semi-Military Model Rifle No. 414—breaking the Intercollegiate record.

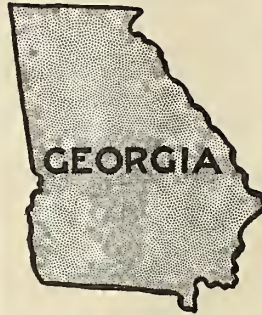
## No. 2—In Australia



Stevens Rifles won all the leading prizes in the National Miniature Rifle Association meet at Adelaide, South Australia.

33% of the winning rifles used in this important Australian tournament were the Stevens Ideal Models.

## No. 3—In Georgia



Mr. J. K. Warren won the Championship of Georgia at Doubles with a Stevens Repeating Shotgun—44 out of 50.

This score was made at the State tournament, Americus, Georgia.

## No. 4—In Connecticut



In the Short Range Rifle League, the Park Rifle Club of Bridgeport, holders of the world's record for indoor rifle shooting, 998 x 1,000, use Stevens rifles exclusively.

## No. 5—In Ontario



Mr. Fred M. Fay was high over all at Stratford in the Registered Tournament with a score of 144 out of 150. Mr. Fay invariably uses a Stevens Repeating Shotgun.

## No. 6—In Alabama



The Preliminary Southern Handicap at Montgomery was won by Mr. J. K. Warren, 94 out of 100, with E. E. Little second, 93 out of 100.

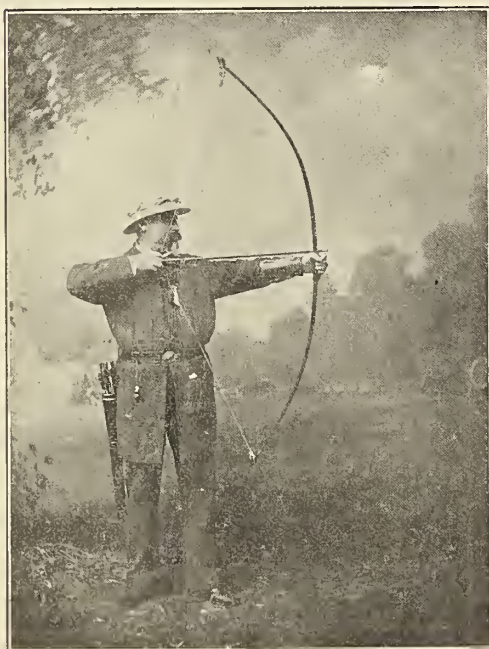
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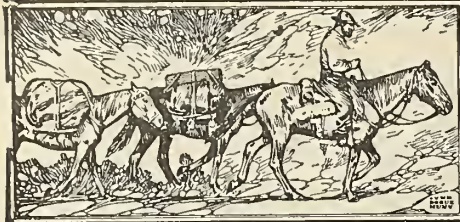


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JUN 28 1913  
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### The Practice of Hygiene and Therapeutics by Animals.

BY FRANK HEYWOOD.

If human beings made a study of themselves, their wants and weaknesses, how to provide for the common ailments and the proper treatment of themselves under ordinary and extraordinary circumstances as well and as successfully as do most animals, members of the medical profession would not fill so large a directory as is the case. Close observers of the animal kingdom have noted with great interest the methods of its intelligent members from the least to the greatest. No doubt the practice of medicine by animals is such as is taught by experience, and like that of the inferior human races is largely empirical, guided by instinct. In their diet as well the same is true. Animals instinctively choose such food as is best suited to them. This is not always the case with the human species, nor is it always the practice of medical men in dealing with their patients.

M. Delaunay, an eminent authority, maintained that the human race shows this instinct and blames physicians for not paying sufficient respect to the likes and dislikes of their patients, which he believed to be a guide to be depended upon. The writer knew of a case in point. A lady was stricken with cholera during one of the epidemics that visited this country. She had two of the best physicians in her city, who were apparently unable to cope with the disease, and the patient was in what seemed a hopeless condition, as the physicians finally said they had exhausted their skill, and that the young lady would probably survive but a short time. She faintly called an attendant and asked for a lemon. The physicians were horrified, and forbade it, but at length yielded, for the reason that as she had but a short time to live, she might as well be gratified. A large fresh lemon was brought, the patient feebly took it and sucked the juice with great avidity. To the surprise of all the alarming symptoms disappeared, the patient began to mend, and in two hours was out of danger. She continued to improve and was soon convalescing, ultimately entirely recovering.

Nature knew more than the physicians. Women are more often hungry than men, and they do not as a rule like the same kinds of food, nevertheless in asylums for aged poor, men and women are usually put on the same regimen. People who like salt, vinegar, etc., ought to be allowed to satisfy their tastes. As a general thing people's likings are the best guide. Many animals wash themselves, and if possible take an all-over bath. Concerning the question of reproduction, it is well known that all mammals suckle their young, keep them clean,

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wear them at the proper time, and in this way educate them.

Many a lesson to man in hygiene is taught by the lower animals. Animals get rid of their parasites by using dust, mud, clay, etc. When suffering from fever, they restrict their diet, keep quiet, seek the quiet airy places, drink water and sometimes plunge into it. When a dog loses its appetite it eats that species of grass known as dog grass (*Chiendent*) which acts as a purgative. Cats also eat grass. Give a dull moping cat a handful of catnip and see what she will do. In ten minutes she will be like a new creature. Sheep and cows when out of sorts seek out certain herbs. Horses are particularly careful of their diet, and when "off their feed" and generally feeling as bad as a bilious man can feel, they know just what will help them, and they get it if they can.

The writer owned a fine, high-bred, intelligent mare that knew pretty nearly as much as most men—probably more than we do about the proper care of themselves. She knew where to find a certain clump of burdock plants and took a few leaves as regularly as she did her oats. If she was stabled, the leaves were supplied to her at least once a week. She knew also where a certain box containing salt and ashes, thoroughly mixed together, was to be found, and as regularly each week or oftener took a small quantity of this. She could never be tempted with bread, cake, candy or sweetmeats of any kind, but a good juicy sour apple just "hit the spot." She never knew what it was to be "out of kilter" for a minute in the course of seven years or longer, was always in good spirits and ready for a twenty-mile drive any day or in any weather.

An animal can "doctor" itself well enough when the means are found, and to the science of surgery is not a stranger. When it has a wounded leg or arm hanging on, it completes the operation with its teeth. A dog, on being stung by a viper, has been seen to plunge its head repeatedly for several days into running water, and eventually recovered. A fine setter belonging to a friend was run over by a carriage. The dog dragged itself to a brook of running water, where it remained in the water for three weeks during quite cold weather. Its food was taken to it regularly, and the animal recovered. A terrier injured its eye, and kept itself in a dark place under a store counter, avoiding both light and heat, though customarily to be found near a good fire. It adopted a general sensible treatment, rest and abstinence from food. The local treatment consisted in licking the upper surface of the paw which it applied to the wounded eye, again licking the paw when it became dry.

Cats also when hurt adopt this system of simple continuous irrigation. Animals suffering from traumatic fever treat themselves by the continued application of cold, which is considered by many eminent physicians as more certain in its curative effects than any other. Innumerable instances might be quoted from the experience and observations of owners of animals to prove that hygiene and therapeutics as practiced by the brute creation may be studied with advantage.

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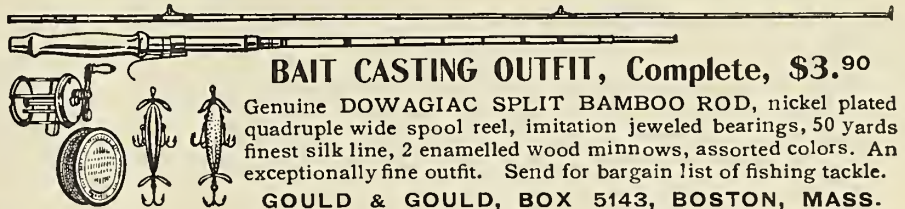
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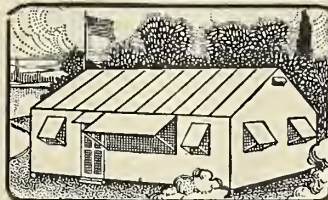
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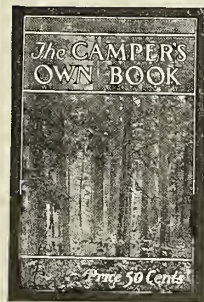
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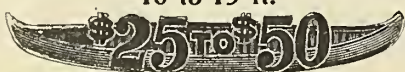
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1913.

VOL. LXXX.—No. 26  
127 Franklin St., New York

## Strange Hunting in the Sea

By HARRY H. DUNN

*Photograph by the Author.*

**T**HE wanderer, especially the newspaper correspondent, comes across strange men and strange sports, the more strange the further he travels from the beaten tracks of the automobile and the Pullman. Chinese fishing with cormorants, Samoans killing sharks with knives made from the teeth of other sharks, Totonaca Indians slaying jaguars with fire-hardened wooden spears, and Chiapanecos planting the same sort of sticks in hidden pits to impale deer driven upon them by beaters—all these are curious in their way, but I believe the most peculiar hunting trip I ever went on was after octopi, along the rock-lined coasts of Manzanillo harbor, on the west coast of Mexico.

Some might consider this, or these, for there were two of them, in the light of fishing excursions, but, in reality, one was a trapping trip and the other real hunting. The first was with a Japanese, who said he was a fisherman, and that his name was I. Saki. What his first name is I never knew, for he asked that I call him "plain Saki, as American men call each other, by their last names."

Apparently he was a simple fisherman, in the employ of the Japanese fishing company which controls the vastly valuable concession of the fishing and fresh-water food preparation at Manzanillo, but his knowledge of the sea was uncanny, and I have an opinion of what his position would be in the Japanese navy, had his emperor occasion to call on him. But that is another story. On the March morning in question, accompanied by a Japanese oarsman, we started in an ordinary, American-made row-boat, from the little landing at the Santiago Hacienda on the Bahía de San Juan, a tributary estuary to the main harbor of Manzanillo.

Saki, who, it appears had taken a liking to me when I gave him a tow one hot afternoon behind a motorboat in the main harbor, had provided lunch, and besides this, the boat contained only a waterglass, merely a bamboo tube six inches in diameter and bottomed with glass; a grappling hook and rope, and a queer, three-bladed, handled affair, which looked something like a steel potato masher about three feet long. He had informed me that we were going after octopi, first in Spanish, and then, finding that I also spoke a little English, he spoke as fluently in that language as in Spanish.

I have found that it is best to ask an Oriental few questions, so we talked about the weather, the all-year-round weather of Man-

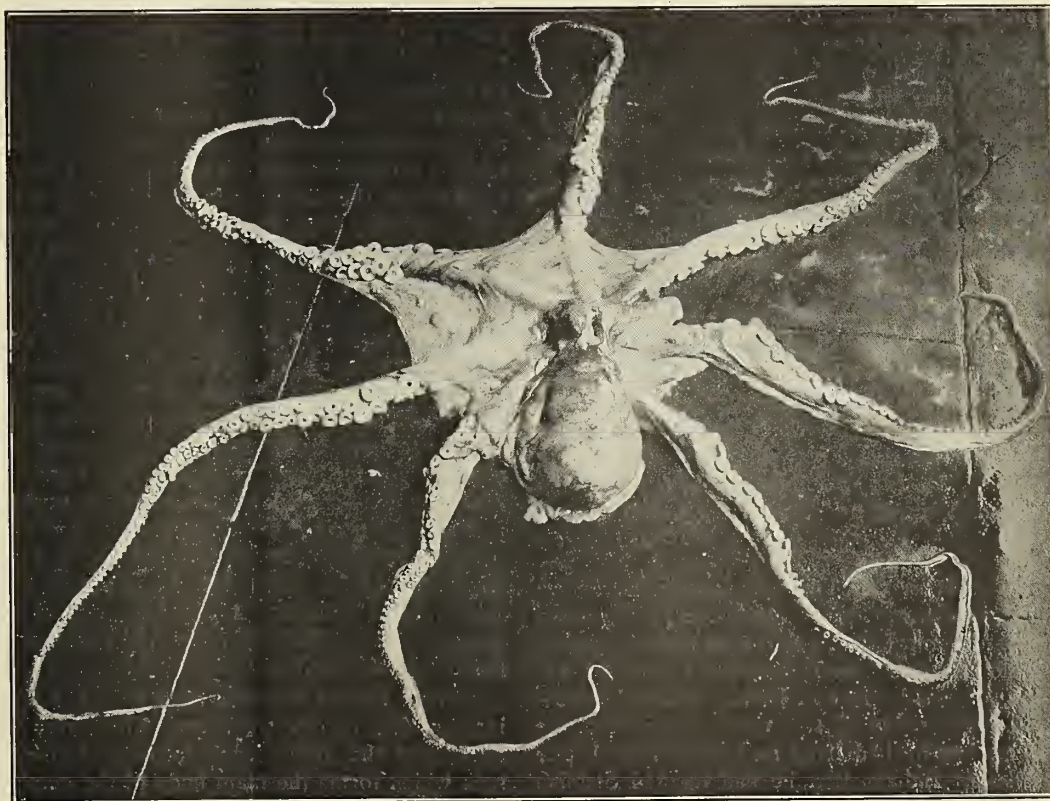
zanillo, how octopi are prepared for the market—everything in short, but the hunting in hand. Now, the coast of the Bay of San Juan as well as Manzanillo Bay proper, is largely submerged coral rock, ranging from a few inches under the blue water to fifty feet, when the floor becomes sandy, or of broken coral fragments. Along this edge we rowed slowly, pausing the first time above a tangled mass of dark rock. Saki peered over the edge of the boat, through the water glass, into the shallow sea, shook his head and the boatman rowed along.

Again we stopped, the bamboo tube was put over the side, and again we moved on. I was a bit mystified, but, as I had a comfortable seat in the stern, and umbrella over my head, a bottle (of cold tea) at my feet, I kept on saying nothing. We went through the process once more, and then I noticed, on the shore opposite each place where we stopped, three sticks, each

about three or four feet long, set up in a rude tripod, evidently marking the places for the halts. But why the stops?

The answer came at the fourth "station" of sticks. Saki, staring through his glass, made a motion to his rower. The latter handed him the grappling hook and the rope. Over the side it went, and both men laid hold on the rope. Up it came, hand over hand, after a moment's feeling about on the bottom, and with it three arms, each about two feet long, lashing wildly in the air, clutching now and again the rope, then throwing themselves about as if seeking what they might grasp.

At the lower end of these arms appeared a baked clay jar, with a rope handle, into which the grappling hook had caught. Within the jar, a parrot-like beak, backed by two enormous glassy, unpupiled eyes—the body of the cuttlefish to which the arms belonged. Gripping the outside of the jar were four more arms, but two



OCTOPUS,

Showing underside of body and the "suckers" or tentacles with which the devilfish seizes its prey.

of them soon released their hold and joined the other three in grasping nothingness through the air. They looked like the arms, the whole creature seemed the body, of something long dead beneath the sea—a creature of the color, indeed, of death, with eyes that seemed to have seen All and Beyond. Myriad white suckers, looking like monstrous sea anemones, opened and closed in their places on the great tentacles, seeking something on which they could fasten their deadly grip. Surely Poe never saw an octopus, or we should have had a poem beside which *Ulalume* would seem a pæan of gladness.

The Jap, however, though he doubtless had read everything the morbid creator of "The Raven" ever wrote, evidently had no such thoughts, for he seized the steel "potato masher," sprung a joint into the handle with one hand, and, as they dragged the clay jar upon the bow of the little boat, drove the razor-sharp blades straight into the beak and horrid eyes. No blood came, but in its place a black flood, ink-like, which splattered men and boat. In a moment the tentacles fell quiet, the two men pulled the sack-like body from the jar, packed it in a covered bamboo case which I had not noticed, under the little fragmentary deck at the bow, and lowered the jar back into the depths.

Thus we circled the bay, taking eight of the creatures, which looked like nothing so much as some long-time dwellers in the River Styx, before we turned out into the broader Manzanillo Harbor. Then, as we had about a mile of rowing across deep water, Saki told me of this octopus-trapping industry, which has grown to quite respectable proportions in the harbors of Manzanillo, Mazatlan, San Blas, and Acapulco. The octopus, being soft bodied, is continuously seeking a hole in the rocks in which to stow his body, while his long arms reach out, searching the currents for food for his rapacious maw.

The Jap fishermen, not averse to making money while making soundings of the Mexican coast for their home government, have taken advantage of this habit of the cuttlefish, and provides him with artificial holes in which to hide, in the shape of clay jars, lowered into niches in the coral reef. Inside the smaller harbors, the location of these traps is marked by the tripods of sticks. Outside, as in Manzanillo Harbor proper, the water-glass is used, only the approximate location of each trap being remembered.

The traps are emptied every day, and are of small size, so that only the smaller octopi, those most suited for food, and, at the same time least dangerous, are taken. The supply according to Saki, is endless, and the dried, salted bodies find ready markets, both in Japan and among some of the Indian tribes of Mexico, notably those of Yucatan and the territory of Tepic.

One other day, in April, some years before this octopus-trapping trip with the Jap, I rowed out into Manzanillo Harbor with another hunter of the sea, this time a Mexican Indian. I believe, originally, he had been a Huichol tribesman, or, possibly, of that queer sister tribe, the Coras, but he had lived so long among better grades of Indians that he had learned Spanish and was at least fifty years ahead of the rest of his tribesmen in the hills of the West Coast.

He rowed alone save when I helped him,

which was seldom, for even the April sun in Manzanillo is not conducive to exercise, especially to one whose heaviest work for fifteen years has been the pounding of a typewriter. This fisherman, or sea-hunter, whichever you like to call him, was armed with a spear, or rather three spears, each about five feet in length, with long, slender, wooden shafts and sheet iron heads with barbs at least two inches in length. The head of each spear was about seven inches in length and it had two of these long barbs on either side. The cutting edges, both of the point and of each of the barbs as well as their ends, were razor-sharp, evidently ground down by long labor with some hard stone. The object of the long barbs appeared later.

Quite evidently they were throwing, and not stabbing spears; the heads were fast to the shanks and to each spear handle, at the base of the head, was attached a thin but apparently strong rope, made of henequen fiber and woven by native rope makers. This rope was less than three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, yet I believe would have sustained a weight of 150 to 200 pounds with ease, notwithstanding that it was home-made and not so closely woven as are most modern ropes.

However, we did not linger along the shore on this trip, but struck right out across the sun-kissed little harbor toward the open sea. Even the water was warm, and the great sharks, hunting much more expertly than we ever could hope to do, passed us at frequent intervals, seemingly following regular game trails through the sea. Once in a while a school of flying fish, disturbed by a shark or a manta, would rise and "fly" for a few hundred feet, or a big yellow tail three or four feet in length would leap a meter out of the sea, attempting to escape in turn a shark larger even than he.

Once clear of the harbor and on the smooth, oily ground swell of the Pacific, we hoisted the mast (an oar) and hung out a lateen sail, which, with the light breeze, was just enough to carry us along a trifle faster than Gratiano (the boatman) could row. We had covered perhaps half a mile, when the Indian, who stood in the bow while I steered, waved his right hand; I turned the boat in the direction indicated, holding her over until his hand dropped, and, in a minute or two, we were running about thirty feet from and to one side of a gray mass floating like a huge jellyfish, on the sea. It was an octopus, but so different in appearance from the ones which come out of the pot-traps in the little bay.

The long arms were stretched out in straight lines behind the round, sack-like body, which propelled itself slowly by a jerky motion, apparently something like that of the squids of the deep sea—caused by the alternate sucking in and sudden ejection of water. For the most part, however, the creature seemed to be floating idly on the swell, and we crept a trifle closer, until Gratiano picked up one of the spears and motioned me to hold the temporary catboat straight ahead.

Then, just as we were abreast of the floating devilfish, he cast the spear. The throw was good, and the barbs sank into the foot-wide sack which forms the main body of the octopus. The very water broke into life; the great arms leaped like snakes from the sea, and for a moment it seemed that the octopus was going to

shake out the light spear. An inky black fluid—the same that I was to see later in the trip with the Japanese—dyed the water until we could scarcely see the devilfish.

Gratiano waited until the struggles had ceased, and then hauled the creature in, hand over hand. The long barbs held, even in the soft, leathery body, and soon pierced through and through the flabby sack and the seven long arms were in the boat, to be stowed away in a well filled with salt water stronger than that of the sea in the bottom of the little craft.

We hunted all the remainder of that day, and saw eleven of the octopi asleep, or swimming slowly, on the ocean. At no time were we more than three hundred yards from shore, except once, when we pursued and lost an enormous cuttlefish, which I am rather glad we did not get, for once he raised one of his arms, and it seemed a good twenty feet in length. As it was, we secured seven through Gratiano's skill with the spear, and he informed me that this was a much better bag than he usually made.

### "Under and Over" Pistols.

In referring to early examples of double-barreled firearms having their barrels placed one above the other mention has been made of the extensive vogue formerly enjoyed by flint-lock pistols of this kind. Muzzleloading guns and rifles were often constructed after this fashion, with the barrels turning on a pivot, so that one lock served to discharge both. Pistols, otherwise of a similar kind, had usually two locks and fixed barrels. They resembled as nearly as possible the ordinary double pistols with barrels side by side, but their flat shape enabled them to be carried more conveniently in holster or pocket. The pistol referred to bears upon both locks the name "Garner," and upon the top barrel "London" is engraved. Two bands of inlaid gold decorate the breech, there is a silver escutcheon on the butt, and both the touch holes are of platinum. The platinum plugs are set in midway between the two barrels. That on the right-hand side is bored diagonally upward, to communicate with the center of the cupped breech of the top barrel, and that on the left diagonally downwards to reach the lower barrel. The locks are extended forward along the barrels and are secured by hook-shaped metal projections one on either side of the lower barrel. The usual pin or side nail going through both locks fixes them in the stock. External safeties, sliding on the lock plates, serve to bolt the cocks in the half-cock position, the "hammers" being down and the pans covered. The pistol bears Birmingham proof marks, and these suggest for its production a date subsequent to the year 1813, when these marks were first used. The conventional style of engraving adopted would be appropriate for the period of transition from the flint to the detonating systems. The name Garner does not occur in lists of London gun-makers from 1812-1820, which have been consulted, but these lists are by no means exhaustive. Thanks are due to Mr. Thomas Turner, the proof master of Birmingham, for the loan of this interesting specimen from his collection of old firearms.—London Field.

# A Few Remnants of Aborigines

## Chippewas of Lake Superior

By RALPH PENBROOK

THE group of Chippewa Indians and half-breeds in the picture is remarkable for several reasons. It contains the oldest and last of the lines of hereditary chiefs of the Chippewas, who died a few years ago, aged 103 years; his half brother, another chief, who died at the age of 92; the halfbreed, Cadotte, who was a descendant of a prominent French official sent from France in 1736. He was a typical *coureur du bois*, a man of strange and remarkable characteristics, inheriting the bad traits of his Indian and French ancestors with few of the good ones, and regarded as an undesirable mixture of both. The others are of mixed blood and notable men in the "Soo" country, where they lived all their lives. The picture, which was made a short time ago, grew out of an incident which brought them all together as principals or witnesses in a suit brought by the United States Government to oust one Gurno from an island in the St. Mary's River, which had been occupied by him from time immemorial and from quite an interesting story which has never been fully told in the press, although the litigation and some of the incidents were told at the time of its occurrence.

The writer knew personally the subjects in the group and has been "shot" down the Soo rapids in the batteau of Baptiste Cadotte more than once with not, it must be admitted, any great sense of comfort or safety under the guidance of the reckless halfbreed, and with more or less thankfulness when the trip was over.

When the treaty was negotiated between the Chippewas at Sault Ste. Marie and the United States, somewhere about 1850, whereby the Indians gave up their tribal relations and became citizens of the United States, a certain island, known as "Chiefs Island," was granted by the terms of the treaty to Chief Sha-wa-no and his heirs forever. The old chief had lived on this island for many years, and rumor had it that it had always been the home of the head chief of the Chippewa nation. It gradually became almost completely joined to the mainland, owing to improvements made in the Sault Canal locks. Some twenty-five or thirty years ago, shortly before the death of the chief, a deed was executed by the old chief and his wife to one Geo. W. Brown, or at least such was Brown's claim.

Brown at that time filled the offices of Register of Deeds, County Clerk, lawyer and general Poo-Bah at the Sault. The year after the alleged deed was given, the old chief died, having resided on the island until his death; and his son, the succeeding chief, and he who is shown in the group, continued to reside on the island.

About 1891, at the time the Government decided to improve the locks, it was decided also that they must have this island. Brown stated to the representatives of the Government and produced deeds in proof of his statement "from the chief to his daughter, from the daughter to his wife, etc.," and as all seemed perfectly regular and correct, the Government paid Brown

\$5,000 and took title to the island in question. It afterward appeared that the consideration in the deed from the chief to Brown was \$250.

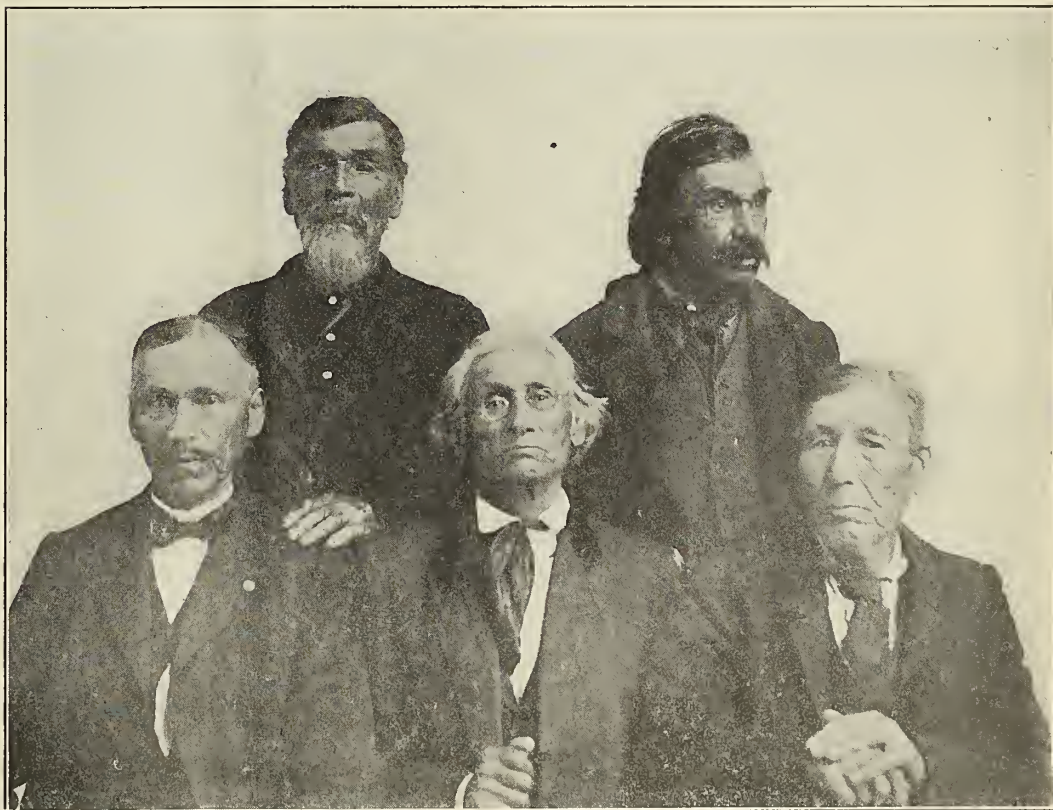
After the purchase by the Government the chief was notified to get off the island, which he refused to do. An ejection suit against the heirs of Chief Sho-wa-no was begun in the United States Court at Marquette. The case for the defendant Indians was undertaken by Harry Chipman, of Detroit, who, we believe, is a grandson of the old chief. In this trial the Government won their case. On the last day before the expiration of the time allowed for a motion for a new trial, under the statute, the costs were paid by a commercial agent of the United States, then of Sault Ste. Marie. Wm. B. Cody, of Detroit, was then asked to take up the case and bring it to trial in 1897, F. M. Clergue, then at the head of the Lake Superior Power Co., of the Canadian Sault, having interested himself in behalf of the Indian claimants. The Government was defeated this time, the title of the Indians being undisturbed, it being shown that the deed from the old chief to Brown had not been executed. The persons in the group were in court as witnesses and named as follows:

No. 1, upper left hand corner, John Boucher, a halfbreed Frenchman about seventy-five years old, who has always lived at or about the Sault; has been a fisherman, guide and hunter. Boucher has always been in demand for woods hunting as well as a safe guide in shooting the rapids

with his batteau. He was a fine type of the early *coureur du bois* and *voyageur*.

No. 2, right hand upper corner, Louis Jean Baptiste Cadotte, a different kind of man altogether. He was grandson of Jean Baptiste Cadotte, who came from France to Quebec as factotum of M. Pierre le Gardeur, Sieur de Repentigny, who was buried in Montreal in 1736. This family of Repentigny might be cited as an example of how prolific are the French when transplanted to the banks of the St. Lawrence. Pierre le Gardeur was the eldest son of the twenty-one children of Jean Baptiste le Gardeur de Repentigny and Marguerite Nicolet. The Cadottes were Bourgeois in their home country, but respected by their superiors. This Sault Cadotte, the subject of the picture, was rather a remarkable man, being considered a daring, reckless character two-thirds Indian, one-third French, a typical vagabond Indian. He was not sought for as the man to take one safely through the rapids.

No. 3, lower left hand, in the row, is Louis Sha-wa-no, a Chippewa chief, and one of the litigants in the "island case." An educated man who received a collegiate education at Brown University and was intended for the ministry. After graduation he became interpreter for the Canadian and U. S. Governments in the negotiations of the treaty between the Indian tribes in their respective territory. He read and wrote French and English and was familiar with a



PIERRE CADOTTE AND GROUP OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS.

large number of Indian dialects. He was half brother to the man sitting at his left, who is Kaw-baw-gam, the hereditary chief of the Chipewas. The old chief died in extreme poverty several years ago at the age of 103. Kaw-baw-gam was a tall, intelligent-looking Indian, quite a remarkable type of the original owner of the soil, and in his little cabin on Presque Isle, a short distance from the city of Marquette, was much sought after and lionized by tourists and those interested in viewing the relics of a vanishing race. Kaw-baw-gam was not averse to getting out his Indian chief's costume—feathers, leggins, bow, arrows and all, and attiring himself in these cheap glories, posing for kodak artists in search of novel subjects, from whom he accepted small gifts of cash, tobacco or whatever happened to be a "circulating medium." Very rarely did the old chief indulge in the fire water which had wrecked his race.

### We Have Seen It.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 12.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I have just had the pleasure of reading your editorial on The Amateur Farmer in which you say, "A bird warbles in the trees near by. He knows it is a thrush by the red throat and the gray breast streaked with brown." I wish to tread softly, but what thrush does have a "red throat and a gray breast streaked with brown?"

The inspiration the early riser gets from the birds' concerts in the early morning hours of the spring is worth the price of shortened slumber. We get the most enjoyment from several pairs of brown thrashers nesting around our house, one pair having builded their nest in a thorn tree which rubs the corner of the veranda. During the early morning hours one of them takes his position on the topmost branch of an oak tree and gives a classical concert which is startling in its brilliancy.

Last summer I saw a thrasher engaging a snake on our lawn. The thrasher had a nest in a small thicket, and to all appearances the snake was being driven away from it by the attacks of the bird, which consisted of short rushes and a savage prick whenever the snake would uncoil and start to move. The brave bird won, and the snake, which was a small one, made his escape.

RUPERT STARBIRD.

In changing address, the old as well as the new should be given.

# Fishin' With 'er Jonah

By MIQUE WEBB

(Concluded from last week.)

THE outlet was not more than four feet across. With one foot on the bar and the other stretched toward the bank, I could almost straddle it. The water in it was very shallow, but swift. Thinking to save the life of my minnow on the hook, I dropped him into the outlet. I dropped my pole on the sand and noticed as I turned away that the water was not deep enough to hide the stiff gut snood which was sticking above the surface.

I retraced my steps and took my seat on the root. My pipe gave out and I grew drowsy and fell asleep. While asleep I dreamed that I was in a desert. I was awfully thirsty and hungry. A cloud came up and blotted out the sun. I welcomed it. I looked up at it. It was a curious cloud. It seemed to be boiling. I watched it closely. Yes, it was boiling. What was that I saw in it? A speck of brilliant green and then of red, and then little things like grains of corn. It was phenomenal. What was it? As I watched it I grew more and more in need of food. Suddenly it began to rain. A drop or two hit me. I looked at one of them closely, and being very thirsty I sucked the cloth where it struck. Wonders! It was soup—vegetable soup. I felt something hard in my pocket. Running my hand therein I pulled out a fork. I woke up. Surely, this was a day of hard luck. Caught in the desert—starving and thirsting, raining soup—and me with a fork in my pocket.

But I was awake. It was all a dream. Yet my hunger was just as much awake as when I was asleep. I looked around and there was the lunch. But I must wait for my friend. It would not be the act of a gentleman to eat his half of a lunch, while his friend was away. I must wait a reasonable time, anyway. I tried to wait, but the stomach was insistent. It was torment. I stood it as long as I could, then broke the seal of the paper around it. I broke it slowly, hoping my friend would reappear while I was in the act. The lunch was open. He did not come. I cut the box of sardines. They looked so good in the glistening oil. I placed one on a cracker and before I knew it was greedily devouring it. I would not eat over half of the lunch. I promised this to myself when I found I had really started and could not easily stop. In a short time my half of the sardines were on the inside of me. I tried the cheese. It was dry eating in comparison to the sardines. I choked on it. Had to go to the creek for water. On returning my throat began to hurt me. I would eat one more sardine. The oil would relieve the pain. The stomach demanded more, and I kept on nibbling on them until all were gone. How would I explain this to my friend? I was mortified over my hoggishness. I had an argument with myself. I changed I to we and we had it up and down. It was like a convention. Conscience, brain, stomach, eyes and nearly all the other organs of the body had something to say. After all what would we do about it? Cunning and crafty came up with their sneaking, devising advice. I listened to

them and we fixed up a scheme. We would take the sardine can and bury it and say nothing about sardines. We would let it appear as if we had not brought any sardines with us.

So I took the empty can down to the creek, secured a sharp stick, dug a hole in the sand and was about to consign it to mother earth when I noticed my minnow bucket was extending up and out of the water several inches. I set the can down and ran to it. I opened the lid to find that about half of my fine minnows were dead. Some of them were dead—very dead—so dead that their stomachs were distended. Some were just dead, while others were gasping their last gasp. I took all of the dead, very dead, sick and dying out of the bucket and laid them out on a smooth stone. Then I took the balance back to the creek and resubmerged them. I had to go much further out to get to water deep enough to hide the bucket. The cattle in their irrigating process were causing the creek to fall rapidly. I then went back to finish burying the can and happened to notice the minnows on the rock. Suddenly I had an idea.

Old crafty put me wise. The sardines and the minnows looked very much alike. All the minnows needed to make them duplicates of the sardines was oil. I had the oil in the can. This is about as near as I ever came to old John D. I "iled" the minnows. When I got through they looked so good I was tempted to try one. But here a doubt arose in my mind. Were the heads cut off of the sardines or not? I had a dozen in me, but could not answer the question. I cut the head off of one. There was a little blood. I decided that heads on was best. I tried to pack them back into the box. They wouldn't fit. Sardines are compressed into the box. I couldn't compress the minnows. I compressed by putting only six where a dozen had been before. This worked, and I carried them back to the lunch paper and fixed all as it was before.

Conscience was giving me a little trouble by this time, and like a murderer I wanted to get away from the scene of my crime. I feared the return of my friend, and I would be unable to keep my face straight. I decided I would get my tackle and minnows and go up the creek. I went back to where I had left my pole. I picked it up and began reeling in. The hook was hung to something solid. I caught the line and gave it a hard pull. It would not give way under the strain. The water being shallow, I decided I would run my hand down and release the hook. My hand went down to the snood and on. It came in contact with something smooth and slick, and the next second my index finger was in a vise. I jerked my hand violently out of the water and out of the vise. My finger was cut and bleeding. The pain of the bite, for this was what it was, I was sure, was enough to make me shake my finger violently and screw up my face. I was very much alarmed and my alarm increased as time went by. I raced back



to the tree and found a flask. Needless to say what was in it. I connected with it, and in a short time could hear myself think. I was sure I had been bitten by a snake. When this conclusion sank into my brain, I connected with the flask again, and as the "kick" became stronger, my courage began to return. Doubt and reason asserted themselves, and I secured a sharp stick and returned to the stream.

I pulled hard on the line and dug into the bottom with the stick. In time I raised the enormous head of a bullhead catfish into view. He was a monster. I finally got him out on the sand and judged his weight to be about eight pounds. He was over two feet long. Some fish! How on earth could he have concealed himself in so shallow water? I must unravel the mys-

ter; many fish—the sardines and the cat. Who was the Jonah?

I still wanted to get away before my friend came in. I dragged my cat up to a bush and cut loose from him, leaving line enough for a halter. After tying, I dropped him back into the water and gathered up my rod and proceeded up the creek.

I returned about two hours later and found my friend sitting on one of the roots of the tree. He looked disconsolate—down in the mouth—all in and ready to go home. I did not come upon him suddenly. He was much larger. I slipped around and came on him from behind. I had a view of the surroundings before I disturbed him. I saw the sardine can lying empty on the ground. It looked as if it had been

reaches a certain stage of life. Sometimes they miss this exact stage—pass beyond it—and then they must grow up and be tadpoles all the balance of their lives. It is a freak of nature. When this happens we have what the negroes call a bullhead cat." Having delivered himself and having, as he thought, turned the Jonah on me through superior knowledge, he climbed the bluff and was soon complacently sending wreaths of smoke curling upward as he seated himself on one of the roots.

I put my fish back into the stream, gathered up my tackle and joined him. I was not feeling very good. What he had said about my fish was rankling in my brain. I however had made up my mind to take the fish back to town with me. As I joined him I asked with suppressed quietness, "Did you get your lunch?" He nodded and showed a disposition not to be social. I was relieved as he had said nothing about the sardines.

I left him and went back up the creek again and while I was gone he played a mean trick on me. He gave my fish to a darkey, explaining that the thing was not fit to eat, to me, when I returned. We had some words about this. I expressed myself rather emphatically. The fish had been caught in such a remarkable manner that if the story were told to others on our return, we would need evidence to prove it. The fish was gone and my most tangible proof was gone. I wanted to tell the tale. I wanted to prove my friend a Jonah when we returned. I thought the matter over and wanted to know which way the negro went, thinking I would follow him up and get my fish back. My friend didn't know or his answers were evasive. I never recovered my fish.

I was rather disgusted and proposed that we go home. To this he readily assented. We didn't thaw out to each other the whole way back, but at one time I nearly exploded with laughter and came near giving myself away on the sardine joke. He asked me for a tooth pick. I gave him one and soon saw him gouging away at his teeth. And then he ran his finger in his mouth and brought a little fleck or scale out on it. It was a little fish scale off of one of the steel-back minnows. He turned to me and said: "Where did you get those sardines?"

"I got them from Mr. B.'s grocery. Did you notice the brand? They were the 'steel-back' brand. Mr. B. said they were very fine. I don't like sardines, and I left them all for you. How did you like them?" I said all of this very rapidly to cover my pent-up laughter.

"Well," he answered between picks on his teeth, "they were the rawest tasting sardines I ever struck." I nearly fell out of the rig.

When we reached home I couldn't keep my experience with the catfish to myself. I related the story to others. They went to my friend for proof. I had also branded him a Jonah. He solemnly and emphatically stated that I had had some kind of a dream. That no catfish or any other kind of a fish had been caught except the minnows. I retaliated with the joke about the sardines and made him own up on all when we went to the grocer's for proof.

The happy man who always sings  
And who is free from debt,  
Is he who does not want the things  
He knows he cannot get.

—Cincinnati Enquirer.



"I SLIPPED AROUND AND CAME ON HIM FROM BEHIND."

tery. I picked up a board out of a pile of drift near by and dropped it in the water just above the place where I had dug him out, edge down, thus damming the current for a moment. In this way I got a view of the bare bottom. The fish had been buried in the soft mud. There was his grave filled with muddy water. And there were also the tracks of the steers on the bottom. It was all explained. By actual and circumstantial evidence. I figured it all out. The fish had been run out of his swimming hole by the steers and had tried to make his escape through the channel, but had been trod upon by one of them and mashed into the mud, the softness of the mud probably saving his life. He was lucky and so was I. He was starving and I had dropped food into his mouth. I was alone; my friend was away. I had caught fish in his ab-

scoured. The bottom of it was as bright as a new dollar. I was reassured and boldly accosted him.

"What luck?" I asked.

"Same old seven and six," said he.

"What! you didn't find any more baptizings, did you?"

"No, but I didn't catch any fish, which is just as bad or worse. You had any luck?"

"Yes—a little."

"Let's see what you got?"

Here he showed a little more interest. We went down to the creek and I pulled up my bullhead cat. I explained all. He looked sheepish, finally saying, "That's no fish; that's a tadpole." And then he went into another dissertation about fish and tadpoles. He said: "The tadpole, you know, turns to a frog when he

# The Pointer

By WALTER H. DEARING

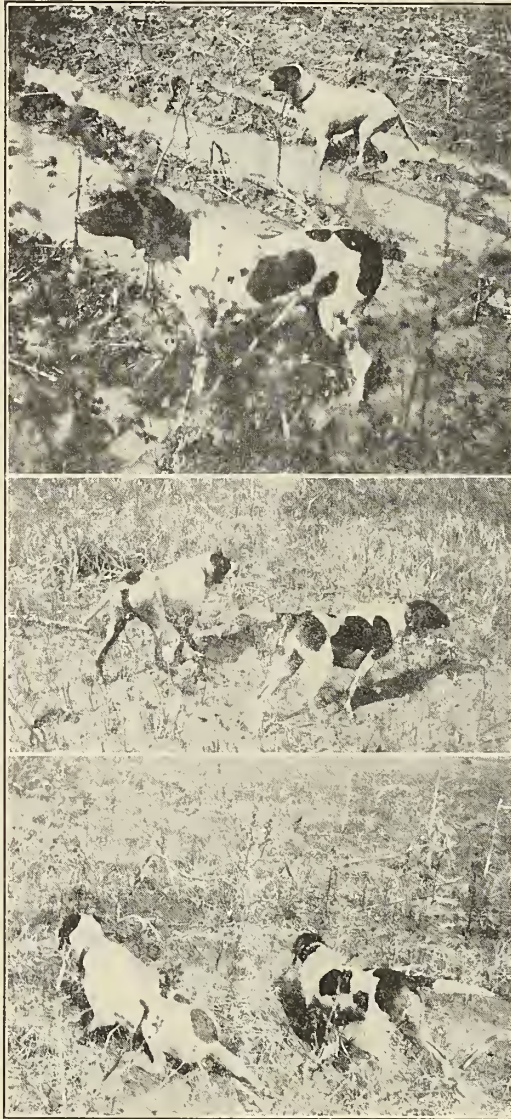
THE evolution of the gun has played such an important part in the development of the pointer that the relationship of these two adjuncts to the hunting field appears to be so closely intertwined in their gradual changes of outward aspect, and their method of fulfilling their respective inanimate and animate duties, as to almost leave an impression that the two have been ordained by the hand of fate to travel along the same road to their journey's end. No doubt if the countries in which the pointer has been reared and developed were inclined toward the Mohammedan belief that "the fate of every man (and every dog) is hanged about his neck," there would be a general tendency to believe that the pointer is destined to keep on developing until the period of universal peace shall have come, when the lion shall lie down alongside of the lamb," etc., and the need of firearms shall have disappeared from the face of the earth. At least, we would seem to be justified in accepting some such belief as this, were it not that our methodical methods of reasoning lead us to look from cause to effect, and in so doing we are forced to the conclusion that the gunsmith has been the cause and the pointer the effect, and that the hand of fate has had very little to do with the whole business.

At any rate, the old Spanish pointer is quite generally supposed to have gained his popularity when the flint lock gun first made its appearance on the hunting field. Up to that time hunting had been carried on by means of a net, and setters and spaniels had been used almost exclusively. It was customary at that period to drive the game into the net, and when the gun was finally brought into use in the hunting field, the Spanish pointer was evidently found to be better adapted to its use than the old-fashioned spaniels and setters of that day, and in consequence of his natural adaptability to this line of work he practically superseded all other breeds as a field dog.

But the old flint lock gun with its clumsy appendages could not satisfy the inventive genius of man for long, and it disappeared as most clumsy inventions do, to give place to the lighter firearms of a later period, and with the change came a demand for a faster dog to keep pace with the more modern gun. In consequence of this demand, the Spanish pointer appears to have been crossed and recrossed with one or more of the other breeds, probably the greyhound, or with an indirect cross of the greyhound, through the foxhound, or possibly both. So that if the old Spanish pointer became popular through the advent of the gun in the hunting field, he also became distinctly unpopular through its later developments, and was eventually forced to give place to the modern pointer through a series of crosses and recrosses that led from the keen-scented but clumsy old dog to the lithe-limbed animal of to-day; then from the old-time blunderbuss to the modern shotgun.

There were those who contended that while speed and beauty had undoubtedly been attained by the development of the pointer, he had during the process lost much that his ancestor, the

Spanish pointer, had possessed. The extreme delicacy of scent of the latter had always been one of his greatest advantages, and it was thought by these critics that in crossing with the hound the pointer had inherited the hound tendency to track its game through the foot scent, rather than through the body scent, and



STAUNCH IN ANY POSITION.

that this tendency led to pottering (nosing about with their heads to the ground). Continuous breeding to the best strains has produced a breed of dog that would be hard to surpass, however, and the habit of "low hunting" or looking for the foot scent is not met with to anything like the extent that it was in former years. The modern pointer possesses all of the fineness of scent of the old-time breed, combined with the speed of the foxhound. In some cases he is almost as fast as a slow greyhound, and has all of the latter's graceful beauty of outline, accentuated by an appearance of strength and stability that is all his own.

The pointers of some thirty years ago were said to remain on point for hours unless dis-

turbed, and it is thought by many of the early writers that some of them would have stayed in a state of catalepsy until exhausted for want of food had they been allowed to do so. It seems improbable that any of the modern pointers would stay at point for such a length of time, and it would not be a particularly advantageous attribute for them to possess even if they would.

It would hardly be a source of gratification to an owner of a well-bred young dog to know that the animal was liable to wander off some day, and upon discovering a pig stall or cow barn, become suddenly cataleptic and refuse to leave the spot until told to do so. And as many young dogs are apt to point at almost anything they come across during the first stages of their training, especially when trained by amateurs, such an incident might very easily occur. Even a pointer might find it advantageous at times to know when to quit.

It would not be appropriate for me to try to pass upon the much mooted question of the merits of the pointer as opposed to those of the setter. Both dogs have their adherents who swear by them as the *summum bonum* of perfection, and both of these opinions undoubtedly are correct. They each have their particular advantages for particular varieties of country and clime, but aside from this the question probably rests largely on individual experiences, and where you find one man upholding one breed, you will quite probably find his next door neighbor upholding the other with equal force and logic. Both would be right in the light of their individual experiences. A great deal depends upon the dog—and the man that owns him. For this reason I prefer not to rush in "where angels fear to tread" in an attempt to settle a question that has been argued by men who have grown gray in the dog and hunting fraternities without any apparent advantage on either side.

Mr. Root, who for many years acted as secretary of the Pointer Club, claims a distinct advantage for the breed in the fact that the pointer does not as a rule need to be broken to his work twice within a year. When once broken, he seldom forgets, and a man who has properly trained his dog in the early part of the year need not fear that he will be put to the arduous, though not unpleasant task, of breaking him again in the fall, when the hunting season sets in. This is naturally a great advantage to the man of small means who has little time to himself, and who cannot afford to employ a professional trainer, or to the business man who cannot get away from his desk for more than a limited period of time and prefers breaking his own dogs for the pleasure he derives from it.

The claim that the pointer cannot stand the heat upon the heather of the moors, or endure the cold as well as the setter, because his feet are not as well protected and his coat is thinner, and he does not possess the advantages of the setter's thick hair, is often refuted by sportsmen who have used him as a hunting dog in a country where he has been forced to meet with all of these adverse conditions, and has come off with flying colors. They are willing to admit that nature has protected the setter in the points mentioned to a greater extent than has been the case with the pointer, but claim that the latter performs his work under all cir-

cumstances without the slightest hesitation, and with very little inconvenience to his physical well being. Here again the individual ability and disposition of the dog probably has a great deal to do with the answer to the point at issue.

The pointer is said to be steadier than the setter, but not quite so fast. That he can travel fast enough to suit the average individual, and to meet the requirements of the hunting field would hardly be disputed, even by the greatest speed crank that ever tried to smash the world's record in a ninety horsepower automobile. The renowned English pointer Drake is said to have possessed speed enough to cover ground at the ratio of fifty miles an hour, which appears to be going some, all things considered. The best part of Drake's performance was that he could stop with a suddenness that made the spectator gasp for breath, and always landed about the same distance from his game, giving evidence of his wonderful scent and discretion. It is said that he possessed "a quiet benevolent countenance while walking about the grounds prior to the

trials." Benevolence was no doubt one of his marks of true greatness, and it is not to be wondered at that he brought 150 guineas at Tattersalls. He seems to have been worth it.

Of course all pointers do not cover the ground with the same tremendous speed that Drake possessed, but as a friend of mine once said of them, "They can usually run fast enough to make a fat man think of home and mother when they once get going." In warm climates there can be no doubt but that the pointer has a distinct advantage over other hunting dogs. His thin coat and lack of woolly hair makes it easy for him to stand the heat better than a dog of a thicker coat could possibly stand it. In the South the pointer has found such favor that he is used almost to the exclusion of other breeds. It is the custom to hunt on horseback in Dixieland, and the well-trained pointer will stay at the point while the sportsman dismounts, and proceeds to take a shot at his game. This method of shooting no doubt suits the sunny Southern temperament, and possibly gives the huntsman a chance to take a refreshing draught

from his bottle of mint juleps (if they use such things) before taking aim at his quarry. Perhaps this is one reason why he is so fond of the pointer whose faithful attendance to duty helps him to hunt without the undue haste and worry that characterizes the Yankee in everything he does.

As a show dog, the pointer is rapidly gaining favor, and can usually be found at any of the bench shows where high class dogs are exhibited. He has not, however, been bred for the show ring to the extent that other hunting breeds have been, and this would appear to be in his favor as a field dog. He is possessed of a high degree of intelligence, and makes an excellent companion about the house or in the open. But his natural atmosphere is so intimately connected with the field that it is difficult to think of him as anything other than a hunting dog, and even when roaming about the house he carries with him an air of outdoor life that almost makes one feel like letting him out to lead the way on a long tramp over the surrounding country.



## Regulations as to Migratory Birds

**A**S directed by the Act of March 4, 1913, the Department of Agriculture has adopted the following regulations:

### Regulations 1. Definitions.

For the purposes of these regulations the following shall be considered migratory game birds:

(a) Anatidæ or waterfowl, including brant, wild ducks, geese and swans.

(b) Gruidæ or cranes, including little brown, sandhill and whooping cranes.

(c) Rallidæ or rails, including coots, gallinules and sora and other rails.

(d) Limicolæ or shore birds, including avocets, curlew, dowitchers, godwits, knots, oyster catchers, phalaropes, plover, sandpipers, snipe, stilts, surf birds, turnstones, willet, woodcock and yellow legs.

(e) Columbidae or pigeons, including doves and wild pigeons.

For the purposes of these regulations the following shall be considered migratory insectivorous birds:

(f) Bobolinks, catbirds, chickadees, cuckoos, flycatchers, grosbeaks, hummingbirds, kinglets, martins, meadow larks, night hawks or bullbats, nuthatches, orioles, robins, shrikes, swallows, swifts, tanagers, titmice, thrushes, vireos, warblers, waxwings, whippoorwills, woodpeckers and wrens, and all other perching birds which feed entirely or chiefly on insects.

### Regulation 2. Closed Seasons at Night.

A daily closed season on all migratory game and insectivorous birds shall extend from sunset to sunrise.

### Regulation 3. Closed Season on Insectivorous Birds.

A closed season on migratory insectivorous birds shall continue to Dec. 31, 1913, and each year thereafter shall begin Jan. 1 and continue to Dec. 31, both dates inclusive; but birds may be collected for scientific purposes according to the laws of the respective States and Territories and the District of Columbia, and provided further that the closed season on reedbirds or ricebirds in Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia and South Carolina shall begin Nov. 1 and end Aug. 31 next following, both dates inclusive.

### Regulation 4. Five-Year Closed Seasons on Certain Game Birds.

A closed season shall continue until Sept. 1, 1918, on the following migratory game birds: Band-tailed pigeons, little brown, sandhill and whooping cranes, swans, curlew and all shore birds except the black-breasted and golden plover, Wilson or jack snipe, woodcock and the greater and lesser yellowlegs.

A closed season shall also continue until Sept. 1, 1918, on woodducks in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, West Virginia and Wisconsin; on rails in California and Vermont; and on woodcock in Illinois and Missouri.

### Regulation 5. Closed Season on Certain Navigable Rivers.

A closed season shall continue between Jan. 1 and Oct. 31, both dates inclusive, of each year,

on all migratory birds passing over or at rest on any of the waters of the main streams of the following navigable rivers, to wit: Mississippi River between New Orleans, La., and Minneapolis, Minn.; the Ohio River between its mouth and Pittsburgh, Pa., and the Missouri River between its mouth and Bismarck, N. D.; and on the killing or capture of any of such birds on or over the shores of any of said rivers, or at any point within the limits aforesaid from any boat, raft or other device, floating or otherwise, in or on any such waters.

### Regulation 6. Zones.

The following zones for the protection of migratory game and insectivorous birds are hereby established:

Zone No. 1, the breeding zone, comprising States lying wholly or in part north of latitude 40 degrees, and the Ohio River and including Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington—twenty-five States.

Zone No. 2, the wintering zone, comprising States lying wholly or in part south of latitude 40 degrees and the Ohio River and including Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Nevada and Utah—twenty-three States and the District of Columbia.

### Regulation 7. Construction.

For the purposes of regulations 8 and 9,

each period of time therein prescribed as a closed season shall be construed to include the first day and to exclude the last day thereof.

#### Regulation 8. Closed Seasons in Zone No. 1.

Closed seasons in zone No. 1 shall be as follows:

Waterfowl.—The closed season on waterfowl shall be between Dec. 16 and Sept. 1 next following, except as follows:

Exceptions: In Massachusetts the closed season shall be between Jan. 1 and Sept. 15. In Minnesota and North Dakota the closed season shall be between Dec. 16 and Sept. 7. In South Dakota the closed season shall be between Dec. 16 and Sept. 10. In New York, other than on Long Island, and in Oregon the closed season shall be between Dec. 16 and Sept. 16. In New Hampshire, Long Island, New Jersey and Washington the closed season shall be between Jan. 16 and Oct. 1.

Rails.—The closed season on rails, coots and gallinules shall be between Dec. 1 and Sept. 1 next following, except as follows:

Exceptions: In Massachusetts and Rhode Island the closed season shall be between Dec. 1 and Aug. 1. In New York and on Long Island the closed season shall be between Dec. 1 and Sept. 16, and on rails in California and Vermont the closed season shall be until Sept. 1, 1918.

Woodcock.—The closed season on woodcock shall be between Dec. 1 and Oct. 1 next following, except as follows:

Exceptions: In Maine and Vermont the closed season shall be between Dec. 1 and Sept. 15. In Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Jersey the closed season shall be between Dec. 1 and Oct. 10. In Rhode Island, Pennsylvania and on Long Island the closed season shall be between Dec. 1 and Oct. 15, and in Illinois and Missouri the closed season shall be until Sept. 1, 1918.

Shore Birds.—The closed season on black-breasted and golden plover, jacksnipe or Wilson snipe and greater or lesser yellowlegs shall be between Dec. 16 and Sept. 1 next following, except as follows:

Exceptions: In Maine, Massachusetts and on Long Island the closed season shall be between Dec. 16 and Aug. 1. In Minnesota and North Dakota the closed season shall be between Dec. 16 and Sept. 7. In South Dakota the closed season shall be between Dec. 16 and Sept. 10. In New York, other than Long Island, and in Oregon the closed season shall be between Dec. 16 and Sept. 16, and in New Hampshire and Washington the closed season shall be between Dec. 16 and Oct. 1.

#### Regulation 9. Closed Seasons in Zone No. 2.

Closed seasons in zone No. 2 shall be as follows:

Waterfowl.—The closed season on waterfowl shall be between Jan. 16 and Oct. 1 next following, except as follows:

Exceptions: In Kansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona the closed season shall be between Dec. 16 and Sept. 1, and in Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina the closed season shall be between Feb. 1 and Nov. 1.

Rails.—The closed season on rails, coots and gallinules shall be between Dec. 1 and Sept. 1 next following, except as follows:

Exceptions: In Tennessee and Louisiana the closed season shall be between Dec. 1 and Oct. 1, and in Arizona the closed season shall be between Dec. 1 and Oct. 15.

Woodcock.—The closed season on woodcock shall be between Jan. 1 and Nov. 1, except as follows:

Exceptions: In Louisiana the closed season shall be between Jan. 1 and Nov. 15, and in Georgia the closed season shall be between Jan. 1 and Dec. 1.

Shore Birds.—The closed season on black-breasted and golden plover, jacksnipe or Wilson snipe and greater and lesser yellowlegs shall be between Dec. 16 and Sept. 1, next following, except as follows:

Exceptions: In Alabama the closed season shall be between Dec. 16 and Nov. 1. In Louisiana and Tennessee the closed season shall be between Dec. 16 and Oct. 1. In Arizona the closed season shall be between Dec. 16 and Oct. 15. In Utah, on snipe the closed season shall be between Dec. 16 and Oct. 1, and on plover and yellowlegs shall be until Sept. 1, 1918.

#### Regulation 10. Hearings.

Persons recommending changes in the regulations or desiring to submit evidence in person or by attorney as to the necessity for such changes should make application to the Secretary of Agriculture. Whenever possible hearings will be arranged at central points, and due notice thereof given by publication or otherwise as may be deemed appropriate. Persons recommending changes should be prepared to show the necessity for such action and to submit evidence other than that based on reasons of personal convenience or a desire to kill game during a longer open season.

### N. A. Herons and their Allies.

THE Bureau of Biological Survey, of which Henry W. Henshaw is chief, has just issued an interesting bulletin, No. 45, by Wells W. Cooke, so well known for his studies of bird migration.

It is entitled "Distribution and Migration of North American Herons and their Allies," and includes thirty-two species of which, however, ten are tropical, not ranging north to the United States, and one is a straggler from Europe. Among the species named are several that have no permanent place in the United States fauna, and others that seem to be almost on the verge of extinction. The scarlet ibis and the jabiru have been noted as accidental visitors. The flamingo once bred in the United States, but now occurs only as a rare visitor. The roseate spoonbill, the egret and the snowy egret seem to be approaching extinction, because they have been for so many years—and to some extent still are—shot on the breeding grounds at the breeding time, with the result that parents and young alike are destroyed, and the particular rookery where the shooting takes place is wiped out forever.

It is worth while to read with care these introductory paragraphs of Mr. Cooke's paper:

"The herons have attracted wide attention during late years, particularly because of the earnest efforts that have been made to prevent the utter destruction of the egret-bearing members of the family. The horrors necessarily

attending the collection of the aigrettes have aroused bird lovers to unprecedented activity. As a result, in some parts of the Union stringent laws have been enacted, and the State machinery for bird preservation has been supplemented by large private subscriptions. Probably no family of birds ever had fuller protection on the statute books than is now enjoyed by the herons, while certainly no birds have ever been the recipients of more zealous care than is now accorded to the remaining colonies of the larger and smaller egrets.

"The friends of the birds became aroused none too soon. The large breeding colonies of egrets have been completely destroyed, and only a few scattered remnants exist to serve as centers for re-establishing the species.

"Most herons are colony breeding birds, and this fact has been one of the most potent factors in bringing about their destruction. A colony could easily be discovered by watching the lines of flight to and from the feeding grounds, and the succeeding operations were woefully simple. The hunter merely waited until the egg hatched, and then, taking his stand within the colony, shot the parent birds as they brought food to the young. No matter how much shooting was done, the old birds—then bearing the nuptial plumes in their greatest perfection—continued to return to their hungry young until the last one was killed. The starving of the young and the utter extinction of the colony were necessary sequels.

"So long as these plumes could be sold for their weight in gold, and there was an unlimited market for them, neither State laws nor the efforts of zealous game wardens availed much in checking the slaughter. More hopeful conditions are being secured at the present time by decreasing the market. Already in several of the States it has been made unlawful to sell the aigrettes or even to have them in possession with intent to sell. Could such a law be made general throughout the United States, the killing of egret-bearing birds would cease, because the slaughtered would have no market for his plumes. The birds will never be safe until this condition exists.

"The larger egret and the snowy egret are the two species that have suffered most severely from the persecutions of the plume hunters, but the millinery trade has also levied a heavy toll on many other members of the group. The flamingo has ceased to breed anywhere in the United States. The roseate spoonbill has become extinct over more than half of its former range in the United States, and its total numbers are probably less than 5 per cent. of what they were fifty years ago.

"The reduction of numbers in the other herons and in the ibises has not been so pronounced, but several of the species have been driven from the northern two-thirds of their former breeding range and are now restricted to the wildest and most inaccessible parts of the Gulf States."

#### Optimism.

There is no use as I can see  
In growling all the time;  
The rough bark of a hickory tree  
Ne'er stopped a cheerful lad, if he  
Had made his mind to climb.

—Detroit Free Press.





**Fish Food.**

PASSAIC, N. J., June 1.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In these days of general lamentation about the high cost of living I am wondering why through ignorance or prejudice so many species of fish are entirely overlooked by market men or private families. Hugh Smith, the new head of the Fisheries Bureau, is undoubtedly correct in thinking that the consumption of fish might be almost doubled. There must be an immense quantity of palatable food in our fresh and salt waters not utilized at all. I hope the new broom will sweep from existence the idiocy of rejecting from our list of edible fishes many a species that is savored with pleasure in other countries. I would like to see Federal instrumentalities put in motion to correct such anomalies.

In my younger days I was fishing once in Butterfield Lake, Northern New York, where my boatmate hooked a four or five-pound fish so strong and active that it took some time to get it on board. The guide said it was a dog-fish and scorned the idea of its being eatable. Here is what Mr. Smith says about this fish: "There is no better fish for table use. The flesh is sweet, tender and delicate, far better than some of our recognized food fishes. It is simply a young shark, and in ten more years we will be eating full-sized sharks and scores of other fishes that we shudder at now. The fish are all right; we don't know they are good, that's all."

More power to the elbows of the new head of the Fisheries Bureau who says "there are scores of varieties of fish that never reach the market." Now, no one knows why exactly.

H. H. T.

**Columbus Anglers' Club.**

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 14.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Our Decoration Day tournament was a great success in way of attendance and good time, although the weather was very bad for casting the bait or fly. This kept the scores very low, as you will note by our score sheet.

We had many out-of-town men from other clubs with us which helped to make the interest run high. The scores follow:

Half-ounce accuracy bait casting, per cent.:			
N. L. Bulkley.....	98 9-15	Ralph Pavey.....	95 7-15
Budge Wilcox.....	98 7-15	Al Marriott.....	95 2-3
F. M. Brooks.....	98 3-15	E. R. Rockwell....	97
Dr. S. S. Wilcox... 97 13-15		Dr. L. E. Day.....	93 8-15
A. E. Shatford.... 97 6-15		W. C. Green.....	91 7-15
G. G. Tinkham.... 97 2-15			
Half-ounce long distance bait casting, average three casts, feet:			
N. L. Bulkley.....	145 2-3	A. E. Shatford.....	83
F. M. Brooks.....	132	Ralph Pavey.....	76
Dr. L. E. Day.....	120		
Quarter-ounce bait casting for accuracy, per cent.:			
F. M. Brooks.....	98 2-3	E. R. Rockwell....	97
N. L. Bulkley.....	97 1-5	Dr. S. S. Wilcox..	96 8-15
John M. Rogers....	97 1-5	Budge Wilcox.....	95 4-5
A. E. Shatford....	97 1-5	H. M. Sims.....	88
W. C. Green.....	97 1-5		
Quarter-ounce bait casting for long distance, average three casts, feet:			
F. M. Brooks.....	119	A. E. Shatford.....	94
W. C. Green.....	103	Dr. S. S. Wilcox..	82 2-3
John Rogers.....	103		

Expert accuracy fly casting, per cent.:			
Wm. Behnen.....	98	Howard Sims.....	96 2-9
V. D. Reese.....	97 2-3	Frank Kampbell... 87 2-3	
L. E. Jones.....	97 1-3	J. F. Hayes.....	85 2-9
Fred Shattuck....	96 7-9	A. E. Shatford....	91 1-5
E. R. Rockwell....	96 5-9	Jim Noe.....	94 7-9
J. F. Atwood.....	95 1-3	G. H. Hamilton....	96 1-9
Geo. Ford.....	94 2-3	W. J. Savage.....	93 2-3
C. E. Henderson... 95 7-9		Prof. W. A. Knight 94 1-9	
J. A. Foerest.....	80		
Expert fly casting, long distance, average:			
V. D. Reese.....	61 2-3	C. E. Henderson... 55	
Wm. Behnen.....	61 2-3	W. J. Savage..... 55	
Geo. Ford.....	61	J. F. Atwood..... 55	
Prof. W. A. Knight 58 1-3		Jim Noe.....	52 2-3
G. H. Hamilton.... 57 2-3		Howard Sims..... 53	
Fred Shattuck.... 56		Frank Kampbell... 36 1-3	
J. F. Hays.....	56 1-3		
Accuracy fly contest for club medal—Won by H. Hamilton with 97 8-9 per cent.			
Long distance fly contest for club medal—Won by V. D. Reese, score 61 1-3 per cent.			

We hold our next bait- and fly-casting tournament at Olentangy Park, June 28, and invite any interested angler to contest with us. There will be no entrance fee charges, and prizes will be given the first five winners in each event. The events will be as follows:

- First—Half-ounce accuracy bait-casting.
- Second—Half-ounce long distance bait-casting.
- Third—Quarter-ounce accuracy bait-casting.
- Fourth—Quarter-ounce long distance bait-casting.
- Fifth—Accuracy fly-casting.
- Sixth—Long distance fly-casting.

All events will be run under the N. A. of S. A. rules. The tournament will begin at 2 o'clock P. M.

NELSON L. BULKLEY, Sec'y.

**St. Louis Bait- and Fly-Casting Club.**

ON Sunday, June 15, the St. Louis Fly- and Bait-Casting Club held its regular tournament at the foot of Art Hill in Forest Park. The following events were cast off: Quarter-ounce accuracy, quarter-ounce distance, fishing tackle accuracy, fishing tackle distance, fly distance, fly accuracy, with the following scores:

Accuracy, quarter-ounce, per cent.:			
Solomon.....	93 9-10	Pingree.....	97 3-10
Schloeman.....	98 2-10	Fred Werner.....	98 3-10
Hellman.....	97 7-10	Ed. Werner.....	97 1-10
Geist.....	97 6-10	Steinmesch.....	93 9-10
Ashton.....	97 2-10		
Distance, quarter-ounce, average five casts, feet:			
Solomon.....	61 2-5	Pingree.....	66
Schloeman.....	104 2-5	Fred Werner.....	46 2-5
Hellman.....	84	Ed. Werner.....	55 1-5
Geist.....	133 3-5	Steinmesch.....	64 1-5
Ashton.....	59 3-5	Robirds.....	107 4-5
Accuracy, half-ounce fishing tackle, per cent.:			
Solomon.....	95 4-10	Fred Werner.....	97 7-10
Schloeman.....	99	Ed. Werner.....	97 8-10
Hellman.....	97 9-10	Steinmesch.....	92 1-10
Geist.....	97 6-10	Heyman.....	91 2-10
Ashton.....	94 4-10	Martin.....	94 8-10
Pingree.....	96 6-10		
Distance, half-ounce fishing tackle, average five casts, feet:			
Solomon.....	68 3-5	Pingree.....	118 2-5
Schloeman.....	79 1-5	Fred Werner.....	120 3-5
Cyran.....	90 4-5	Ed. Werner.....	127
Geist.....	115 4-5	Steinmesch.....	66 4-5
Martin.....	92 3-5	Heyman.....	58 2-5
Accuracy fly, per cent.:			
Pingree.....	98 10-15	Steinmesch.....	98 9-15
Hebard.....	97	Ashton.....	95 8-15
Hellman.....	98 11-15	Brennan.....	98 10-15
Ed. Werner.....	97 7-15		
Distance fly, feet:			
Hebard.....	70	Ed. Werner.....	74
Hellman.....	88	Steinmesch.....	69
Pingree.....	84	Brennan.....	88

H. J. STEINMESCH, Sec'y.

**San Francisco Fly-Casting Club.**

MAKE-UP casts, held at Stow Lake, June 7. Wind, variable; weather, fair:

Event No. 2, accuracy, per cent.:			
Paul M. Shattuck... 99	S. Forbes.....	96.40	
F. A. Webster..... 98.52	C. H. Gardner.....	97.36	
Re-entry:			
Paul M. Shattuck.. 98.56	F. A. Webster.....	99	
Event No. 3, delicacy, per cent.:			
		Accuracy.	Delicacy.
Paul M. Shattuck.....	98.28	98.30	98.28
F. A. Webster.....	98.56	100	99.28
S. Forbes.....	98.8	98	98.4
C. H. Gardner.....	97.12	98.10	97.41
Re-entry:			
Paul M. Shattuck.....	97.4	97.40	97.22
F. A. Webster.....	98.56	100	99.28
Event No. 4, half-ounce lure casting, per cent.:			
F. A. Webster.....	98.4	C. H. Kewell.....	94.6
Event No. 6, dry fly accuracy, per cent.:			
C. G. Young.....	98.5	S. Forbes.....	98.6
Paul M. Shattuck... 98.13	C. H. Kewell.....	97.7	
F. A. Webster.....	98.5	C. H. Gardner.....	91.8
J. F. Burgin.....	98.2		
Re-entry:			
Paul M. Shattuck... 96.10	J. F. Burgin.....	8.2	
Paul M. Shattuck... 96.12	S. Forbes.....	97.8	
Paul M. Shattuck... 97.4	S. Forbes.....	98.12	
F. A. Webster.....	98.5	S. Forbes.....	98.1
F. A. Webster.....	98.6	C. H. Kewell.....	98.11
F. A. Webster.....	98.5	C. H. Kewell.....	98.8
J. F. Burgin.....	98.1	C. H. Kewell.....	98.9
J. F. Burgin.....	98.2		

Judges, Paul M. Shattuck, James Watt, C. H. Kewell; Referee, C. G. Young; Clerk, E. O. Ritter.

Make-up casts, held at Stow Lake, June 8. Wind, moderate; weather, cloudy:

Event No. 1, distance, feet:			
Stanley Forbes.....	76	C. H. Kewell.....	70
Sam Wells.....	88		
Re-entry:			
Stanley Forbes.....	80	C. H. Kewell.....	76
Stanley Forbes.....	80	C. H. Kewell.....	75
Sam Wells.....	92		
Event No. 2, accuracy, per cent.:			
F. V. Bell.....	98.4	C. H. Gardner.....	98.52
Event No. 3, delicacy, per cent.:			
		Accuracy.	Delicacy.
Dr. W. E. Brooks.....	98.12	98.50	98.31
Event No. 5, half-ounce lure casting, average feet:			
Dr. W. E. Brooks... 93	C. H. Gardner.....	88	
C. H. Kewell.....	107	James Watt.....	154
J. F. Burgin.....	160		
Re-entry:			
Dr. W. E. Brooks... 110	James Watt.....	147	
J. F. Burgin.....	163	James Watt.....	142
Event No. 6, dry fly accuracy, per cent.:			
C. G. Young.....	99	Dr. W. E. Brooks..	98.5
Stanley Forbes.....	96.8	Sam Wells.....	99.2
F. V. Bell.....	96.1	C. H. Kewell.....	98.2
Dr. W. E. Brooks... 98.9		J. F. Burgin.....	98.4
Re-entry:			
C. G. Young.....	98.8	Dr. W. E. Brooks..	96.13
C. G. Young.....	99.1	Sam Wells.....	98.9
C. G. Young.....	98.12	Sam Wells.....	98.12
Stanley Forbes.....	98.5	C. H. Kewell.....	98.14
Stanley Forbes.....	99.	C. H. Kewell.....	99
F. V. Bell.....	96.8	J. F. Burgin.....	98.2
F. V. Bell.....	97.1	J. F. Burgin.....	97.9
Event No. 7, light tackle, long distance, feet:			
C. G. Young.....	70	Sam Wells.....	91
F. V. Bell.....	78	C. H. Kewell.....	78
Dr. W. S. Brooks.... 71			
Re-entry:			
F. V. Bell.....	76	Dr. W. E. Brooks....	77
F. V. Bell.....	77		

Judges, Stanley Forbes, James Watt, F. V. Bell; Referee, C. G. Young; Clerk, E. O. Ritter. Longest cast, long distance lure—J. F. Burgin, 170 feet. Longest cast, long distance fly, heavy—Sam Wells, 92 feet. Longest cast, long distance fly, light—Sam Wells, 91 feet.

Elgin Anglers' Club.

ELGIN, Ill., June 15.—Editor Forest and Stream: The scores of the Elgin Anglers' Club contest of June 15 are as follows:

Table with columns for names, quarter-ounce distance and accuracy, and half-ounce distance and accuracy.

R. F. KADOW, Sec'y.

The Anglers' Casting Club of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 15.—Editor Forest and Stream: Following are the scores of the Anglers' Casting Club of Chicago which were held to-day:

Table with columns for names, half-ounce accuracy, half-ounce distance, and accuracy fly.

Record Striped Bass Season.

A PHENOMENAL run of large striped bass has been recorded at Asbury Park and vicinity. Eight stripers were caught, weighing 229 pounds 6 ounces, averaging 30 pounds each. Scores:

Table listing dates and names of anglers with their respective scores in pounds and ounces.



Forest and Stream will give a weekly digest of Yachting and Motor Boating events from all over the country.

Seawanhaka-Corinthian Y. C.

IN a windless race, the New York Y. C. 50's and 30's "contested" to-day. It was necessary to shorten courses in order to finish in daylight. If protests are not entertained, results are as follows:

Table listing race results for Seawanhaka-Corinthian Y. C., including N. Y. Y. C. Fifties, Thirties, and various class races.

Crescent A. C.

GHERARDI DAVIS's Alice, in Class Q, won the principal prize in the annual spring regatta of the Crescent Athletic Club, sailed on Gravesend Bay last Saturday. M. & F. II. and Cyril, S class racers, had a close fight, M. & F. winning. The division was won by Oriole. For the third straight time Skylark led home the knockabouts. The race was managed by C. A. Kelly and W. F. Straukamp of the regatta committee of the Crescent Athletic Club. The summary:

Table listing race results for Crescent A. C., including Sloops, Handicap Class, and Gravesend Birds.

Bayside Y. C.

GEORGE CORRY's Little Dipper and Billy Newman's Evening Star, had a set-to, with Corry a winner by 4s. The summaries:

Table listing race results for Bayside Y. C., including Star Class, Bayside Birds, and Special Class.

Chicago Y. C.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 22.—With Lawrence Heyworth at the wheel, J. O. Heyworth's yawl Polaris won the triangular race, the last leg from St. Joseph to Chicago, ending the cruise. Details of the last leg were received too late for publication in this issue.

Polaris was first over the line at St. Joseph, leading the schooner Valmore by 24m., adding time allowance. Polaris won by 35m. 57s.

The schooner Valmore was the scratch boat and crossed the line at 4:00:30, taking seven hours and thirty seconds to make the beat from Michigan City. The new class P racer Olympian, sailed by J. O. Heyworth, finished 1m. 52s. corrected time behind Valmore, walking easily away from Michigan, which beat her yesterday from Chicago to Michigan City. The summary:

Table listing race results for Chicago Y. C., including Polaris, Valmore, and Olympian.

Tocsam Wins Ocean Race.

THE motor boat Tocsam, owned by William Mulford, of Ocean City, N. J., crossed the finish line off Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, at 4 A. M. Saturday, winning the Crescent Athletic Club trophy for a return race from Bermuda. Barbara II. crossed the finish line at 9:24 o'clock Friday night, but because of the rating could not win

with less than an eleven-hour margin. The two boats, having competed in the Philadelphia-Bermuda race, left Hamilton for the return at 6:27, June 17. Dream, winner of that race, did not participate in the return contest.

Valiant III. Victor on Jamaica Bay.

VALIANT III. won the first race of the Diamond Point Y. C.'s season on Jamaica Bay. Four boats took part in the contest. The points scored count on a season's prize. The summary:

Table listing race results for Valiant III. on Jamaica Bay.

A. C. A. Membership.

NEW MEMBERS PROPOSED.

Atlantic Division.—J. Cashman Flynn, Mount Vernon, N. Y., by R. W. J. Flynn; Robert H. MacDonald, 158 Wright street, Newark, N. J., by Edmund vom Steeg, Jr.; Charles A. Crumm, 495 West 130th street, New York, N. Y., by F. C. Buchenberger; J. Walter Greenbowe, 401 Monastery street, West Hoboken, N. J., and J. Fred Greenbowe, 401 Monastery street, West Hoboken, N. J., both by Thomas Zuk.

Central Division.—Earl B. Zahn, 127 College street, Buffalo, N. Y.; Philip W. Colby, 99 Livingston street, Buffalo, N. Y.; Alexander D. Brush, 321 Fargo avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.; Ray Barrett, 61 California street, Buffalo, N. Y.; Frank Schneider, 43 Potomac street, Buffalo, N. Y.; Alfred J. Bell, 210 Prospect avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., and Milo H. Jones, 341 Bird avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., all by Arthur Hubbard; George W. Billings, 35 Granger Place, Buffalo, N. Y., by W. B. H. McClelland.

Western Division.—Charles C. Dunbar, 1115 Lake avenue, Wilmette, Ill., by A. W. Friese; Donald G. Clark, 5921 Kenmore avenue, Chicago, Ill., by Robert F. Abercrombie.

NEW MEMBERS ELECTED.

Central Division.—6680, John F. Fairbain, 131 Allen street, Buffalo, N. Y.; 6681, Harry Turner, 374 Bird avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.; 6682, Edmund B. Ralph, 88 Pascal, Buffalo, N. Y.; 6683, A. C. Davis, Chamber of Commerce Building, Buffalo, N. Y.



Forest and Stream is the official organ of the National Archery Association.

**That Record Breaking Score.**

LAKE FOREST, Ill., June 9.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Your letter pertaining to my American round score of 90-682, made on Monday, June 2, while shooting with Prof. Thomas, is at hand. Had I shot the round alone I would under no circumstances have divulged the score, and even now hesitate giving the matter publicity. I will let you know the details on condition that it be kept secret until Prof. Thomas himself writes to you, and confirms the various items. Whatever he may write, you may use as you please, but I am not anxious for more notoriety than has fallen to my share during the last year. Following are the details:

Prof. Thomas came to my grounds at 3 P. M. on Monday afternoon, and we started to shoot the team round. We counted our first end of arrows. The first thirty arrows at 60 yards scored as follows:

6 44	6 44	6 44	6 46	6 46	Total.
					30 224

This was ten better than I had ever shot before, and as I felt free from my almost chronic nervousness and in good form I got the idea that if I would ever equal Maxson's score of 90-666, then was the time to do so. I therefore asked Prof. Thomas to change the intended round from the team to the American, which he kindly consented to do. At 50 yards my scores were:

6 46	6 50	6 40	6 40	6 52	Total.
					30 228

After shooting the fourth end I became aware that the chance to win was slipping away, so I forced myself to take a brace and got 6-52 for the fifth end. My score for the 40 yards distance was:

6 46	6 48	6 50	6 44	6 42	Total.
					30 230

The last two ends at 40 yards are comparatively poor. I knew I had the record beaten, and the strain broke the camel's back. Consequently the poor work in the last two ends. The final scores was 90-682.

I do not imagine that I could ever again duplicate this score; it was simply a flash and away ahead of my true form.

The light was fair; that is, not too strong, and the wind moderate; rather below our Lake Forest average. I had distinctly seen no point of aim at 60 yards, but judged its location subconsciously. At 50 yards a small space of bare ground helped me, while at 40 yards a darker patch of grass proved of assistance. In every case I had my direct vision on the gold and the indirect or secondary vision on the point of aim, which I need for elevation purposes only and not for lateral alignment. It is but fair to say that I had a good idea of the location of the required points of aim from previous shooting on the same range, though these vary from day to day, depending upon various con-

ditions, such as the condition of my bow, the release, the height of the grass, wind and illumination.

I did not get any arrows in the white circle, and but one in the black, at one of the ends at 60 yards. The number of golds I do not know, as I failed to score each separate arrow. I suppose forty would be a fair average, as I do not remember having less than two at any end. The best end was at 50 yards, viz.: 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 7, 6-52. At 50 yards and also at 40 yards the next best ends were 9, 9, 9, 9, 7, 6-50.

E. J. RENDTORFF.

The following letter is from Prof. Thomas, of Lake Forest College:

Lake Forest, Ill., June 10, 1913.

I have intended for some time to send the inclosed scores made by Mr. Rendtorff, on June 2, and this is in reply to your note of inquiry to him. It was magnificent shooting. My score was but little more than half of his.

(Signed) M. BROSS THOMAS.

The practice score which Mr. Rendtorff displaces was made by Louis W. Maxson, of Washington, D. C., July 11, 1890:

Mr. Maxson was one of the greatest archers we have ever had, and his score which has withstood all attacks for twenty-three years was:

60yds.	50yds.	40yds.
6 36	6 52	6 52
6 46	6 36	6 52
6 46	6 42	6 46
6 36	6 44	6 42
6 46	6 42	6 48
30 210	30 216	30 240
	Total, 90 666	

Once at the 50-yard range and twice at the 40 yard, he made ends of five golds and a red. This score was the third made on the same day; the others were 90-630 and 90-648.

He used a horseman's yew, backed with a hickory 48-pound bow. He also had a positive point of aim. At 60 yards it was at the top of the target, at 50 yards at the lower edge of the target, and at 40 yards at the bottom of the rear leg of the stand. He drew to the corner of the mouth. At full draw his fingers rested firmly at the same spot on his chin, and he "released with a sharp straightening of the fingers from that absolute rest."

It seems almost too bad that the shooting was changed from the team to the American round, for although as far as we know the best American score was beaten, there was a fine chance to surpass any 60-yard shooting yet done in this country.

The score of Mr. Rendtorff's first twenty-four arrows at 60 yards was 24-178. It is not probable that he would have kept up this rate for ninety-six arrows. But could he have done so, he would have made a team round of 96-712. We like to day-dream of these things.

Other high scores made in this country with twenty-four arrows at 60 yards are given below:

M. Thompson..... 24 176	W. A. Clark ..... 24 176
Col. Williams, Jr... 24 176	F. C. Havens..... 24 168

The following English scores are reported in the Archery Guide, by Will H. Thompson:

H. A. Ford ..... 24 188	C. E. Nesham .... 24 160
H. A. Ford ..... 24 164	W. Butt ..... 24 160
C. H. Fisher ..... 24 166	

Should any errors in these figures be noticed, or if any high scores have been omitted, we trust that we shall be notified of the same.

**Send in Your Scores.**

CHICAGO, Ill., June 9.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Thompson wrote years ago: "To the earnest and thoughtful toxophilite, the study of the fine performances of his brother archers is always a source of pleasure, and is not without valuable results. It is said that 'we grow like that we contemplate,' and the careful examination of the records left us by the veterans of our craft reveals to us the wonderful possibilities of the bow when wielded by the trained hand of the finished archer."

Why is it that archers are so backward about sending in their scores? I believe they make as interesting reading as anything published, and yet in your two last issues there was not a score, which was made this year.

It seems to me that it is a duty which every club owes to the sport, to send in the complete scores made in all club meetings. I should not expect one who went out alone, and made a poor score, to report it; but if in practice an unusually high score should be made, neither modesty nor the fear that an equally high one might not be made in a subsequent public meeting should prevent its being published.

I have been requested not to make public some of the scores, which I am sending you, but I am breaking no promise in doing so.

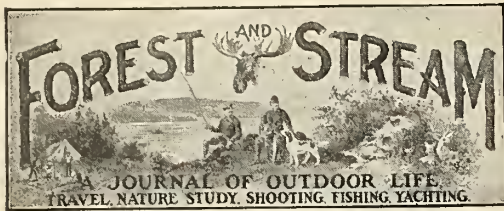
E. J. Rendtorff has recently made the following scores:

Double American round:			
60yds.	50yds.	40yds.	Total.
30 178	30 204	30 222	90 604
30 180	30 206	30 240	90 626
			180 1230
Double York round:			
100yds.	80yds.	60yds.	Total.
57 269	47 255	24 134	125 658
56 260	40 208	24 136	120 604
			248 1262
Team round, 96 arrows, 60yds.:			
24 166	24 148	24 130	24 144
			Total. 96 588

In this round, shot in the Chicago Archery Club weekly meet, there was one end of five golds and a blue, and another of five golds and a black.

In FOREST AND STREAM for April 19 there was published a wonderfully fine 20-yard score, 30 arrows, 30 hits, 262 score, made by the Rev.

(Continued on page 835).



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**CORRESPONDENCE**—FOREST AND STREAM is the recognized medium of entertainment, instruction and information between American sportsmen. The editors invite communications on the subjects to which its pages are devoted, but, of course, are not responsible for the views of correspondents. Anonymous communications cannot be regarded.

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**ADVERTISEMENTS:** Display and classified, 20 cts. per agate line (\$2.80 per inch). There are 14 agate lines to the inch. Covers and special positions extra. Five, ten and twenty per cent. discount for 13, 26 and 52 insertions, respectively, within one year. Forms close Monday in advance of publication date.

### THE OBJECT OF THIS JOURNAL

will be to studiously promote a healthful interest in outdoor recreation, and to cultivate a refined taste for natural objects.

—FOREST AND STREAM, Aug. 14, 1873.

### FEDERAL SHOOTING REGULATIONS.

The regulations called for by the Agricultural Appropriation Bill, placing all migratory birds under the care of the Department of Agriculture, have been issued. They constitute a document of extraordinary interest to all who use the shotgun.

As will be remembered, the bill provides that these regulations shall be made public, and that a period of three months shall be allowed during which said regulations may be examined and considered before their final adoption. Public hearings on the regulations may be held when deemed proper, and after their final adoption the regulations shall be approved by the President of the United States.

In drawing up these regulations the Department has had in mind certain important principles. Its purpose has been to prevent spring shooting; to protect migratory birds between sunset and sunrise; to provide protected flight lines along at least three great navigable rivers; to make seasons approximately equal in different parts of the country; to limit the shooting season to a maximum of three or three and one-half months; to regulate these seasons so that there may be a reasonable opportunity for having thirty days' shooting of any species at any given place; to provide separate seasons for waterfowl, rail, shore birds and woodcock, and to utilize all the protection now extended by close seasons under State laws.

The various groups of birds are defined by the common names adopted by the American Ornithologists' Union. Night shooting is forbidden everywhere, as already it is forbidden in about one-fourth of the States. All insectivorous birds are protected. On certain species—most shore birds, cranes, and in some States on rails, woodcock and some other birds—a five years' close season is established.

The country is divided into two zones—one known as the breeding zone lying north of latitude 40 degrees and the Ohio River; the other the wintering zone, comprising the territory lying wholly, or in part, south of latitude 40 degrees and the Ohio River. For these certain seasons are established, but as will be seen in another column, there are some exceptions to the seasons established.

In forming these regulations, the effort has been to work for the greatest good of the greatest number, and so, in certain localities where peculiar conditions exist, the regulations may not be wholly satisfactory. At any hearings which may take place in the next three months, the conditions which cover each species of birds through its harangue should be considered rather than those of any particular territory. The regulations will go into effect Oct. 1, 1913.

Sportsmen will do well to study carefully the regulations as printed elsewhere.

### CALIFORNIA VICTORIES.

The fight in behalf of wild life in California which has been going on for the past six or eight months seems to have resulted in the triumph of the right, and this in the face of a number of handicaps. A great change seems to have come over public sentiment in California, and while that State for many years has been more or less inert and careless about the protection of game, the present Legislature has passed a number of excellent amendments which are now in the Governor's hands, and two or three of them, it is understood, have been favorably acted on.

The change began in November last, when at a meeting held in San Francisco, at the rooms of the Sierra Club, the California Associated Societies for the Conservation of Wild Life was suggested. Headquarters were established at the California Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, and about 10,000 people brought together with a view to educating the public and stimulating legislation in behalf of this great natural asset. Money was raised, publications issued, and the work energetically carried on. There was plenty of opposition, notably from the Hotel Men's Association of California, and from certain newspapers.

Spurred on by this organization, a variety of important bills were passed by the Legislature as follows: (1) Sale of band-tailed pigeons and wild ducks forbidden, but ducks may be sold during November; (2) shipment of protected wild game forbidden; (3) civil service for fish and game wardens; (4) propagation of wild game in captivity provided for; (5) use as food of birds shot destroying crops prohibited; (6) possession of plumage of wild birds prohibited; (7 and 8) bag limit on ducks and quail fifteen a day and thirty a week; (9) license to hunt or fish; (10 and 11) fish and game commission may carry on educational work or scientific investigation as necessary, and appropriation of \$5,000 for this purpose; (12) aliens prohibited from hunting and bearing fire arms; (13) absolute protection to all rails, shore birds, except Wilson snipe, band-tailed pigeon, woodduck, ibis, sea otter.

The Governor is reported to have signed the no sale, no shipment bills.

Various efforts were made to open a season

on certain song and "fish-eating birds," but these all failed. On the whole, therefore, California is to be congratulated on having won real victories. An interesting feature of these victories appears to be that they have been won largely through the efforts of the scientific men of the State.

This is a point with regard to the conservation of wild life which we are seeing everywhere now. Scientific men, having at last awakened to the danger which threatens so many species, are earnestly at work in its behalf, and the union of science and sport is effective.

If all hands who desire the conservation of natural things will work together in harmony, they can accomplish almost anything. But if the different bodies are jealous of each other, eager for their own self-advertising and credit rather than for triumph of the cause, success will come very slowly.

All Californians are to be congratulated on what has been accomplished during the last session of the Legislature. All honor to the men who did the work.

### FLORIDA PROTECTIVE LAW.

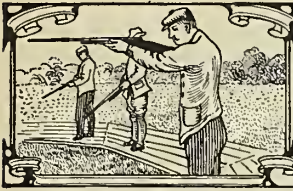
SPORTSMEN and those interested in the conservation of wild life generally will be interested to know that the Florida Legislature has passed an up-to-date protective law. Information to this effect has reached the American Game Protective and Propagation Association of New York city, which was instrumental in promoting this legislation. Colonel John H. Wallace, Jr., game commissioner of Alabama, who interested himself largely in this matter, has wired the association that the Governor's approval of the bill is confidently expected.

The importance of Florida as a breeding ground, and the fact that the State has been a slaughter place for all sorts of wild life for years past, make the news of the present legislation unusually welcome to those who are working for adequate conservation of these important resources of the nation. The bill that passed is modeled on the excellent Alabama law, modifications having been made in certain instances to meet local conditions. Protection is provided under the new law for song, insectivorous and plumage birds.

### A Spring Tonic.

BY JAMES A. CLARY.

It's mighty hard to hang around  
And work from morn till night,  
When days are warm and sultry,  
And the fish begin to bite;  
When every pool and riffle  
Contains a trout or two  
That just seem really anxious  
To make a meal for you.  
'Tis then that nature calls you  
To get your rod and hook,  
And sneak among the willows  
Of some well favored brook.  
Your hook just touches water  
When, like the lightning's flash,  
A beauty darts from cover—  
You see the water splash;  
You feel the tug of conflict,  
And all your pulses thrill,  
Until you land the beauty  
With rare and rapid skill.  
If you are tired and dopey,  
Don't lie around and pout,  
But hike into the country,  
And fish for speckled trout.



# TRAP SHOOTING



Forest and Stream is an Honorary Member of the Interstate Association for the Promotion of Trapshooting.

**Fixtures.**

If you want your shoot to be announced here, send a notice like the following:

**REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.**

- June 28.—Catasauqua, Pa.—Bryden G. C. E. C. Jones, Sec.
- June 28-29.—San Jose (Cal.) Blue Rock Club. O. N. Ford, Sec'y.
- June 30.—Grafton (W. Va.) G. C. R. Gerstell, Jr., Sec'y.
- June 30.—Dickson City (Pa.) R. & G. C. Thos. F. Padon, Pres.
- June 30-July 1.—Vancouver (B. C., Canada) G. C. C. A. Porter, Sec'y.
- June 30-July 1.—Fargo, N. D.—Gate City G. C. A. E. Rose, Sec'y.
- July 1.—Red Deer (Alberta, Can.) G. C. G. B. Parker, Sec'y.
- July 1.—McKeesport, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of McKeesport G. C. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
- July 2.—Vicksburg, Miss.—Hill City G. C. J. J. Bradford, Mgr.
- July 3.—Calgary (Can.) G. C. John Barr, Sec'y.
- July 4.—Waukesha, Wis.—Spring City G. C. Homer E. White, Sec'y.
- July 4.—Greenwich (Conn.) G. C. J. H. Finch, Pres.
- July 4.—Nepoleon (O.) S. A. H. R. Glass, Mgr.
- July 4.—Coalgate (Okla.) G. C. F. C. Varner, Sec'y.
- July 4.—Syracuse, N. Y.—Hunters' Club of Onondaga County. Chas. H. Stanard, Sec'y.
- July 4.—Lynchburg (Va.) G. C. J. M. Fisher, Sec'y.
- July 4-5.—Harrisburg (Pa.) S. A. L. B. Worden, Mgr.
- July 4-5.—Hattiesburg, Miss.—Mississippi State tournament, under auspices of Hattiesburg G. C. H. S. Hagerty, Sec'y.
- July 4-6.—Reno, Nev.—California-Nevada T. S. As. State tournament, T. D. Riley, Sec'y.
- July 7.—Lethbridge, Canada.—Alberta G. C. E. V. Green, Pres.
- July 8-10.—Cedar Point, O.—The Indians. D. H. Eaton, Sec'y.
- July 8.—Dows (Ia.) G. C. W. J. Wilson, Sec'y.
- July 9.—Oswego (Kans.) G. C. T. H. Chitwood, Sec'y.
- July 8-13.—Cedar Point, O.—The Indians' tournament. D. H. Eaton, Sec'y, Cincinnati, O.
- July 9-10.—Springfield, Ill.—Central Illinois T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of Illinois G. C. M. V. Troy, Sec'y.
- July 9-10.—Jersey Shore (Pa.) G. C. H. Myers, Sec'y.
- July 11.—Allentown, Pa.—Lehigh Valley S. A. Allen Heil, Sec'y.
- July 10-11.—Spencer (G. C.) C. E. Golby, Pres.
- July 11-12.—Nelson (B. C.) G. C. W. A. Ward, Sec'y.
- July 12.—Holmesburg Junction, Pa.—S. S. White G. C. W. E. Robinson, Sec'y.
- July 12.—Ridgefield (Conn.) G. C. W. L. Rockwell, Sec'y.
- July 14-15.—Revelstoke (B.C.) G. C. A. J. MacDonell, Sec.
- July 15.—Iowa City (Ia.) G. C. C. Bothell, Sec'y.
- July 15-16.—Paragould (Ark.) G. C. C. W. Stedman, Sec'y.
- July 16.—Bottineau (N. D.) G. C. A. Lallum, Sec'y.
- July 16-17.—Seattle (Wash.) T. S. A. H. Fleming, Pres.
- July 15-17.—Wilmington, Del.—Interstate Association's eighth Eastern Handicap tournament, under auspices of Du Pont G. C.; \$1,000 added money. Winner of first place guaranteed \$200 and a trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$150 and \$100 respectively. Elmer E. Shaner, Mgr., Pittsburgh.
- July 16-17.—Armstrong (B. C., Canada) G. C. A. E. Morgan, Sec'y.
- July 17.—Lorain (O.) G. C. J. P. Traxler, Sec'y.
- July 18-19.—Vernon (B. C.) T. S. C. R. T. Myers, Sec'y.
- July 18-20.—Green Bay, Wis.—Wisconsin State tournament, auspices Green Bay G. & G. C. R. E. St. John, Sec'y.
- July 19-23.—Ocean City, Md.—Berlin G. C. A. W. Peters, Sec'y.
- July 21-25.—Raymond, Wash.—Pacific Indians. F. C. Riehl, Sec'y.
- July 22-23.—Butler (Pa.) R. and G. C. S. G. Purvis, Sec.
- July 23-24.—Caro, Mich.—Michigan State tournament, under auspices of Caro S. A. F. W. Bowles, Sec'y.
- July 24.—Jewell (Ia.) G. C. W. S. Hoon, Sec'y.
- July 24.—Lewiston, Pa.—Central Pennsylvania T. S. A. tournament, under auspices of Lewiston R. and G. C. W. P. Steinbach, Sec'y.
- July 26.—Danbury, Conn.—Western Connecticut Trapshooters' League tournament, under the auspices of the Pakquoque G. C. E. H. Bailey, Sec'y.
- July 28.—Ft. Wayne (Ind.) G. C. W. H. Scherer, Mgr.
- July 28-31.—Berterton (Md.) G. C. Jas. R. Malone, Mgr.
- July 29-30.—Bradford (Pa.) G. C. A. W. Vernon, Sec'y.
- Aug. 2.—Reading, Pa.—South End G. C. H. Melchior, Sec.
- Aug. 2.—Greenwich (Conn.) G. C. J. H. Finch, Pres.
- Aug. 5.—Elwood (Ind.) G. C. S. W. Swihart, Sec'y.
- Aug. 5.—Hicksville (O.) G. C. C. E. Maxwell, Sec'y.
- Aug. 5-6.—Lock Haven (Pa.) G. C. C. A. Johnson, Sec'y.
- Aug. 5-6.—Knoxville, Tenn.—Tennessee State tournament, under auspices of Knoxville G. C. Howard Van Gilder, Vice-Pres.
- Aug. 5-7.—Omaha, Neb.—The Interstate Association's eighth Western Handicap tournament, under auspices of the Omaha Gun Club; \$1,000 added money. Winner of first place in the Western Handicap guaranteed \$200 and trophy; winners of second and third places

- guaranteed \$150 and \$100 respectively. E. E. Shaner, Mgr., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Aug. 7-8.—Muskogee, Okla.—Afro-American T. S. L. T. H. Cochran, Sec'y.
- Aug. 7-8.—Dayton, Ky.—Northern Kentucky G. C. H. R. Irwin, Mgr.
- Aug. 6.—Gouverneur (N. Y.) R. & G. C. W. R. Patrick, Sec'y.
- Aug. 6-7.—Peoria, Ill.—Central Illinois T. S. L. tournament, auspices Peoria G. C. C. L. Portman, Sec'y.
- Aug. 9.—Holmesburg Junction, Pa.—Independent G. C. Chas. H. Newcomb, Sec'y.
- Aug. 11.—Lima (O.) G. C. A. W. Fisk, Sec'y.
- Aug. 11-14.—Hamilton, Ont.—Dominion of Canada T. S. A. D. A. Wilson, Sec'y.
- Aug. 12.—Durant (Ia.) G. C. Hugo Boldt, Sec'y.
- Aug. 12.—Marthasville, Mo.—Daniel Boone G. C. J. O. Wilson, Sec'y.
- Aug. 12.—Tarentum, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of Tarentum G. C. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
- Aug. 13.—Batavia, N. Y.—Holland G. C. Chas. W. Gardiner, Sec'y.
- Aug. 15-16.—Dickinson (N.D.) G. C. J. W. Sturgeon, Sec'y.
- Aug. 16.—Long Hill, Conn.—Western Connecticut T.S.L. tournament, auspices Hillside G. C. H. F. Sherman, Sec'y.
- Aug. 19-20.—Birmingham, Ala.—Alabama State tournament, auspices Birmingham G. C. O. L. Garl, Sec'y.
- Aug. 20-21.—Columbus, O.—New Columbus Gun Club. W. R. Chamberlain, Sec'y.
- Aug. 21-22.—Mason City, Ia.—Iowa State Sportsmen's Association's Post-Season tournament, under auspices of Cerro Gordo G. C. R. P. Monplasure, Sec'y.
- Aug. 22.—Indiana, Pa.—Central Pennsylvania T. S. L. tournament, under management of Indiana R. & G. C. Wm. Gibson, Sec'y.
- Aug. 23.—Temple, Pa.—Hercules G. C. A. K. Ludwig, Sec'y.
- Aug. 25-26.—Sioux Falls (S. D.) G. C. G. A. Olsen, Sec.
- Aug. 25-26.—Terre Haute, Ind.—Indiana State tournament auspices Terre Haute R. & G. C. R. O. Miller, Sec'y.
- Aug. 25-27.—Butte (Mont.) R. & G. C. C. H. Smith, Sec'y.
- Aug. 26.—Mechanicsburg (O.) G. C. F. J. Coburn, Sec.
- Aug. 28.—Sandusky, O.—Ye Oak Meadow G. C. Ira C. Krupp, Sec'y.
- Aug. 31-Sept. 1.—Chicago (Ill.) G. C. W. A. Davis, Sec.
- Sept. 1.—Expedet, Pa.—Central Pennsylvania T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of Big Bend R. & G. C. L. I. Rodgers, Sec'y.
- Sept. 1.—Greenwich (Conn.) G. C. J. H. Finch, Pres.
- Sept. 1.—Ogdensburg (N. Y.) S. A. J. M. Morley, Sec.
- Sept. 1.—Hartford, Conn.—Western Connecticut T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of Hartford G. C. Robt. D. Stevens, Sec'y.
- Sept. 1.—Hammond, Ind.—Hammond Gun Club. J. C. Becker, Sec'y.
- Sept. 1-2.—Roanoke, Va.—Virginia State tournament, under auspices of the Roanoke G. C. H. F. Wilkinson, Sec'y.
- Sept. 2-3.—Houston, Tex.—Interurban G. C. Forest W. McNeir, Pres.
- Sept. 4.—Cullison (Kans.) G. C. G. I. Toews, Sec'y.
- Dec. 1-5.—St. Thomas (Ont.) G. C. W. J. McCance, Mgr.
- Sept. 4.—London (Ohio) G. C. H. L. Hildinger, Sec'y.
- Sept. 9.—Canonsburg, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of Canonsburg G. C. Louis Lautenslager, Pres.
- Sept. 10.—Livermore (Ia.) G. C. O. N. Hildebrand, Sec.
- Sept. 10-11.—Bloomington, Ill.—Central Illinois T. S. L. tournament, under auspices of McLean Co. G. C. C. A. McDermand, Sec'y.
- Sept. 10-11.—Wellington, Mass.—Paleface S. A. Walter F. Clarke, Pres.
- Sept. 10-11.—Tillsonburg (Ont.) G. C. S. G. Vance, Sec'y.
- Sept. 11-12.—Cincinnati (O.) G. C. A. B. Heyl, Pres.
- Sept. 17.—Nevada (Ia.) G. C. E. W. Scott, Sec'y.
- Sept. 17-19.—Atlantic City, N. J.—Westy Hogans. Bernard Elsesser, Sec'y.
- Sept. 25-26.—Indianapolis (Ind.) G. C. G. Alig, Jr., Sec'y.
- Sept. 27.—Beverly, Mass.—United Shoe Machinery Athletic Association G. C. A. C. Spencer, Pres.
- Sept.—Sacramento, Cal.—The Interstate Association's eighth Pacific Coast Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Capital City Blue Rock Club; \$1,000 added money. Winner of first guaranteed \$200 and a trophy; winners of second and third places guaranteed \$150 and \$100 respectively. Elmer E. Shaner, Manager, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Oct. 2.—Elkton (Md.) G. C. H. L. Worthington, Sec'y.
- Oct. 14.—Rising Sun (Md.) G. C. H. L. Worthington, Vice-Pres.

1914.

Jan. 21-24.—Pinehurst (N. C.) Country Club. Leonard Tufts, Sec'y.

**DRIVERS AND TWISTERS.**

Milton Sportsmen's Association, of Milton, Pa., will hold a tournament on July 7 and 8. Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Topperwein will give an exhibition. The committee comprise the following: Geo. W. Clinger, President; Fred-

eric A. Godcharles, Captain; Arthur L. Hursh, Secretary; G. Dal. Fox, D. R. Rishel.

The Mount Kisco Gun Club extends an invitation to you and your friends to attend an afternoon shoot on their grounds at Mount Kisco, N. Y., on July 4. Shooting to commence at 1 P. M. sharp. The program consists of four 25-target events and two events at 50 targets, seven prizes in each; entrance \$3.50. Valuable prize for high gun. Two ladies' prizes. Consolation prize for low gun. The collection of prizes is very attractive. Train leaves Grand Central Terminal, New York City, at 11.14 A. M. A. Betti, Mt. Kisco, N. Y., is the secretary.

A Pre-Olympic carnival trapshooting tournament will be held under the auspices of the Chicago Gun Club on July 3, 4 and 5. The program follows:

July 3.—Event No. 1, 100 targets, entrance \$1; targets 2 cents; handicaps, 16 to 22yds. Open to all amateurs of the world; first high gun, gold medal; second, silver medal; third, bronze medal. Event No. 2, professional championship, open to the world, at 100 targets, 18yds. rise, entrance \$1; targets, 2 cents; continued on July 4 and 5, 100 each day; total 300 targets; first high gun, gold medal; second, silver medal; third, bronze medal.

July 4.—Event No. 3, International amateur team race for championship of the world, five-man teams, 100 targets per man, 16yds. rise; \$1 entrance per man; targets, 2 cents. Members of each team to be residents of the State they represent of the United States. No limit to the number of teams from each state. International teams may enter their teams from their own country. No limit to the number of teams from each country. Five gold medals to members of winning team; five silver medals to second high team; five bronze medals to third high team. Event No. 4, following the team race, international amateur championship of world at double targets, 25 pairs, 16yds. rise; \$1 entrance; targets 2 cents; first high gun, gold medal; second, silver medal; third, bronze medal. Event No. 2, professional championship of the world, 100 targets, 18yds.; entrance \$1; targets 2 cents, a continuation of the 300-target race, July 3, 4 and 5.

July 5.—Event No. 5, international amateur championship, open to all amateurs of the world, 100 targets, 16yds.; \$1 entrance; targets, 2 cents; first high gun, gold medal; second, silver medal; third, bronze medal. Event No. 2, continuation of the 300 target race, July 3, 4 and 5.

W. G. BEECROFT.

**Independent G. C.**

READING, Pa., June 21.—Herewith please find scores made to-day by members of our club. The two 25-target events were for the Du Pont job and the Stevens job. The scores:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6
Targets:	15	15	15	15	25	25
W Eck	12	10	15	12	19	20
Jones	14	12	9	9	17	22
Quinter	11	9	12	10	18	19
Haag	9	13	12	11	19	20
Swisher	1	15	13	13	21	22
Schmeck	13	12	7	9	13	17
Kofroth	14	12	12	12	16	14
Seiling	13	12	11	13	15	18
Young	12	13	12	14	20	21
Murtorf	6	10	12	13	16	18
Firing	9	8	10	11	15	16

M. F. KOFROTH.

**Smith Gun Club**

NEWARK, N. J., June 21.—The sweepstakes scores follow: W. Hassinger, 20, 17, 20, 20, 21, 22, 21, 21; J. Reed, 25, 18, 21, 21, 21, 22; E. Jewell, 15, 17, 19, 18; H. Higgs, 24, 22, 21, 21, 23; H. Hassinger, 21, 20, 19, 21; V. Leary, 17, 18, 16; Dr. Moeller, 19, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 19, 21; George Ohl, Jr., 18, 21, 22; J. Lehn, 17, 21, 19, 17, 21, 22; W. McMahon, 20, 21, 22; J. Wheaton, 20, 19, 20; I. Castles, 20, 19, 21; A. Castles, 19, 18, 20.

# Grand American Handicap

## The Fourteenth Premier Shooting Tournament

Dayton, Ohio, June 17-20

PATTERSON, Dayton, N. C. R., call it anything you like, but every time the thousand trapshooters and trap fans hear the bell of a cash register, they will recall one of the most pleasant trapshooting conventions they ever have experienced. We have our American Henley, Newport tennis tournaments, National golf meets, Meadow Brook polo matches and what not else, but none of these can take precedence over the Grand American Handicap, wherein more than 500 clear-eyed, smooth-skinned, trained-muscled and iron-nerved men indulge in the gentle art of sending chilled No. 8 shot after the fleeting elusive aerosaucer, heading for the fifty-yard mark at the speed of a flushed woodcock. Resplendent in flags, with snow-white tents glimmering in the June sun, the grounds of the N. C. R. Gun Club nestled in the hollow of verdant hills, dotted here and there with contrasting tents of red, a beauty spot yet to be duplicated for a four days' trapshooting holiday. And such a myriad of willing hands and open hearts to feel that even the best in view is not good enough for the bidden guest. The herculean effort of the little gun club that wot not of nature's fickleness when they invited these hundreds of sportsmen into their midst were evidenced beyond the most sanguine expectations. All had hoped the G. A. H. would be pulled at Dayton—after a fashion—but none had looked forward to any such comparative magnificence as that offered. First of all to the directors of the Interstate Association should be given thanks for their astuteness in appreciating a situation and knowing how to act under given conditions. Then to that brave quartet of officers of the N. C. R. Gun Club, Bill Macandless, W. F. Bippus, H. Monbeck and Everett, who had courage sufficient to forget local adversities and go forward in keeping with their promise, made at the annual meeting of the Interstate Association a promise that any human readily would have relinquished; and last, but by no means least, should we compliment that great organization, the National Cash Register Company and its worthy president, Dayton's idealized citizen, John H. Patterson, on their personal interest in the welfare of the shooters and their friends.

After the broiling days, made as comfortable as possible by rest and refreshment tents, hose-sprinkled grounds and other comforters, the squads took their places for the preliminary handicap. It was a great event, finally ending in a tie, 96 x 100, between Captain Andy Meaders, of Nashville, Tenn., and A. B. Richardson, of the Du Pont Gun Club, and recently a Delaware State champion. In the shoot-off, youth told her story, and Richardson won with 18 x 20 against 16 for the older man. Among the trade exponents, Walter Huff was high gun with 96 x 100. On Thursday morning, bright and early, the fifty-odd gunners were eager for the American shooting classic, and no less than a dozen shooters tuned up with a gallop over hills and dales on the hunters sent over by the officers of the N. C. R. Co. Promptly at 9 o'clock the only Elmer Shaner delivered his final oration to the shooters, so that none should fail to know the conditions of the big event. What he said doesn't matter, for it always savors of fact rather than of rhetoric, and everyone was on the *qui vive*—some said tip toe—for the query, "Are you ready?" Owing to the number of entries only eighty targets were pulled on Thursday, the remaining twenty going over to Friday morning. At the close of the day G. A. Graper was in the upper register with 78 x 80, while J. A. Blunt, from Greensboro, Ala, and M. S. Hootman, of Hicksville, Ohio, were tied on 77. In the morning Hootman ran twenty straight, while Blunt and Graper dropped one rock each. This brought a tie shoot-off at twenty discs, scored as follows:

Graper .....	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I
Hootman .....	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I
Blunt .....	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I

Although as usual by prearrangement the purse was divided in three 500's. Hootman, a blacksmith, won the G. A. H. and the diamond medal. High pro honors went to the veteran Walter Huff with 97. After the shoot-off of the tie of the Consolation Handicap, for which, besides the regular purse, J. H. Patterson donated one-half of the receipts from the refreshment tent, was shot. This was won with 96 by B. F. Covert, of Lockport, N. Y., G. Grubb, of Wetmore, Kans., getting place with 96. Ed. O'Brien won among pros with 97. Now came the prettiest event of the tournament that is most interesting to spectators—the double amateur and professional championship at 100 aerosaucers pulled in pairs. The only record of the classic was broken in this event, and that by as graceful a shooter as ever pulled a trigger, George L. Lyon, of Durham, N. C. He broke 94 out of the hundred allotted, starting with 19, then losing two, then getting all but one, following with a straight twenty, then letting two straight always get through his shot. It was as fine a piece of shooting as one wants to see. The old reliable Allen Heil got second with 81 and M. Aric filling the upper rungs with 80. For the "wads only" gentlemen, J. R. Graham smashed 88 for high, Bill Crosby 85 and that youngster heading for lofty places in the shooting history, W. S. Colfax, Jr., trailing with 83 and a cold in the head. Thus ended the greatest trapshooting event known in ballistic history.

June 16.

PRACTICE DAY.

Monday, June 16, was given over to practice events, five 20s being shot in the morning, and the same program repeated in the afternoon. There was an unusually large number of shooters who took advantage of the opportunity to visit the grounds and try the traps under the conditions that were to prevail the balance of the week. Then, too, many of them were curious to see if the N. C. R. Gun Club had made good its promises to give them an ideal shooting park for the banner event of the year. In this respect they found that their wildest dreams were more than realized, and that this G. A. H. was to be pulled off under conditions which left nothing to be desired.

The field force was on hand, and looked refreshing in their uniforms of white coats and trousers. Secretary Shaner had made a good selection for this important factor in the smooth and satisfactory running of a tournament.

At trap No. 1: Referee, John S. Neff; scorers, C. W. Graham and J. H. McGregor; puller, C. G. Peters; trapper, G. Neff.

Trap No. 2: Referee, G. G. Weeks; scorers, E. G. Hall and H. Riley; puller, D. O. McElroy; trapper, F. Pfehler.

Trap No. 3: Referee, G. M. Wilson; scorers, H. T. Burchard and J. Mann; puller, E. Bramble; trapper, D. W. McElroy.

Trap No. 4: Referee, D. B. Sortman; scorers, W. Dill and A. H. Wise; puller, H. F. Schoonover; trapper, R. S. Brown.

Trap No. 5: Referee, L. R. Brewer; scorers, A. D. Cooper and J. Eberhardt; puller, C. W. Hickernall; trapper, W. Schaefer.

Relief force: Referee, S. W. Everett; scorers, C. H. Etz and W. Clevenew; puller, Ross Monbeck; trapper, L. Stengel.

Bulletin board, P. Stanley; assistant ground superintendent, T. Walsh.

There were twenty-nine squads entered in the morning program, forty-one professionals being among the number of shooters. The first squad started at No. 1 trap at 9:10, and from that time until late in the afternoon the popping of the guns was continuous.

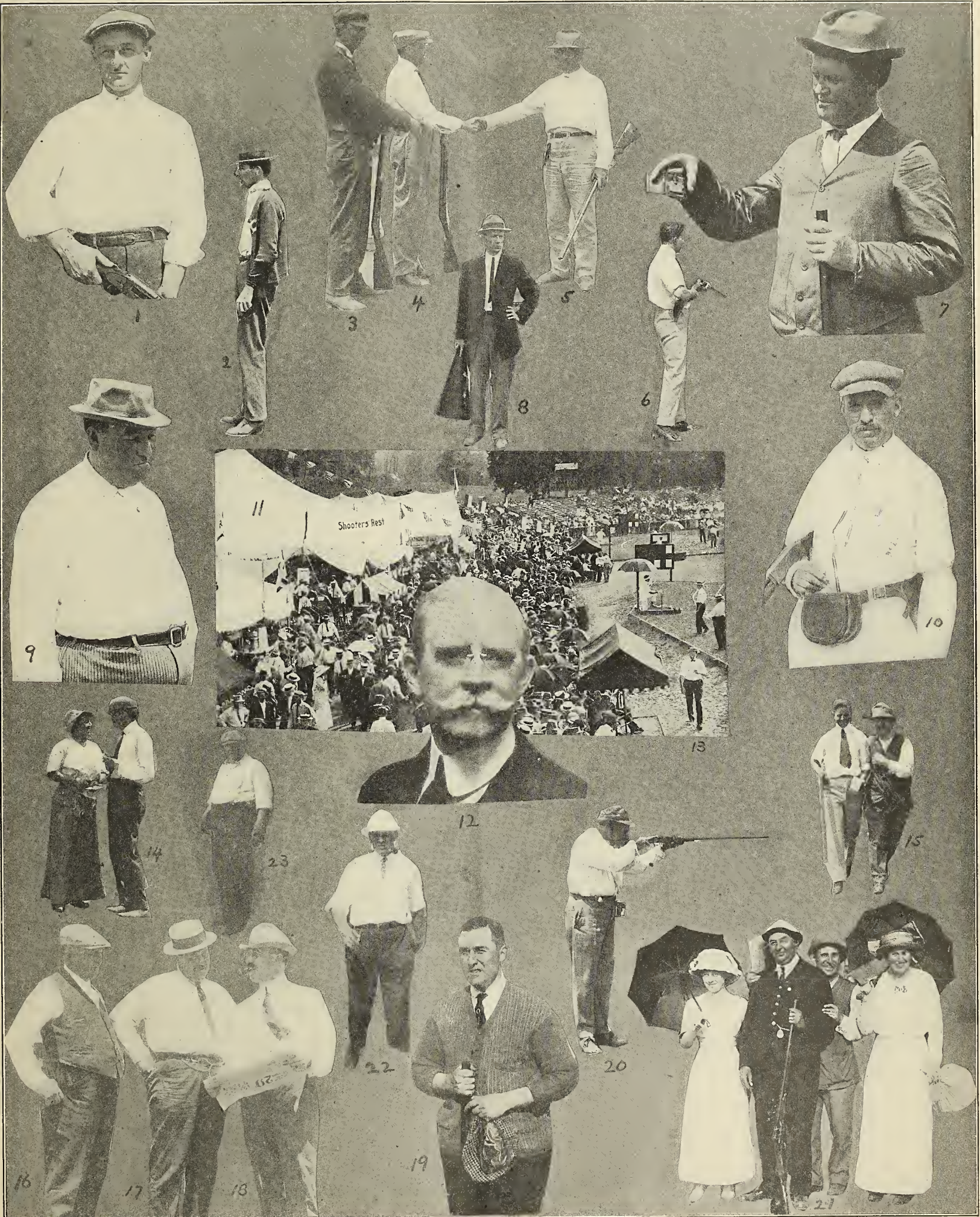
L. S. German was in a class by himself in the morning, breaking the entire 100, and in the afternoon program, starting off at the same clip, but dropping his 22d target, and ending his run with 121. E. M. Daniels kept up with him for 84 targets, but lost his 85th, going out with 89, which is considered a very fair score by most shooters. Closely following Daniels came W. H. Heer, Walter Huff, J. M. Hawkins, with 97 each.

The amateurs did nice work also, but were not quite up to the mark set by the professionals. J. Foley, M. Aric, J. S. Young, E. Hellyer, Jr., tied for high place on 97; A. B. Richardson, P. J. Graham, W. Raup and W. Ridley got in second with 95 each.

In the afternoon the attendance was increased by five squads, many new arrivals in the city coming out

### Photograph Captions.

ON opposite page appear views taken at the fourteenth G. A. H. last week. Some of these were taken by N. C. R. Company, others by our own photographer. No. 1, A. R. Richardson, winner of preliminary handicap; No. 2, Capt. Everett, N. C. R. G. C.; Nos. 3, 4 and 5, winners of G. A. H.—Graper, Hootman, Blunt; No. 6, F. B. Patterson; No. 7, Bart Lewis, amateur champion, showing his newly won medal; No. 8, Bill MacCandless, Secretary N. C. R. G. C.; No. 9, J. T. Skelly, President Interstate Association; No. 10, J. R. Graham, winner double championship, professional; No. 11, view of grounds; No. 12, J. H. Patterson, President N. C. R. Company, and the most popular man in Ohio to-day; No. 13, our editor—we wouldn't put 13 on any one else; No. 14, Mrs. Ad. Topperwein joshing E. Reed Shaner, Secretary Interstate Association; No. 15, young Patterson getting final instructions from W. F. Bippus on how to win the G. A. H.; No. 16, Elmer E. Shaner, Secretary Interstate Association; No. 17, Tom Keller, of Peters yellow boys; No. 18, Frank G. Drew, of Winchester; No. 19, A. H. Durston, Lefever Arms Co., alleged by some to have been the handsomest man on the grounds; No. 20, John Phillip Sousa; No. 21, Tom Marshall (the man who made Illinois famous), W. F. Bippus, Treasurer N. C. R. Co., and two lady fans; No. 22, F. B. Clark, the exceedingly popular Remington-U. M. C. sales manager; No. 23—not just the proper numeral for the man who knows more trapshooters than almost any one man—this is Cashier Whitney.



for the practice. The number of professionals was 42, several who were in the morning program dropping out and their places being filled by the late comers. The amateurs made a better showing than in the morning, high score being made by R. Gerstell, who dropped but one of the 100 targets; he was followed by Horace W. Heikes and A. Heil with 98 each; F. M. Edwards and J. P. White each broke 97; B. S. Cooper and C. B. Eaton 96 each. Walter Huff was high professional with 98; L. S. German, Mrs. Topperwein, Fred Gilbert and J. R. Graham, 96 each; W. R. Crosby, and G. W. Maxwell, 95 each.

In the evening the Dayton Chamber of Commerce gave a complimentary dinner to John Philip Sousa, at the Country Club, to which members of the Interstate Association and the press correspondents were invited. G. B. Smith, President of the Chamber of Commerce acted as toast master, and most cordially welcomed the shooters to the city. Among the speakers were J. P. Sousa, J. T. Skelly, President of the Interstate Association; Elmer E. Shaner, tournament manager for Interstate Association; T. A. Marshall; Rolla O. Heikes and W. F. Bippus, Vice-President of the N. C. R. Gun Club. The affair was entirely informal, and a most delightful time was enjoyed.

PRACTICE DAY—MORNING.

Table listing names and scores for Practice Day—Morning. Includes names like Mrs. Topperwein, G. H. Mackie, H. Dixon, etc., with scores ranging from 95 to 82.

PRACTICE DAY—AFTERNOON.

Table listing names and scores for Practice Day—Afternoon. Includes names like Mrs. Topperwein, G. R. Mackie, H. Dixon, etc., with scores ranging from 96 to 87.

Table listing names and scores for the main competition. Includes names like J. Ebberts, R. G. Robinson, J. Scaborne, etc., with scores ranging from 92 to 82.

using the event with a couple of targets to spare. A. B. Richardson climbed into second place with 193 each. H. H. Hicks, who had been overlooked by the dope seekers in the first 100, finished in third place by himself with 192. Jennings, R. H. Bruns, Ridley, Heil and F. O. Williams divided fourth place on 191 each. J. P. White came next on 190. There were six in the next place with 189 each; five were in the next place on 188. There were six 187s and seven 186s, which was the lowest score to get in the money.

In the professional contest scores were good, in the first 100, though, the star performers, C. A. Young, of Springfield, Ohio, and C. G. Spencer, St. Louis, Mo., did not quite reach Lewis' mark, falling one target below him, with 98. W. Huff, J. W. Garrett, H. D. Freeman and H. G. Taylor were next with 97 each. W. R. Crosby, R. W. Clancy, W. S. Colfax, Jr., L. S. German and O. R. Dickey, 96 each. The finish found C. A. Young in the lead, and the winner of the coveted title on a score of 197, which is some shooting. In second place were W. R. Crosby and H. G. Taylor, 195 each; C. G. Spencer and W. H. Heer were third with 194 each, L. S. German and H. D. Freeman 193 each, J. W. Garrett and E. A. W. Everett 192 each, W. S. Colfax, Jr., and Fred Gilbert 191 each.

During the day Allen Heil made a run of 103 straight, winning a Du Pont amateur long run trophy. R. H. Bruns completed an unfinished run from the day before, getting a total of 108, which gave him a bar for his Du Pont long run trophy. C. D. Henline got 64 straight and C. H. Newcomb 66.

Penalty entries for the Grand American Handicap and Preliminary Handicap closed at 5 o'clock. The former with 501 and the latter with 371. Fred B. Patterson, son of Mr. J. H. Patterson, made the 501st entry just before the closing, and the fact was dramatically staged by Secretary MacCandless, as befitted the occasion.

The national professional championship had fifty-three regular entries, thirty for targets only, leaving twenty-three entries at \$16, making a purse of \$368. There were six moneys—First, \$110.40; second, \$73.60; third, \$55.20; fourth, \$47.85; fifth, \$44.15; sixth, \$36.80. The 195s took the first two moneys; 194s received \$51.52 each; 193 took fifth, and 192 sixth money.

The national amateur championship had 157 entries at \$16, or \$2,512, with \$200 added by the Interstate Association, making a purse of \$2,712. There were thirty-two moneys—First, \$271.20; 2d, \$244.10; 3d, \$216.95; 4th, \$189.85; 5th, \$162.70; 6th \$135.60; 7th, \$108.50; 8th to 12th, \$81.35 each; 13th to 28th, \$54.25 each; 29th to 32d, \$27.10 each. The 193s received \$230.50 each; 192, third money, \$189.85; 191s, next five moneys, \$113.90 each; 190 next money, \$81.35; six 189s got \$63.30 each; five 188s, got \$54.25 each; six 187s got \$54.25 each, and seven 186s got \$23.25 each.

June 17.

FIRST DAY.

The contests for the National Amateur and Professional championships were scheduled for this day. In the former there were thirty-two squads entered, and in the latter eleven squads. The contest was at 200 targets, 18yds. rise, shot in ten strings of 20 targets each.

A feature commented upon and much appreciated by the waiting squads, was the awning erected over the shooters' chairs back of each firing station. The rain of the previous evening had cooled the air a little, and light clouds partially obscured the sun, but at that a trip down the line was attended by some discomfort. Mr. Elmer E. Shaner gave his usual little talk to the shooters and workers, so that it was 9:15 when the first squads in the sections started in on their fight for honors and wealth. What proved to be the squad record of the week was made by No. 32 in the second event, shot their fourth time up. This squad was composed of W. A. Brown, J. M. Hawkins, G. W. Maxwell, D. D. Gross and H. G. Taylor, none of whom dropped a target, scoring a total of 100. Squad 15, in the second section, C. D. Henline, C. H. Newcomb, J. S. Young, G. L. Dearing, and H. Dixon, a fair bunch of amateurs, came near doing the same stunt in event No. 1, their fifth time up, when they totaled 99, and duplicated this record in event 7. At the half-way post (100 targets), Bart Lewis was way in the lead with only one down. W. Ridley, E. L. Lyon, G. Grubb, C. H. Newcomb and H. W. Heikes came next with 97 each. In the third flight were A. B. Richardson, R. F. Appleman, J. E. Jennings, F. O. Williams, W. V. Jackson, R. D. Morgan, J. Kammerman and M. Arie with 96 each. The pace was a trifle warm for some of these leaders, however, and the finish found places shifted a little. Bart Lewis, Auburn, Ill., still kept in the lead, and went out with 195, win-

NATIONAL PROFESSIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

Table listing names and scores for National Professional Championship. Includes names like T. A. Marshall, J. R. Taylor, W. R. Crosby, etc., with scores ranging from 183 to 173.

NATIONAL AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

Table listing names and scores for National Amateur Championship. Includes names like A. C. Connor, W. Webster, A. B. Richardson, etc., with scores ranging from 173 to 149.



J F Phillips.....	176	W J Raup.....	186
T Armstrong.....	180	C A Sage.....	183
G E Burns.....	161	C H Reilly, Jr.....	180
J Markham.....	171	J S Frink.....	181
G Kistler.....	179	C McQuaid.....	184
H Heikes.....	185	C L Gunn.....	177
F C Koch.....	180	G Tucker.....	178
J C Smith.....	166	S S Foster.....	165
R H Bruns.....	191	E Hellyer, Jr.....	185
G E Painter.....	184	J Konvalinka.....	184
Geo Miller.....	174	C E Orr.....	180
C C Irwin.....	178	G Grubb.....	188
G E Crosby.....	179	F O Williams.....	191
T H Funk.....	176	G Nicolai.....	185
G W Dering.....	178	J Strook.....	173
J Barker.....	169	B F Elbert.....	181
M Arie.....	189	H H Hicks.....	192
C E Cooper.....	179	J A Campbell.....	173
C E Jack.....	157	H H Jeffers.....	176
A B Shobe.....	184	Ed J McGinley.....	143
W S Hoon.....	189	C K Nichols.....	147
T J Donald.....	182	W I Spangler.....	180
H E Snyder.....	184	F Harlow.....	188
I Andrews.....	164	J E Cain.....	176
L G Gribble.....	184	C M Humston.....	155
T L Andrews.....	173	E L Grobe.....	161
H J Hamlin.....	164	C H Peck.....	186
C H Ditto.....	184	J Seaborne.....	179
C A Galbraith.....	170	J W Hains.....	161
G K Mackie.....	183	S T Spencer.....	158
E W Heath.....	183	A R Jones.....	160
E O Lothamer.....	167	W F Bippus.....	166
J C Famechon.....	161	J J Warren.....	186
B B Ward.....	167	J Hillman.....	135
R Gerstell, Jr.....	187	J H Pumphrey.....	185
J F Wulf.....	186	G T Hall.....	184
E W Varner.....	180	T R Kelly.....	179
D W Barrow.....	178	E Hendrick.....	152
J A Blunt.....	183	E B Springer.....	164
C G Westcott.....	169	G C Maxwell.....	165
J P Sousa.....	161	C E Maxwell.....	175
A H King.....	187	W B Bricker.....	173
B S Donnelly.....	178	M S Hootman.....	179
V Oliver.....	174	H D Duckham.....	180
J Kammerman.....	185	B Lewis.....	195
H Dunnill.....	179	G J Elliott.....	175
W H Hall.....	185	J D Elliott.....	173
J Foley.....	188	F D Kelsey.....	181
R G Robinson.....	180	K P Johnson.....	186
J R Livingston.....	182	J F Calhoun.....	168
F C Bell.....	186	R B Barnes.....	172
T E Donald.....	175	Geo Roll.....	179
W H Cochrane.....	145	B S Gaylord.....	163
C D Henline.....	183	J D Proctor.....	175
C H Newcomb.....	187	J P Wright.....	173
J S Young.....	189	J W Mayar.....	158
G L Dearing.....	188	C C Handly.....	170
H Dixon.....	189	J G Martin.....	176
H Kennicott.....	184	A A Scowley.....	158
W V Jackson.....	193	Geo Volk.....	182
R D Morgan.....	187	J A Prechtel.....	187
O P Goode.....	170		



## You and a Remington Dealer Ought to Get Together

**Y**OU will be buying ammunition to-day or to-morrow—shot shells for trapshooting or metallics for target work. It would pay you to look into the whole ammunition question.

One thing you will find universally true, whether it is the alert dealer you are talking with, or the keen sportsman of your section.

The better qualified a man is to speak authoritatively the more surely you find his interest centered on REMINGTON as *the* live issue of the ammunition world to-day.

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Talk to your dealer. Remington-UMC is the ammunition you want. See that he can give it to you—the load you need for the kind of game you are after: Remington-UMC shot shells and metallics, not only for Remington-UMC shotguns and rifles, but for every standard make of arm.

**Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Co.**  
299-301 Broadway, New York

### June 18.

#### PRELIMINARY HANDICAP.

One hundred targets in strings of 20:

Yds. T'l.		Yds. T'l.	
H Monbeck.....	16 82	J Konvalinka.....	18 83
W F Bippus.....	16 73	F D Kelsey.....	18 91
W MacCandless.....	16 58	J B Knapp.....	18 86
H M Albuk.....	16 77	A H King.....	18 88
T Armstrong.....	16 80	B L Kammerer.....	18 83
W L Anderson.....	16 90	R E Loring.....	18 80
T L Andrews.....	16 92	G S Laskey.....	18 93
Ed Brune.....	16 80	L Lautenslager.....	18 81
Dr A G Brooks.....	16 83	R D Morgan.....	18 91
C D Bell.....	16 61	G K Mackie.....	18 85
W Booker, Jr.....	16 90	A Madison.....	18 85
*F B Clark.....	16 82	C McQuaid.....	18 94
A H Coplinger.....	16 85	G Miller.....	18 87
C Conley.....	16 72	J W Myar.....	18 79
W N Camp.....	16 84	C E Maxwell.....	18 85
G L Dearing.....	16 93	G C Maxwell.....	18 80
J G S Day.....	16 87	J M Markham.....	18 93
H Feidner.....	16 87	V Oliver.....	18 87
H G Gillespie.....	16 91	A Meaders.....	18 96
H R Glass.....	16 77	C H Peck.....	18 89
O P Goode.....	16 90	J D Proctor.....	18 87
E Hedley.....	16 75	J D Parker.....	18 86
H R Hildinger.....	16 81	J A Penn.....	18 78
V C Crites.....	16 76	J F Phillips.....	18 83
P N Dennison.....	16 76	W R Randall.....	18 87
A Gamble.....	16 85	Joe Rummel.....	18 88
N E Jones.....	16 85	A Skinner.....	18 76
B F Joliff.....	16 82	R R Skinner.....	18 84
L W Kuntz.....	16 70	H N Smith.....	18 88
J B Lalance.....	16 77	J P Sousa.....	18 90
W A Miller.....	16 84	S T Spencer.....	18 86
E Murray.....	16 64	C A Sage.....	18 90
J I Morrison.....	16 85	J Seaborn.....	18 86
E J McGINLEY.....	16 74	D T Leahy.....	18 88
A E Marshall.....	16 79	Ed Silver.....	18 91
K Miller.....	16 86	E B Springer.....	18 87
W L Marhoover.....	16 53	A Sunderbruch.....	18 90
C W May.....	16 91	C Stevens.....	18 89
C G Nichols.....	16 75	J W Veatch.....	18 61
C J Nass.....	16 83	R J West.....	18 89
Pearson.....	16 77	C E Winkler.....	18 77
F B Patterson.....	16 9	W D Wagner.....	18 91
S G Purvis.....	16 62	Wilbur Wagner.....	18 87
W A Phillips.....	16 76	M Witzgreuter.....	18 70
S Rybolts.....	16 91	H Wehmhoefer.....	18 86
G B Roberts.....	16 70	R Appleman.....	19 89
E Schoonover.....	16 76	R B Barnes.....	19 83
A A Scowley.....	16 83	*Joe Terry.....	17 87
H Stanbery.....	16 70	*W Chamberlain.....	18 95
G Summerwile.....	16 86	*A H Durston.....	18 90
F Schindewolf.....	16 75	*O R Dickey.....	18 87
D L Sherwood.....	16 83	*E A Everett.....	18 69
H D Smart.....	16 82	*W M Hammond.....	18 81
A F Sinclair.....	16 87	*L R Lewis.....	18 78

E Van Soit.....	16 91	*C Le Compte.....	18 80	W Dull.....	17 83	J Foley.....	19 87
G D Thompson.....	16 64	*F E Sheldon.....	18 80	J W Dobbins.....	17 80	J J Frink.....	19 94
F Varwig.....	16 87	*W A Brown.....	19 81	Dr J Dibrell.....	17 91	R B Guy.....	19 91
C E Winslow.....	16 87	*Ed Banks.....	19 89	H Ertell.....	17 79	E N Gillespie.....	19 88
C H Wagner.....	16 79	*T E Dickey.....	19 91	J Ebberts.....	17 73	C H Galbraith.....	19 95
C Weise.....	16 89	*W B Darton.....	19 75	S S Foster.....	17 80	P J Graham.....	19 89
W Weigman.....	16 80	*D D Gross.....	19 90	R Folkert.....	17 91	W H Hall.....	19 89
R L Whitney.....	16 81	*Sim Glover.....	19 91	L Grubb.....	17 87	C C Hickman.....	19 88
D M Young.....	16 94	*A D Mermod.....	19 85	L G Gribble.....	17 89	Hammerschmidt.....	19 91
C E Zint.....	16 84	*H McMurchy.....	19 91	D W Gilbert.....	17 83	F Harlow.....	19 94
I Andrews.....	17 66	*W D Stannard.....	19 92	M S Hootman.....	17 90	H H Hicks.....	19 87
A J Brown.....	17 82	*E H Taylor.....	19 90	V A Huebler.....	17 87	E Hillyer.....	19 91
I Brandenburg.....	17 85	G E Burns.....	19 91	J W Harris.....	17 81	C C Irwin.....	19 76
*T E Doremus.....	16 79	F C Ball.....	19 84	C N Hurnston.....	17 75	K P Johnson.....	19 88
*L B Hayes.....	16 81	B S Cooper.....	19 91	C Horix.....	17 83	G Kistler.....	19 94
*W Keplinger.....	16 76	J Campbell.....	19 89	A Hall.....	17 80	H Kennicott.....	19 91
*L R Myers.....	16 65	J F Calhoun.....	19 87	H J Hamlin.....	17 80	S Leever.....	19 90
*A R Roll.....	16 88	J F Caldwell.....	19 89	H R Irwin.....	17 82	F W McNair.....	19 93
*T H Keller.....	17 82	J H Cory.....	19 88	W E Johnson.....	17 91	G E Nicolai.....	19 86
*G E Mathews.....	17 68	C D Coburn.....	19 88	A B Jones.....	17 83	J Pumphrey.....	19 91
*H Omohundro.....	17 66	C H Ditto.....	19 81	A R Jones.....	17 73	J T Park.....	19 85
*H L Vietmeyer.....	17 83	F M Edwards.....	19 95	C E Jack.....	17 75	C H Reilly.....	19 90
*L J Quier.....	16 81	J F Elliott.....	19 88	T R Kelly.....	17 86	G E Painter.....	19 93
H Brown.....	17 81	J D Elliott.....	19 88	P M Keller.....	17 77	W J Raup.....	19 89
C O Carothers.....	17 82	B F Elbert.....	19 92	J N Knox.....	17 95	W J Spangler.....	19 93
F C Dial.....	17 89	L Getherston.....	19 76	L E Lautz.....	17 84	C P Shumway.....	19 87

Table of names and scores for the Grand American Handicap. Columns include name, yardage (17-91), and targets (20-20-20-20). Includes a list of professionals at the bottom.

June 19.

GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP.

One hundred targets, strings of 20:

Table of names and scores for the Grand American Handicap on June 19. Columns include name, yardage (16-95), and targets (20-20-20-20).

Table of names and scores for the Grand American Handicap. Columns include name, yardage (16-95), and targets (20-20-20-20).


Table of names and scores for the Grand American Handicap. Columns include name, yardage (17-88), and targets (20-20-20-20).

# Grand American Handicap

## THE NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS

BOTH AMATEUR AND PROFESSIONAL

WON WITH

 **PETERS SHELLS**

AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP

OF THE U. S.

Won by

**BARTON LEWIS**

— SCORE —

**195 out of 200**

PROFESSIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

OF THE U. S.

Won by

**CHARLES A. YOUNG**

— SCORE —


**197 out of 200**

These two events were the most important on the program of the Grand American Handicap Tournament, held at Dayton, Ohio, June 17-20, and the greatest in the trap shooting world.

Each of them consisted of twice as many targets as the Handicap events. There were 210 of the best shots in the world competing, all

**SHOOTING FROM THE SAME MARK, 18 YARDS.**

It was the severest possible test of ammunition and shooter.

That both of the winners used the  brand—the “*steel where steel belongs*” kind—is not surprising to the great army of sportsmen familiar with their **SUPERIOR SHOOTING QUALITY.**

**THE PETERS CARTRIDGE COMPANY, CINCINNATI, OHIO**

NEW YORK: 60-62 Warren St., T. H. Keller, Manager.

SAN FRANCISCO: 583-585 Howard St., J. S. French, Manager.

NEW ORLEANS: 321 Magazine St., Lee Omohundro, Manager.

Table with columns: Name, Yards, Targets (20, 20, 20, 20), Total. Lists names like S T Spencer, J C Seaborn, etc.

Table with columns: Name, Yards, Targets (20, 20, 20, 20), Total. Lists names like J R Livingston, C H Newcomb, etc.

Table with columns: Name, Yards, Targets (20, 20, 20, 20), Total. Lists names like R L Whitney, C H Wagner, etc.

June 20.

CONSOLATION HANDICAP.

One hundred targets, strings of 20:

Table with columns: Name, Yds., T'l. Lists names like H L Monbeck, W F Bippus, etc.

Table with columns: Name, Yds., T'l. Lists names like I J Elliott, C A Galbraith, etc.

June 21.

AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP AT DOUBLES.

The amateur championship at double targets had forty-one entries at \$8, or \$328, with \$100 added, making a purse of \$428. There were ten moneys—First, \$94.15; second, \$77.05; third, \$59.90; fourth, \$47.10; fifth, \$42.85; sixth, \$34.25; seventh, \$21.40; eighth, \$21.40; ninth, \$17.10; tenth, \$12.85.

Ten pairs targets:

Table with columns: Name, Yds., T'l. Lists names like I Andrews, M Arie, etc.

PROFESSIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP AT DOUBLES.

The professional championship at double targets had eighteen entries at \$8, making a purse of \$144. There were four moneys—First, \$57.60; second, \$43.20; third, \$28.80; fourth, \$14.40.

Ten pairs targets:

Table with columns: Name, Yds., T'l. Lists names like D G Barstow, W R Chamberlain, etc.

**TRIUMPHANT VICTORIES**  
**AT THE**  
**Grand American Handicap**  
**FOR THE OLD RELIABLE BRANDS OF**  
  
**SMOKELESS POWDERS**

**T**HE N. C. R. Gun Club, Dayton, Ohio, June 17-20, 1913, the scene of Spectacular Shooting and Triumphs for Winners in the Premier Trapshooting Event of the World.

**Dupont Wins Grand American Handicap**

M. S. Hootman, Hicksville, Ohio, tied with two others, 97 x 100. Won shoot-off, 20 straight, 17 yds. Shooting DUPONT.

Walter Huff, Macon, Ga., Made High Professional Score, 97 x 100, 21 yards, shooting DUPONT.


**SCHULTZE WINS NATIONAL AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP**  
 Barton Lewis, Auburn, Ill.  
 195 x 200, 18 yards.

**BALLISTITE WINS NATIONAL PROFESSIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP**  
 C. A. Young, Springfield, Ohio  
 197 x 200, 18 yards.

**SCHULTZE WINS PRELIMINARY HANDICAP**

A. B. Richardson, Dover, Del., 96 x 100, 20 yards - - - shooting SCHULTZE.

High Professional Score, Walter Huff, Macon, Ga., 96 x 100, 21 yards - - shooting DUPONT.

 **WINS GRAND AMERICAN CONSOLATION HANDICAP**

First:—B. V. Covert, Lockport, N. Y., 96 x 100, 19 yards.      Second:—Vincent Oliver, Philadelphia, Pa. 95 x 100, 19 yards.

Both shooters used DUPONT

 **WINS AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP AT DOUBLE TARGETS**

George Lyon, Durham, N. C., 94 x 100, making World's Record - - Shooting DUPONT

**E**IGHTY per cent. of the shooters used Dupont, Ballistite or Schultze Powders—the kind that make and break records at the traps. Made and guaranteed by the pioneer powder makers of America.

**E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS POWDER CO.    :-    :-    Wilmington, Del.**

At the New York State shoot, Buffalo, N. Y., June 10-12, the Amateur Championship cup was won by the PARKER GUN in the hands of Mr. J. D. Greene, with score of 520 x 550.

The High Amateur Average for the tournament was also won by Mr. Greene.

First prize in the merchandise event was won by Mr. George Fish, of Londonville, shooting a PARKER GUN, score 49 x 50.

High Professional Average for the tournament was won by Mr. W. R. Crosby, shooting the PARKER GUN.

This is only the beginning for the year. Watch the scores of the PARKER GUN men throughout the season.

Send for catalogue.

PARKER BROS. :: Meriden, Conn.
New York Salesrooms, 32 Warren Street

Don't Shoulder The Gun Makers' Problems

Your own problems—Distance, Weather, Game Weariness, etc.—are enough. Every problem of Mechanism should be already solved for you by the gun maker. Any shortcoming—big or little—merely doubles your difficulty.
'Six times 23 Years' Experience'—the six Hunter brothers' twenty-three years of absolute Concentration of Purpose—insures you against shot-gun shortcomings.

It has conquered—one by one—all the gun makers' problems, big and little—until today improvements and inventions cease to stand out against the perfection of the entire Smith Gun—the gun with "No Shortcomings." Just examine the new 1913 Smith Guns at your dealer's. Or send for the Book of Smith Guns which shows colored plates of handsome styles from \$25 to \$1000 net. Write for it now—before you lay this magazine aside.

L. C. SMITH GUNS

"6 Times 23 Years' Experience"

HUNTER ARMS COMPANY, 676 Hubbard Street, FULTON, NEW YORK

Table with 2 columns of names and scores: L S German 84, F Gilbert 86, E S Graham 75, J R Graham 88, D D Gross 56, J M Hawkins 65, I. Omohundro 60, C G Spencer 79, W D Stannard 81, H G Taylor 85, J R Taylor 83, C A Young 71

RANDOM EIGHTS.

There were 190,500 targets thrown during the six days' events.

A blacksmith beat a banker in the race for G. A. H. honors.

A dozen or more trapshooters could be seen every morning galloping over the Patterson estate. Fortunately, all were not scored on their riding ability.

Covert was the only eastern shooter to get into the money.

John Phillip Sousa, Tom Marshall, Walter Huff and brother Bippus shared honors among the gentle sex. Tom was about four up at the finish.

President Patterson was at the grounds at six in the morning casting his trained and all-seeing eye about for things that could be improved. After the third visit there wasn't anything that needed betterment.

Among the special features on the grounds was a free, tipless barbershop, stenographer for free use of shooters, telephone, telegraph, railroad ticket office, post office, hospital with registered physician and trained nurse and 1,000 full length free lockers.

The N. C. R. band discoursed music every afternoon.

A special meeting of the Interstate Association was held on the roof of the Algonquin Hotel (the only comfortable place about the house) for the purpose of rescinding the by-laws that prohibits holding the G. A. H. two years in succession in the same place. Needless to say, Dayton may have the event next year, although it must formally be assigned at the annual meeting in December.

John Phillip Sousa, a keen trapshooter, made the remark that Dayton, like Venus, emerged from her bath much improved.

Charley North is reported to have found a comfortable room in Dayton. Wilmington papers please copy.

At the banquet Thursday night Vice-President Deeds announced to the tune of much encore that the N. C.

R. Company had plans drawn for a new million-dollar hotel in Dayton. This will be the greatest boon and most needed improvement now lacking in one of the most courageous and hospitable cities in the world.

Bill MacCandless didn't stop long enough to eat a meal during the week. To him belongs a full share of credit for the success of the fourteenth G. A. H.

At the meeting following the banquet some one made the suggestion that all shooters wear white coats and blue trousers. Mrs. Ad. Topperwein rose to a point of order.

It's a fact that the bell boys in the Algonquin suggested to Jim Skelly that he go up in the freight elevator, and he went (passenger L was busted).

E. Reed Shaner, with the precepts of his father, took care of all the details without allowing a hitch, while Elmer was everywhere with a cheery word and a smile. Some day Elmer is going to quit active work at the G. A. H., but we hope the day is a long way off.

Will Luther Squier please send his lost speech to Chairman Deeds for publication in the N. C. R. special edition.

Wouldn't J. H. Patterson make a delightful and valuable honorary member in the Interstate Association. We should be glad to share our place at table with him.

At a meeting of the Westy Hogans, held during the Grand American Handicap, it was finally decided to hold the tournament on the dates originally scheduled, at Venice Park, Atlantic City. The impression that a shoot would not be held is incorrect. The reason for that wrong impression, no doubt, was because the Hlogans could not get a pier, there being none available this year, but they have positive assurance that next year a pier will be at their disposal.

Oakwood G. C.

LYNCHBURG, Va., June 17.—O. Fisher broke 81 straight in the events, and continued shooting, making 100 straight—an unfinished run. The scores:

Table with 2 columns of names and scores: O Fisher 93, Jones 84, Lingle 87, Mooman 80, Dawson 94, J Fisher 42, Watson 78, Stockley 83

J. FISHER, Sec'y.

Northwestern Sportsmen's Association.

Spokane, Wash., June 14.—On June 10, 11 and 12, the Northwestern Sportsmen's Association's registered tournament was held here with an attendance of some sixty devotees of the scatter gun. The program consisted of the regulation fifteen 10-target events on each day. Among the amateurs S. A. Huntley shone forth as the bright particular star, with the fine score of 434 for the three days, H. W. McElroy second on 422, while F. M. Troeh and G. J. Chingren tied for third position on 420. For first professional L. H. Reid pined up 437, A. N. Woodward 419 for second place, F. C. Riehl in third hole with 418. The scores:

Table with 4 columns: Name, 1st Day, 2d Day, 3d Day. Lists scores for various participants like A N Woodward, C N Owens, H Smith, etc.

\*Professionals.

Roanoke G. C.

VERY poor scores resulted at the week end shoot held on the club grounds on Saturday afternoon June 21, due to the wind, which took a prominent hand in the sport and played various and sundry tricks with the targets whenever they made their appearance.

The weekly trophies offered by the club were won by the following contestants: Scratch class, first, tie, Jamison and Price; second, Elliott and E. W. Poindexter. Class A, first, J. W. Poindexter; second, D. R. Hunt; Class B, first, tie, B. J. Fishburne and H. R. Cox; second, Dyer. Class C, first, tie, Payne and Berkley; second, F. Jones. Stevens trophy, R. R. Cox.

The scores made by the respective shooters were as follows, 50 targets each:

Table with 2 columns of names and scores: J W Poindexter 45, Jamison 41, Dyer 41, Price 41, Elliott 40, E W Poindexter 40, Hunt 39, Holland 39, Bloxton 39, Bringman 37, Shepherd 37, Wilkinson 37, Boyd 36, W S Jones 36, B J Fishburne 35, Cooksey 34, Cox 34, Berkley 33, D W Richards 32, W E Henson 28, Payne 28, T T Fishburne 22, Nelson 22, W J Henson 19

Bushong was official referee.

Avondale G. C

CHICAGO, Ill., June 8.—The following are the scores made to-day at the shoot of the Avondale Gun Club:

Table with 4 columns: Name, Shot at, Broke, Name, Shot at, Broke. Lists scores for O Carlson, J Strauss, Jr., H Carlson, etc.

J. F. CLANCY, Sec'y.

Chicago Gun Club.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 14.—The following scores were made to-day, the first day of the Grand Chicago Handicap tournament. Although the weather was quite warm, conditions were good for target shooting, and most of the marksmen made splendid scores:

Table of scores for Chicago Gun Club. Columns include names and scores. Includes names like R A King, E N Gragg, C C Collins, etc.

Table of scores for Professionals. Columns include names and scores. Includes names like C Spencer, J R Graham, W Crosby, etc.

June 15.—Apparently the scorching heat of to-day was a help to the marksmen, as many excellent scores were made. Ed. Graham topped the list with 100 straight. Fifty-seven shooters scored ninety or better. The scores:

Table of scores for Morning sweepstakes, 100 targets. Columns include names and scores. Includes names like E N Gragg, H Kennicott, R A King, etc.

Table of scores for Professionals. Columns include names and scores. Includes names like E S Graham, H G Taylor, H W Cadwallader, etc.

Table of scores for Grand Chicago Handicap, 100 targets. Columns include names and scores. Includes names like J F Caldwell, H Kennicott, F Schock, etc.

Table of scores for Professionals. Columns include names and scores. Includes names like R R Skinner, H Green, H Wehmhofer, etc.

Table of scores for Professionals. Columns include names and scores. Includes names like H Clark, J R Graham, H W Cadwallader, etc.

Analostan G. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22.—Seventeen shooters sweltered and shot through a sultry afternoon on June 14 at the Analostan Gun Club's grounds. Ford is scintillating now, like a star of the first magnitude, the astronomers will know just how bright that is, and the laymen among our gun men will understand how effulgent it is when I tell them that he scored 97 out of 100. Following are the scores made on the above date:

Table of scores for Shot at, Broke. Columns include names and scores. Includes names like Ford, Johnson, Kirk, etc.

On June 21, twenty-one of the faithful were on the firing line at the regular weekly matinee of the Analostan Gun Club. Jos. H. Hunter was the star of the cast on this occasion at 100 targets, scoring 93 of them. Frank H. Huseman, professional, scored ninety-one out of his century and Taylor scored 90. The afternoon was very warm and a strong wind from the south bore the targets down and made the shooting difficult. The last two events, when the wind had charged and blew strong from the north, was the downfall of many of the boys. Ford shot a championship gait on 50, scoring 48, when he had to leave the grounds on important business. Following are the scores:

Table of scores for Shot at, Broke. Columns include names and scores. Includes names like Ford, Culver, Stine, etc.

Hudson City G. C.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 21.—Appended are the scores of the regular club shoot of the Hudson Gun Club, held on June 15. There were only eleven shooters that took part in the day's program, and some very good scores were returned, the shooting of Dave Engle being the best with an average of 88 per cent. Tom Kelley was the runner up with 86 per cent., with Ben Beyersdoff a good third for an average of 85 per cent. Dave Engle says that when he gets his 37-inch barrel working, we had better all look out for him, as he intends to hang up a record for the Hudson's traps by breaking 100 straight, and win the prize that has been waiting for a claimant for the past twenty-six years, for the man that can do it.

The morning was cool and pleasant for the game, and while the attendance was not up to the usual number, we had a very nice sociable time. The scores:

Table of scores for Events. Columns include names and scores. Includes names like Williams, Burbridge, Eaton, etc.

Spring City G. C.

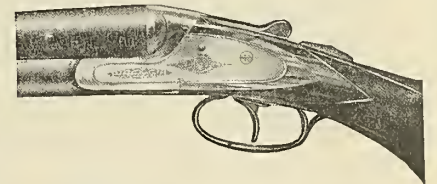
WAUKESHA, Wis., June 15.—The following is the result of the regular shoot of the Spring City Gun Club, held at Washington Beach to-day:

Table of scores for Shot at, Broke. Columns include names and scores. Includes names like Knight, Mucklestone, Williams, etc.

Over the Traps At the Southern Handicap May 15, 1913

Mr. R. H. Brunns broke the 100 straight on the 16-yard targets, being the only one of all the contestants to do so. He was shooting a

LEFEVER



Send for our Art Catalog

Shoot the LEFEVER Single Trigger This Year

LEFEVER ARMS COMPANY 23 MALTBY STREET, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

TARGET PASTERS

Gummed—Black or White

100 in box, 10 boxes in carton, 7/8 in. 30c., 1 1/16 in. 40c. per carton. Delivered by mail on receipt of price RHODE ISLAND LABEL WORKS Providence, R. I.



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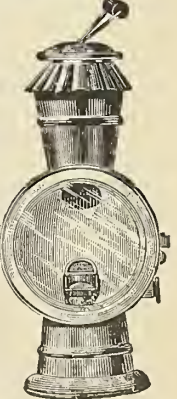
With Silver Plated Locomotive Reflectors and Adjustable Attachments

UNIVERSAL LAMP,

For Sportsmen's use. Combines Head Jack (Front and Top), Boat Jack, Fishing, Camp, Belt and Dash Lamp, Hand Lantern, etc.

EXCELSIOR LAMP,

For Night Driving, Hunting, Fishing, etc. Is adjustable to any kind of dash or vehicle. Send stamp for Illustrated Catalogue and address all orders Lamp Department.



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HOMER E. WHITE, Sec'y.



At the

# G. A. H.

## THE BEST SCORE OF THE WEEK

On single targets was the one made by W. H. Heer in The Consolation Handicap. Mr. Heer used **THREE DRAMS OF "E. C."** and made the wonderful record of

### 98 ex 100 from 22 yards

**Mr. Heer also Won High Average in all Regular Program Events, Losing Only 35 Targets out of 600 shot at:**

200 in the Professional Championship at Singles.....	— 18 yards
100 in the Preliminary Handicap.....	— 22 yards
100 in the Grand American Handicap.....	— 22 yards
100 in the Consolation Handicap.....	— 22 yards
100 in the Professional Championship at Doubles.....	— 16 yards

An average of over 94 per cent. Mr. Heer shot nothing but Three-Dram Loads of "E. C."



**Also Won First and Second Places in the Professional Championship at Doubles**

J. R. GRAHAM.....	88 ex 100.....	3 DRAMS OF "E. C."
W. H. HEER.....	87 ex 100.....	3 DRAMS OF "E. C."

Captain A. Meaders of Nashville, Tenn., shooting "E. C." tied for **First Place in the Preliminary Handicap** with 96 ex 100, from 18 yards.

Mr. W. V. Jackson of Ingleside, Ill., tied for **Second Place in the Preliminary Handicap** with 95 ex 100, from the 20-yard mark. Mr. Jackson also tied for **Second Place in the Amateur Championship at Singles.** His score was 193 ex 200, from 18 yards.

Captain Meaders and Mr. Jackson both used "E. C." Smokeless Shotgun Powder.  
 "An old name but a new powder."

**HERCULES POWDER CO.**

**Wilmington, Delaware, U. S. A.**



Western Connecticut Trap Shooters' League.

The fifteenth registered tournament of the Western Connecticut Trapshooters' League was held at the grounds of the Sea Side Gun Club, Bridgeport, Conn., June 21. A heavy rainstorm on the day before and continuing up to a late hour on the morning of the shoot, kept the attendance well down below the average, but what was lacking in numbers was made up in class, so that it was a most successful affair in every respect.

High gun honors for the day were captured by E. W. Mumford, Hartford, with 144 out of 150, closely followed by N. L. C. Wilson, Bridgeport, 142, also ten others with scores of 90 per cent. and better, for the entire program. The most noticeable performance of the day was the 105 straight breaks made by S. P. Senior, Bridgeport, establishing a record which is likely to stand for some time to come among shooters of New England, and thereby capturing one of the much coveted prizes offered by the Du Pont Powder Co. to any amateur breaking 100 straight, it being a very handsome solid gold watch fob, bearing suitable inscription of the event. A hearty round of applause was accorded Mr. Senior upon the breaking of his 100th bird, which was well deserved.

The five-man team match was again won by the Sea Side Gun Club, Bridgeport, it being their third consecutive win of the season, and hanging up a new record for the league of 462 out of 500, beating their previous record of 460, made at Bethel on May 3.

Keen interest was shown in the special event at 25 targets, distance handicap, and was hotly contested to the end. E. G. Southey, 20yds., and Chas. Fox, 18yds., tied with 23 each for first honors, Southey winning out in the shoot-off and taking the \$50 Victrola, Fox taking second, which was a Smitn & Wesson target revolver. Other winners in this event were: Homer Sherman, third; E. R. Lewis, fourth; Dr. G. N. Martin, fifth, and C. C. Smith, sixth, they having all tied at 22, and in the shoot-off finished in the order named.

Hank Stevens captured high gun honors in the professional ranks, making the same score as the high amateur of the day, 144 out of 150.

Much grace was added to the occasion by the presence of many of the ladies, who came out to enjoy the sport of the day, and the well established hospitality of the Sea Side boys.

A sheep roast was served between 12 and 2, that being one of the really good features of the day, and where everybody made good scores. The next shoot will be held at Danbury, July 26.

Table listing trap shoot scores for Western Connecticut Trap Shooters' League, including names like H H Stevens, A E Sibley, H A Keller, etc., and their scores.

Youghiogheny C. C.

MCKEESPORT, Pa., June 16.—Saturday afternoon was ideal for trapshooting. Scores:

Table listing trap shoot scores for Youghiogheny C. C., including names like Calhoun, Dr Heisey, Dr Aber, etc., and their scores.

There being an odd number of shooters, lots were drawn as to the division and the lot fell to a 4-4-4 division, Calhoun qualifying at the head of Class A with 46 and no ties, Simpson qualifying at the head of Class B with 38 and no ties, Dr. Hodgson qualifying at the head of Class C with 34, Pendleton and Young also qualifying with im with scores of 34. According to the arrangement of this shoot these five men having qualified in their respective classes for a shoot-off at the end of the season for a prize to be given to the winner in each class. In event of any one of these men qualifying in a subsequent shoot in a higher class, he will be automatically eliminated from the class in which he has already qualified, as no man can shoot off at the end of the season in more than one class.

Immediately following the 50-bird contest a shoot at 25 pairs of doubles was run off, resulting as follows:

Table listing trap shoot scores for Youghiogheny C. C. (Doubles), including names like Calhoun, Dr Heisey, etc., and their scores.

Calhoun was an easy winner. Along with the 50-bird class system shoot, there is being shot off an interesting club member handicap shoot.

Dr Heisey being the winner in the first shoot of the series, the result being as follows:

Table listing trap shoot scores for Dr Heisey and others, including names like Dr Heisey, Simpson, Napier, Parke, etc., and their scores.

Altoona G. C.

ALTOONA, Pa., June 23.—The second tournament of the Central Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League was held at Johnstown to-day. Carl Moore left Dayton, where he ran up a good score in the Grand American Handicap, and traveled most of Friday night to be on hand in Johnstown. He broke 139 out of 150.

The most remarkable affair of the day was the shooting of Edward Hellyer, Jr., of Alexandria, who shot at Dayton, and was in the money at the Grand American Handicap. He jumped to Johnstown over night and ran high gun, breaking 142 out of 150. Mr. Hellyer has been shooting at the traps only three years, but is one of the most consistent shooters in the State.

Our "Uncle Bill" McClarren, the Ebensburg veteran, was on hand, and by breaking 117 out of 150, demonstrates that his seventy-nine years have not put him out of business.

Chas. Newcomb, of Philadelphia, stopped off and shot at 75 targets, breaking 73, to show that he can still see them.

Jack Waltz, of this city, was in charge of the office, and needless to say, handled it to the satisfaction of everybody.

The next shoot will be held at Lewistown on July 24. Dubois will have a shoot on the 25th and 26th of this month, and some of the Altoona gunners will attend.

The results of the team shooting Saturday follow:

Table listing team shooting results for Altoona G. C., including names like Johnstown, Big Bend, Altoona, etc., and their scores.

The league standing to date is as follows:

Table listing league standing to date for Altoona G. C., including names like Lewistown, Johnstown, Big Bend, etc., and their scores.

Following are the individual scores, all shooting at 150 targets each:

Large table listing individual scores for Altoona G. C., categorized by Class A, B, C, D, and names like E Hellyer, Jr., A M Bennett, etc., and their scores.

Little Falls G. C.

LAST Saturday the Little Falls Gun Club held what will probably be the last shoot on their traps until the fall, but it all depends on how long the shooters can be held down, and that may not be long, for it was 7:30 last Saturday before the last shooter left the traps.

The 100-bird prize shoot was very interesting, there being great rivalry among some of the shooters, the finishing being close, as shown by the scores. The winners were H. S. Sindle, G. A. Hobart, C. Speer, T. Dukes, T. Howard, E. Gardner, C. Canizzaro, W. Kussmaul, S. Comly and E. L. Klotz.

There was also a special match after the regular program for a cut glass bowl and was won by C. Speer, who tied with S. G. Francisco, H. S. Sindle, S. Comly and Ed. Smith. On the shoot-off Speer made 25 straight. The scores:

Table listing trap shoot scores for Little Falls G. C., including names like T Howard, H H Miller, E Gardner, etc., and their scores.

Special event, 25 birds:

Table listing trap shoot scores for Little Falls G. C. (Special event), including names like E Jacobus, W Whitty, S G Francisco, etc., and their scores.

Vermont State Shoot.

SPRINGFIELD, Vt., June 18-19.—At the registered tournament held by the Springfield Gun Club the program called for twenty events, a total of 300 targets. There were thirty-seven amateurs and six professionals that took part. The scores:

Table listing trap shoot scores for Vermont State Shoot, including names like G H Chapin, H H Stevens, A E Sibley, etc., and their scores.

The Vermont State championship, 100 targets, was won by F. E. Adams, of Barre, Vt., on 93.

Central League.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., June 21.—Following are the scores of the shoot held by the Central League here to-day, the program consisting of 150 targets per man:

Table listing trap shoot scores for Central League, including names like Bosserman, Bennett, Baker, etc., and their scores.

Sunrise G. C.

SUNRISE, Wyo., June 15.—Following are the scores made by the Sunrise Gun Club to-day:

Table listing trap shoot scores for Sunrise G. C., including names like O S Booth, Van Buskirk, B Hamilton, etc., and their scores.

Birmingham G. C.

ON Saturday P. B. Plummer paid the Birmingham Gun Club a visit, and the Ensley Club on Wednesday and shot high professional. He has been doing some good shooting lately, shooting high professional and high general average at the recent Bristol, Tenn., tournament. J. C. Broyles shot well, as did also H. C. Ryding. The scores, 100 targets per man:

Table listing trap shoot scores for Birmingham G. C., including names like John Fletcher, P B Plummer, J Broyles, etc., and their scores.

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Section II.—Bulldogs, Chow Chows, Dalmatians, French Bulldogs, Mastiffs, Pinschers, Poodles, St. Bernards, and all the Toy dogs.

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Section IV.—Airedales, Bedlingtons, Manchester, Bullterriers, Dandie Dinmonts, Foxterriers, Irish Terriers, Scottish Terriers, Sealyham Terriers, West Highland White, and Welsh Terriers.

Section V.—Boston Terriers.

The sections are \$1 each, and the regular volume \$5.

Portland Gun Club.

PORTLAND, Me., June 14.—E. A. Randall won individual state championship with 98 out of 100. Steel, of Boston, was high amateur with 93; Blanchard, of Portland, second with 87; Sibley, of Boston, high pro. The wind blew a gale on the last day. Scores:

Table with 4 columns: Name, 1st Day, 2d Day, 1st Day, 2d Day. Lists scores for various participants like Wheeler, Mill, Darton, etc.

Newburgh G. C.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., June 21.—Dr. E. O. Mitchell was the high gun at the traps of the Newburgh Gun and Rifle Association to-day and won the second leg of the Lawson Hardware trophy with 23, which with his handicap, gave him 29. Under the rules, however, all of those whose gross score equals or exceeds 25 must shoot off for the cup, and Dr. Mitchell won over H. J. Jova, Charles Martin, Harry Kernahan, W. C. Gibb, George Mould and C. E. Leicht. In the shoot-off he again broke 23. Harry Kernahan has one leg on the trophy. For the Du Pont trophy George Mentz took the sixth leg. The scores for the Lawson trophy were:

Table with 4 columns: Name, Score, Name, Score. Lists participants like Dr. E. O. Mitchell, H. J. Jova, C. Martin, etc.

Du Pont G. C.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 21.—L. D. Willis made 194 to-day with a run of 99. John H. Minnick broke 96 straight and W. M. Hamond broke 87 straight. Other scores were:

A. Neely 18, C. Leedom 24, N. K. Smith 18, C. T. Martin 23, W. Jensen 14, E. Jackson 9, W. Coyne 18, J. E. Miller 14, L. D. Rothensies 10, S. A. Baker 20, S. J. Newman 22, J. Minnick 25, L. D. Willis 23, W. B. Smith, Jr., 21, H. Carlton 24, T. W. Matthewson 24, L. L. Jarrell 22, E. M. Ross 19, J. W. Anderson, Jr., 20, J. C. Ewing 19, J. W. Matthews 21, Major R. R. Raymond 23, W. F. Webster, 14, H. Winchester 24, W. Tomlinson 23, W. Hammond, 24, W. G. Robelen 19, J. B. Grier 16, Dr. H. Betts 23, William Francis 8, Victor du Pont 12, W. G. Wood 24, R. F. Willis 21, Dr. Patterson 20, E. H. Anderson 13, C. D. Prickett 21.

Class A: J. H. Minnick 25. Class B: C. Leedom 24, H. Winchester 24, T. W. Matthewson 24. Class C: S. J. Newman 22. Class D: W. G. Robelen 19. Doubles: L. L. Jarrell, Clyde Leedom, H. Carlton, 14 out of 10 pairs. Leedom first, Carlton second and Jarrell third.

Norfolk—Portsmouth G. C.

PORTSMOUTH, Va., June 20.—There was a big field of marksmen at the weekly shoot of Norfolk-Portsmouth Gun Club yesterday afternoon. Mr. Lee, of the Winchester Arms Co., and Mr. Baskerville, of the Du Pont Powder Co., were present and participated in the shooting. Dr. Byrd and C. N. Boyd tied for high place on 44 each in the club shoot. Several others made very good scores in the extra events. The scores, 50 targets per man:

Table with 2 columns: Name, Score. Lists participants like Dr. Byrd, Boyd, Gunther, Talbot, Edmonds, Davis, Laird, Borrowdale, Baskerville, Gallagher, Lee, Morrisette, Cook, Langhorne, Ballance, White, Wiggins.

Herron Hill Spoon Shoot.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 21.—The fourth semi-monthly spoon shoot of the season was held to-day at Herron Hill Gun Club, on Davis Island grounds. G. E. Painter broke 48 birds out of 50 in the first event, winning the Class A prize. John Bradbury, A. Sutton and J. M. Kable won the Class B, C, and D prizes respectively.

Both G. E. Painter and D. W. Baker shot 49 in the second event. Baker won the trophy on the toss of a coin. Dr. F. L. McCready won in Class B. Kable, Sutton and Ullery had to shoot off for the Class C spoon, Kable winning. Bradbury won the Class D spoon after shooting off with Bennett. The scores:

First event: G. E. Painter 48, Dr. F. L. McCready 47, D. W. Baker 46, C. C. Irwin 46, John Bradbury 43, M. D. Ullery 42, R. R. Bennett 41, Sutton 40, F. G. Houch 40, John Kable 40, J. M. Kable 39, Thomas Woods 39, H. C. Resser 35, B. D. Kohlmeier 26.

Second event: G. E. Painter 49, D. W. Baker 49, C. C. Irwin 48, Dr. F. L. McCready 46, Sutton 43, M. D. Ullery 43, J. M. Kable 43, Thomas Woods 41, H. C. Resser 39, John Bradbury 38, R. R. Bennett 38, F. G. Houch, 36.

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Medford (Okla.) G. C.

MEDFORD, Okla., June 16.—The Medford Gun Club held its booster shoot, as advertised, to-day, and the program was enjoyed by all. Messrs. Moore and Seifert, of the Pond Creek Club, tied for high with 92 each, and divided the money. K. L. Eagan was the high professional with 90. The following scores were made, 100 targets each:

Table with 2 columns: Name, Score. Lists participants like John Moore, Jes Seifert, Wm Hite, K L Eagan, etc.

I. V. HARDY, Sec'y.

Thief River Falls G. C.

THIEF RIVER FALLS, Minn., June 17.—The scores made at the registered tournament held by the Thief River Falls Gun Club to-day were as follows. The program called for ten events at 15 targets each, a total of 153 targets:

Table with 2 columns: Name, Score. Lists participants like Geo E Trent, J F Duis, L P Davison, etc.

Cleveland G. C.

CLEVELAND, O., June 21.—There were twenty-one shooters out to-day, several of them making very good scores. The following are the scores:

Event No. 1, semi-annual trophy, 50 targets, handicap 16yds.: Blakeslee 48, Hogen 47, Jones 46, Stepp 44, Doolittle 41, Cannon 44, Elliott 42, Freeman 41, Hopkins 41, Judd 40, Stevens 40, Thorp 39, Rockwell 39, Brown 37, Williams 31.

Event No. 2, annual trophy, 50 targets, handicap 16yds.: Hogen 50, Blakeslee 49, Dickerman 48, Freeman 46, Jones 46, Stone 46, Doolittle 45, Brown 45, Hopkins 44, Cannon 43, Genner 43, Judd 43, Elliott 43, Boardman 43, Stepp 41, Stevens 40, Williams 38, Hartman 37, Thorp 36, Chappelka 31.

Event No. 3, quarterly trophy, 50 targets: Blakeslee 49, Doolittle 48, Stepp 47, Jones 43, Stone 43, Genner 42, Hopkins 41, Hutchoft 42, Hartman 41, Brown 37, Stevens 36.

F. H. WALLACE, Mgt.

Century Shoot.

THE first of the series of the Century shoot took place on the grounds of the Pillow Gun Club on June 14. The weather conditions were ideal. The attendance was large. Four more century shoots will constitute the series. The scores:

Table with 2 columns: Name, Score. Lists participants like J A Bingham, Jay Bingham, D W Rests, etc.

J. A. BINGAMAN, Sec'y.

Rifle Shooting

Fort Pitt Rifles.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 21.—Fort Pitt riflemen shot in the 1000-yard match on the Highland range yesterday afternoon. Adverse weather conditions prevailed during the match, preventing high scores. First place was taken by T. C. Beal with the score of 47, very good, considering conditions, followed by H. E. Arthurs and P. Paulson, each with the score of 44, Arthurs' score out-ranking Paulson's. Very little shooting was done at the shorter ranges, owing to the incessant rain. The club will hold two events next Saturday, 20yds. surprise fire and 50yds. revolver matches. The scores:

Table of scores for Fort Pitt Rifles. Columns include names (T. C. Beal, H. E. Arthurs, P. Paulsen, etc.) and scores for various matches (1000-Yard match, 200-Yard record, etc.).

W. C. WOOTTON, Sec'y.

Bon Air G. C.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 14.—Garland shot 25 straight on a wagon. The following are the scores made to-day:

Table of scores for Bon Air G. C. listing names like Miller, Garland, and scores for various events.

June 21.—The following scores were made to-day: Wolfe 25, Freedman 59, Whalen 46, M. H. MILLER, Sec'y.

Holland G. C.

BATAVIA, N. Y., June 14.—Tomlinson won the Du Pont picture, and Bruggmann won the cut glass trophy for the regular program, after a tie with Gardiner, and three strings of 25 before the decision. The scores:

Table of scores for Holland G. C. listing names like Bruggmann, Tomlinson, and scores for various events.

New Hanover G. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 20.—The following scores were made to-day:

Table of scores for New Hanover G. C. listing names like Grant, Decher, and scores for various events.

Chicago G. C.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 21.—L. M. Fetherston led to-day, being 92, which, with his added handicap of 4, put him 96. C. F. Stenner copped second place by being 89, plus a handicap of 6, which gave him 95; Cannon (33) 92; J. G. Parke (15) 71.

SEND IN YOUR SCORES.

Continued from page 819.

... Cole, of Ossining, N. Y. He has sent in the following good scores, 30 arrows at 40 yards, which he has recently made: 30-214, 30-214, 30-220, 30-214, 30-218, 30-220, 30-226.

With 30 arrows at 50 yards—a range at which he has practiced but little—he has made 30-152. As yet he has done little work at 60 yards. This is all fine work for a novice.

EDWARD B. WESTON.

Aggies Win Intercollegiate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21.—Massachusetts Agriculture College, with a record of 825 out of the possible 900, won the ninth annual competition on outdoor ranges for the intercollegiate rifle shooting championship of the United States from the other nine competing universities and colleges. Harvard, the present holder of the championship trophy, finished second with 791.

Gems from the Tombs.

OF the making of curious epitaphs there is no end. A recent traveler in the Forest of Dean, in England, Mr. Arthur O. Cooke, has discovered this one to the memory of a young man named Yem:

As I was riding on the road, Not knowing what was coming, A Bull that was loggered and pressed, After me came a-running, He with his logger did me strike, He being sore offended, I from my horse was forced to fall, And thus my days were ended.

"Logger," it may be noted, is a block of wood attached to an animal to prevent it breaking through hedges; such may be often seen worn round the neck of an old ewe. There seems a fairly obvious connection with "loggerhead."

In the old Norman churchyard at Harrow-on-the-Hill, England, a stone has been erected to the memory of William Port, who was fatally injured in a railway accident, in 1847. He seems to have been a commuter, as witness these lines:

Bright rose the morn, and vigorous rose poor Port, Gay on the train he used his wonted sport, Ere noon arrived a mangled form they bore, With pain distracted and o'erwhelmed with gore, Ere evening came to close the fatal day, A mutilated corpse the sufferer lay.

—Harper's Weekly.

The Kind of Game He Meant.

A young man in Kansas City was invited out to dinner the other evening; a spur of the moment invitation it was that caught him fifteen minutes before dinner time. However, being a hungry young man and knowing his host too well to stand on ceremony, he went. The host met him in the front hall, smiling expansively.

"Awfully glad we caught you, old man," he said, grasping his hand; "we wanted you particularly, you see, because we are going to have a little game this evening."

"Why—er—that is—" gasped the guest; "to be frank with you, I've only got 49 cents with me—if you'd let me know—"

The host roared. "No, no, you goat," he said. "I don't mean the kind of game you do—it's wild duck, and it's waiting to be carved."—Kansas City Star.

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# WINCHES

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## The Grand American Handicap

**THE WINNER:** Mark Stanley Hootman of Hicksville, Ohio. **HANDICAP:** 17 yard. **GUN:** Winchester. **SHELL:** Winchester Loaded "Repeater." **SCORE:** 97 x 100, and 20 straight on the shoot-off. Two other shooters broke 97; but in the shoot-off Mr. Hootman, with his Winchester Gun and Winchester Shells, outshot them both.

The winner's score of 117 x 120 targets made in a grueling contest in which 453 shooters participated, was a convincing demonstration of the possibilities of great skill and nerve when coupled with the always dependable combination of Winchester Shells and Guns.

**SECOND:** B. F. Elbert of Des Moines, Ia., and F. J. Coburn of Mechanicsburg, Ohio, shooting Winchester Repeating Shotguns and Winchester Loaded Shells; and E. M. Gillespie of Freeport, Pa. and Sam Leever of Goshen, Ohio, shooting Winchester Loaded Shells; tied with 96 x 100, all shooting from the 19-yard mark.

**HIGH PROFESSIONAL:** Walter Huff of Macon, Ga. **HANDICAP:** 21 yards. **SHELL:** Winchester Loaded "Leader." **SCORE:** 97 x 100.

### THE PRELIMINARY HANDICAP WON WITH WINCHESTER LOADED "LEADER" SHELLS

**THE WINNER:** A. B. Richardson of Dover, Del. **HANDICAP:** 20 yards. **SHELL:** Winchester Loaded "Leader." **SCORE:** 96 x 100, and 18 x 20 in the shoot-off. **RUNNER-UP:** Capt. Andy Meaders of Nashville, Tenn. **HANDICAP:** 18 yards. **SHELL:** Winchester Loaded "Leader." **SCORE:** 96 x 100, and 15 x 20.

**SECOND:** F. M. Edwards of Columbus, Ohio, shooting a Winchester Repeating Shotgun, tied with others on 95 x 100.

**HIGH PROFESSIONAL:** Walter Huff, of Macon, Ga. **HANDICAP:** 21 yards. **SHELLS:** Winchester Loaded "Leader." **SCORE:** 96 x 100.

### THE PROFESSIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP WON WITH A WINCHESTER REPEATING SHOTGUN

**THE WINNER:** C. A. Young of Springfield, Ohio. **GUN:** Winchester Repeater. **SCORE:** 197 x 200.

**SECOND:** W. R. Crosby of O'Fallon, Ill. **SHELL:** Winchester Loaded "Leader," tied with one other shooter. **SCORE:** 195 x 200.

### THE CONSOLATION HANDICAP WON WITH WINCHESTER SHELLS AND GUN

**THE WINNER:** B. V. Covert of Lockport, N. Y. **HANDICAP:** 18 yards. **GUN:** Winchester Repeater. **SHELLS:** Winchester Loaded "Leader." **SCORE:** 96 x 100.

**SECOND:** V. Oliver of Philadelphia, Pa., shooting a Winchester Gun and Winchester Loaded "Leader" Shells, and G. Grubb of Wetmore, Kansas, shooting Winchester "Leader" Shells, tied with a score of 95 x 100, both shooting from 18-yard mark.

#### HIGH GENERAL AVERAGE FOR ALL SINGLE TARGETS

**THE WINNER:** Walter Huff of Macon, Ga. **SHELLS:** Winchester Loaded "Leader." **SCORE:** 671 x 700, .958%.

**SECOND:** W. R. Crosby of O'Fallon, Ill. **SHELLS:** Winchester Loaded "Leader." **SCORE:** 664 x 700.

#### HIGH AMATEUR AVERAGE FOR ALL SINGLE TARGETS

**THE WINNER:** Mark Arie of Thomasboro, Ill. **GUN:** Winchester Repeater. **SCORE:** 653 x 700, .932%.

A. B. Richardson of Dover, Del., shooting Winchester Shells, was High Amateur for "Single" Targets, including Practice Day, exclusive of the Consolation Handicap, which he was ineligible to participate in, his score being 569 x 600, .948%.

#### HIGH GENERAL AVERAGE for SINGLE and DOUBLE TARGETS

**THE WINNER:** Walter Huff of Macon, Ga. **SHELLS:** Winchester Loaded "Leader." **SCORE:** 752 x 800, 94%.

**SECOND:** W. R. Crosby of O'Fallon, Ill. **SHELLS:** Winchester Loaded "Leader." **SCORE:** 749 x 800, 93.6%.

#### HIGH AMATEUR AVERAGE for SINGLE and DOUBLE TARGETS

**THE WINNER:** Mark Arie of Thomasboro, Ill. **GUN:** Winchester Repeater. **SCORE:** 733 x 800, 91.6%.

#### LONG RUN OF TOURNAMENT

Allen Heil of Allentown, Pa. **SHELLS:** Winchester Loaded "Leader" **SCORE:** 114 straight.

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